

INITIAL STUDY AND MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

LA MIRADA HIGH SCHOOL NEW FOOTBALL STADIUM PROJECT

Prepared for:



Norwalk- La Mirada Unified School District
12820 Pioneer Blvd
Norwalk, CA 90650

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Project: 7032

Project Information Sheet

1. **Project Title** La Mirada High School New Football Stadium Project
2. **CEQA Lead Agency and Address** Norwalk-La Mirada Unified School District
Facilities Planning & Construction
15711 Pioneer Boulevard, Bldg. G
Norwalk, CA 90650
3. **Contact and Phone Number** Edith C. Florence, Facilities Director
(562) 868-9014
4. **Project Applicant** Norwalk-La Mirada Unified School District
5. **Project Location** 13520 Adelfa Drive
La Mirada, CA 90638
6. **Project Site General Plan Designation** Public/Institutional¹
7. **Project Site Zoning Designation** Open Space²
8. **Surrounding Land Uses and Setting** Low Density Residential developments are located to the north of the project site. All other sides of the project site are surrounded by parks and open space.
9. **Description of Project** The project proposes a new football stadium and field improvements at La Mirada High School. The proposed project includes the replacement of: home and visitor bleachers, field lighting, scoreboard, synthetic turf, synthetic track, home and visitor field houses (which include restrooms, concession structures, and team rooms), press box, ticket booth, fencing, paving, long jump/triple jump/high jump, existing shot-put throw area, existing discus throw area and pole vault venues. The project also includes a new home/visitor path of travel which include ADA-compliant accessibility features, extension of existing domestic water lines, new fire access lane, a new fire water line from the street for field houses, a new fire hydrant. The project also includes an extension of the existing fire water line for a new fire hydrant, extension of the existing sewer line connection, and replacement of the existing storm drain.

1 City of La Mirada Land Use Policy Map, n.d.

2 City of La Mirada Zoning Map, 2012.

10. Selected Agencies whose Approval is Required

Agencies that will review the proposed project include but are not limited to the following:

- California Department of Education (CDE) – School Facilities Planning Division
- California Department of General Services – Division of State Architect (DSA)
- Los Angeles County Fire Department
- California Geological Survey (CGS)
- California Regional Water Quality Control Board- Los Angeles
- South Coast Air Quality Management District
- Los Angeles County Health Department
- Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)

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

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

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Appendix G	Paleontological Records Search
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Appendix I	Information Request Letters

Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronym/Abbreviation	Term
AB	Assembly Bill
ACM(s)	Asbestos-Containing Material(s)
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
AIA	Airport Influence Area
ALUCP	Airport land Use Compatibility Plan
ALUC	Airport Land Use Commission
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
APE	Area of Potential Effect
AQMP	Air Quality Management Plan
ARB	California Air Resources Board
BAU	business as usual
bgs	below the ground surface
BH	bore hole
BMPs	Best Management Practices
BSA	Biological Survey Area
CAAQS	California Ambient Air Quality Standards
CalEEMod	California Emissions Estimator Model
CAL FIRE	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
CALGreen Code	Green Building Standards Code
CAOs	Cleanup and Abatement Orders
CASGEM	California Statewide Groundwater Elevation Monitoring
CBC	California Building Code
CCAA	California Clean Air Act
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CDE	California Department of Education
CDFG	California Department of Fish and Game
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CDOs	Cease and Desist Orders
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CESA	California Endangered Species Act
CFCs	chlorofluorocarbons
CGS	California Geological Survey
CH ₄	methane
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
City	City of La Mirada
CNDDB	California Natural Diversity Database

Acronym/Abbreviation	Term
CNEL	Community Noise Equivalent Level
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
CO	carbon monoxide
CO ₂ e	CO ₂ equivalent
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
CWA	Clean Water Act
dB	decibel
dBA	A-weighted decibel scale
District	Norwalk-La Mirada Unified School District
DOC	California Department of Conservation
DPM	Diesel particulate matter
DSA	Division of State Architect
DTSC	Department of Toxic Substances Control
EI	Expansion Index
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
EPRI	Electric Power Research Institute
ESA	Federal Endangered Species Act
ESA	Environmental Site Assessment
fc	foot-candle(s)
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Area
FHSZ	Fire Hazard Severity Zones
FIRM	Flood Insurance Rate Map
FMMP	Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program
FTA	Federal Transit Administration
FWPCA	Federal Water Pollution Control Act
GCCG	Gateway Cities Council of Governments
GHG	greenhouse gas
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Global Positioning Systems
GWP	global warming potential
HCP	Habitat Conservation Plan
HFCs	hydrofluorocarbons
HSC	Health and Safety Code
HUD	US Department of Housing and Urban Development
Hz	hertz
I-	Interstate
ILE	Institution of Lighting Engineers
IPaC	Information, Planning and Conservation
IS	Initial Study

Acronym/Abbreviation	Term
L ₉₀	noise level that is exceeded 90 percent of the time at a given location
LACFD	Los Angeles County Fire Department
LBP	lead-based paint
L _{dn}	day-night average noise
LED	Lighting-emitting diode
L _{eq}	equivalent noise level
LID	Low Impact Development
LOS	level of service
LRAs	Local Responsibility Areas
LRP	Legally Responsible Person
LSTs	localized significance thresholds
LUST	leaking underground storage tank
M	million
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
M _L	local magnitude
MLD	Most Likely Descendant
MM(s)	Mitigation Measure(s)
MMRP	Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program
MND	Mitigated Negative Declaration
MS4	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems permit
MSL	mean sea level
MtCO _{2e}	million tonnes of CO _{2e}
Mw	potential maximum movement magnitude
N ₂ O	nitrous oxide
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NCCP	Natural Community Conservation Plan
ND	Negative Declaration
NESHAP	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NHD	National Hydrography Dataset
NLMUSD	Norwalk-La Mirada Unified School District
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NO	nitric oxide
NO ₂	nitrogen dioxide
NOI	Notice of Intent
NO _x	nitrogen oxides
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination
NWI	National Wetlands Inventory

Acronym/Abbreviation	Term
O ₃	ozone
OPR	Office of Planning and Research
OPSC	Office of Public School Construction
OS	Open Space zoning designation
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
Pb	Lead
PDF	Project Design Feature
PEA	Preliminary Endangerment Assessment
PFCs	perfluorocarbons
PM	particulate matter
PM ₁₀	respirable particulates
PM _{2.5}	fine particulate matter
PPV	peak particle velocity
PRC	Public Resources Code
PRDs	Permit Registration Documents
Project	La Mirada High School – Athletic Field and Stadium Renovation Project
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RECs	Recognized Environmental Conditions
RMS	root mean square
ROG	Reactive organic gases
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SB	Senate Bill
SCAB	South Coast Air Basin
SCAG	Southern California Association of Governments
SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District
SCCIC	Southern Central Coastal Information Center
SCH	State Clearinghouse
SF ₆	sulfur hexafluoride
SIP	California State Implementation Plan
SLF	Sacred Lands File
SMARA	Surface Mining and Reclamation Act
SMARTS	Stormwater Multi-Application and Report Tracking System
SO ₂	sulfur dioxide
SRA	State Responsibility Area
SRAs	source receptor areas
SSC	species of special concern
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board

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

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Overview

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

1.2 Lead Agency

The District is the Lead Agency for this project pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and implementing regulations.³ The Lead Agency has the principal responsibility for implementing and approving a project that may have a significant effect on the environment.

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

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

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

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

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

1.3 Other Agencies

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

- A Responsible Agency (14 CCR § 15381) is a public agency, other than the Lead Agency, that has discretionary approval power over the project, such as permit issuance or plan approval authority.
- A Trustee Agency⁴ (14 CCR § 15386) is a state agency having jurisdiction by law over natural resources affected by a project that are held in trust for the people of the State of California.
- Agencies with Jurisdiction by Law (14 CCR § 15366) are any public agencies who have authority (1) to grant a permit or other entitlement for use; (2) to provide funding for the project in question; or (3) to exercise authority over resources which may be affected by the project. Furthermore, a city or county will have jurisdiction by law with respect to a project when the city or county having primary jurisdiction over the area involved is: (1) the site of the project; (2) the area which the major environmental effects will occur; and/or (3) the area in which reside those citizens most directly concerned by any such environmental effects.

1.3.1 Requirements

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

- A description and the location of the project.
- A description of the environmental setting.
- An assessment of environmental effects by use of a checklist, matrix, or other method, provided that entries on a checklist or other form are briefly explained to indicate that there is some evidence to support the entries. The brief explanation may be either through a narrative or a reference to another information source such as an attached map, photographs, or an earlier EIR or negative declaration. A reference to another document should include, where appropriate, a citation to the page or pages where the information is found.
- A discussion of measures to mitigate significant adverse environmental effects, if any.
- An examination of existing zoning, plans and other land use controls that apply to the project.
- The names of persons that participated in the preparation of the document.

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

1.3.2 Mitigation Measures

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- a) There is no feasible way to lessen or avoid the significant effect.
- b) Specifically identified expected benefits from the project outweigh the policy of reducing or avoiding significant environmental impacts of the project.

1.4 Incorporation by Reference

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

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

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

- *City of La Mirada General Plan* (adopted March 25, 2003). The General Plan is a policy document designed to give long-range guidance for decision-making affecting the future character of the City. It represents the official statement of the community's physical development as well as its economic, social, and environmental goals. The project site is designated in the City's General Plan as Public/Institutional (City of La Mirada Land Use Policy Map, n.d.)
- *City of La Mirada Municipal Code*. The Municipal Code covers all aspects of regulations including zoning and various development-related requirements for the City of La Mirada. Title 17 Buildings and Construction, and Article VIII, Land Use and Development Permit Requirements/Procedures, contains standards, requirements, restrictions, regulations, and review process that pertain to the construction and operation of uses within the City (City of La Mirada Municipal Code, 2019).

1.5 Organization of Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration

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

- Section 1, *Introduction*, which identifies the purpose and scope of the IS/MND.
- Section 2, *Environmental Setting*, which describes location, existing site conditions, land uses, zoning designations, topography, and vegetation associated with the project.
- Section 3, *Project Description*, which provides an overview of the project objectives, a description of the proposed development, project phasing during construction, and discretionary actions for the approval of the project.
- Section 4, *Environmental Checklist*, which presents checklist responses for each resource topic to identify and assess impacts associated with the proposed project, and proposes mitigation measures, where needed, to render potential environmental impacts less than significant, where feasible.
- Section 5, *References*, which includes a list of documents cited in the IS/MND.
- Section 6, *List of Preparers*, which identifies the persons who participated in preparing the IS/MND, and shows their technical specialties.
- Section 7, *Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan* (MMRP), which specifies the recommended mitigation measures, the implementation stage, and the enforcement agency.

1.6 Process for Adoption of MND

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

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

1.7 Findings from the Initial Study

1.7.1 No Impact or Impacts considered Less Than Significant

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

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

1.7.2 Impacts Considered Less than Significant with Mitigation Measures

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

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

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

Appendix A	Project Plans
Appendix B	Lighting Analysis
Appendix C	Construction Emissions Calculation Summary
Appendix D	Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory
Appendix E	Noise Report
Appendix F	Geotechnical Study Report
Appendix G	Paleontological Records Search
Appendix H	Phase I Environmental Site Assessment
Appendix I	Information Request Letters

2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

2.1 Project Site

The project site is located on the grounds of the La Mirada High School campus, which is located within the incorporated City of La Mirada in southeast Los Angeles County (refer to **Figure 2.1-1** through **Figure 2.1-3**).

The proposed new football stadium would be located in the northeastern portion of the La Mirada High School campus. The project site is approximately eight acres.

The City's General Plan land use designations and zoning in the vicinity of the project site are listed in **Table 2.1-1**, and shown in **Figure 2.1-4** and **Figure 2.1-5**, respectively. The project site is zoned as OS, Open Space by the City of La Mirada. The area to the north is zoned as R-1, Single Family Residential; east is zoned as Open Space (OS); west is zoned as OS, Open Space and south is zoned as R-1, Single Family Residential.

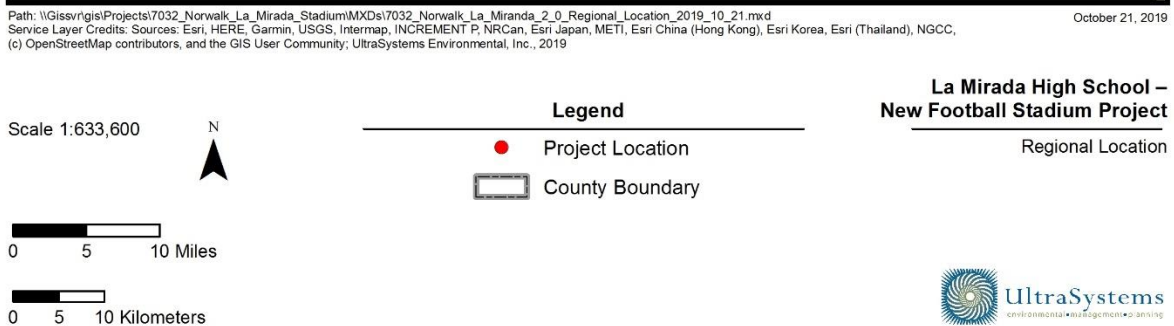
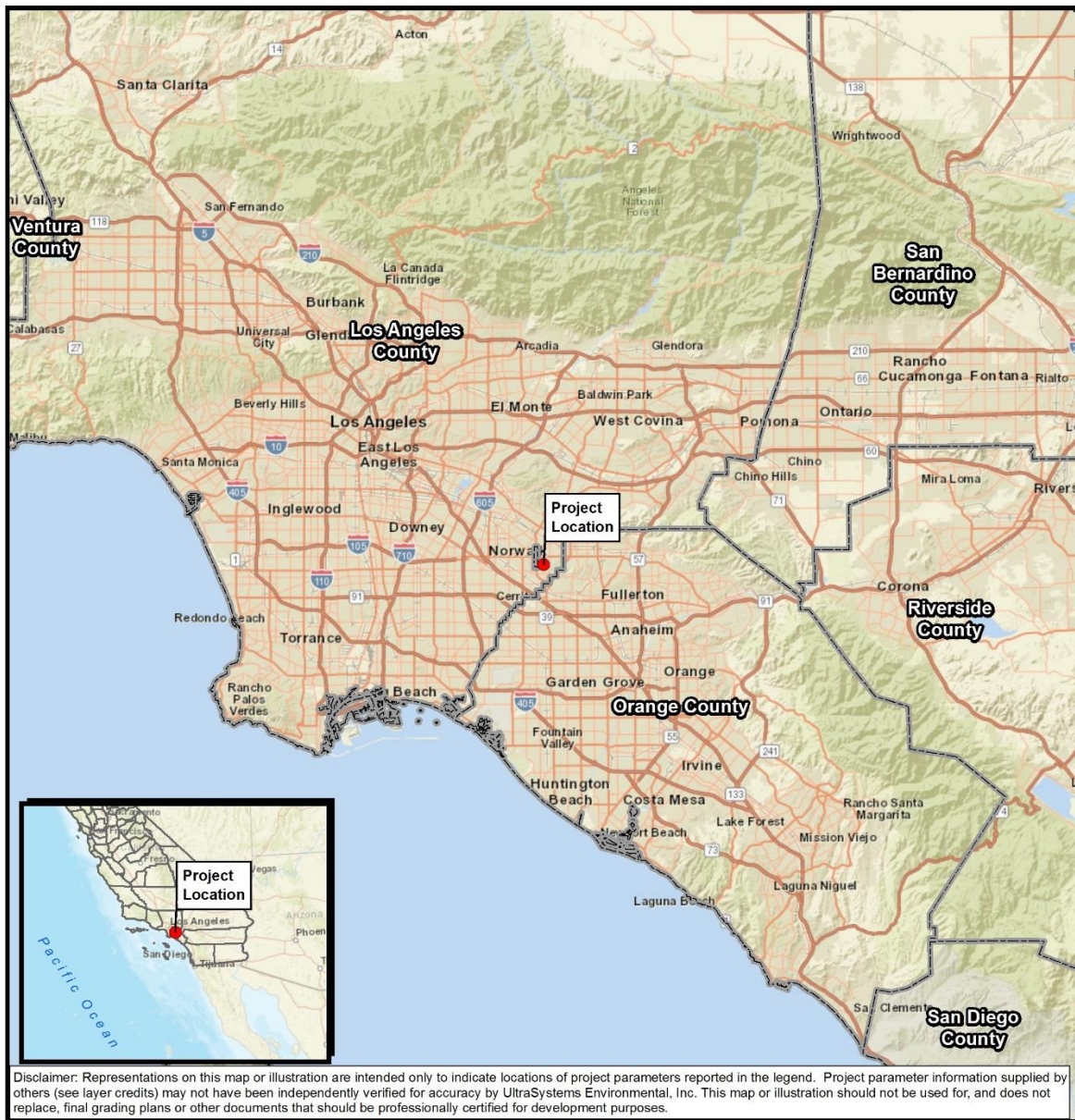
Table 2.1-1
SUMMARY OF LAND USES AND ZONING

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

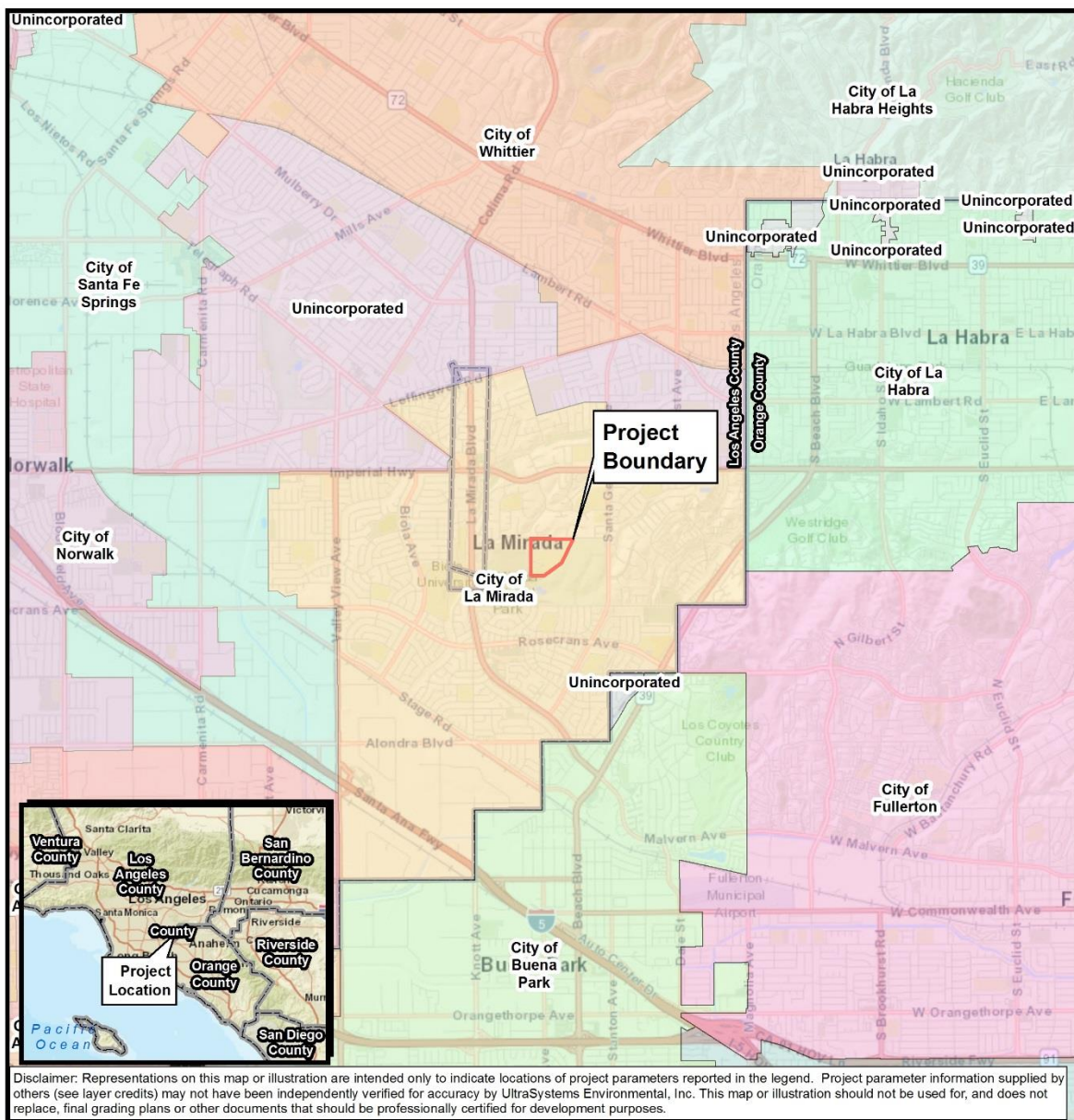
2.2 Campus History

La Mirada High School was built in 1960 and is the only 9-12 high school in La Mirada. The football stadium was built thirteen years later, in 1973 through a local tax the community voted for. The football stadium was named the La Mirada stadium, after the city and residents who helped fund the stadium. In 1992, the school district decided to rename the stadium in honor of a retired coach, Coach Arvel Goodman (LA Times, 1992). In 2005, improvements were made to the La Mirada High School Stadium by installing a ramp and synthetic turf/track.

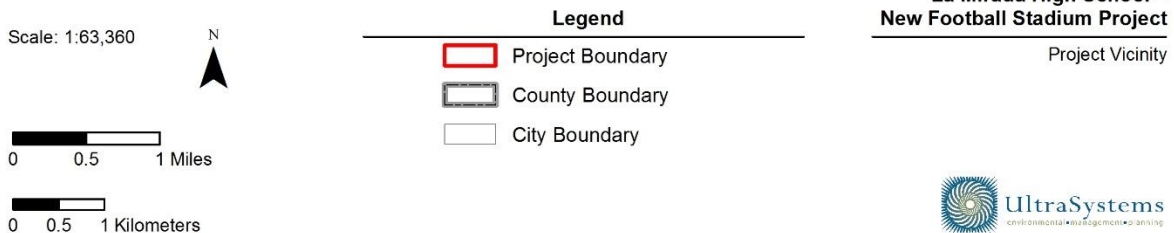
**Figure 2.1-1
REGIONAL LOCATION**



**Figure 2.1-2
PROJECT VICINITY**



October 21, 2019



**Figure 2.1-3
PROJECT LOCATION**



November 26, 2019

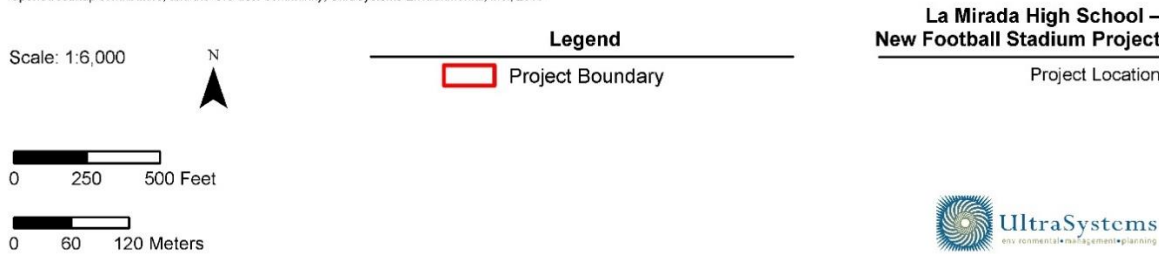
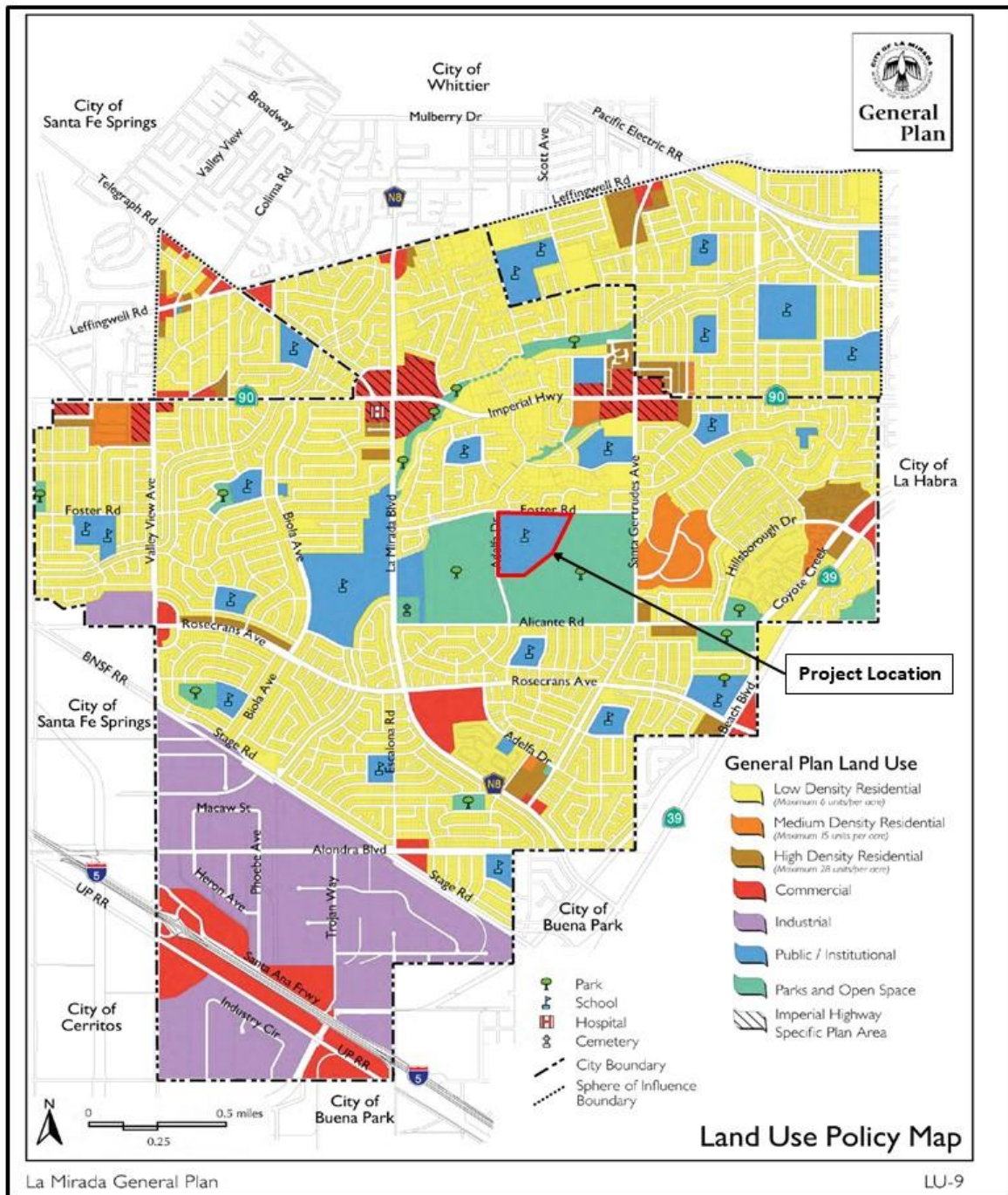


Figure 2.1-4
GENERAL PLAN LAND USE DESIGNATION



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

Source: City of La Mirada General Plan March 2003



**La Mirada High School –
New Football Stadium Project**
General Plan Land Use Designation

**Figure 2.1-5
ZONING DESIGNATION**



Path: \\Gis\projects\Projects\7032_Norwalk_La_Mirada_Stadium\MXD\7032_Norwalk_La_Mirada_2.0_Zoning_2019_10_21.mxd
 Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community, Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community; CA Dept. of Conservation, March 2013; City of La Mirada 2012; UltraSystems Environmental, Inc., 2019

October 21, 2019

Scale: 1:7,200



0 250 500 Feet

0 75 150 Meters

Legend

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Project Boundary | Township Boundary |
| Quadrangle Boundary | Section Boundary |
| Zoning Districts | |
| R-1 Single-Family Residential | C-1 Neighborhood Commercial |
| R-3 Medium Density Residential | C-2 Freeway Commercial |
| R-4 High Density Residential | C-3 General Commercial |
| C-O Administrative Office | PUD Planned Unit Development |
| M2 Industrial | SP Specific Plan |
| IHSP Imperial Highway Specific Plan | OS Open Space |

**La Mirada High School –
New Football Stadium Project**

Zoning Designation



2.3 Existing Conditions

The La Mirada High School campus is currently developed with 15 permanent buildings (including an indoor gym), 13 relocatable (portable) buildings (including interim housing for gymnasium/locker buildings construction), 1 custodial building, 2 concession/restroom buildings, a joint track & field, soccer, and football field, three baseball/softball fields, six volleyball courts and eight basketball courts. Two existing surface parking lots are located in the north and west portions of the school campus. A photo key map is provided in **Figure 2.3-1** and project site photographs are provided in **Figure 2.3-2** and **Figure 2.3-3**.

2.4 Climate and Air Quality

The annual average temperature in La Mirada is approximately 64 degrees Fahrenheit (°F), and annual average total precipitation is approximately 13 inches, which occurs mostly during the winter. Winds in this region are generally light (Climate Data, 2019).

The project site is located within the South Coast Air Basin (SCAB), a 6,600-square-mile area encompassing all of Orange County and the non-desert portions of Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties. Based on regional monitoring data and the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), the SCAB is currently designated as an extreme nonattainment area for 8-hour ozone (O₃); attainment for nitrogen dioxide (NO₂); attainment for carbon monoxide (CO); attainment for particulate matter PM₁₀; nonattainment for lead (Pb); serious nonattainment for particulate matter PM_{2.5}; and attainment for sulfur dioxide (SO₂) (AQMD, 2018).

The SCAB is currently designated nonattainment for O₃ and particulate matter PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}; attainment for CO, NO₂, sulfates, and Pb; and attainment for hydrogen sulfides under the California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS) (AQMD, 2018).

2.5 Geologic and Soil Setting

The City of La Mirada is generally located within the north central portion of the Los Angeles Basin. The Los Angeles Basin is considered part of the Transverse Ranges geomorphic province of California. This area of Southern California is a seismically active region as a result of being located near the active margin between the North American and Pacific tectonic plates. The project site is not located within a currently designated State of California Earthquake Fault Zone (Converse Consultants, 2019). The nearest zoned fault segments are the Whittier Fault Zone located approximately 4.2 miles north of the site (Converse Consultants, 2019, p. 7) and an unnamed historic fault segment approximately 2.3 miles east of the site (CGS, 1991; USGS, 2019a). No known active or potentially active faults trend toward or through the project site.

2.6 Project Topography and Hydrology

The project site is relatively flat to gently sloping with surface elevations ranging from approximately 185 to 215 feet relative to mean sea level (MSL) (Converse Consultants, 2019). The site is within the Lower San Gabriel River Watershed, which is under the jurisdiction of the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB). The nearest river is the San Gabriel River approximately six miles to the southwest and the nearest surface water bodies are Coyote Creek located approximately one mile to the southeast and La Mirada Creek located approximately two miles to the southwest.

La Mirada High School – New Football Stadium Project

Legend

- Photograph Location
- Project Boundary

Key Map

Scale: 1:2,400

0 100 200 Feet

0 25 50 Meters

Photograph Key Map

Figure Number

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

Figure 2.3-2
PHOTOS OF EXISTING SITE



Photo 1: View looking west onto the football field/track.



Photo 2: View looking east across the football field/track.



Photo 3: View looking northwest across baseball field.

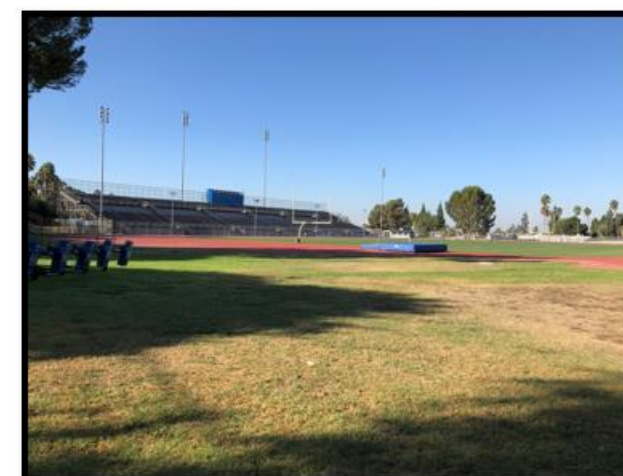


Photo 4: View looking southwest across the football field/track.

Figure 2.3-3
PHOTOS OF EXISTING SITE



Photo 5: View of walking pathway along the football field/track bleachers, looking west.



Photo 6: View of the track, looking northwest.



Photo 7: View of the baseball field, looking west.



Photo 8: View of the football field bleachers and lighting from the baseball field, looking north.

2.7 Biological Setting

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

3.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

3.1 Project Background

La Mirada High School is located at 13520 Adelfa Drive, in the City of La Mirada. The existing football field is located on the northeastern corner of campus (refer to **Figure 3.1-1**, which shows the regional location, and **Figure 3.1-2**, which shows an aerial of the La Mirada High School Campus).

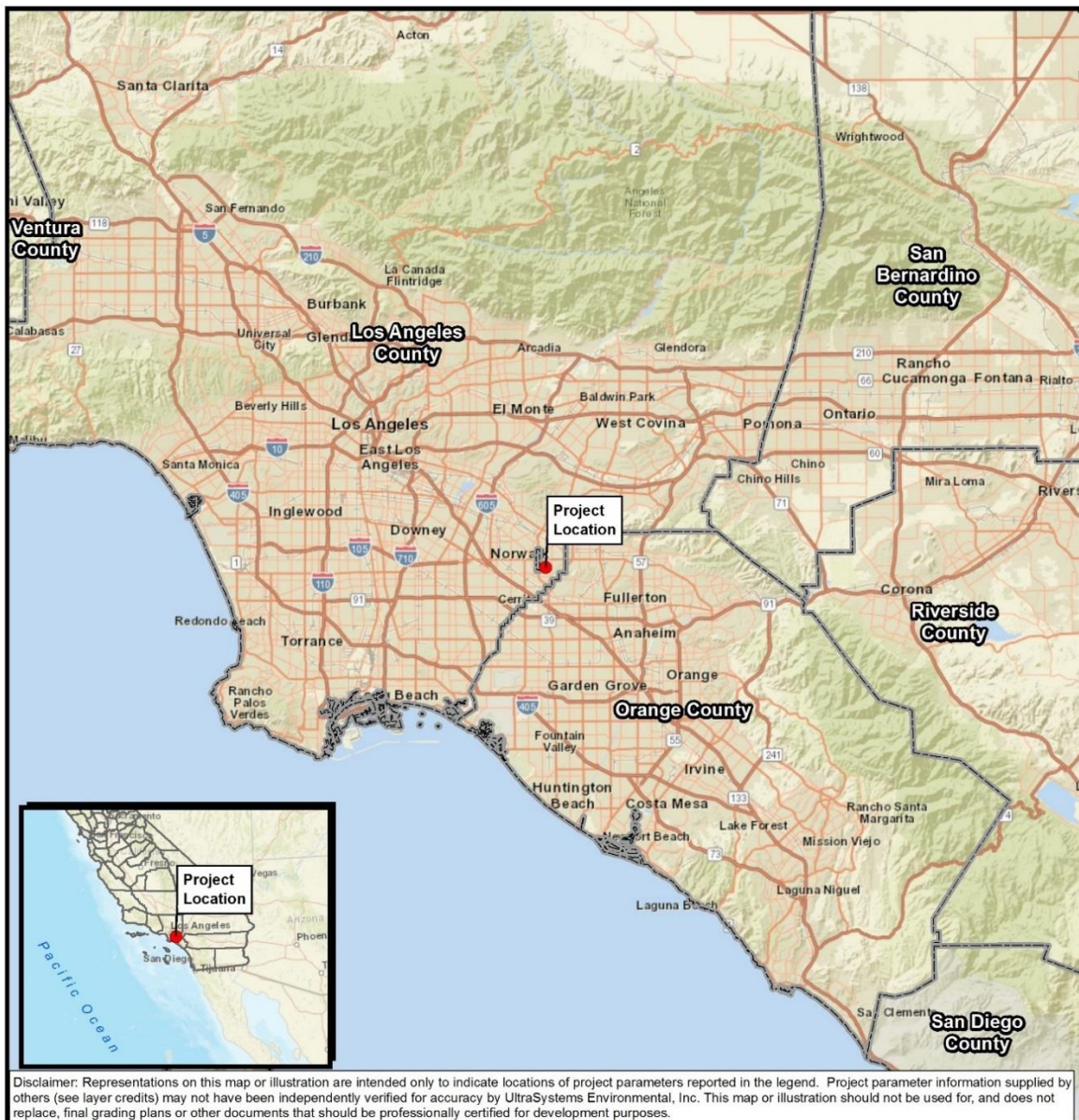
La Mirada High School is located within the Norwalk-La Mirada Unified School District (District). On November 4, 2014, the \$375 million local General Obligation Measure “G” Bond was approved by the voters. On November 26, 2018, the Board of Education re-approved the projects under Phase 1B, of which the La Mirada High School New Football Stadium Project was a part. The District is proposing a new football stadium and field improvements at the La Mirada High School. Construction of the proposed project is anticipated to occur from approximately January 2021 through December 2021.

The use of the football field for active games was discontinued in August 2019 due to not passing the GMax test conducted in August 2019. GMax testing, or impact testing, measures the shock-attenuation performance of sports surfaces - including synthetic (artificial) turf and natural turf athletic fields. Currently, because the football field failed the GMax test, only limited non-contact activities, such as band practice, can occur at the La Mirada High School football field. Football games have temporarily been moved to the Excelsior High School Memorial Stadium in Norwalk. When construction of the proposed project is complete, then the football games will move from Excelsior High School back to La Mirada High School.

The football field at the high school is also currently used by other parties. Prior to the field closure to non-contact activities, several parties were using the field for sports and have since been using other available locations for their activities.

The Matadors athletic program is an integral part of the school’s identity. The program provides physical enrichment for students and presents learning experiences and growth opportunities for those who participate. La Mirada High School offers many sports for its students, including baseball, basketball, cross country, football, golf, soccer, track, volleyball, wrestling, cheer, and softball (La Mirada High School, 2019a). Several of these sports take place on the campus’s numerous outdoor fields and courts.

**Figure 3.1-1
REGIONAL LOCATION**



Path: \\GIS\GIS\Projects\7032_Norwalk_La_Mirada_Stadium\MXD\7032_Norwalk_La_Mirada_2_0_Regional_Location_2019_10_21.mxd
 Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC,
 (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community; UltraSystems Environmental, Inc., 2019

October 21, 2019

Scale 1:633,600



0 5 10 Miles

0 5 10 Kilometers

Legend

- Project Location
- County Boundary

**La Mirada High School –
New Football Stadium Project**

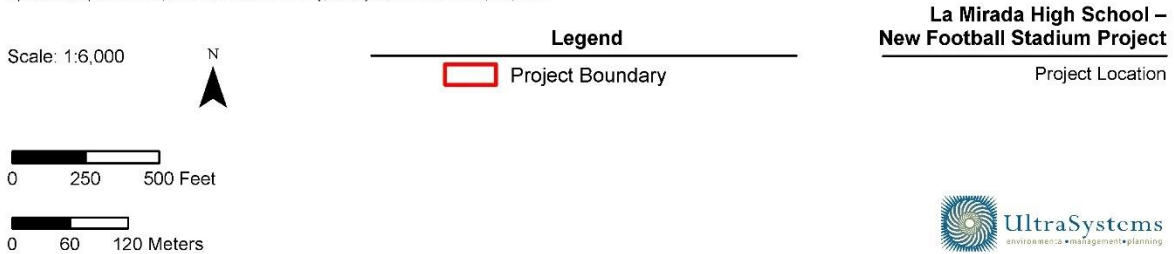
Regional Location



**Figure 3.1-2
PROJECT SITE AERIAL**



November 26, 2019



3.2 Project Overview

3.2.1 Proposed New Football Stadium Facilities

The District is proposing to replace components of the football field. **Figure 3.2-1** is a site plan that details the scope of the proposed project. As shown in **Figure 3.2-1**, the project would include construction of new home and visitor bleachers, field lighting, a scoreboard, synthetic turf, synthetic track, home and visitor field houses, a press box, fencing, paving, a ticket booth, and path of travel. Refer to **Appendix A** which provides project plans for the proposed project.

This project does not include upgrades or renovations to the baseball and softball fields. The baseball and softball fields and facilities will remain the same. No changes will occur to the number of parking spaces or bleacher seating capacities. The project proposes extension of existing domestic water lines. The project includes a new fire water line from the street to the new field house buildings and does not connect to the existing fire water line. The new fire water line would be approximately 726 linear feet. The fire water line would be connected via an extension to the existing public main water line in Foster Road. The project also proposes the extension of an existing fire water line for a new fire hydrant.

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

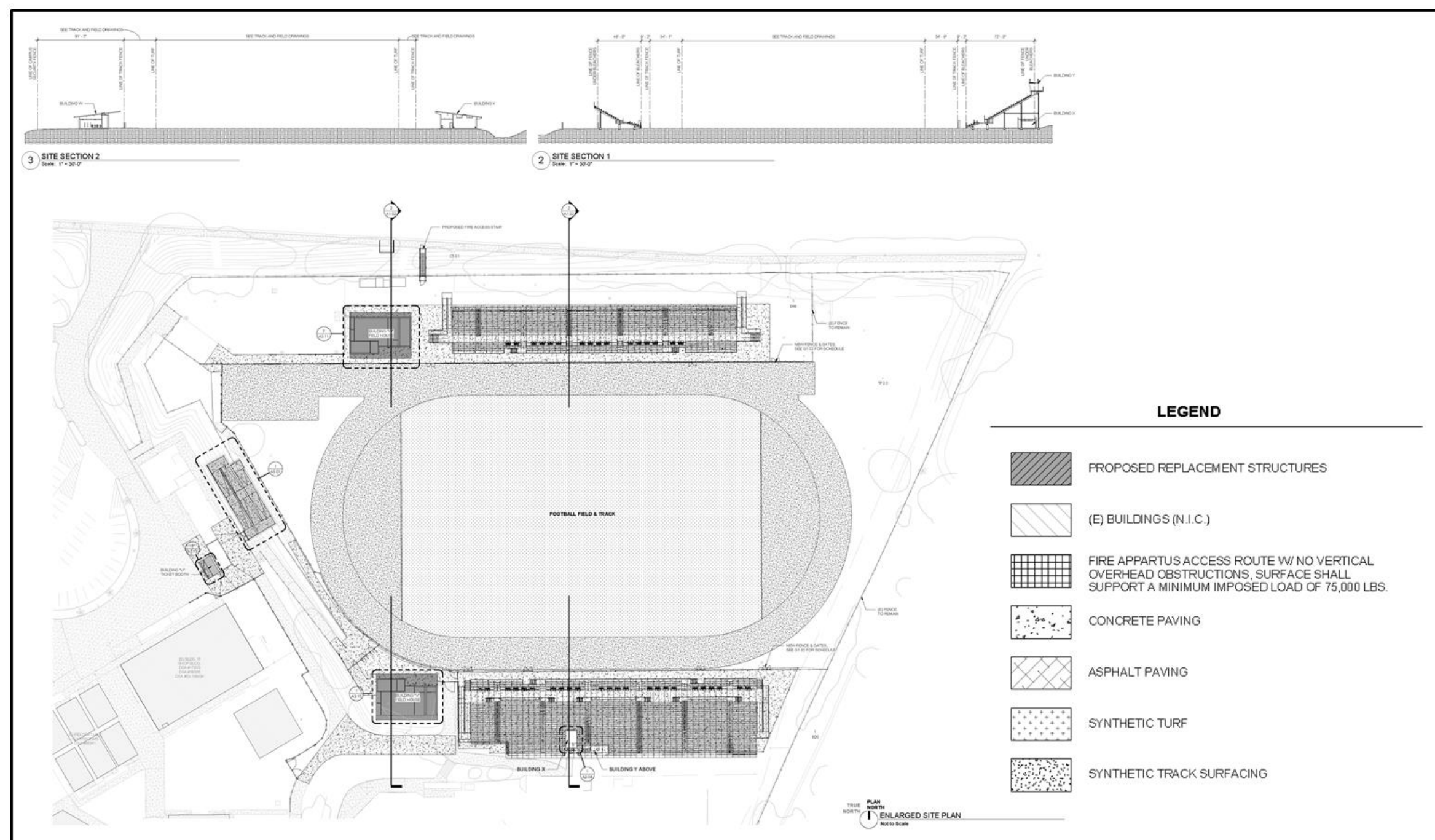
Table 3.2-1
PROPOSED PROJECT COMPONENTS

Component	Action
Home Bleachers	Replacement of existing bleachers
Visitor Bleachers	Replacement of existing
Field Lighting	New field lighting (Replacement of existing)
Scoreboard	New scoreboard (Replacement of existing)
Synthetic Turf	New synthetic turf (Replacement of existing)
Synthetic Track	New synthetic track (Replacement of existing)
Long Jump/Triple Jump Venues	Replacement of existing
Pole Vault Venue	Replacement of existing
High Jump Venue	Replacement of existing
Existing Steeple Jump	To remain
Replacement of Existing Shot-Put Throw Area	Replacement of existing
Replacement of Existing Discus Throw Area	Replacement of existing
Home Field and Visitor Field Houses (includes restroom/concession structures and team rooms)	Replacement of existing
Press Box	Replacement of existing
Fencing	Replacement of existing
Paving	Replacement of existing
Ticket Booth	Replacement of existing
Home and Visitor Path of Travel	New
Fire Access Lane and Fire Hydrant	New
Extension of the Existing Fire Line for a New Fire Hydrant	Extension of existing
Extension of Existing Domestic Water Line Connection	Extension of existing

Component	Action
New Fire Water Line Connection from the Street for the Field Houses	New
Extension of the Existing Sewer Connection	Extension of existing
Replacement of Existing Storm Drain	Replacement of existing

Source: Norwalk La Mirada Unified School District La Mirada High School New Football Stadium Project 90% construction Documents, NAC Architecture, plans dated March 11, 2020.

Figure 3.2-1
CONCEPTUAL SITE PLAN



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

Source: NAC Architecture, March 11, 2020.



**La Mirada High School –
New Football Stadium Project**

Site Plan

3.2.2 New Home and Visitor Bleachers

The home and visitor bleachers will be new and ADA-accessible. These new bleachers would replace the existing bleachers onsite.

3.2.3 New Football Stadium Field Lighting

The project proposes new field lighting to replace existing equipment. The new field lighting would consist of six lighting poles in total, comprised of five 100-foot-tall lighting poles and one 110-foot-tall pole. One pole would be located on either side of both the visitor bleachers and the home bleachers. One 110-foot-tall pole would be located behind the home bleachers and one 100-foot-tall pole would be located behind the visitor bleachers.

Typically, at the conclusion of a sports event or activity, the lights would be dimmed. This would allow for sufficient lighting for attendees to safely depart and for clean-up. It is anticipated that the departure of attendees and clean-up would take no longer than one hour, after which the lights would be completely turned off.

Table 3.2-2 below summarizes the characteristics of proposed new field lighting. Refer to **Section 4.1** of this document for an analysis of potential aesthetic effects of the proposed new football stadium field lighting.

Table 3.2-2
NEW FIELD LIGHTING SYSTEM SUMMARY

Pole			Luminaires		
Quantity	Location	Size (feet)	Mounting Heights (feet)	Lamp Type	Quantity/Pole
2	F1, F3	100	15.5	TLC-BT-575	3
			90	TLC-LED-400	2
			100	TLC-LED-1500	7
1	F2	100	100	TLC-LED-400	2*
			90	TLC-LED-400	1
			100	TLC-LED-1500	7
2	F4, F6	100	15.5	TLC-BT-575	3
			90	TLC-LED-600	1
			90	TLC-LED-400	1
			100	TLC-LED-1500	7
1	F5	110	110	TLC-LED-400	2*
			90	TLC-LED-600	1
			110	TLC-LED-1500	7
6	TOTAL				68

Source: Musco Lighting, 2019.

*This structure utilizes a back-to-back mounting configuration.

3.2.4 New Scoreboard

The project would install new scoreboard that would replace the existing scoreboard. The scoreboard would be installed east of the proposed football field and track.

3.2.5 New Synthetic Turf and Synthetic Track

The project would demolish the existing turf and track onsite. New synthetic turf would be installed on the football field and new synthetic track would surround the football field, as depicted in **Figure 3.2-1**. The proposed renovated field will provide new facilities for football, soccer, track and field activities allowing for California Interscholastic Federation (CIF) level competitions.

3.2.6 New Long Jump/Triple Jump Venues

New long jump and triple jump venues would be installed to replace the existing long jump and triple jump venues in the same location, at the west end of the inside track.

3.2.7 New Pole Vault Venue

A new pole vault venue would be installed to replace the existing pole vault in the same location, at the east end of the inside track.

3.2.8 New High Jump Venue

A new high jump venue would be installed to replace the existing high jump in the same location, west of the visitor bleachers.

3.2.9 Existing Steeple Jump

The existing steeple jump will remain (i.e., protect in place) and will not be impacted by the proposed project.

3.2.10 Replacement of Existing Shot-Put Throw Area

The project would replace the existing shot-put throw area at the west of the visitor bleachers with a new shot-put throw area.

3.2.11 Replacement of Existing Discus Throw Area

The project would replace the existing discus throw area at the east of the visitor bleachers with a new discus throw area.

3.2.12 Home Field and Visitor Field Houses

The existing home field and visitor field houses would be demolished, including demolition and removal of the existing buildings and associated infrastructure including concrete footings and slab, electrical, plumbing, mechanical, etcetera. The project would construct new home field and visitor field houses, each of which would include restroom/concession structures and team rooms.

3.2.13 Replacement of Existing Press Box

The existing press box, located south of the football field would be replaced by a new press box in the same location.

3.2.14 Replacement of Existing Fencing

The existing fencing behind the home and visitors' bleachers and around the track will be replaced with new fencing. The new fencing fabric proposed is a 9-gauge x 1-inch mesh vinyl-coated chain link fence. The fence covering for the Track & Field area would be six feet high and the perimeter fencing would be 10 feet in height.

3.2.15 Replacement of Existing Paving

The existing ramp surface from the ticket booth to the football stadium would be demolished. The existing walls would remain and this visitor path of travel would be updated with a new ramp surface. The existing paving around and beneath the home and visitors' bleachers will be replaced with new paving.

3.2.16 Replacement of Existing Ticket Booth

The existing ticket booth, located north of the existing Shop Building (Building R) on campus, would be demolished. The project proposes a new ticket booth to be located in generally the same location as the existing booth.

3.2.17 New Home and Visitor Path of Travel

The existing path of travel that leads from the parking lot to the upper field of play area will be used for the new Home and Visitor path of travel. The general path of travel would remain the same. The upgraded path of travel would allow for fire access at the Home fieldhouse building and includes a staircase at the Home fieldhouse building, which is provided per the requirements of the fire department. The path of travel would allow home team and visiting team members to travel from the ticket booth, up the accessible ramp, with sidewalks to each of the bleachers and field houses onsite.

3.2.18 New Fire Access Lane and Fire Hydrant

The existing fire lane near Home field house would be enhanced to make room for fire apparatus access while the rest of the fire lane would remain the same. One new fire hydrant is proposed to be located towards the Home field house building. The existing fire hydrants on site would remain the same.

3.2.19 Extension of Existing Fire Water Line

The project would construct an extension of an existing fire water line for the proposed new fire hydrant described above.

3.2.20 New Fire Water Line Connection

The project includes a new fire water line from the street to the new field house buildings and does not connect to the existing fire water line. The new fire water line would be approximately 726 linear feet. The fire water line would be connected via an extension to the existing public main water line in Foster Road.

3.2.21 Extension of Existing Domestic Water Line Connection

An extension of the existing domestic water line would be constructed and would enter the campus on the northeastern corner off of Foster Road.

3.2.22 Extension of the Existing Sewer Connection

The new field houses would be connected to the existing sewer line with the new laterals of approximately 146 linear feet.

3.2.23 Replacement of Existing Storm Drain

New storm drain lines of approximately 1,406 linear feet would be provided at the Track & Field area and below the Home bleacher area. The new lines would discharge water into the existing municipal peripheral storm drain system, approximately 830 feet east of the intersection of Foster Road and Adelfa Drive.

3.2.24 Project Design Features

3.2.24.1 Energy Conservation

The new facility will minimize energy use with the addition of LED sports lighting. The District is proposing the installation of a Musco lighting system, as described above in **Section 3.2.3**.

The proposed project would also comply with the building standards applicable to public school structures set forth in Title 24 of California Code of Regulations (CCR), Part 2 Building Code, Part 3 Electrical Code, Part 4 Mechanical Code, Part 6 Energy Code, Part 11 Green Building Standards Code (CALGreen Code), and Part 12 Reference Standards Code requirements. Satisfying these standards and code requirements would ensure implementation of structural safety, energy efficient design, and would aid in the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

3.2.25 Construction Activities and Schedule

Project construction is planned to occur from approximately January 2021 through December 2021. Construction would start with demolition and removal of existing structures and surfaces including turf, concrete walkways, fencing, and bleachers. The project would be constructed in two phases: demolition and construction. The first two months of construction would include major demolition, followed by intermittent demolition work for the remainder of the construction phase (estimated to be 10 months). Construction staging is anticipated to be located at the northeast end of the football field. Construction equipment expected to be used is listed in **Table 3.2-3** below and the usage details for that equipment are presented in **Table 3.2-4**. It is anticipated that the construction phase would require up to approximately 30 crewmen onsite at one time during construction. Construction would occur from 7:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Monday through Friday.

**Table 3.2-3
PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT**

Phase	Activities	Off-road	On-road
Demolition	Removal of existing turf, concrete walkways, fencing, aluminum and steel bleacher structure.	Concrete/Industrial Saws Dumpers/Tenders Rubber-Tired Dozer Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Dump trucks - if needed (LDH1)
Construction	Installation of synthetic turf and track; home and visitor bleachers; field lighting and scoreboard; home and visitors field houses; press box and ticket booth; and fencing and paving.	Aerial Lift Bore/Drill Rig Cement and Mortar Mixer Crane Dumpers/Tenders Forklift Grader Paver Roller Trencher Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Flatbed truck (T6 instate construction, small)

**Table 3.2-4
PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT USE**

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

Notes: BHP = Brake Horsepower

Installation of the monopole structures would begin with excavation of six bore holes required to install each precast concrete base to support the light poles. Excavation of earth, old asphalt, and concrete may be required for foundation installation, trenching for power lines and preparation for

installation of ancillary components. Excavated earth would be used as backfill, and any excess earth, asphalt or concrete would either be exported to sites that require import of earth, or taken to a facility authorized to accept such waste. Broken asphalt or concrete would be patched to match the adjacent area, and graded unpaved areas would be re-seeded for erosion control as necessary.

Steel light poles would be delivered via flatbed truck and assembled onsite using a small truck-mounted crane. After assembly, a large crane would be used to lift and set the pole sections into place on the anchor bolts embedded in the concrete foundation. The nuts on the foundation would then be tightened and secured. Electrical components and lighting fixtures would be affixed to the monopoles, and wiring would be connected.

3.2.26 Schedule of Operation

As shown in **Table 3.2-4**, various games, practices, and events are possible that would require the use of the sports field lights.⁵

Sports lighting at the replaced football stadium would consist of light-emitting diode (LED) lighting elements that are fully shielded and directed onto the stadium field. Typically, at the conclusion of a sports event or activity, the lights would be dimmed. This would allow for sufficient lighting for attendees to safely depart and for clean-up. It is anticipated that the departure of attendees and clean-up would take no longer than one hour, after which the lights would be completely turned off. For example, for a football game that ends at 10:00 p.m., the lights would be dimmed at 10:00 p.m. and turned off by 11:00 p.m. The same traffic and crowd control measures that are currently in place for events at the school would be implemented for evening events, as determined necessary by school officials.

3.2.27 Joint Use of the Athletic Facilities

In accordance with the District's Board Policy RR1330, the District has allowed third parties to utilize the improved athletic facilities. The Board Policy RR1330 was adopted in 2019 to reflect the use of District athletic fields and lighted stadiums in accordance with the Civic Center Act. Under the Civic Center Act, organizations, clubs, and associations formed for recreational, educational, political, economic, artistic or moral purposes are permitted by state law and district policy to use school buildings and grounds. "Civic Center use" must be subordinate to and not interfere with the instructional program or other public-school purposes. Such use may be on either a free or a rental-charge basis.

District facility rental data for third-party use of the athletic field (non-school related events) for the year 2018 are as follows: seven events before 5:00 p.m. and 22 events after 5:00 p.m., for a total of 29 events.

Upon receipt of a facilities use request from an outside group, the District would consider whether the proposed use is appropriate for the requested facility. It would also consider the potential impact on the school and the community, and the availability of parking, security, custodial services, restrooms and other services needed to accommodate the proposed use. The District may direct the outside group to an alternative facility considered more appropriate (based on the factors noted above) for the proposed use.

⁵ Prior to field closure in August, 2019.

Table 3.2-4
LA MIRADA HIGH SCHOOL FOOTBALL STADIUM TYPICAL USAGE -
COMPARISON BETWEEN CURRENT CONDITIONS (PRIOR TO FIELD CLOSURE) AND PROPOSED PROJECT CONDITIONS

Use/Activity	Season	Current Number of days per Season*		Proposed Project Change in the Number of Days Field Lighting Would be Used	Current Number of Attendance			Proposed Project Change in the Number of Participants and Spectators (+/-)			Current Days of the Week	Current Time		Current No. of Hours with Lights	Current PA System Used?
		Unlighted	Lighted		Participants	Spectators		Participants	Spectators			Start	End		
						Max	Avg		Max	Avg					
School Events															
Football Games – Varsity (including Homecoming)	Aug-Nov	0	6	None	150	8,000	3,000	No Change	No Change	No Change	Thurs/ Fri	7:00 p.m.	10:00 p.m.	3	Yes
Football Games - JV	Aug-Nov	3	3	None	150	500	250	No Change	No Change	No Change	Thurs/Fri	3:15 p.m./ 5:00 p.m.	5:15 p.m./ 7:00 p.m.	2	No
Football Games – Freshman/ Sophomore	Aug-Nov	3	3	None	150	500	250	No Change	No Change	No Change	Thurs/Fri	3:15 p.m./ 5:00 p.m.	5:15 p.m./ 7:00 p.m.	2	No
Football Playoff Game	Nov-Dec	0	1 to 3 max.	None	150	8,000	3,000	No Change	No Change	No Change	Fri	6:00 p.m.	10:00 p.m.	4	Yes
Football Practice	All Year	Daily	Daily between Aug - Nov	None	75	20	0	No Change	No Change	No Change	Mon-Fri	5:00 p.m.	9:00 p.m.	4	No
Marching Band/ Color Guard Practice	Aug-Nov	Daily	Daily	None	100	0	0	No Change	No Change	No Change	Mon-Fri	5:00 p.m.	9:00 p.m.	4	No
Soccer Games – Boys Varsity	Nov-Mar	0	14	None	60	3,000	150	No Change	No Change	No Change	Any	4:30 p.m.	8:30 p.m.	4	No

Use/Activity	Season	Current Number of days per Season*		Proposed Project Change in the Number of Days Field Lighting Would be Used	Current Number of Attendance			Proposed Project Change in the Number of Participants and Spectators (+/-)			Current Days of the Week	Current Time		Current No. of Hours with Lights	Current PA System Used?
		Unlighted	Lighted		Participants	Spectators		Participants	Spectators			Start	End		
						Max	Avg		Max	Avg					
School Events															
Soccer Games – Boys JV	Nov-Mar	0	14	None	60	200	50	No Change	No Change	No Change	Any	4:30 p.m.	6:00 p.m.	1.5	No
Soccer Games – Boys Freshmen	Nov-Mar	14	0	None	60	200	50	No Change	No Change	No Change	Any	2:30 p.m.	5:00 p.m.	0	No
Soccer Games – Girls Varsity	Nov-Mar	0	14	None	60	3,000	150	No Change	No Change	No Change	Any	4:30 p.m.	8:30 p.m.	4	No
Soccer Games – Girls JV	Nov-Mar	0	14	None	60	200	50	No Change	No Change	No Change	Any	4:30 p.m.	6:00 p.m.	1.5	No
Soccer Games – Girls Freshmen	Nov-Mar	14	0	None	60	200	50	No Change	No Change	No Change	Any	2:30 p.m.	5:00 p.m.	0	No
Soccer Playoff Game – Boys	Feb-Mar	0	3 max.	None	60	3,500	150	No Change	No Change	No Change	Any	4:30 p.m.	8:30 p.m.	4	Yes
Soccer Playoff Game - Girls	Feb-Mar	0	3 max.	None	60	3,500	150	No Change	No Change	No Change	Any	4:30 p.m.	8:30 p.m.	4	Yes
Soccer Practice – Boys	All Year	Daily	Daily	None	75	0	0	No Change	No Change	No Change	Mon-Fri	2:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.	3.5	No
Soccer Practice – Girls	All Year	Daily	Daily	None	75	0	0	No Change	No Change	No Change	Mon-Fri	2:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.	3.5	No
Track Meets	Feb-May, Aug-June	0	7	None	300	100	100	No Change	No Change	No Change	Any	3:00 p.m.	6:00 p.m.	1	Yes
Track Practice		Daily	0	None	120	0	0	No Change	No Change	No Change	Mon-Fri	2:00 p.m.	6:00 p.m.	1	No
											Sat	7:00 a.m.	11:00 a.m.	0	
All-Comers Meets	Dec-Feb	3	0	None	300	100	100	No Change	No Change	No Change	Sat	8:00 a.m.	5:00 p.m.	0	Yes

Use/Activity	Season	Current Number of days per Season*		Proposed Project Change in the Number of Days Field Lighting Would be Used	Current Number of Attendance			Proposed Project Change in the Number of Participants and Spectators (+/-)			Current Days of the Week	Current Time		Current No. of Hours with Lights	Current PA System Used?
		Unlighted	Lighted		Participants	Spectators		Participants	Spectators			Start	End		
						Max	Avg		Max	Avg					
Graduation**	May or June	0	1/year	None	0	9,000	0	No Change	No Change	No Change	Sat	6:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.	1	Yes
911 Assembly	Sep	1/year	0	None	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No Change	No Change	No Change	Any	7:45 a.m.	10:15 a.m.	0	No
Other School Events (Night Rally)	Year Round	0	2/year	None	600	0	0	No Change	No Change	No Change	Any	6:00 p.m.	9:00 p.m.	3	Yes
Potential Community/Third Party Uses															
Pop Warner Football Game	Aug-Nov	Weekly	Weekly	None	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No Change	No Change	No Change	Any	8:00 a.m.	8:00 p.m.	1	Yes
Boys 9/10 Soccer – Blue White Scrimmage	Any	Occasional	0	None	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No Change	No Change	No Change	Any	3:00 p.m.	4:30 p.m.	0	Yes
Boys Varsity Soccer – Alumni Game	Any	Occasional	0	None	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No Change	No Change	No Change	Any	5:00 p.m.	6:30 p.m.	1.5	Yes
AS Steaua	Any	Occasional	0	None	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No Change	No Change	No Change	Any	1:00 p.m.	3:00 p.m.	0	Yes
City of La Mirada – Friday Night Football Games	Apr-May	Occasional	Occasional	None	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No Change	No Change	No Change	Any	5:00 p.m.	10:00 p.m.	5	Yes
Benton School Olympics	Any	Occasional	0	None	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No Change	No Change	No Change	Any	11:30 a.m.	3:30 p.m.	0	Yes
Girls Soccer Camp	May	Occasional	Occasional	None	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No Change	No Change	No Change	Any	6:30 p.m.	8:30 p.m.	2	No

Use/Activity	Season	Current Number of days per Season*		Proposed Project Change in the Number of Days Field Lighting Would be Used	Current Number of Attendance			Proposed Project Change in the Number of Participants and Spectators (+/-)			Current Days of the Week	Current Time		Current No. of Hours with Lights	Current PA System Used?
		Unlighted	Lighted		Participants	Spectators		Participants	Spectators			Start	End		
						Max	Avg		Max	Avg					
Lewis & Clark College Football Walk Thru	Sep	Occasional	0	None	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No Change	No Change	No Change	Any	2:00 p.m.	3:30 p.m.	0	No
Other Community Events	Year Round	Occasional	Unknown	None	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No Change	No Change	No Change	Any	10:00 a.m.	8:00 p.m.	3	Yes

Notes:

* All numbers are approximate.

**Graduation is an existing event at the school, there would be no change in this event.

3.3 Reviewing Agencies

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

3.3.1 State

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

3.3.2 Regional and Local

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

3.4 Discretionary Action

Following Lead Agency approval of this IS/MND (see **Section 1.0**), the following permits, and approvals would be required prior to construction.

Table 3.2-5
AGENCY PERMITS AND APPROVALS

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

4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED

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

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aesthetics | <input type="checkbox"/> Greenhouse Gas Emissions | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural Resources | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hazards and Hazardous Materials | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Air Quality | <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrology and Water Quality | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation and Traffic |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Biological Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Land Use and Planning | <input type="checkbox"/> Tribal Cultural Resources |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cultural Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Mineral Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Utilities and Service Systems |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Energy | <input type="checkbox"/> Noise | <input type="checkbox"/> Wildfire |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Geology and Soils | <input type="checkbox"/> Population and Housing | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mandatory Findings of Significance |

DETERMINATION (TO BE COMPLETED BY THE LEAD AGENCY)

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

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

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

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

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

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

Signature

Date

Printed Name

Norwalk-La Mirada Unified School District

EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

- (1) A brief explanation is required for all answers except “No Impact” answers that are adequately supported by the information sources a lead agency cites in the parentheses following each question. A “No Impact” answer is adequately supported if the referenced information sources show that the impact simply does not apply to projects like the one involved (e.g., the project falls outside a fault rupture zone). A “No Impact” answer should be explained where it is based on project-specific factors, as well as general standards (e.g., the project would not expose sensitive receptors to pollutants, based on a project-specific screening analysis).
- (2) All answers must take into account the whole action involved, including offsite as well as onsite, cumulative as well as project-level, indirect as well as direct, and construction as well as operational impacts.
- (3) Once the lead agency has determined that a particular physical impact may occur, then the checklist answers must indicate whether the impact is potentially significant, less than significant with mitigation, or less than significant. “Potentially Significant Impact” is appropriate if there is substantial evidence that an effect may be significant. If there are one or more “Potentially Significant Impact” entries when the determination is made, an EIR is required.
- (4) “Negative Declaration: Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated” applies where the incorporation of mitigation measures has reduced an effect from “Potentially Significant Impact” to a “Less than Significant Impact.” The lead agency must describe the mitigation measures and briefly explain how they reduce the effect to less than significant level.
- (5) Earlier analyses may be use where, pursuant to the tiering, program EIR, or other CEQA process, an affect has been adequately analyzed in an earlier EIR or negative declaration. (See § 15063(c)(3)(D) of the CEQA Guidelines. In this case, a brief discussion should identify the following:
 - (a) Earlier Analyses Used. Identify and state where the earlier analysis is available for review.
 - (b) Impacts Adequately Addressed. Identify which effects from the above checklist were within the scope of and adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and state whether such effects were addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis.
 - (c) Mitigation Measures. For effects that are “Less than Significant with Mitigation Measures Incorporated,” describe the mitigation measures that were incorporated or refined from the earlier document and the extent to which they address site-specific conditions for the project.
- (6) Lead agencies are encouraged to incorporate into the checklist references to information sources for potential impacts (e.g., general plans, zoning ordinances). Reference to a previously prepared or outside document should, where appropriate, include a reference to the page or pages where the statement is substantiated. A source list should be attached and other sources used or individuals contacted should be cited in the discussion.

- (7) Supporting Information Sources: A source list should be attached, and other sources used or individuals contacted should be cited in the discussion.
- (8) This is only a suggested form, and lead agencies are free to use different formats; however, lead agencies should normally address the questions from this checklist that are relevant to a project's environmental effects in whatever format is selected.
- (9) The explanation of each issue should identify:
 - (a) The significance criteria or threshold, if any, used to evaluate each question; and
 - (b) The mitigation measure identified, if any, to reduce the impact to less than significant.

4.1 Aesthetics

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

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

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

No Impact

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

The proposed project is located in a portion of La Mirada that includes the La Mirada Regional Golf Course, La Mirada Regional Park, and La Mirada Civic Center. The project proposes to replace components of the football field on the La Mirada High School campus. As with the current football stadium, the renovated stadium would be visible from the adjacent roadways; however, the project would not have an adverse effect on any scenic vista because no scenic vistas are identified in the project area (City of La Mirada General Plan, 2003, p. OSC-1).

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

No Impact

The project site does not contain notable visual resources such as rock outcroppings, trees, or historic buildings. According to the California Department of Transportation, the project site is not located in the vicinity of an officially designated or eligible state scenic highway, designated as part of the California Scenic Highway Program. As depicted in **Figure 4.1-1** below, the closest eligible state scenic highway is a portion of State Route 57 through Brea Canyon, located approximately 6.8 miles northeast of the project site (Caltrans, 2014). Therefore, the project would not damage any scenic resources and no impacts would occur.

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

Less than Significant Impact

The project site is located in an urban setting characterized by single-family residences to the north, La Mirada Regional Golf Course to the east, and existing high school uses to the west and south. Views of the existing streetscape along Foster Road include maintained sidewalks and streets with occasional street trees, as well as existing single-family housing. Street lights are visible along the Foster Road street frontage. Partial public views of the project site are available from Foster Road.

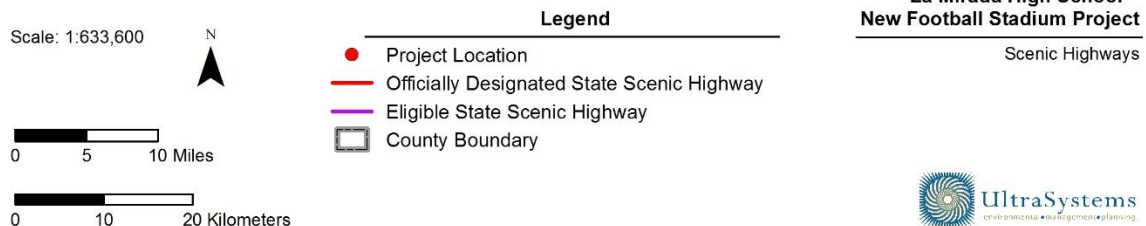
During project construction, there would be elements on the project site that are not compatible with the project vicinity. These features may include construction equipment (e.g., small cranes, pickup trucks), stockpiled materials, and construction-area barriers and fencing. Construction elements would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

Figure 4.1-1
DESIGNATED AND ELIGIBLE STATE SCENIC HIGHWAYS



Path: \\GIS\rgis\Projects\7032_Norwalk_La_Mirada_Stadium\MXD\7032_Norwalk_La_Mirada_4_1_Scenic_Hwys_2019_10_21.mxd
Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community; Caltrans, 2014; UltraSystems Environmental, Inc., 2019

October 21, 2019



Implementation of the proposed project would not result in long-term/permanent changes to the visual character of the site and public views of the site because the project does not propose any new buildings or structures that could block views. The project would not result in the removal or degradation of any significant visual resources, and would be consistent in appearance to the existing school campus land uses. The new football stadium would complement the existing buildings and architecture on campus. The proposed project would not conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality because the City is primarily built out and does not contain substantial undeveloped areas or identified scenic vistas in the project vicinity. For these reasons, the proposed project would have a less than significant impact on the visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings.

Development projects on the City of La Mirada High School campus are subject to review by the Division of State Architect (DSA), which issues the building/construction permits for projects on campus. The project would be developed in compliance with DSA requirements and would not conflict with regulations governing scenic quality. Therefore, the proposed project would have a less than significant impact in this regard.

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

Less than Significant Impact

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

The existing football field has stadium lights are 1500-watt metal halide lights. The project proposes new light-emitting diode (LED) field lighting to replace existing equipment. Refer to **Appendix B** of this document which provides the lighting analysis for the project. The new field lighting would consist of six lighting poles in total, comprised of five 100-foot-tall lighting poles and one 110-foot-tall pole. One pole would be located on either side of both the visitor bleachers and the home bleachers. One 110-foot-tall pole would be located behind the home bleachers and one 100-foot-tall pole would be located behind the visitor bleachers. Typically, at the conclusion of a sports event or activity, the lights would be dimmed. This would allow for sufficient lighting for attendees to safely depart and for clean-up. It is anticipated that the departure of attendees and clean-up would take no longer than one hour, after which the lights would be completely turned off. For example, for a football game that ends at 10:00 p.m., the lights would be dimmed at 10:00 p.m. and turned off by 11:00 p.m. Additionally, the project includes new lighting for the proposed path of travel. Installation of proposed path lighting would be necessary for safety and nighttime visibility. The new project lighting would be visible from the surrounding area. Therefore, the project's proposed exterior lighting for both wayfinding and the football field lighting is anticipated to contribute to ambient nighttime illumination in the project vicinity.

According to the Institution of Lighting Engineers (ILE, 2005), now called the Institution of Lighting Professionals, and the Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI, 2000), light trespass⁶ varies

⁶ Light trespass (also known as obtrusive light or spill light) is the condition where poorly shielded or poorly aimed light fixtures cast light onto areas where it is unwanted or not needed

according to surrounding environmental characteristics. Areas that are more rural in character, and therefore have few existing artificial sources of light, are more susceptible to impacts resulting from the installation of new artificial lighting sources. In contrast, urbanized areas are characterized by a large number of existing artificial lighting sources and are thus less susceptible to adverse effects associated with new artificial lighting sources.

To determine appropriate lighting standards that represent the existing lighting conditions, land uses are typically categorized into one of four environmental zones, as depicted in **Table 4.1-3** below. The project site and surrounding area can be characterized as an area of medium ambient brightness (E3 environmental zone).

Table 4.1-3
ENVIRONMENTAL ZONES

Zone	Surrounding	Lighting Environment	Examples
E0	Protected	Dark	UNESCO Starlight Reserves, IDA Dark Sky Parks
E1	Natural	Intrinsically dark	National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty etc.
E2	Rural	Low district brightness	Village or relatively dark outer suburban locations
E3	Suburban	Medium district brightness	Small town centres or suburban locations
E4	Urban	High district brightness	Town/city centres with high levels of nighttime activity

Source: Table 1- Environmental Zones (ILE, 2005)

Based on these environmental zones, the ILE and EPRI have established recommendations for limiting light trespass onto adjacent properties. The recommendations established by the ILE are summarized in **Table 4.1-4** below.

Table 4.1-4
OBTRUSIVE LIGHT LIMITATIONS FOR EXTERIOR LIGHTING INSTALLATIONS

Environmental Zone	Light Trespass Illuminance			
	Pre-Curfew (Dusk – 11:00 p.m.)		Post Curfew (11:00 p.m. – 7:00 a.m.)	
ILE				
E1	2 lx	0.2 fc	1 lx	0.1 fc
E2	5 lx	0.5 fc	1 lx	0.1 fc
E3	10 lx	0.9 fc	2 lx	0.2 fc
E4	25 lx	2.3 fc	5 lx	0.5 fc
EPRI				
E1	1 lx	0.1 fc	1 lx	0.1 fc
E2	3 lx	0.3 fc	1 lx	0.1 fc
E3	9 lx	0.8 fc	3 lx	0.3 fc
E4	16 lx	1.5 fc	7 lx	0.6 fc

lx = lux

fc = foot-candles

Source: Adopted from ILE (2003) and EPRI (2000)

Curfew hours listed in the table are from the Institution of Lighting Engineers, *Guidance Notes for the Reduction of Obtrusive Light*. 2005 (ILE, 2005, p. 5), which states: “Curfew = the time after which stricter requirements (for the control of obtrusive light) will apply; often a condition of use of lighting applied by the local planning authority. If not otherwise stated - 23.00 hrs [11:00 p.m.] is suggested.”

In the project area, light trespass impacts would be considered potentially significant if illuminance⁷ produced by the project would impact sensitive receptors with lighting levels that exceed 0.8 foot-candles during pre-curfew hours (dusk to 11:00 p.m.) and 0.2 foot-candles during the post-curfew hours (11:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.), as measured on the vertical and horizontal planes.⁸

Sky Glow⁹

The project site is located approximately 22 miles southeast of the Griffith Observatory in an urbanized area of Los Angeles and would therefore have less potential to impact operations at the observatory than more closely-situated properties. The proposed project would result in the erection of five 100-foot-tall and one 110-foot-tall light poles. The height of the proposed light poles would allow for each luminaire to be mounted with a narrow beam angle, which would focus light downward. The proposed lighting fixtures would each have a standard visor and reflector and would be mounted on the pole to point downward towards the football field. Musco Lighting would orient fixture heads to match the photometric plan for the proposed project. These design features would minimize sky glow to the maximum feasible extent. Based on the physical characteristics of the area surrounding the project site and the design of the proposed light fixtures, implementation of the project would result in no significant impact associated with sky glow.

Glare¹⁰

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

7 Measured in foot-candles, illuminance is the intensity of light falling on a surface.

8 A full moonlit night in rural areas with negligible ambient light would equal approximately 0.02-0.03 foot- candle, while a typical 30-foot tall streetlamp would have an illumination of 1.3 foot-candles at a distance of 10 feet (NLPPI, 2007).

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

10 Glare is the objectionable brightness caused by over-illumination, as well as poorly shielded or poorly aimed light fixtures.

Light Trespass

The proposed artificial lighting system has been specifically designed to minimize light trespass. As described above, the high mounting height (100 and 110 feet) of the luminaires would allow the lamps to be installed with a narrow beam angle to direct light downward, onto the fields of play, and away from the sensitive receivers (residential properties and church), located north of the project site on the other side of Foster Road. In addition, the proposed lighting for the football field would face away from the residences and church located north of Foster Road, thereby reducing potential lighting/glare impacts to those sensitive land uses. The proposed lighting fixtures would each have a standard visor and reflector and would be mounted on the pole to point downward towards the football field.

The proposed project would be used to illuminate the activities of the football field that would occur during non-daylight hours. There is the potential for the field to host additional evening events on a regular basis, including routine practices, playoff games, and/or community events. It is anticipated that field lighting would be completely extinguished by approximately 11:00 p.m. In no case would the artificial lighting elements for the field be used between 11:00 p.m. and dawn.

There are existing lights for the football field that would be replaced by the proposed project. The potential impact from the proposed new field lights to the areas surrounding the project site are analyzed in this section. Potential impacts to the surrounding land uses, including the residential and church land uses north of Foster Road are described below.

Vertical Illuminance

Refer to **Figure 4.1-2** below which depicts projected levels of vertical light from the proposed lighting elements. As described above, light-sensitive receptors that have the potential to be impacted by project lighting elements include residences and the La Mirada Church of the Nazarene located north of the project site, across Foster Road. Light Pole F2 (which would be 100 feet tall) would be located nearest to the residential/church uses to the north, at a distance of approximately 150 feet, from the nearest residence. The closest light poles (F1, F2, and F3) would face away from Foster Road toward the football field.

It is important to note that the modeled illumination levels do not account for reductions in lighting intensity caused by intervening structures, topography, and/or landscaping. However, the lighting levels do account for distance; specifically, as one approaches the nearby residential homes and the distance from the proposed lighting poles increases, lighting intensity would decrease at a rate of approximately 75% for each doubling of distance. Additionally, when two lighting sources are combined, the resulting illuminance only significantly increases if the individual lighting sources have similar lighting intensity at the point of observation when viewed individually.

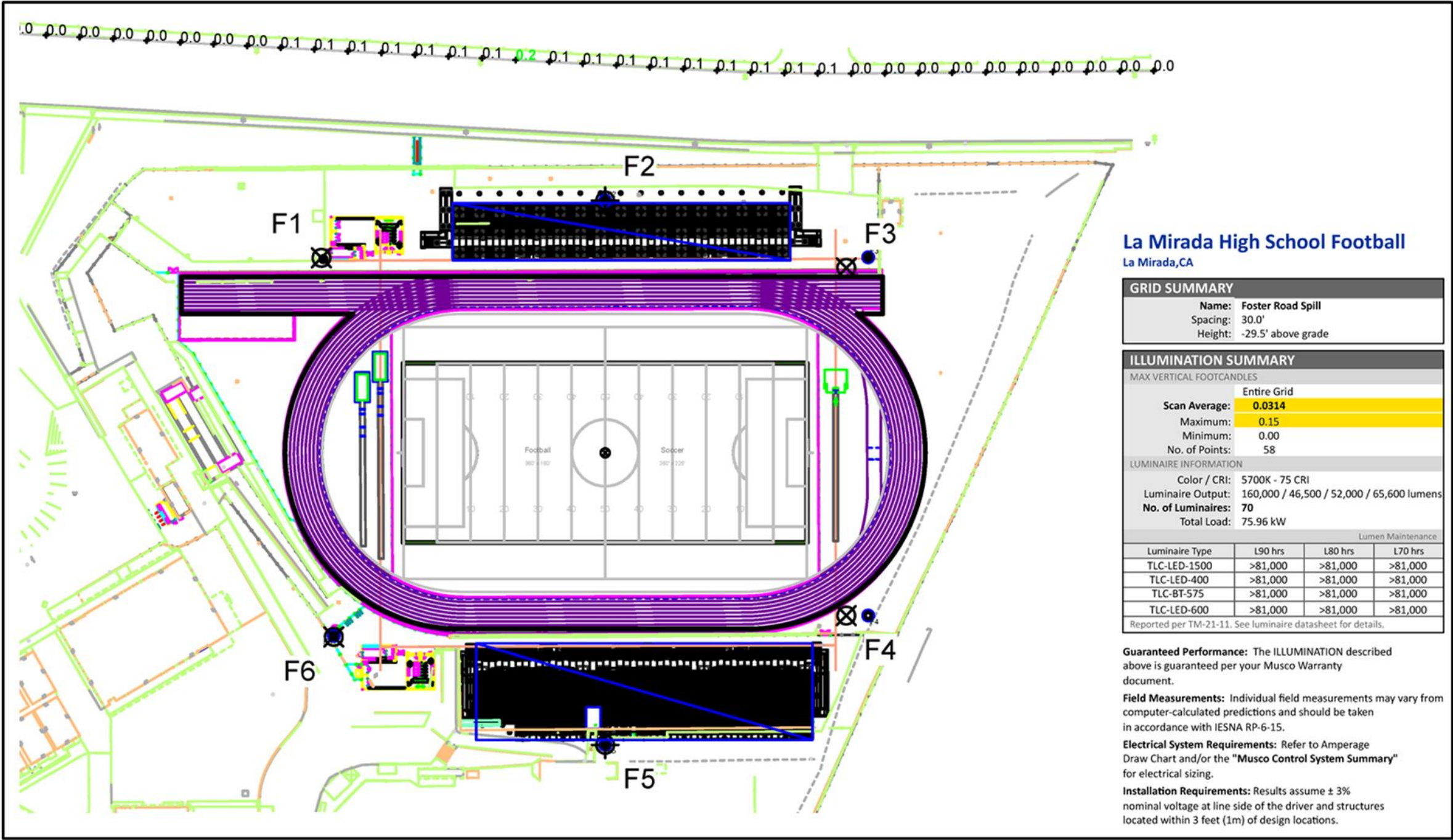
Pre-Curfew Impacts

The lighting levels from the proposed project range from 0.00 to 0.2 vertical foot-candles. The maximum value measured would occur along Foster Road, just northwest of light pole F2. It should be noted that the light measurements depicted in **Figure 4.1-2** below do not account for existing walls or landscape features.

It is unlikely that operation of the proposed lighting system would result in significant adverse impacts related to light trespass. In urbanized locations the most common adverse effect of light

trespass is disruption of sleep. Although the proposed project would create light during pre-curfew hours, lighting would be dimmed by 10:00 p.m. daily and extinguished by 11:00 p.m. daily. The nearby residences and church are located in an area of medium ambient brightness and the small increase in light from the proposed project would be below lighting thresholds and is considered a less than significant impact.

Figure 4.1-2
FOSTER ROAD SPILL – MAXIMUM VERTICAL FOOT-CANDLES



Disclaimer: Illustration provided by Musco Sports Lighting, LLC., who has indicated that the information is true and correct. No other warranties are expressed or implied.

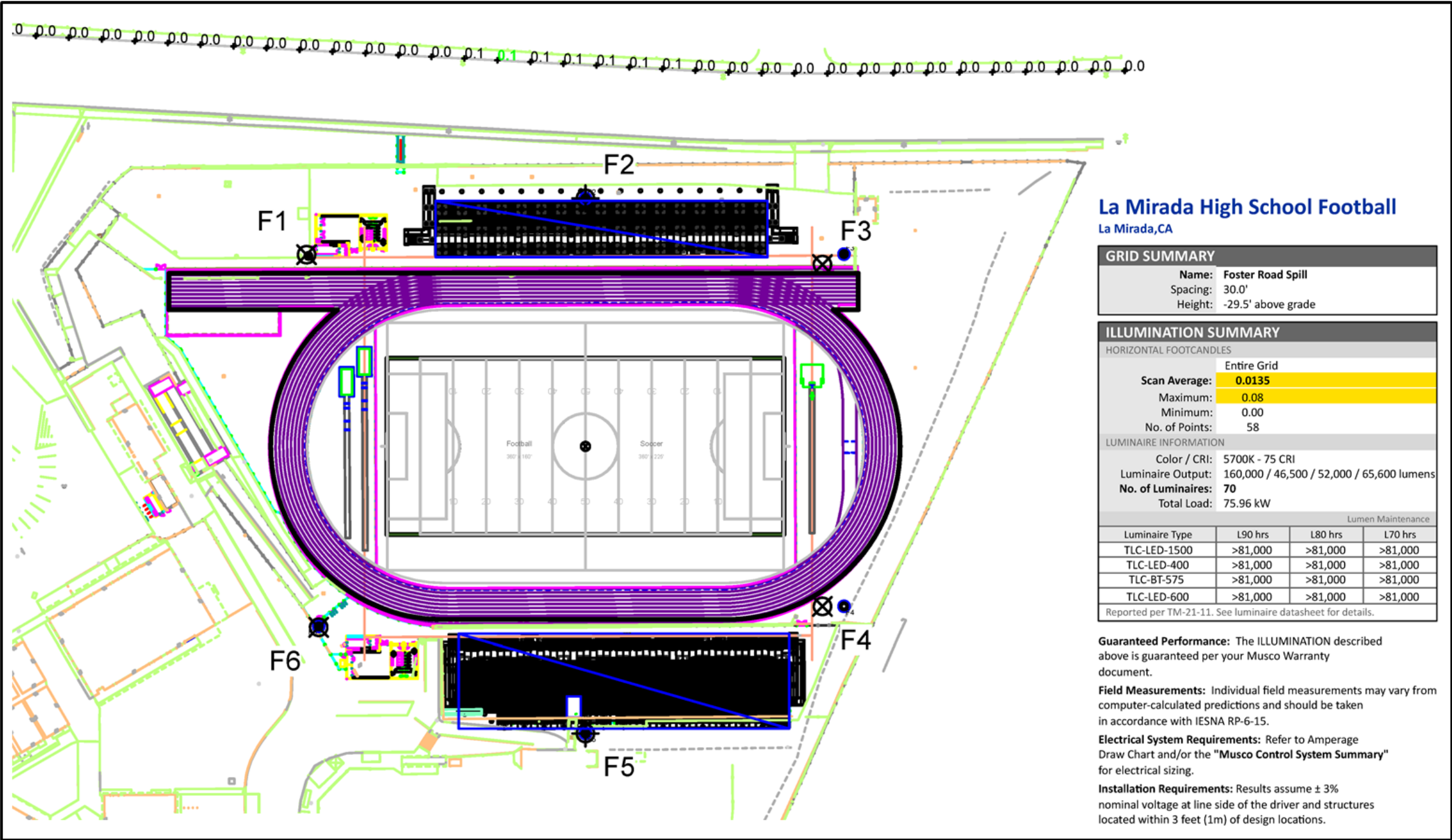
Source: Musco Sports Lighting, LLC., February 6, 2020.



La Mirada High School –
New Football Stadium Project

Foster Road Spill - Vertical Footcandles

Figure 4.1-3
FOSTER ROAD SPILL - HORIZONTAL FOOT-CANDLES



Disclaimer: Illustration provided by Musco Sports Lighting, LLC., who has indicated that the information is true and correct. No other warranties are expressed or implied.

Source: Musco Sports Lighting, LLC., February 6, 2020.



**La Mirada High School –
New Football Stadium Project**

Foster Road Spill - Horizontal Footcandles

Post-Curfew Impacts

In the event that the proposed lighting system were in operation during post-curfew hours (11:00 p.m. – 7:00 a.m.), light trespass levels of 0.2 fc would not exceed the threshold of significance (0.8 fc). Lighting elements would be dimmed by 10:00 p.m. daily and extinguished by 11:00 p.m. daily. Due to the project producing less than significant lighting levels and that lighting elements would be dimmed by 10:00 p.m. and extinguished by 11:00 p.m., the potential for sleep disturbance would be avoided and a less than significant impact during post-curfew hours would occur.

Horizontal Illuminance

Figure 4.1-3 displays the calculated levels of light that would be created by the proposed project for the lighting elements (on the horizontal plane). The project site is surrounded by the other portions of the La Mirada High School campus, non-sensitive receptors, to the south, east, and west. Therefore, this analysis shall focus on the light-sensitive receptors such as the residences and the La Mirada Church that are located north of the project site and Foster Road. As depicted in **Figure 4.1-3**, light created by the lighting elements would result in a horizontal illumination that would range from 0.0 fc to 0.1 fc across Foster Road from the project site. Illumination would not exceed the 0.8 foot-candle threshold of significant and impacts would be less than significant during pre-curfew hours. The illumination levels depicted in **Figure 4.1-3** do not account for reductions in lighting caused by intervening structures, topography, and/or landscaping.

Pre-Curfew Impacts

The lighting levels from the proposed field lights range from 0.00 to 0.1 horizontal foot-candles at the nearest sensitive receivers, located north of Foster Road. This maximum value reflects the horizontal foot-candle value based on the light on the field. The only sensitive receivers that are adjacent to the project site, the residences and the La Mirada Church that lie north of the project site and Foster Road, have a horizontal foot-candle range from 0.00 to 0.01. The existing row of pine trees along Foster Road, separating the light fixtures from Foster Road would disrupt a direct line-of-sight of the light fixtures from offsite locations.

It is unlikely that operation of the proposed lighting system would result in significant adverse impacts related to light trespass. In urbanized locations the most common adverse effect of light trespass is disruption of sleep. Although the proposed project would create light during pre-curfew hours, lighting would be dimmed by 10:00 p.m. daily and extinguished by 11:00 p.m. daily. The nearby residences and church are located in an area of medium ambient brightness and the small increase in light from the proposed project would be below lighting thresholds and is considered a less than significant impact.

Post-Curfew Impacts

In the event that the proposed lighting system were in operation during post-curfew hours (11:00 p.m. – 7:00 a.m.), light trespass levels of 0.1 fc would not exceed the threshold of significance (0.8 fc). Due to the project producing less than significant lighting levels, the potential for sleep disturbance would be avoided and a less than significant impact during post-curfew hours would occur.

As a result of this analysis, it has been determined that the proposed project would result in less than significant impacts related to sky glow, glare or light trespass, due to the urbanized character of the project area, the proposed design of the lighting system, and the existing features around the site. In addition, the proposed field lighting elements would be dimmed by 10:00 p.m. and extinguished by 11:00 p.m. Therefore, lighting impacts to sensitive receivers located north of Foster Road would be less than significant.

4.2 Agriculture and Forestry Resources

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?				X
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?				X
c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?				X
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?				X
e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?				X

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

No Impact

The project site is located in an urban setting containing a mix of institutional, commercial, and residential uses (Google Earth Pro, 2019). The project is proposed on an existing high school campus. Therefore, the project site is already developed and would not convert prime, unique, or farmland of statewide importance to urban use, as depicted in **Figure 4.2-1**. No impacts to Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance would occur as a result of the project.

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

No Impact

The project is proposed on the La Mirada High School campus. Therefore, the project site is not located on land enrolled in a Williamson Act contract (California Department of Conservation, 2016). Additionally, the project site is not located within an area zoned for agricultural use. The project site is currently zoned by the City of La Mirada as Open Space (OS) (City of La Mirada Zoning Map, 2012). Therefore, no impact would occur.

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

No Impact

The project is proposed on the La Mirada High School campus, in a developed urban area. No forestland or timberland are located on the project site. The site's existing zoning of OS, does not support the definitions provided by Public Resources Code § 42526 for timberland, PRC § 12220(g) for forestland, or Government Code § 51104(g) for timberland zoned for production. Therefore, no impacts related to the conversion of timberland or forest land would occur.

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

No Impact

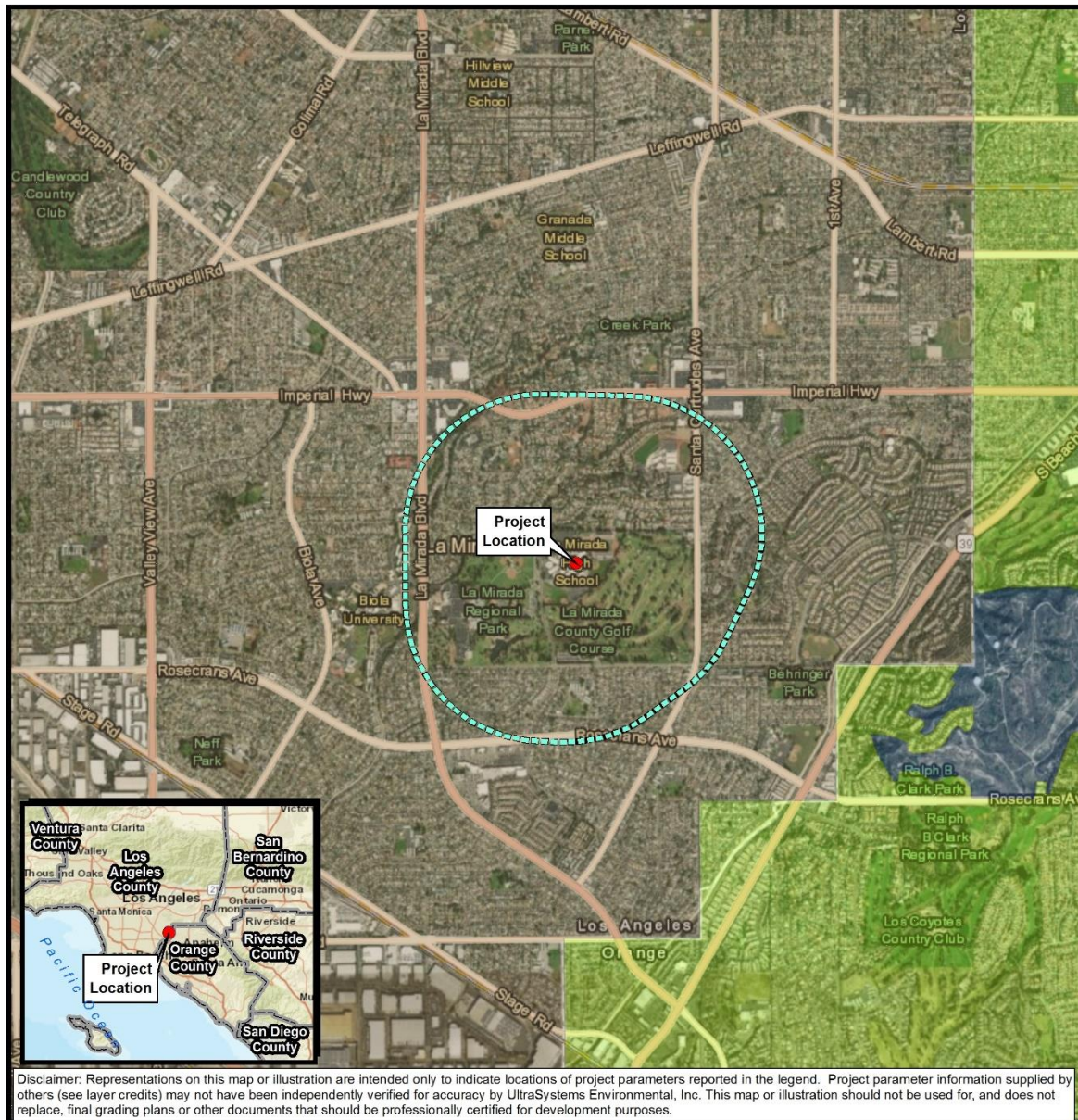
As previously stated in Section 4.2 c) above, the project is located within an existing high school campus, in a developed urban area. Implementation of the project would not result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use. No impact would occur.

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

No Impact

The project site is located on campus of an existing high school in a completely urban setting containing a mix of institutional, commercial, and residential uses. No forest land is located within the project boundary or in the vicinity of the project site. Implementation of the project would not result in changes to the environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural use or converting forest land to non-forest use. Therefore, no impact would occur.

**FIGURE 4.2-1
IMPORTANT FARMLAND CATEGORIES**



Path: \\Gis\vrgis\Projects\7032_Norwalk_La_Mirada_Stadium\MXD\7032_Norwalk_La_Mirada_4_2_PrimeF_2019_10_25.mxd
Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community, Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community, CA Dept. of Conservation, 2016; UltraSystems Environmental, Inc., 2019

October 25, 2019

Scale: 1:31,680



0 0.25 0.5 Miles

0 0.5 1 Kilometers

Legend

- Project Location
- 7032_0.5Mile Buffer_20191021
- Farmland Category:**
 - Urban and Built-up Land (D)
 - Other Land (X)
 - Area Not Mapped (Z)

**La Mirada High School –
New Football Stadium Project**

Important Farmland
Categories



4.3 Air Quality

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

Pollutants of Concern – Criteria Pollutants

The criteria air pollutants of concern are nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), carbon monoxide (CO), particulate matter (PM), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), lead (Pb), and ozone (O₃), and their precursors. Criteria pollutants are air pollutants for which acceptable levels of exposure can be determined and an ambient air quality standard has been established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and/or the California Air Resources Board (ARB). Since the proposed project would not generate appreciable SO₂ or Pb emissions, it is not necessary for the analysis to include those two pollutants. Presented below is a description of the air pollutants of concern and their known health effects.

Nitrogen oxides (NO_x): NO_x serve as integral participants in the process of photochemical smog production and are precursors¹¹ for certain particulate compounds that are formed in the atmosphere. The two major forms of NO_x are nitric oxide (NO) and NO₂. NO is a colorless, odorless gas formed from atmospheric nitrogen and oxygen when combustion takes place under high temperature and/or high pressure. NO₂ is a reddish-brown pungent gas formed by the combination of NO and oxygen. NO₂ acts as an acute respiratory irritant and eye irritant, and increases susceptibility to respiratory pathogens. A third form of NO_x, nitrous oxide (N₂O), is a greenhouse gas.

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

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

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

Particulate matter (PM): PM is a mixture of microscopic solids and liquid droplets suspended in air. This pollution is made up of a number of components, including acids (such as nitrates and sulfates), organic chemicals, metals, soil or dust particles, and allergens (such as fragments of pollen or mold spores). Two forms of fine particulate matter are now regulated. Respirable particles, or PM₁₀, include that portion of the particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 micrometers (i.e., 10 one-millionths of a meter or 0.0004 inch) or less. Fine particles, or PM_{2.5}, have an aerodynamic diameter of 2.5 micrometers (i.e., 2.5 one-millionths of a meter or 0.0001 inch) or less. Particulate discharge into the atmosphere results primarily from industrial, agricultural, construction, and transportation activities. However, wind action on the arid landscape also contributes substantially to the local particulate loading. Fossil fuel combustion accounts for a significant portion of PM_{2.5}. In addition, particulate matter forms in the atmosphere through reactions of NO_x and other compounds (such as ammonia) to form inorganic nitrates. Both PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} may adversely affect the human respiratory system, especially in those people who are naturally sensitive or susceptible to breathing problems.

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

Ozone (O₃): Ozone is a secondary pollutant produced through a series of photochemical reactions involving ROG and NO_x. Ozone creation requires ROG and NO_x to be available for approximately three hours in a stable atmosphere with strong sunlight. Because of the long reaction time, peak ozone concentrations frequently occur downwind of the sites where the precursor pollutants are emitted. Thus, ozone is considered a regional, rather than a local, pollutant. The health effects of ozone include eye and respiratory irritation, reduction of resistance to lung infection and possible aggravation of pulmonary conditions in persons with lung disease. Ozone is also damaging to vegetation and untreated rubber.

Meteorology and Climate

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

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

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

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

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

The annual average temperature, as recorded at the Montebello weather station (9.4 miles northwest of the proposed project site), is 67.4 degrees Fahrenheit (°F). The station has an average winter (December, January, and February) temperature of approximately 59.2°F and an average summer (June, July, and August) temperature of approximately 75.3°F. The average maximum recorded temperatures are 87.3°F during the summer and 60.4°F during the winter. The annual average of total precipitation in the proposed project area is approximately 14.78 inches, which occurs mostly during the winter and relatively infrequently during the summer. Precipitation averages approximately 9.18 inches during the winter, approximately 3.79 inches during the spring (March, April, and May), approximately 1.72 inches during the fall (September, October, and November), and approximately 0.09 inch during the summer (WRCC, 2019). Winds in the SCAB are generally light, tempered by afternoon sea breezes. Severe weather is uncommon in the Basin, but strong easterly winds known as the Santa Ana winds can reach 25 to 35 miles per hour below the passes and canyons. During the spring and summer months, air pollution is carried out of the region through mountain passes in wind currents or is lifted by the warm vertical currents produced by the heating of the mountain slopes. From the late summer through the winter months, because of the average lower wind speeds and temperatures in the proposed project area and its vicinity, air contaminants do not readily disperse, thus trapping air pollution in the area.

Regional Air Quality

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

Local Air Quality

The South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) has divided the SCAB into source receptor areas (SRAs), based on similar meteorological and topographical features. The proposed project site is in SCAQMD's Southeast Los Angeles County SRA 5. However, the nearest monitoring site to the project is in Anaheim on Pampas Lane, located 6.4 miles south-southeast of the proposed project site. Criteria pollutants monitored at the Anaheim Monitoring Station include ozone, PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, and NO₂. The ambient air quality data in the proposed project vicinity as recorded at the Anaheim Monitoring Station from 2016 to 2018 and the applicable federal and state standards are shown in **Table 4.3-2**.

**Table 4.3-1
FEDERAL AND STATE ATTAINMENT STATUS**

Pollutants	Federal Classification	State Classification
Ozone (O ₃)	Nonattainment (Extreme)	Nonattainment
Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀)	Maintenance (Serious)	Nonattainment
Fine Particulate Matter (PM _{2.5})	Nonattainment (Moderate)	Nonattainment
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	Maintenance (Serious)	Attainment
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂)	Maintenance	Attainment
Sulfur Dioxide (SO ₂)	Attainment	Attainment
Sulfates	No Federal Standards	Attainment
Lead (Pb)		Attainment
Hydrogen Sulfide (H ₂ S)		Attainment
Visibility Reducing Particles		Unclassified

Sources:

USEPA, 2019a; USEPA, 2019b; USEPA, 2019c; USEPA, 2019d; USEPA, 2019e; ARB, 2019b.

**Table 4.3-2
AMBIENT AIR QUALITY MONITORING DATA**

Air Pollutant	Standard/Exceedance	2016	2017	2018
Ozone (O ₃)	Max. 1-hour Concentration (ppm)	0.103	0.090	0.112
	Max. 8-hour Concentration (ppm)	0.074	0.076	0.071
	# Days > Federal 8-hour Std. of 0.070 ppm	4	4	1
	# Days > California 1-hour Std. of 0.09 ppm	2	0	1
	# Days > California 8-hour Std. of 0.070 ppm	4	4	1
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂)	Max. 1-hour Concentration (ppm)	0.0643	0.0812	0.0660
	Annual Average (ppm)	0.014	0.014	0.013
	# Days > California 1-hour Std. of 0.18 ppm	0	0	0
Respirable Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀)	Max. 24-hour Concentration (µg/m ³)	74.0	95.3	94.6
	#Days > Fed. 24-hour Std. of 150 µg/m ³	0	0	0
	#Days > California 24-hour Std. of 50 µg/m ³	3	5	2
	Annual Average (µg/m ³)	28.0	26.9	27.7
Fine Particulate Matter (PM _{2.5})	Max. 24-hour Concentration (µg/m ³)	44.4	53.9	63.1
	State Annual Average (µg/m ³)	9.4	ND	12.3
	#Days > Fed. 24-hour Std. of 35 µg/m ³	1	7	7
	Federal Annual Average (µg/m ³)	9.4	ND	11.4

Source: ARB, 2019a.

ND There was insufficient (or no) data available to determine the value.

Sensitive Receptors

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

The proposed project would be in La Mirada near several existing single-family residences to the north. It is surrounded to the east, west, and south by city parks and a golf course. Exposure to potential emissions would vary substantially from day to day depending on the amount of work being conducted, the weather conditions, the location of receptors, and the length of time that receptors would be exposed to air emissions. The construction phase emissions estimated in this analysis are based on conservative estimates and worst-case conditions, with maximum levels of construction activity occurring simultaneously within a short period of time. The nearest sensitive receptors to the proposed project site, with the highest potential to be impacted by the proposed project, are across Foster Road approximately 60 meters from the project boundary.

Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP)

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

The 2016 AQMP (SCAQMD, 2017) was adopted by the SCAQMD Board on March 3, 2017, submitted to the ARB and on March 10, 2017 was made part of the State Implementation Plan (SIP), which was submitted to the USEPA (ARB, 2017). It focuses largely on reducing NO_x emissions as a means of attaining the 1979 1-hour ozone standard by 2022, the 1997 8-hour ozone standard by 2023, and the 2008 8-hour standard by 2031. The AQMP prescribes a variety of current and proposed new control measures, including a request to the USEPA for increased regulation of mobile source emissions. The NO_x control measures will also help the Basin attain the 24-hour standard for PM_{2.5}.

Air Quality Thresholds

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

¹² CCAA of 1988.

Table 4.3-3
SCAQMD THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Pollutant	Mass Daily Thresholds (Pounds/Day)	
	Construction	Operation
Nitrogen Oxides (NO _x)	100	55
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)	75	55
Respirable Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀)	150	150
Fine Particulate Matter (PM _{2.5})	55	55
Sulfur Oxides (SOX)	150	150
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	550	550
Lead	3	3

Source: SCAQMD, 2019.

The SCAQMD Governing Board adopted a methodology for calculating localized air quality impacts through localized significance thresholds (LSTs), which is consistent with SCAQMD's Environmental Justice Program Enhancement I-4. LSTs represent the maximum emissions from a project that will not cause or contribute to an exceedance of the most stringent applicable state or national ambient air quality standard (SCAQMD, 2008a). The LSTs are developed based on the ambient concentrations of that pollutant for each source receptor area and are applicable to NO₂, CO, PM₁₀, and PM_{2.5}.

The project site is in SRA 5 (Southeast Los Angeles County). It is assumed that construction will disturb no more than five acres per day and that sensitive receptors are within 60 meters. According to the 2006-2008 look-up tables provided in the LST Guidelines for a conservative five acres per day disturbed at a receptor distance of 50 meters, the appropriate LSTs for construction activity are as shown in **Table 4.3-4**. LSTs for operational emissions only apply to onsite sources. Since the primary source of emissions for this project would be associated with offsite vehicle trips, an LST analysis of long-term emissions is not required.

Table 4.3-4
SCAQMD LOCALIZED THRESHOLDS FOR CONSTRUCTION

Pollutant	Localized Significance Threshold (lbs/day)
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂) ^a	165
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	1,855
Inhalable Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀)	42
Fine Particulate Matter (PM _{2.5})	10

Source: Air Quality Significance Thresholds. South Coast Air Quality Management District. Revised October 21, 2009.

^aThe threshold is for emissions of NO_x.

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

Less than Significant Impact

Typically, assessments of air quality plan consistency use four criteria for determining project consistency with the current AQMP. The first and second criteria are from the SCAQMD. According to the SCAQMD, there are two key indicators of AQMP consistency: (1) whether the project would not result in an increase in the frequency or severity of existing air quality violations or cause or contribute to new violations, or delay timely attainment of air quality standards or the interim emission reductions specified in the AQMP; and (2) whether the project will exceed the assumptions in the AQMP based on the year of project build out and phase (SCAQMD, 2006). The third criterion is compliance with the control measures in the AQMP. The fourth criterion is compliance with the SCAQMD regional thresholds.

- Project's Contribution to Air Quality Violations

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

- AQMP Assumptions

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

The project concerns mainly construction activities in the replacement and/or upgrade of athletic facilities. Increases in long-term operational emissions are not expected; therefore, the project would be substantially equal to what was appropriately assumed for the site in any growth rate or trip generation assumptions. Therefore, the proposed would not conflict with AQMP and impacts would be less than significant.

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

Less than Significant Impact

Construction activities, including soil disturbance dust emissions and combustion pollutants from onsite construction equipment and from offsite trucks hauling dirt would create a temporary addition of pollutants to the local airshed. Construction emissions were estimated using

methodologies and formulas from CalEEMod Version 2013.2 (CAPCOA, 2017).¹³ As shown in **Table 4.3-5**, all construction emissions associated with the project would be below the regional and localized significance thresholds. Refer to **Appendix C** of this document for the construction emissions calculation summary.

Table 4.3-5
ESTIMATED CONSTRUCTION EMISSIONS

Stage	Maximum Daily Emissions (lbs/day)				
	ROG	NO _x	CO	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
Demolition	1.3	10.9	12.3	0.62	0.62
Construction	1.5	15.2	14.5	0.87	0.76
Project Maximum Daily	1.5	15.2	14.5	0.87	0.76
SCAQMD Daily Threshold	75	100	550	150	55
Exceed Thresholds?	No	No	No	No	No
Localized Significance Threshold		165	1,855	42	10
Exceed Thresholds?	N/A	No	No	No	No

Operational emissions were not calculated because the school district does not anticipate any changes in student enrollment, frequency of use of the football stadium, or number of participants or spectators at football games.

The proposed project would not exceed SCAQMD thresholds during construction or operation of the proposed project. Impacts would be less than significant.

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

Less than Significant Impact

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

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

¹³ The CalEEMod software itself was not used.

Project-Specific Thresholds

During construction or operation, emissions of ROG, NO_x, PM₁₀, and PM_{2.5} are not expected to exceed the SCAQMD regional significance thresholds. The SCAQMD estimates that emissions that do not exceed the project specific thresholds will not result in a cumulative impact.

Air Quality Plans

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

Cumulative Health Impacts

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

The localized significance analysis in Impact 4.3 b) demonstrated that during construction activities, no localized significance thresholds are expected to be exceeded. Therefore, impacts due to the emissions of particulate matter, NO₂, and CO would be less than significant.

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

Less than Significant Impact

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

As discussed in **Section 3.0**, no changes will occur to the number of parking spaces, bleacher seating capacities, football stadium use, or number of students as a result of the project. Therefore, impacts from project operation would be less than significant.

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

4.4 Biological Resources

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?			X	
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?				X
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?				X
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native nursery sites?				X
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?				X
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?				X

4.4.1 Methodology

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

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

- United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-Minute Topographic Map La Habra Quadrangle (USGS, 2018) and current aerial imagery (Google Earth Pro, 2019).
- California Natural Diversity Database¹⁶ (CNDDB, 2019) provided by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW).
- Information, Planning and Conservation¹⁷ (IPaC) provided by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) (USFWS, 2019a).
- Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California provided by the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) (CNPS, 2019).
- National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) and Wetlands Mapper provided by the USFWS (USFWS, 2019b).
- USEPA WATERS GeoViewer (WATERS) (USEPA, 2019).
- Critical Habitat Portal provided by the USFWS (USFWS, 2019c).
- e-Bird provided by Cornell Lab of Ornithology (eBird, 2019)

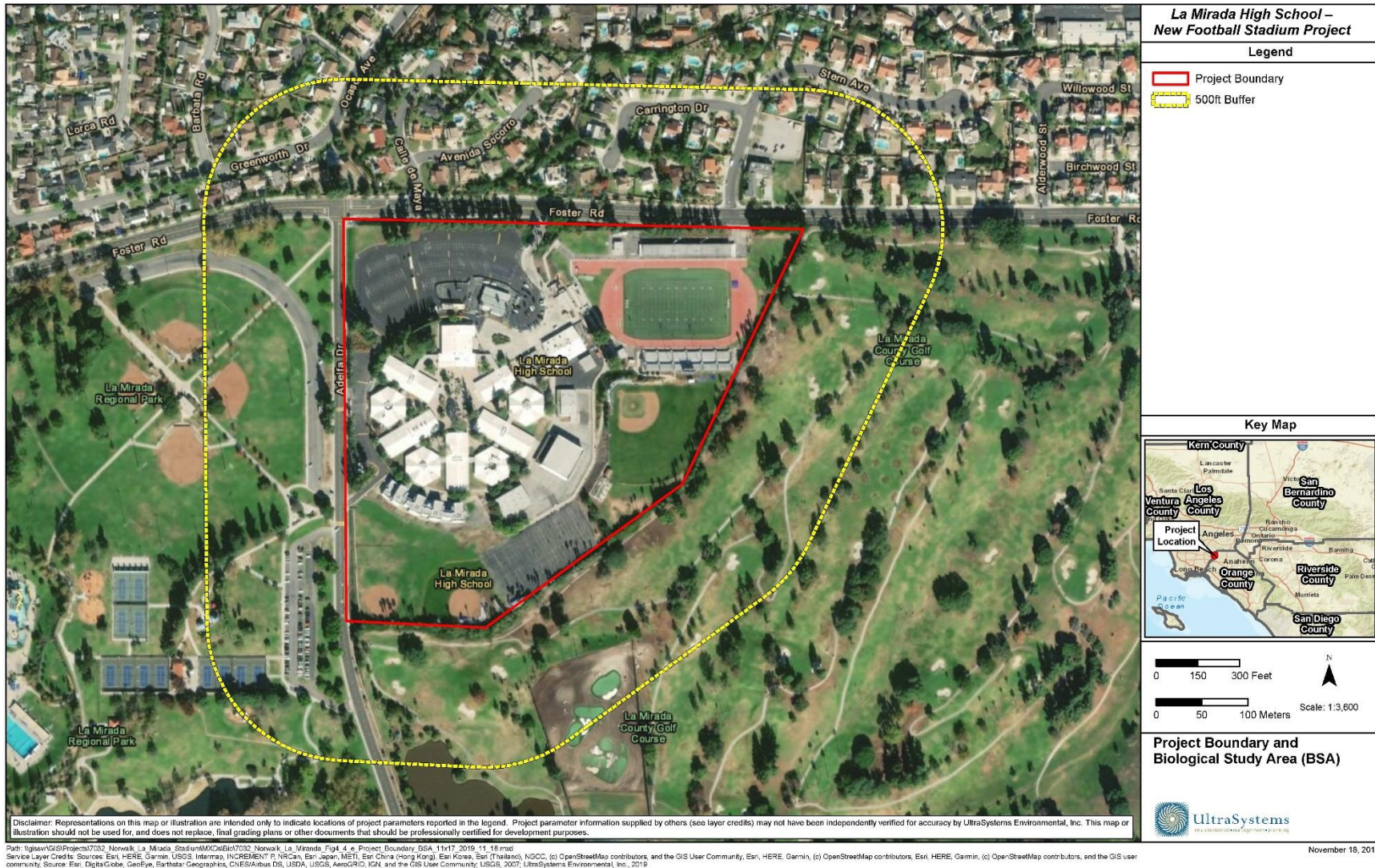
Aerial imagery from the above-mentioned sources was overlaid with geospatial data by utilizing Geographic Information System (GIS) software (ArcGIS 10.1) to identify: 1) the presence and geographic range of candidate, sensitive, or special-status species and potentially suitable habitats; and 2) proposed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

15 Avian species protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) are not considered “special-status species.”

16 A five-mile radius CNDDB data inquiry was done for this project.

17 A five-mile radius IPaC data inquiry was done for this project.

Figure 4.4-1
PROJECT SITE BOUNDARY AND BIOLOGICAL STUDY AREA (BSA)



4.4.2 Discussion of Impacts

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

Less Than Significant Impact

The project site is an existing school campus located within an urbanized area, which contains a joint football field and track, three baseball/softball fields, numerous outdoor courts, and an indoor gym. The existing onsite vegetation consists of turf grass field and non-native trees/ornamental shrub species that do not support sensitive habitats and provide low habitat value for special-status species. According to a literature review, including the assessment of site photographs, the project lacks suitable soils, biological resources, and/or physical features to support special-status plant or wildlife species on the project site or within the project vicinity. Therefore, impacts to sensitive habitat, or to sensitive plant and wildlife species is not anticipated.

Plants

Please see **Table 4.4-1** (refer to **Figure 4.4-2**), below, for a list of the eight special-status plant species resulting from a literature review and query, within a five-mile radius of the project site. None of these eight plant species are expected to occur onsite; therefore, mitigation is not necessary.

Wildlife

Fifteen special-status wildlife species within a five-mile radius of the project site were identified in the literature review and query from publicly available databases for reported occurrences. The 15 special-status wildlife species are presented in **Table 4.4-2** (refer to **Figure 4.4-2**) with the taxonomic (scientific) name, common name, status, and describes each species' preferred habitat.

If proposed project plans include the removal or destruction of vegetation (including trees) during the nesting season (generally between February and September), then direct impacts to nesting birds or young or eggs; could occur. If construction occurs during the nesting season, indirect impacts on migratory birds could occur from increased noise, vibration, and dust during construction. This could adversely affect the breeding behavior of some birds, and lead to the loss (take) of eggs and chicks, or nest abandonment.

With the implementation of project design feature (PDF) **BIO-1**, the project would have less than significant impacts to native bird species protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the California Fish and Game Code. Therefore, with implementation of **PDF BIO-1**, the proposed project would not have substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, to habitat, plant and wildlife species and less than significant impacts would occur.

Table 4.4-1
PLANT LITERATURE REVIEW RESULTS – NOT EXPECTED TO OCCUR

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	General Habitat	Suitable Habitat Present?
Listed Endangered, Threatened, Candidate and State Rare Plants: Plants with official status under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA), the California Endangered Species Act (CESA), and/or the Native Plant Protection Act (NPPA). A species may have other sensitive designations in addition to their federal or state listing.				
<i>Astragalus pycnostachyus</i> var. <i>lanosissimus</i>	Ventura Marsh Milk-vetch	FE, SE, 1B.1	Marshes and swamps, coastal dunes, coastal scrub.	No
<i>Chloropyron maritimum</i> ssp. <i>maritimum</i>	salt marsh bird's-beak	FE, SE, 1B.2	Marshes and swamps, coastal dunes.	No
Sensitive Plants: These plants have no official status under the ESA, the CESA, and/or the NPPA; however, they are designated as sensitive or locally important by federal agencies, state agencies, and/or local conservation agencies and organizations.				
<i>Atriplex parishii</i>	Parish's brittle scale	1B.1	Vernal pools, chenopod scrub, playas.	No
<i>Calochortus plummerae</i>	Plummer's mariposa-lily	4.2	Coastal scrub, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest.	No
<i>Calochortus weedii</i> var. <i>intermedius</i>	intermediate mariposa-lily	1B.2	Coastal scrub, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland.	No
<i>Dudleya multicaulis</i>	many-stemmed dudleya	1B.1	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland.	No
<i>Lasthenia glabrata</i> ssp. <i>coulteri</i>	Coulter's goldfields	1B.1	Coastal salt marshes, playas, vernal pools.	No
<i>Symphyotrichum defoliatum</i>	San Bernardino aster	1B.2	Meadows and seeps, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, marshes and swamps, valley and foothill grassland.	No
*Notes: <u>Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) Listing Codes:</u> The ESA is administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). The USFWS has primary responsibility for terrestrial and freshwater organisms, while the responsibilities of NMFS are mainly marine wildlife such as whales and anadromous fish such as salmon. For the purposes of the ESA, Congress defined species to include subspecies, varieties, and, for vertebrates, distinct population segments. The official federal listing of Endangered and Threatened plants is published in 50 CFR §17.12. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FE = federally listed as endangered: any species of plant or animal that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of their range. 				

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	General Habitat	Suitable Habitat Present?
<p><u>California Endangered Species Act (CESA) and California Native Plant Protection Act (NPPA) Listing Codes:</u> The CESA and NPPA are administered by California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). The official listing of <i>Plants of California Declared to Be Endangered, Threatened or Rare</i> is contained in the California Code of Regulations, Title 14, §670.2. Species, subspecies and varieties of California native plants are declared to be endangered, threatened as defined by §2062 and §2067 of the Fish and Game Code or rare as defined by §1901 of the Fish and Game Code.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SE = state-listed as endangered: "endangered species" means a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant which is in serious danger of becoming extinct throughout all, or a significant portion, of its range due to one or more causes, including loss of habitat, change in habitat, overexploitation, predation, competition, or disease (Fish and Game Code §2062). <p><u>California Rare Plant Ranks (Formerly known as CNPS Lists):</u> The CNPS is a statewide, nonprofit organization that maintains, with CDFW, an Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California. In the spring of 2011, CNPS and CDFW officially changed the name "CNPS List" or "CNPS Ranks" to "California Rare Plant Rank" (or CRPR). This was done to reduce confusion over the fact that CNPS and CDFW jointly manage the Rare Plant Status Review Groups and the rank assignments are the product of a collaborative effort and not solely a CNPS assignment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CRPR 1B = California Rare Plant Rank 1B - plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere: plants with a CRPR of 1B are rare throughout their range with the majority of them endemic to California. Most of the plants that are ranked 1B have declined significantly over the last century. All of the plants constituting CRPR 1B meet the definitions of §2062 and §2067 (CESA) of the Fish and Game Code, and are eligible for state listing. It is mandatory that they be fully considered during preparation of environmental documents relating to CEQA. CRPR 4 = California Rare Plant Rank 4 - plants of limited distribution - a watch list: the plants in this category are of limited distribution or infrequent throughout a broader area in California. While CNPS and CDFW cannot call these plants "rare" from a statewide perspective, they are uncommon enough that their status should be monitored regularly. Should the degree of endangerment or rarity of a CRPR 4 plant change, CNPS and CDFW will transfer it to a more appropriate rank. Some of the plants constituting CRPR 4 meet the definitions of § 2062 and § 2067 (CESA) of the Fish and Game Code, and few, if any, are eligible for state listing. Nevertheless, many of them are significant locally, and CNPS strongly recommends that CRPR 4 plants be evaluated for consideration during preparation of environmental documents relating to CEQA. <p><u>California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Threat Ranks:</u> The CNPS Threat Rank is an extension added onto the California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) (as a decimal code) and designates the level of threats by a 1 to 3 ranking with 1 being the most threatened and 3 being the least threatened. A Threat Rank is present for all CRPR 1B's, 2B's, 4's, and the majority of CRPR 3's. CRPR 4 plants are seldom assigned a Threat Rank of .1, as they generally have large enough populations to not have significant threats to their continued existence in California. However, certain conditions exist to make the plant a species of concern and hence be assigned a CRPR. In addition, all CRPR 1A and 2A (presumed extirpated in California), and some CRPR 3 (need more information) plants, which lack threat information, do not have a Threat Rank extension.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> .1 = seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat) .2 = moderately threatened in California (20-80% occurrences threatened / moderate degree and immediacy of threat) 				

Figure 4.4-2
CNDDDB SPECIES AND HABITATS MAP

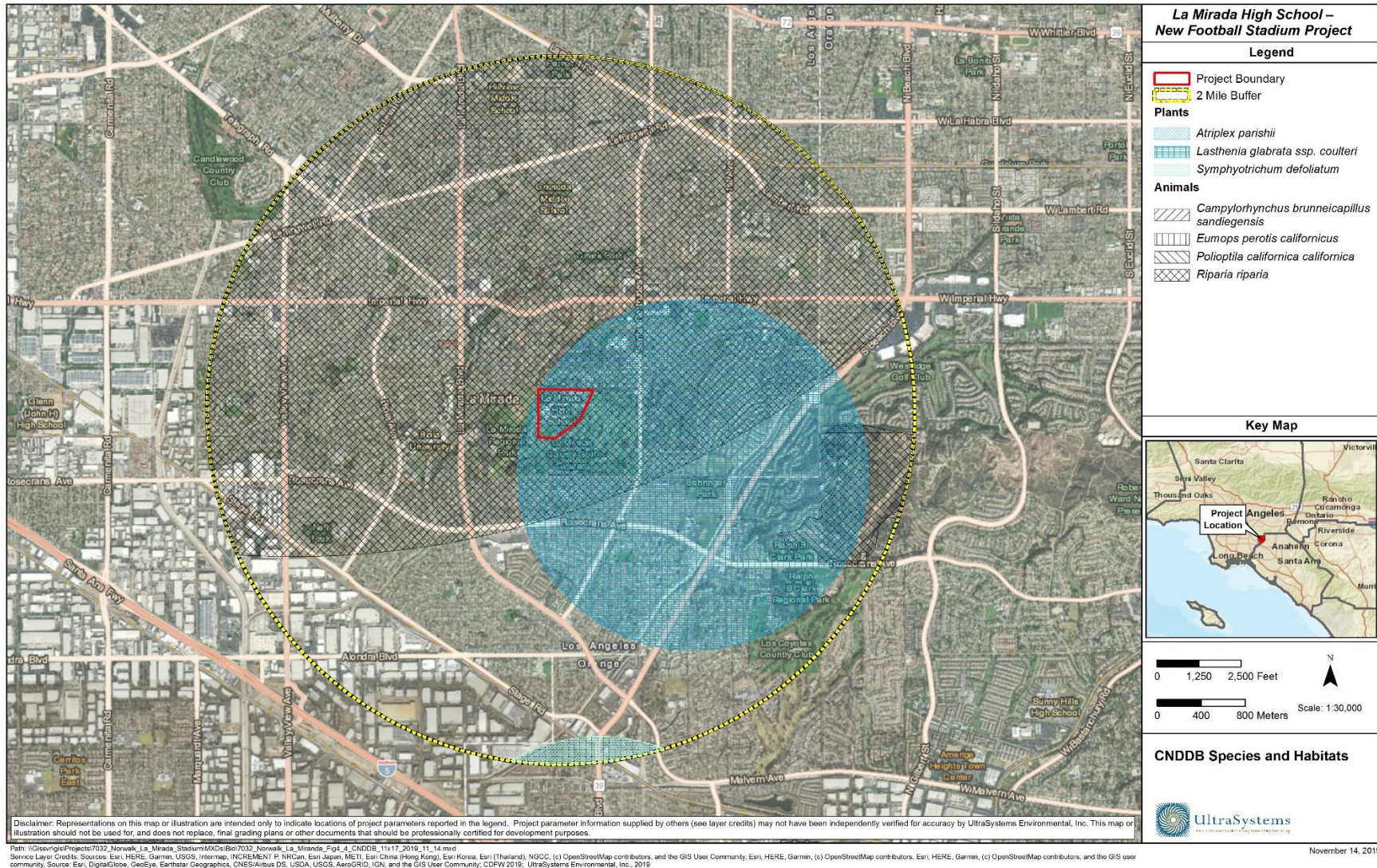


Table 4.4-2
WILDLIFE LITERATURE REVIEW RESULTS – NOT EXPECTED TO OCCUR

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	General Habitat	Suitable Habitat Present?
Listed Endangered, Threatened, and Candidate Wildlife: Wildlife with official status under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) and/or the California Endangered Species Act (CESA). A species may have other sensitive designations in addition to their federal or state listing.				
<i>Euphydryas editha quino</i>	quino checkerspot butterfly	FE	Sunny openings within chaparral & coastal sage shrublands in parts of Riverside & San Diego counties.	No
<i>Perognathus longimembris pacificus</i>	Pacific Pocket Mouse	FE, SSC	Inhabits the narrow coastal plains from the Mexican border north to El Segundo, Los Angeles County.	No
<i>Polioptila californica</i>	coastal California gnatcatcher	FT, SSC	Obligate, permanent resident of coastal sage scrub below 2500 ft. in Southern California.	No
<i>Riparia</i>	bank swallow	ST	Colonial nester; nests primarily in riparian and other lowland habitats west of the desert.	No
<i>Sterna antillarum browni</i>	California Least Tern	FE, SE, FP	Nests along the coast from San Francisco Bay south to northern Baja California.	No
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	least Bell's vireo	FE, SE	Summer resident of Southern California in low riparian in vicinity of water or in dry river bottoms; below 2000 ft.	No
Sensitive Wildlife: These animals have no official status under the ESA and/or the CESA. However, they are designated as sensitive or locally important by federal agencies, state agencies, and/or local conservation agencies and organizations.				
<i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i>	coastal whiptail	SSC	Found in deserts and semi-arid areas with sparse vegetation and open areas. Also found in woodland & riparian areas.	No
<i>Bombus crotchii</i>	Crotch bumble bee	G3G4, S1S2	Coastal California east to the Sierra-Cascade crest and south into Mexico.	No
<i>Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis</i>	coastal cactus wren	SSC, BCC	Southern California coastal sage scrub.	No
<i>Cicindela gabbii</i>	western tidal-flat tiger beetle	G2G4, S1	Inhabits estuaries and mudflats along the coast of Southern California.	No

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	General Habitat	Suitable Habitat Present?
<i>Emys marmorata</i>	western pond turtle	SSC	A thoroughly aquatic turtle of ponds, marshes, rivers, streams and irrigation ditches, usually with aquatic vegetation, below 6000 ft elevation.	No
<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	western mastiff bat	SSC	Many open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including conifer & deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, grasslands, chaparral, etc.	No
<i>Spea hammondi</i>	western spadefoot	SSC	Occurs primarily in grassland habitats, but can be found in valley-foothill hardwood woodlands.	No
<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	American badger	SSC	Most abundant in drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats, with friable soils.	No
<i>Charadrius nivosus</i>	Western Snowy Plover	ST, SSC, BCC	Sandy beaches, salt pond levees & shores of large alkali lakes.	No

***Notes**

Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) Listing Codes: The ESA is administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). The USFWS has primary responsibility for terrestrial and freshwater organisms, while the responsibilities of NMFS are mainly marine wildlife such as whales and anadromous fish such as salmon. For the purposes of the ESA, Congress defined species to include subspecies, varieties, and, for vertebrates, distinct population segments. The official federal listing of Endangered and Threatened plants is published in 50 CFR §17.12.

- **FE = federally listed as endangered:** any species of plant or animal that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of their range.
- **FT = federally listed as threatened:** any species of plant or animal that is considered likely to become endangered throughout all or a significant portion of its range within the foreseeable future.

California Endangered Species Act (CESA) Listing Codes: the CESA is administered by CDFW. The official listing of *Animals of California Declared To Be Endangered or Threatened* is contained in the California Code of Regulations, Title 14, § 670.5. Species and subspecies of California native animals are declared to be endangered or threatened as defined by §§ 2062 and 2067 of the Fish and Game Code.

- **SE = state-listed as endangered:** "endangered species" means a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant which is in serious danger of becoming extinct throughout all, or a significant portion, of its range due to one or more causes, including loss of habitat, change in habitat, overexploitation, predation, competition, or disease (Fish and Game Code § 2062).

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	General Habitat	Suitable Habitat Present?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ST = state-listed as threatened: "threatened species" means a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant that, although not presently threatened with extinction, is likely to become an endangered species in the foreseeable future in the absence of the special protection and management efforts (Fish and Game Code § 2067). <p><u>California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) Designations:</u></p> <p>For some wildlife species, the CNDDDB is only concerned with specific portions of the life history, such as roosts, rookeries, or nesting colonies. For many species of birds, the primary emphasis is on the breeding population in California. For some species which do not breed in California but winter here, emphasis is on wintering range. The species of special concern (SSC) designation thus may include a comment regarding the specific protection provided such as nesting or wintering</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FP = Fully protected: fully protected animal species may not be taken or possessed at any time and no licenses or permits may be issued for their take except for collecting these species for necessary scientific research and relocation of the bird species for the protection of livestock. Lists were created for fish (Fish and Game Code § 5515), amphibians and reptiles (Fish and Game Code § 5050), birds (Fish and Game Code § 3511) and mammals (Fish and Game Code § 4700). SSC = species of special concern: a species of special concern is a species, subspecies, or distinct population of an animal (fish, amphibian, reptile, bird and mammal) native to California that currently satisfies one or more of the following (not necessarily mutually exclusive) criteria: is extirpated from the state or, in the case of birds, in its primary seasonal or breeding role; is listed as federally-, but not state-, threatened or endangered; meets the state definition of threatened or endangered, but has not formally been listed; is experiencing, or formerly experienced, serious (noncyclical) population declines or range retractions (not reversed) that, if continued or resumed, could qualify it for state threatened or endangered status; has naturally small populations exhibiting high susceptibility to risk from any factor(s), that if realized, could lead to declines that would qualify it for state threatened or endangered status. <p><u>United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Designations:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BCC = bird of conservation concern: a bird of conservation concern is listed in the USFWS' 2008 <i>Birds of Conservation Concern</i> report. The report identifies species, subspecies, and populations of all migratory and non-migratory bird species (beyond those already designated as federally threatened or endangered) that, without additional conservation actions, are likely to become candidates for listing under the ESA. While all of the bird species included in the report is priorities for conservation action, the list makes no finding with regard to whether they warrant consideration for ESA listing. <p><u>Global Conservation Status Definitions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> G2 = Imperiled: At high risk of extinction due to very restricted range, very few populations (often 20 or fewer), steep declines, or other factors. 				

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status	General Habitat	Suitable Habitat Present?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> G3 = Vulnerable: At moderate risk of extinction due to a restricted range, relatively few populations (often 80 or fewer), recent and widespread declines, or other factors. G4 = Apparently Secure: Uncommon but not rare; some cause for long-term concern due to declines or other factors. <p><u>State Conservation Status Definitions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> S1 = Critically Imperiled: Critically imperiled in the state because of extreme rarity (often 5 or fewer populations) or because of factor(s) such as very steep declines making it especially vulnerable to extirpation from the state. S2 = Imperiled: Imperiled in the state because of rarity due to very restricted range, very few populations (often 20 or fewer), steep declines, or other factors making it very vulnerable to extirpation from the state. 				

Project Design Feature (PDF)

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

Level of Significant After PDF

After the implementation of **PDF BIO-1**, potential project impacts to native bird species protected under the MBTA and the California Fish and Game Code would be reduced to a less than significant level.

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

No Impact

According to the literature review and project site photos, no riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities were found within project site or the BSA. Therefore, the project would not have direct or indirect impacts on riparian habitats or other sensitive natural communities and no substantial adverse effect would occur to any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by CDFW or USFWS.

c) Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by § 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?

No Impact

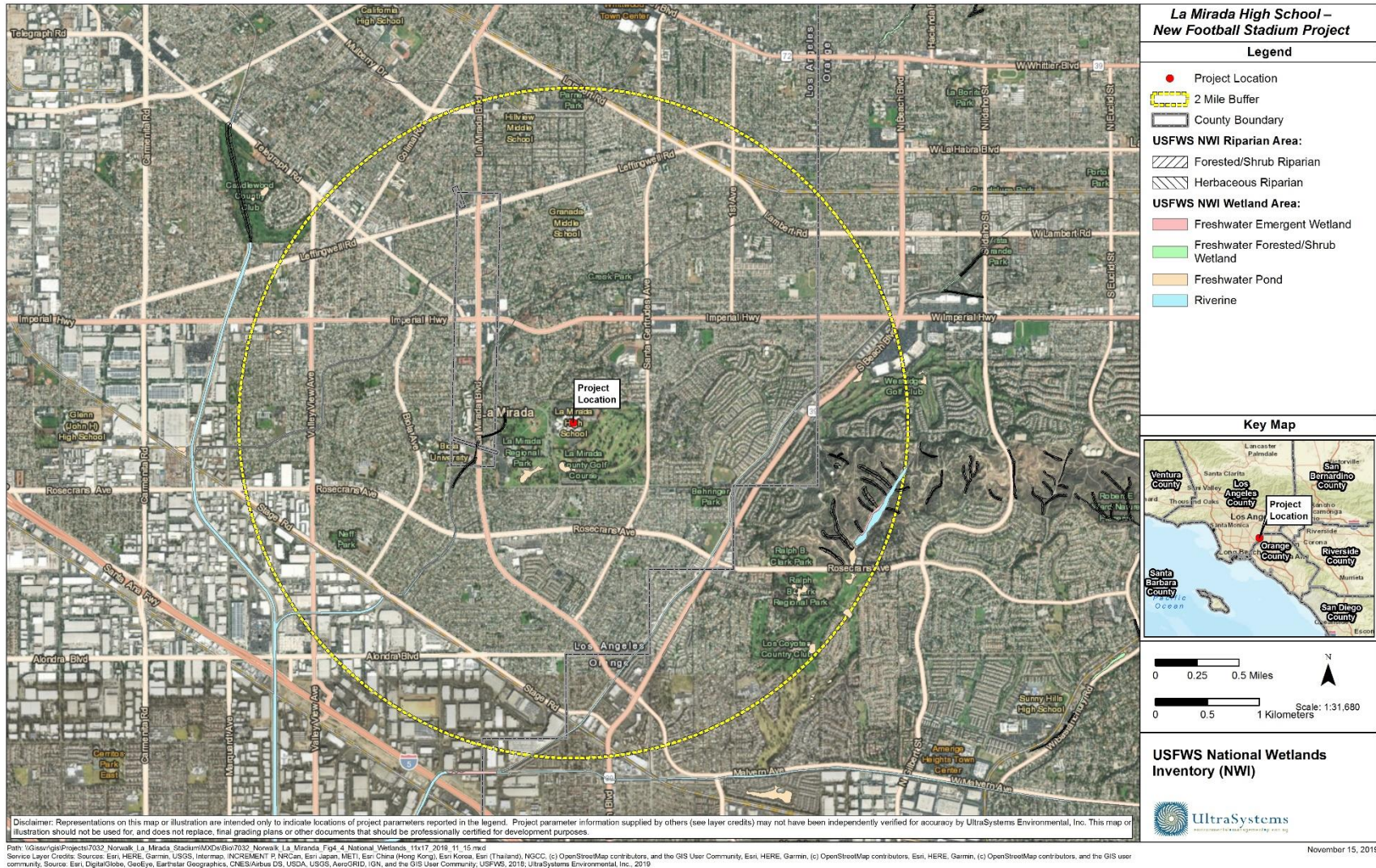
No wetlands are located on the project site. Within the BSA (approximately 400 feet south of the project site) there is a 1.51-acre NWI freshwater pond (classified as PUBHx¹⁸)(see **Figure 4.4-3**) located in the La Mirada Golf Course, which does not provide or receive flows from the project. This freshwater pond would not be impacted directly or indirectly by project activities because the project includes storm drain facilities to handle stormwater flows from the project site, which flow north and west, away from the freshwater pond.

All storm drains on the project site are interconnected. Starting on the northeast corner of the campus (i.e., the corner where the new football stadium is proposed), the stormwater direction of flow is towards Foster Road and Adelfa Drive to the north and west. Stormwater on the project site would drain into a storm drain catchment on Foster Road approximately 830 feet east of Adelfa Drive and enter the municipal storm drain system near the intersection of Foster Road and Adelfa Drive. This storm drain discharges into La Mirada Creek approximately 0.5 mile west of the school; therefore, the project would not have direct or indirect impacts on federally protected wetlands as defined by

18 PUBHx stands for Palustrine (P), Unconsolidated Bottom (UB), Permanently flooded (H), excavated (x).

§ 404 of the CWA. Similarly, the proposed project would not result in adverse effects to non-wetland waters of the U.S. as defined by § 404 CWA. Therefore, the project would not result in substantial adverse effects to federally protected wetlands and other waters of the U.S. through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means.

Figure 4.4-3
USFWS NATIONAL WETLANDS INVENTORY



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

No Impact

According to the literature review and project site photos, the project site and surrounding areas do not function as a wildlife movement corridor. The project site does not contain wildlife travel routes, such as a riparian strip, ridgeline, drainage, or wildlife crossings such as a tunnel, culvert, or underpass. However, common wildlife species such as coyotes, northern raccoons, striped skunks, and Virginia opossums could be expected to travel within areas surrounding the project site.

Stadium lights would be designed to minimize glare and to focus light down on the field of play, which would minimize impacts to common wildlife. During evening games or events, field lighting would be dimmed at the conclusion of the event. Subsequently, the field lights would be completely extinguished one hour after the conclusion of evening games or events.

The project site and adjacent areas do not support resident or migratory fish species or wildlife nursery sites. No established resident or migratory wildlife corridors are located within the project site. Therefore, the project would not interfere substantially with or impede 1) the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species, 2) established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or 3) the use of native wildlife nursery sites. No impacts are anticipated.

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

No Impact

The school campus is located within a developed urban area and contains trees or shrubs on private property. However, existing trees, plants, and bushes would not be removed as part of the proposed project. Therefore, the project would not conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, and no impacts would occur.

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

No Impact

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

4.5 Cultural Resources

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to § 15064.5?			X	
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to § 15064.5?		X		
c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?		X		

4.5.1 Methodology

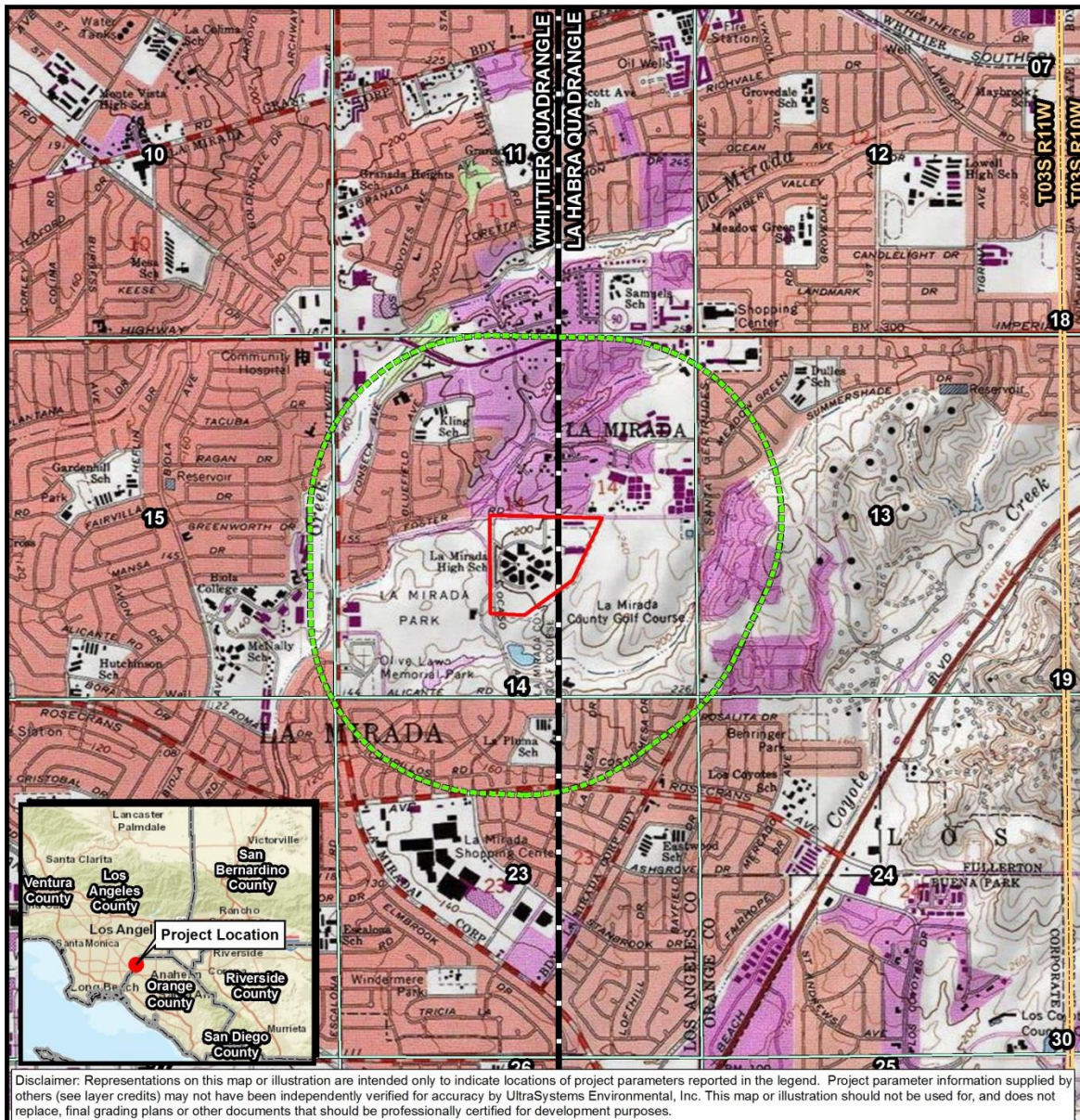
A cultural resources analysis was conducted for the La Mirada High School project site (**Figure 4.5-1**) that includes a California Historic Resources Inventory System (CHRIS) records and literature search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) located at California State University, Fullerton. The report includes a search by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) of their Sacred Lands File (SLF) for potential traditional cultural properties, as well their list of local Native American tribes and tribal representatives to contact. The SCCIC records search was conducted on September 10, 2019. The NAHC request was made on September 13, 2019 and a reply was received on September 30, 2019; letters were sent to the listed tribes on October 2, 2019 with follow-up telephone calls conducted November 6, 2019. A pedestrian field survey was conducted October 3, 2019. The cultural resources analysis report is provided as **Appendix D**.

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

Less than Significant Impact

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

**Figure 4.5-1
TOPOGRAPHIC MAP**



Path: \\Gissv\gis\Projects\7032_Norwalk_La_Mirada_Stadium\MXDs\7032_Norwalk_La_Mirada_4.5_Topo_2019_11_08.mxd
Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Copyright © 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed, Teale Data Center GIS Solutions Group, 2003; CA Dept. of Conservation, March 2013; UltraSystems Environmental, Inc., 2019

October, 11, 2019

Scale 1:24,000



0 1,000 2,000 Feet

0 250 500 Meters

Legend

- Project Boundary
- Half-Mile Buffer
- Township Boundary
- Quadrangle Boundary
- Section Boundary

**La Mirada High School –
New Football Stadium Project**

Topographic Map
USGS Quadrangle: La Habra
USGS Quadrangle: Whittier
Township: 03S Range: 11W
Section 14



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

Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated

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

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

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

- Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
- Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
- Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
- Gabrielino /Tongva Nation
- Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe

There have been two responses. The response from the Chairperson Robert Dorame of the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council stated he would like to be notified in the event prehistoric resources or human remains may be found. Chairperson Anthony Morales of the San Gabriel Band telephoned stated concerns over the lack of knowledge of the site because there was no requirement for a cultural resource survey or for monitoring when the school was originally constructed [1960]; and that because of this he recommends both archaeological and Native American monitoring for the proposed construction, noting that the San Gabriel Band is available to conduct tribal monitoring. There have been no further responses from these tribes to date.

Based on the results of the records search, tribal consultation, and the onsite field survey, it is unlikely that cultural resources or tribal resources would be adversely affected by construction of the project.

However, grading activities associated with development of the project would cause new subsurface disturbance and could result in the unanticipated discovery of unique archeological resources.

Mitigation Measures

- MM CUL-1:** A Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) Training shall be prepared and customized for the La Mirada High School location and current project that describes the types of local Native American resources that are commonly found subsurface in Southern California. It shall include a brief description of the local tribe, the Tongva/Gabrielino, including information from local tribal groups on their concerns for discoveries. Also included shall be descriptions and illustrations of common paleontological resources that may be encountered in the soil on the project site. Related local, state and federal regulations and laws shall be noted, as well as procedures to follow if cultural and/or paleontological resources are uncovered. This presentation shall be designed for the layman. Figures of common artifacts and fossils and a review of the project site shall be included. Materials shall be provided to the District, including copies of the PowerPoint presentation on either a CD or a “thumb-drive” and hard copies of the presentation, so that its staff and project contractor supervisors themselves can give this training to construction crew.
- MM CUL-2:** If historical or unique archaeological resources are discovered during construction activities, the contractor shall halt construction activities in a 30-foot radius and notify the Norwalk-La Mirada Unified School District. A Secretary of the Interior qualified archaeologist shall be notified and afforded the necessary time to recover, analyze, and curate the find(s). The qualified archaeologist shall recommend the extent of archaeological monitoring necessary to ensure the protection of any other resources that may be in the area and afforded the necessary time and funds to recover, analyze, and curate the find(s). Construction activities may continue on other parts of the project site while evaluation and treatment of historical or unique archaeological resources takes place.
- MM CUL-3:** If a local Native American tribal organization(s) request that a tribal monitor and/or a qualified archaeologist monitor construction at the project location, then the project proponent shall retain and schedule any required monitors during all subsurface excavations into native soil. At the discretion of the monitoring archaeologist, excavation or other ground-disturbing activities must be halted when an archaeological artifact or feature is observed. Tribal monitors may request the archaeological monitor to halt ground-disturbing activities if they observe potential cultural finds. Native American monitors will be required to complete and submit daily monitoring logs while at the project site to the project proponent’s lead archaeologist.

Level of Significance After Mitigation

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

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

Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated

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

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

Mitigation Measure

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

Level of Significance After Mitigation

In the unlikely event of an unexpected discovery, implementation of **MM CUL-4** and adherence to all applicable codes and regulations would ensure that impacts related to the accidental discovery of human remains would be less than significant.

4.6 Energy

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?			X	
b) Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?			X	

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

and

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

Less Than Significant Impact

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

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

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

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

During project operation, energy would be consumed for multiple purposes, including but not limited to lighting and use of electronics. Energy would also be consumed during project operations related to electricity usage, water usage, solid waste disposal, and vehicle trips. However, because student enrollment and faculty and staff employment will not change, and types and frequency of events at the football stadium will not change, there will be little or no increase in energy consumption in the operational phase. As a matter of fact, use of more energy-efficient building materials and design, as well as lower-energy lighting, will help minimize energy consumption.¹⁹

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

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

19 Musco Lighting, "Light-Structure System™—A Complete Outdoor Solution." Available at www.musco.com/light-structure-system. Accessed February 2, 2020.

4.7 Geology and Soils

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.			X	
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?			X	
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?			X	
iv) Landslides?				X
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?			X	
c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?			X	
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1 B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?		X		
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?				X
f) Would the project directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?		X		

- a) **Would the project directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:**
 - i) **Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.**

Less than Significant Impact

In California, an “Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone” (formerly Special Study Zone) is a seismic hazard area that varies in width, but averages approximately 0.25 mile around active faults. A fault is a fracture in the crust of the earth, where the rock mass on one side moves relative to the rock mass on the other side. Most faults are the result of repeated displacements over a long period of time. A fault trace is the line on the land surface defining the fault that can be delineated on a map. Surface rupture occurs when movement on a fault occurs at the surface. These faults may pose a risk of rupture to existing or future structures.

The Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act was passed in 1972 to mitigate the hazard of surface faulting to structures for human occupancy. This 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. For the purposes of the Act, an active fault is one that has ruptured in the last 11 thousand years (Holocene time), and a potentially active fault is one that has ruptured in the last 1.6 million years (Pleistocene time). The law requires the State Geologist to establish regulatory zones (Earthquake Fault Zones), and prepare maps showing surface traces of active faults.

The proposed project site is not within a designated State of California Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone, or within an area designated as a seismic hazard zone (Converse Consultants, 2019, p. 7). The nearest zoned fault segments are the Whittier Fault Zone located approximately 4.2 miles north of the site (Converse Consultants, 2019, p. 7) and an unnamed historic fault segment approximately 2.3 miles east of the site, north of the West Coyote Hills generally paralleling South Idaho Street from West Risner Way to Sandalwood Avenue (CGS, 1991; USGS, 2019a). No known active or potentially active faults trend toward or through the project site (refer to **Figure 4.7-1** and **Figure 4.7-2 below**) and the potential for surface rupture resulting from the movement of these or other known, nearby faults is considered to be low (Converse Consultants, 2019, p. 7). Therefore, impacts related to the 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 during the life of the project would be less than significant.

**Figure 4.7-1
REGIONALLY ACTIVE FAULTS**

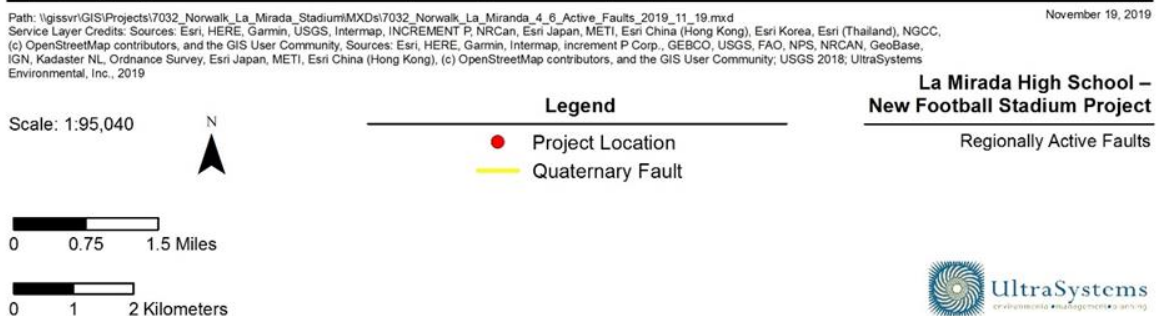
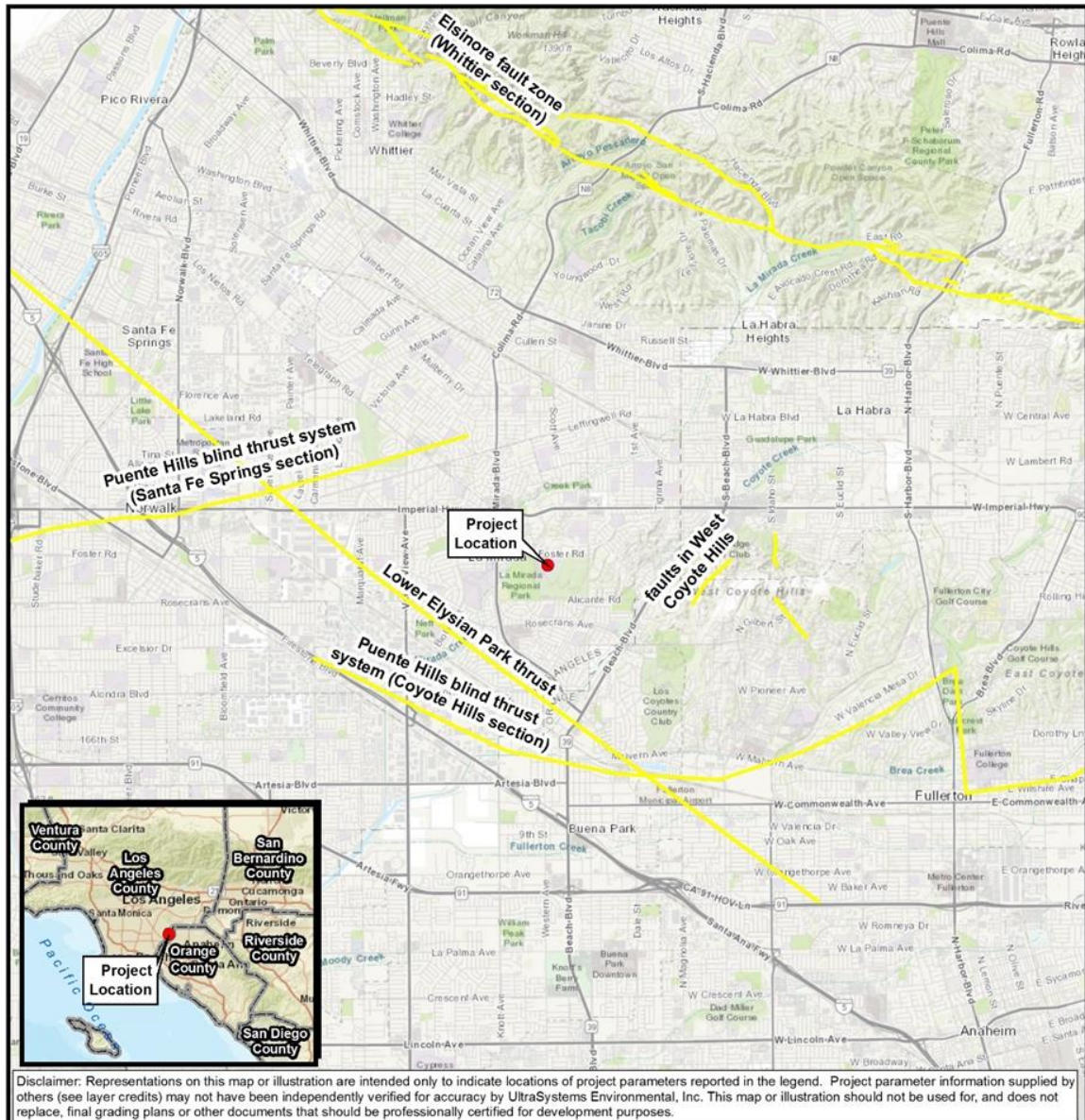
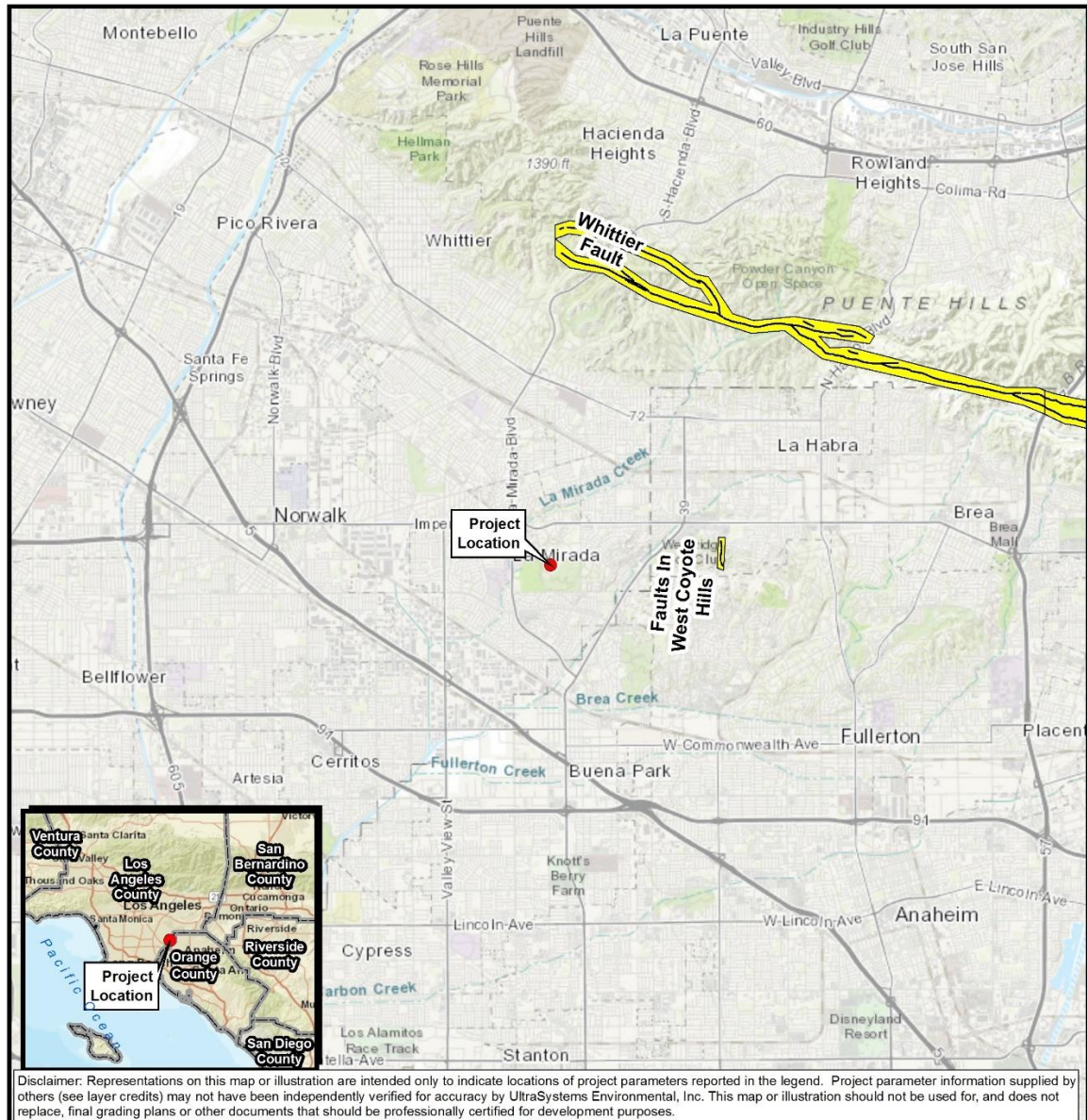
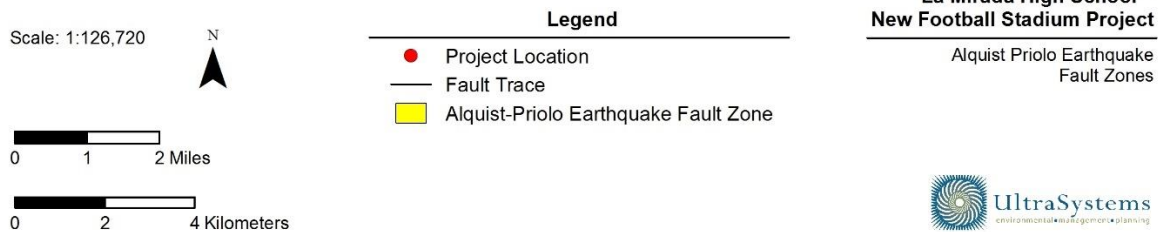


Figure 4.7-2
ALQUIST-PRIOLO EARTHQUAKE FAULT ZONES



Path: \gis\svr\GIS\Projects\7032_Norwalk_La_Mirada_Stadium\MXD\7032_Norwalk_La_Mirada_4_6_Alquist_Priolo_2019_11_19.mxd
 Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community. Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, CA Dept. of Conservation, 2019; UltraSystems Environmental, Inc., 2019

November 19, 2019



ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?

Less than Significant Impact

The site is located in Southern California, which is a seismically active area (Converse Consultants, 2019, Drawings No. 5 and 6). The type and magnitude of seismic hazards affecting the site are dependent on the distance to causative faults, the intensity, and the magnitude of the seismic event. The Whittier fault zone is the nearest active fault system to the site for which a potential maximum movement magnitude (M_w) has been determined: the Whittier fault is considered to be capable of producing a M_w 6.8 earthquake (Converse Consultants, 2019, p. 8). Refer to **Figures 4.7-1 and 4.7-2** above. The Whittier fault zone displays right-lateral strike-slip relative movement and lies approximately 4.2 miles north of the project site. The most significant recent movement of the Whittier fault zone occurred during the October 1, 1987 local magnitude (M_L) 5.9 earthquake; the epicenter of this earthquake was located in the City of Rosemead approximately 11.6 miles northwest of the project site, at a depth of approximately 6 miles (SCEDC, 2019).

The proposed project would be constructed in accordance with applicable California Building Code (CBC) (Title 24, Part 2, California Code of Regulations) adopted by the legislature and used throughout the state, and requirements from State of California's Department of General Services, Division of the State Architect (DSA).

The CBC provides minimum standards to protect property and the public welfare by regulating the design and construction of excavations, foundations, building frames, retaining walls, and other building elements to mitigate the effects of seismic shaking and adverse soil conditions. The CBC contains provisions for earthquake safety based on factors including occupancy type, the types of soil and rock onsite, and the strength of ground motion with specified probability of occurring at the site. The CBC requires the preparation of project-specific geotechnical reports prepared by a Certified Engineering Geologist or Geotechnical Engineer prior to construction of proposed structures, such as the Geotechnical Study Report (Converse Consultants, 2019) prepared for the proposed project (refer to **Appendix F** of this document). Site-specific CBC seismic design parameters provided in the geotechnical report for the proposed project (Converse Consultants, 2019, p. 10) would be incorporated into project designs that are reviewed by the DSA for the proposed project prior to approval of construction plans. The proposed buildings would also be inspected and signed off in the field by a certified DSA inspector to ensure that the CBC requirements are implemented. Therefore, impacts from strong seismic ground shaking would be less than significant.

iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?

Less than Significant Impact

Liquefaction is the sudden decrease in the strength of cohesionless soils due to dynamic or cyclic shaking. Saturated soils behave temporarily as a viscous fluid (liquefaction) and consequently lose their capacity to support the structures founded on them. The potential for liquefaction decreases with increasing clay and gravel content but increases as the ground acceleration and duration of shaking increase. Liquefaction potential has been found to be the greatest where the groundwater level and loose sands occur within 50 feet of the ground surface (Converse Consultants, 2019, p. 8).

The proposed project site is not located within a seismic hazard zone for liquefaction as mapped by the CGS (CGS, 1991; 1999). In general, groundwater levels fluctuate with the seasons and local zones of perched groundwater may be present within the near-surface deposits due to local conditions or

during rainy seasons. Groundwater conditions below any given site vary depending on numerous factors including seasonal rainfall, local irrigation, storm water recharge, groundwater recharge and pumping, among other factors (Converse Consultants, 2019, pp. 5 and 6).

The California Statewide Groundwater Elevation Monitoring (CASGEM) Program track seasonal and long-term groundwater elevation trends in groundwater basins statewide (CASGEM, 2019a). CASGEM and its associated public agencies operate three groundwater monitoring wells within a three-mile radius of the proposed project site. Recent and historic high groundwater levels are shown in **Table 4.7-1**.

Table 4.7-1
CASGEM RECENT AND HISTORIC GROUNDWATER LEVELS

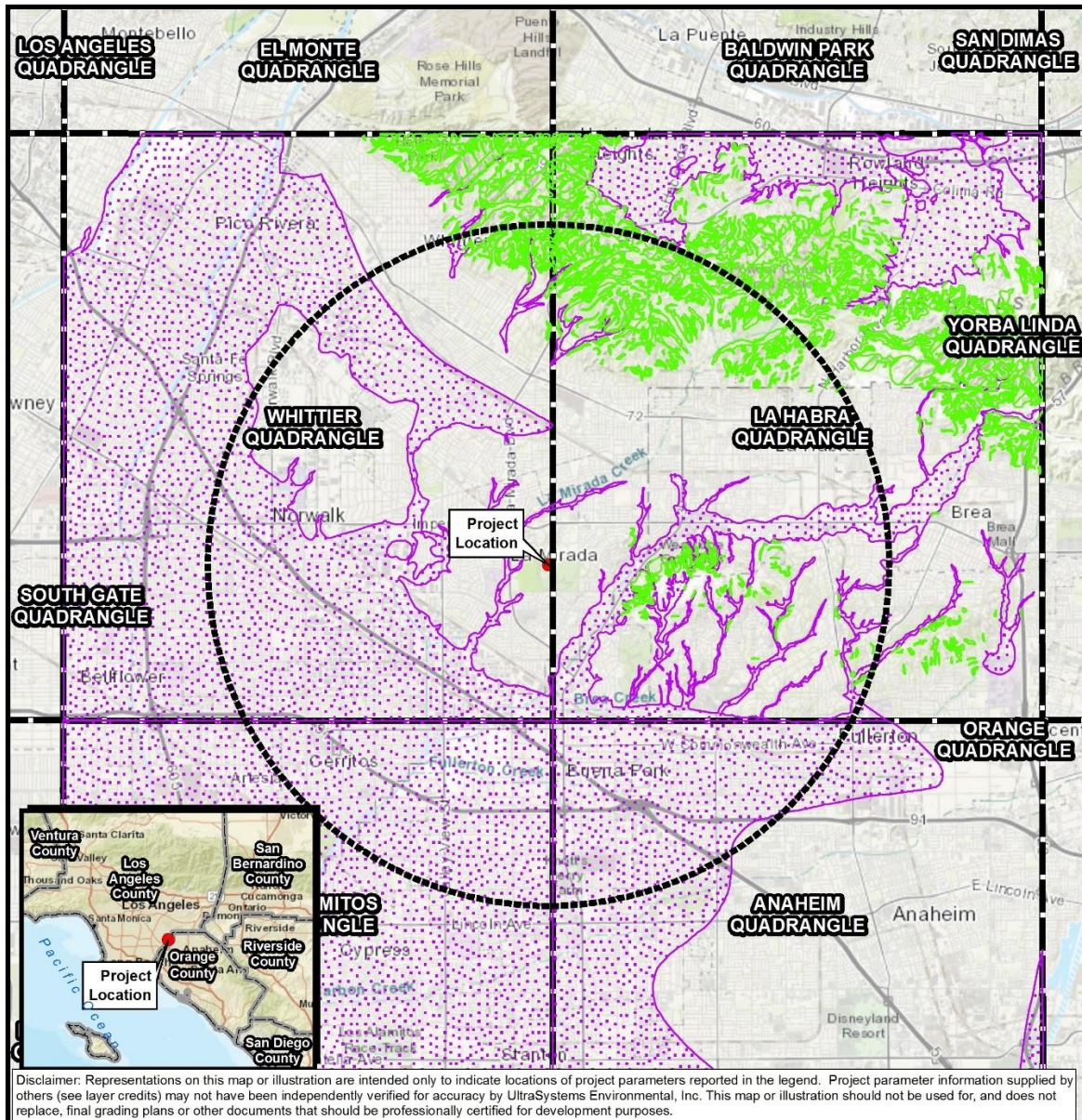
CASGEM Well ID #	Distance and Direction from Project Site	Recent GW ¹ Level (Date)	Historic High GW Level/Date
46601	3 miles west	120.860 feet (09/18/2019)	81.720 (12/16/2011)
46602	1.9 miles north	121.580 feet (09/10/2019)	97.240 (04/06/2007)
47276	2.0 miles southwest	159.620 (03/26/2019)	158.230 (06/25/2012) ²

Source: California Statewide Groundwater Elevation Monitoring Program (CASGEM, 2019b)

1. GW – Ground Water; level is measured as the distance in feet between the ground surface and water surface.
2. The lowest GW level for this well is stated by CASGEM to be incorrect; therefore, the next lowest measurement is presented in this table.

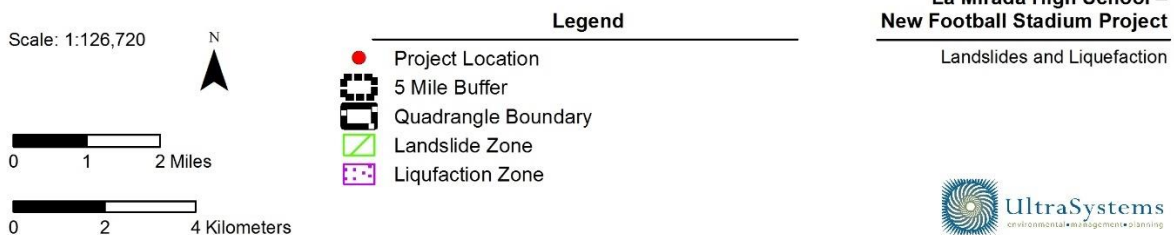
Groundwater was encountered at one location on the proposed project during subsurface exploration. In bore hole (BH) 7, located on the north side of the existing stadium between the visitor's bleachers and the fieldhouse, groundwater was encountered at a depth of 48 feet (Converse Consultants, 2019, pp. 5 and 6). The most recent groundwater levels measured by CASGEM monitoring wells nearest to the project site, in addition to the design of the proposed project which calls for footing embedments of less than five feet, the regional groundwater table is not anticipated to be encountered during construction (Converse Consultants, 2019, p. 6).

Figure 4.7-3
LANDSLIDES AND LIQUEFACTION



Path: \\Gissvrgis\Projects\7032_Norwalk_La_Mirada_Stadium\MXDs\7032_Norwalk_La_Mirada_4_6_Landslides_Liquefaction_2019_10_22.mxd
 Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community. Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, INCREMENT P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community; CA Dept. of Conservation, 2019; UltraSystems Environmental, Inc., 2019

October 23, 2019



Based on the materials encountered on the project site during the geotechnical investigation for the proposed project, subsurface conditions consisted of existing fill soils placed during previous site grading operations and natural older sediments, as encountered in the borings drilled to the maximum depth explored of 51.5 feet below the ground surface (bgs). The observed fill soils consist primarily of sandy silt, silty clay, sandy clays, clays and silty sands. The depth of the fill observed ranged from approximately four- to five feet bgs. The older alluvial sediments consist predominately of weathered siltstone, claystone and sandstone sediments to the maximum drilled depth of approximately 51.5 feet bgs (Converse Consultants, 2019, p. 5).

As detailed in the Geotechnical Study report prepared for the proposed project, the site is comprised of dense granular materials and stiff fine-grained soil, and liquefaction potential is anticipated to be very low. Based on the generally high blow count and the fine-grained soils in test borings, the total seismically-induced settlement is anticipated to be negligible (Converse Consultants, 2019, p. 8).

With the incorporation of design recommendations detailed in the project's geotechnical report (Converse Consultants, 2019, pp. 18-24), construction and operation of the proposed project is not anticipated to result in seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction. Impacts would be less than significant and mitigation is not proposed.

iv) Landslides?

No Impact

Landslides occur when the stability of the slope changes from a stable to an unstable condition. A change in the stability of a slope can be caused by a number of factors, acting together or alone. Natural causes of landslides include groundwater (pore water) pressure acting to destabilize the slope, loss of vegetative structure, erosion of the toe of a slope by rivers or ocean waves, weakening of a slope through saturation by snow melt or heavy rains, earthquakes adding loads to barely stable slope, earthquake-caused liquefaction destabilizing slopes, and volcanic eruptions. The project site is not located within a mapped landslide zone (CGS, 1991 and CGS, 1999); the mapped landslide hazard zone nearest to the proposed project is located approximately 1.3 miles east, in the northwestern slopes of the West Coyote Hills (CGS, 1991). In addition, topography within and surrounding the project site is relatively flat. Therefore, no impacts on people or structures due to landslides are anticipated, and mitigation is not required.

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

Less than Significant Impact

The Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey has mapped one soil on the project site: *Urban land-Xerorthents, terraced-Centinela complex, 2 to 9 percent slopes*. This soil unit is a mixture of human-transported material (fill soil) and fill soil mixed with alluvium derived from sedimentary rock. Due to the quantity of fill material, this soil unit has not been rated for erosion by water or wind (Soil Survey Staff, 2019).

The project site has a relatively low potential for soil erosion because the slope is less than 2 percent; however, Section 402 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA), as well as the State of California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Porter-Cologne) requires construction projects that may potentially result in soil erosion to implement best management practices (BMPs) to eliminate or reduce sediment and other pollutants in stormwater runoff. If one or more acres of soil would be

disturbed, a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit is required to be obtained. NPDES permits establish enforceable limits on discharges, require effluent monitoring, designate reporting requirements, and require construction and post-construction BMPs to eliminate or reduce point and non-point source discharges of pollutants, including soil (SWRCB, 2019b).

The project applicant would be required to obtain an NPDES permit prior to project construction. This NPDES permit would require the Legally Responsible Person (LRP), such as the project owner, to prepare a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) prior to ground-disturbing construction activities to identify construction BMPs to eliminate or reduce soil erosion and pollutants in storm water, and non-storm water discharges (including soil erosion by wind) to storm water sewer systems and other drainages. Prior to NPDES permit issuance, the LRP would upload Permit Registration Documents (PRDs) to the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) online Stormwater Multi-Application and Report Tracking System (SMARTS). PRDs include a Notice of Intent (NOI), site map, risk assessment, SWPPP, post-construction water balance, annual fee, and signed certification statement by the LRP attesting to the validity of the information. These preventive measures during construction are intended to eliminate or reduce soil erosion.

The proposed project would be required to comply with applicable CWA regulations and with Porter-Cologne prior to conducting any ground-disturbing activities; therefore, the potential for substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil would be less than significant.

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

Less than Significant Impact

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

Landslides

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

Lateral Spreading

Seismically induced lateral spreading involves primarily lateral movement of earth materials due to ground shaking. It differs from the slope failure in that complete ground failure involving large movement does not occur due to the relatively smaller gradient of the initial ground surface. Lateral spreading is demonstrated by near-vertical cracks with predominantly horizontal movement of the soil mass involved. The topography at the project site and in the immediate vicinity of the site is relatively flat. Under these circumstances, the potential for lateral spreading at the subject site is considered very low (Converse Consultants, 2019, p. 9).

Subsidence

Seismically-induced differential settlement may occur in loose to moderately dense, unsaturated granular soils and result in subsidence. Subsidence may also occur in areas of excessive overdraft during oil and groundwater production.

The proposed project site is approximately 1 mile north of an area of land subsidence caused by groundwater withdrawal, mapped by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS, 2019b); however, the Geotechnical Study report prepared for the project estimates ground subsidence at the proposed project site as 0.1 foot, as a result of remedial grading (Converse Consultants, 2019, p. 17). For these reasons, the potential for subsidence would be less than significant.

Liquefaction

Potential impacts related to landslides are discussed in section 4.7 a) iii).

Collapse

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

The proposed project site is located on Middle to Early Pleistocene surficial deposits, specifically, Very Old Alluvial Fan Deposits (Qvof), which are defined as moderately to well-consolidated, highly dissected boulder, cobble, gravel, sand, or silt deposits issued from a confined valley or canyon (Roffers and Bedrossian, 2010). Subsurface exploration of soils on the proposed project site characterized onsite soils as dense granular materials and stiff fine-grained soil (Converse Consultants, 2019, p. 8). Therefore, it is not anticipated that the soils on the proposed project site are categorized as collapsible soils, and the potential for soil collapse would be less than significant.

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

Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated

Expansive soils shrink and swell with changes in soil moisture. Soil moisture may change from landscape irrigation, rainfall, and utility leakage. Repeated changes in soil volume due to water content fluctuations may compromise structure foundations. Expansive soils are commonly very fine-grained with high to very high percentages of clay. Design provisions such as adequate reinforcements, deeper foundations or other measures may help alleviate the effects of soils expansion but may not completely eliminate the problem.

The soils unit mapped on the proposed project site has a plasticity index rating of 23.7 (Soil Survey Staff, 2019), which corresponds to a medium potential for soil expansion (Day, 2000, p. 12.6). This expansion potential was corroborated by an expansion index test of soils from BH-8, located near the northeastern end of the Visitor's Bleachers, north of the football field (Converse Consultants, 2019, p. 15). To mitigate for expansive soil, the Geotechnical Study report recommends the following:

- MM GEO-1** *Expansive Soils:* Grading activities may mix onsite soils and the expansion potential may change; therefore, the potential expansion index of onsite soils shall be tested and verified after grading of areas where slabs, foundations and pavements would be placed directly onsite or on native subgrade soils. If the expansion index of mixed soil is found to be above 20, onsite soil used for support of slabs, foundations, walkways, and pavements shall be mixed with 5 percent cement to reduce the expansion

potential. Any proposed import fill shall have an expansion index less than 20 and shall be evaluated and approved by an engineering geologist prior to import to the site (Converse Consultants, 2019, p. 15).

Level of Significance After Mitigation

Although expansive soils are present on the project site, incorporation into project plans of mitigation measure **GEO-1** (Converse Consultants, 2019, p. 15) would mitigate the effects of soil shrinkage and expansion. The proposed project would also be inspected and signed off in the field by a certified Division of the State Architect inspector to ensure that these requirements are implemented. For these reasons, potential expansive soils impacts would be less than significant after mitigation.

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

No Impact

The proposed project would not include septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems. For this reason, no impact from septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems within the proposed project site would occur.

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

Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated

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

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

The proposed project would be located on a site that has been developed and in areas deeply graded and has been in use since the early-1960s. Although the project proposes precise grading activities, it is not anticipated to directly or indirectly destroy any paleontological resources or site or unique geologic feature since previous grading activities have yielded negative results. Refer to **Appendix G**, which is the paleontological records search conducted for the proposed project. There are no

regulations regarding paleontological resources monitoring or preservation in the City of La Mirada's General Plan. However, grading activities associated with development of the project would cause new subsurface disturbance and could result in the unanticipated discovery of paleontological resources. With implementation of mitigation measures **GEO-2** and **GEO-3**, potential impacts related to paleontological resources would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measure

MM GEO-2: A Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) Training shall be prepared and customized for the La Mirada High School location and current project that describes and illustrates the common paleontological resources that may be encountered in the soil on the project site. This WEAP training program shall be developed in conjunction with **MM CUL-1** concerning the types of local Native American resources that are commonly found subsurface in Southern California, and shall be administered jointly. Related local, state and federal regulations and laws shall be noted, as well as procedures to follow if cultural and/or paleontological resources are uncovered. This presentation shall be designed for the layman. Materials shall be provided to the District so that its staff and project contractor supervisors can themselves give this training, including copies of the PowerPoint presentation on either a CD or a "thumb-drive" and hard copies of the presentation.

MM GEO-3: If paleontological resources are uncovered during construction activities, the contractor shall halt construction activities in the immediate area and notify the Norwalk-La Mirada Unified School District. The on-call paleontologist shall be notified and afforded the necessary time and funds to recover, analyze, and curate the find(s). Subsequently, the monitor shall remain onsite for the duration of the ground disturbance to ensure the protection of any other resources that may be in the area.

Level of Significance After Mitigation

With implementation of mitigation measures **GEO-2** and **GEO-3**, potential impacts to paleontological resources would be reduced to a less than significant level.

4.8 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
c) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?			X	
d) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?			X	

Constituent gases that trap heat in the Earth’s atmosphere are called greenhouse gases (GHGs), analogous to the way a greenhouse retains heat. GHGs play a critical role in the Earth’s radiation budget by trapping infrared radiation emitted from the Earth’s surface, which would otherwise have escaped into space. Prominent GHGs contributing to this process include carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), ozone, water vapor, nitrous oxide (N₂O), and chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs). Without the natural heat-trapping effect of GHG, the earth’s surface would be about 34°F cooler. This natural phenomenon, known as the Greenhouse Effect, is responsible for maintaining a habitable climate. However, anthropogenic emissions of these GHGs in excess of natural ambient concentrations are responsible for the enhancement of the Greenhouse Effect. It has led to a trend of unnatural warming of the Earth’s natural climate known as global warming or climate change, or more accurately Global Climate Disruption. Emissions of the gases that induce global climate disruption are attributable to human activities associated with industrial/manufacturing, utilities, transportation, residential, and agricultural sectors.

The global warming potential (GWP) is the potential of a gas or aerosol to trap heat in the atmosphere. Individual GHG compounds have varying GWP and atmospheric lifetimes. The reference gas for the GWP is CO₂; CO₂ has a GWP of one. The calculation of the CO₂ equivalent (CO₂e) is a consistent methodology for comparing GHG emissions since it normalizes various GHG emissions to a consistent metric. Methane’s warming potential of 25 indicates that methane has a 25 times greater warming effect than CO₂ on a molecule per molecule basis. A CO₂e is the mass emissions of an individual GHG multiplied by its GWP. GHGs are often presented in units called tonnes (t) of CO₂e (tCO₂e).²⁰

Types of Greenhouse Gases

This analysis focused upon emissions of CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O. Other Kyoto Protocol GHGs, such as chlorofluorocarbons, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride, are emitted in negligible quantities by project sources, so they are not discussed further.

²⁰ A tonne is a metric ton, or 1,000 kilograms.

Carbon Dioxide (CO₂): CO₂ is a colorless, odorless gas consisting of molecules made up of two oxygen atoms and one carbon atom. CO₂ is produced when an organic carbon compound (such as wood) or fossilized organic matter (such as coal, oil, or natural gas) is burned in the presence of oxygen. Whereas the natural production and absorption of CO₂ is achieved through the terrestrial biosphere and the ocean, humankind has altered the natural carbon cycle by burning coal, oil, natural gas, and wood. Since the industrial revolution began in the mid-1700s, each of these activities has increased in scale and distribution.

Methane (CH₄): CH₄ is a colorless, odorless non-toxic gas consisting of molecules made up of four hydrogen atoms and one carbon atom. CH₄ has both natural and anthropogenic sources. It is combustible, and it is the main constituent of natural gas—a fossil fuel. It is also released as part of the biological processes in low oxygen environments, such as in swamplands or in rice production (at the roots of the plants). Over the last 50 years, human activities such as growing rice, raising cattle, using natural gas, and mining coal have added to the atmospheric concentration of methane. Other anthropogenic sources include fossil-fuel combustion and biomass burning.

Nitrous Oxide (N₂O): N₂O is a colorless, non-flammable gas with a sweetish odor, commonly known as “laughing gas,” and sometimes used as an anaesthetic. N₂O is produced naturally by microbial processes in soil and water, including those reactions that occur in nitrogen-containing fertilizer. In addition to agricultural sources, some industrial processes (fossil fuel-fired power plants, nylon production, nitric acid production, and vehicle emissions) also contribute to its atmospheric load. N₂O is used as an aerosol spray propellant, e.g., in whipped cream bottles. It is also used in potato chip bags to keep chips fresh, in rocket engines and in race cars.

GHG Emission Levels

Per the World Resources Institute (WRI, 2019) in 2014, total worldwide GHG emissions were estimated to be 44,204 million (M) t of CO₂e (MtCO₂e) and GHG emissions per capita worldwide were 6.13 tCO₂e. These emissions exclude GHG emissions associated with the land use, land-use change and forestry sector, and bunker fuels. The WRI reports that in 2014, total GHG emissions in the U.S. were 6,371 MtCO₂e, with average GHG emissions per capita of 20.00 tCO₂e and total GHG emissions in California were 454.5 MtCO₂e in 2014, with average GHG emissions per capita of 11.75 tCO₂e.

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

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

Table 4.8-1
2010 COMMUNITY GHG EMISSIONS

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

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

GHG Thresholds

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

Although the proposed project is not a typical land use development, the use of the Tier 3 quantitative thresholds for residential and commercial projects is a reasonable metric. The SCAQMD proposes that if a project generates GHG emissions below 3,000 tCO₂e annually, it could be concluded that the proposed project's GHG contribution is not cumulatively considerable and is therefore less than significant under CEQA. If the proposed project generates GHG emissions above the threshold, the analysis must identify mitigation measures to reduce GHG emissions.

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

Less than Significant Impact

Short-term construction GHG emissions were assessed using methodologies and formulas from CalEEMod Version 2013.2.²¹ Estimated emissions were compared with SCAQMD Interim Thresholds to determine potential significance. Even though construction equipment would emit minor amounts of CH₄ and N₂O, the predominant GHG emission during construction would be CO₂ from construction equipment. **Table 4.8-2** shows the estimated GHG emissions from demolition and construction activity from the proposed project. Since construction GHG emissions would be well below the SCAQMD threshold of 3,000 tCO₂e annually, the proposed project's GHG impacts would be less than significant and no mitigation would be required.

Table 4.8-2
CONSTRUCTION GHG EMISSIONS

Emission Source	GHG Emissions (tons/year)			
	CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O	CO ₂ e
Demolition	35.0	0.004	0.000	35.2
Construction	131.1	0.033	0.001	132.2
Total	166.1	0.037	0.001	167.4

Operational emissions were not calculated, since changes in long-term impacts from the proposed project are not expected. However, following SCAQMD guidance, it is common practice to “amortize demolition and construction GHG emissions over 30 years (SCAQMD, 2008b). The amortized value would be **5.6 tCO₂e** per year. Therefore, long-term GHG emissions due to the proposed project would have less than significant impacts, and no mitigation would be required.

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

Less than Significant Impact

The City of La Mirada does not have any specific climate action plan but has been given a list of GHG Reduction Measure Templates (GCCG, 2019b) by Gateway Cities Council of Governments that provide recommended GHG measures related to regional measures; energy efficiency and conservation; renewable energy; land use and community design; water and wastewater systems; waste reduction and recycling; sustainable transportation; green infrastructure, parks, urban forestry and agriculture; and green business and industry. However, since changes in long-term, operational GHG emissions are not expected and the construction emissions are short-term, the project would not be expected to conflict with any applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for reducing the emissions of GHGs. Therefore, the project would have a less than significant impact in this regard and no mitigation measures are required.

²¹ The CalEEMod software was not run for this analysis.

4.9 Hazards and Hazardous Materials

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?		X		
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?		X		
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?		X		
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?				X
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?				X
f) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?		X		
g) Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?				X

The analysis for this section refers to the Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (Phase I ESA) prepared for the project by Ninyo & Moore on January 24, 2020 (Refer to **Appendix H**). The Phase I ESA presents information resulting from a site reconnaissance of the project area, historical land uses on the project site and in the project vicinity, and a comprehensive database search to determine if the project site or vicinity contain Recognized Environmental Conditions (RECs). The term recognized environmental conditions means “the presence or likely presence of any hazardous substances or petroleum products in, on, or at a property: (1) due to any release to the environment;

(2) under conditions indicative of a release to the environment; or (3) under conditions that pose a material threat of a future release to the environment (Ninyo & Moore, 2020, p. 1).

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

Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated

Construction

As detailed in the Phase I ESA for the proposed project, the current ticket booth was constructed on the site by 1963, and the current concession stands and bleachers were developed on the site by 1977. Based on the age of the site buildings and structures, asbestos and lead-based paint (LBP) may be present on the site (Ninyo & Moore, 2020, p. 16).

Asbestos-Containing Materials (ACMs)

South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Rule 1403, Asbestos Emissions from Renovation/Demolition Activities, regulates asbestos as a toxic material and controls the emissions of asbestos from demolition and renovation activities by specifying agency notifications, appropriate removal procedures, and handling and cleanup procedures. Rule 1403 applies to owners and operators involved in the demolition or renovation of structures with asbestos-containing materials, asbestos storage facilities, and waste disposal sites. The federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) also regulates asbestos as a potential worker safety hazard. Mandatory compliance with Rule 1403 and with OSHA regulations would reduce potential impacts to less than significant levels. Any activity that involves cutting, grinding, or drilling during building renovation or demolition, or that involves relocation of underground utilities, could release friable asbestos fibers unless proper precautions are taken. If the existing buildings are found to contain any asbestos-containing materials (ACMs), they would need to be removed prior to demolition, as required, and in accordance with applicable laws, including guidelines of OSHA. With removal of any existing hazardous materials prior to demolition as required by mitigation measure **HAZ-1** and in accordance with applicable laws, impacts regarding ACMs would be less than significant.

Lead-Based Paint (LBP)

Lead is a highly toxic metal that affects virtually every system of the body. Lead-based paint is defined as any paint, varnish, stain, or other applied coating that has 1 mg/cm² (or 5,000 µg/g or 0.5% by weight) or more of lead. The Phase I ESA for the proposed project concluded that some buildings on the project site may contain LBP. With removal of any existing hazardous materials prior to demolition as required by mitigation measure **HAZ-1** and in accordance with applicable laws, impacts regarding LBP would be less than significant.

Recognized Environmental Condition (REC)

The project site was used for agricultural purposes from 1928 through 1954. Based on the historical agricultural use of the property, commercial pesticides and herbicides may have been applied to the site and site vicinity during the agricultural use of the land. Residual concentrations of these substances and/or their breakdown derivatives may be present in the site soils. The historical aerial photographs reviewed as part of the Phase I for the proposed project indicated the potential presence of buildings in the northeast portion of the site in 1947 where pesticides or herbicides may have been

mixed or stored. It is Ninyo & Moore’s opinion that the former agricultural usage of the site is considered a Recognized Environmental Condition (REC) (Ninyo & Moore, 2020, p. 20).

Vapor Encroachment Condition (VEC)

Additionally, according to historical building permit and industrial wastewater permit records, a 1,000-gallon clarifier was located approximately 50 feet southwest of the project site. The clarifier was associated with auto shop classes, which ceased in the early 1990s. Due to the absence of reported documentation of the removal of the clarifier, duration of its use, and proximity to the site, this is considered a Vapor Encroachment Condition (VEC)²² (Ninyo & Moore, 2020, p. 20). Based on the presence of a clarifier approximately 50 feet southwest of the project site associated with former auto shop classes, a VEC cannot be ruled out beneath the site. A copy of the VESM is included in as an appendix to the Phase I ESA.

Due to the historical agricultural use of the property and the identification of a Vapor Encroachment Condition, the Phase I ESA recommends submittal of the Phase I ESA to the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) for review and that appropriate investigation (e.g., a Preliminary Endangerment Assessment) (PEA) be conducted to test for the REC and VEC. The District is coordinating with the DTSC regarding the results of the Phase I ESA for the proposed project. The DTSC sent a letter dated April 3, 2020 to the Norwalk-La Mirada Unified School District stating that it concurs with the conclusions of the Phase I ESA and hereby determines that completion of a PEA is needed. The purpose of the PEA is to determine whether a release, or threatened release of hazardous material or naturally occurring hazardous material may pose a threat to public health or the environment. The District is preparing the Environmental Oversight Agreement (EOA) to be submitted to DTSC to oversee the preparation of the PEA.

The proposed project would include the transport, storage, and use of chemical agents, solvents, paints, and other hazardous materials commonly associated with construction activities. Chemical transport, storage, and use would comply with Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA); Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA); California Hazardous Waste Control Law;²³ (OSHA), and Los Angeles County Fire Authority requirements.

The Contractor would be required by the District to prepare and submit to the District a Construction Safety Management Plan, based on OSHA standards. This plan would include provisions for proper training of construction crews regarding the use, storage and disposal of any hazardous materials or waste. In addition, the plan would include safety procedures for implementation in the unlikely event of an unauthorized release of hazardous materials.

Mitigation Measure

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

Prior to the commencement of demolition, the project proponent shall retain a qualified environmental consultant to conduct a comprehensive survey of the

22 A VEC is the presence or likely presence of vapors from chemicals of concern (COCs) in subsurface soils at the site caused by the release of vapors from contaminated soil or groundwater either on or near the site (Ninyo & Moore, 2020, p. 18).

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

existing buildings to confirm the presence or absence of ACMs and LBP. A comprehensive lead-based paint survey of painted surfaces at the project site shall occur prior to any renovation or demolition activities to confirm the presence or absence of LBP to prevent potential exposure to workers and/or building occupants. If the existing buildings are found to contain any ACMs or LBP, a detailed Hazardous Material Abatement Plan shall be prepared, approved, and implemented. The Hazardous Material Abatement Plan shall include a site-specific scope of work and specifications for the proper disposal of hazardous materials. The Hazardous Material Abatement Plan shall be prepared and implemented in accordance with the Asbestos National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) and all other federal and state standards and regulations including the DTSC, California Department of Education (CDE), and Office of Public School Construction (OPSC).

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

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

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

Level of Significance After Mitigation

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

Operation

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

Once construction is complete and the project is operational, the District's Maintenance and Operations Department has standards and management procedures for the handling of hazardous materials that require District employees be trained in the use, storage and disposal of hazardous materials or waste, and safety procedures to be implemented in the unlikely event of a release of hazardous materials.

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

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

Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated

The structures on the project site contain ACMs and LBPs. However, with implementation of **MM HAZ-1**, impacts regarding ACMs and LBPs would be less than significant. As detailed above, due to the historical agricultural use of the property and the identification of a Vapor Encroachment Condition, the Phase I ESA recommends submittal of the Phase I ESA to the DTSC for review and that appropriate investigation (e.g., a PEA) be conducted to test for the REC and VEC. The District is in the process of coordinating with the DTSC regarding the results of the Phase I ESA for the proposed project.

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

Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated

Construction

La Mirada High School and Reginald M. Benton Middle School are the only schools within one quarter mile of the project site. As mentioned above, the structures on the project site contain ACMs and LBPs. However, with implementation of **MM HAZ-1**, impacts regarding ACMs and LBPs would be less than significant. As detailed above, due to the historical agricultural use of the property and the identification of a Vapor Encroachment Condition, the Phase I ESA recommends submittal of the Phase I ESA to the DTSC for review and that appropriate investigation (e.g., a PEA) be conducted to test for the REC and VEC. The District is in the process of coordinating with the DTSC regarding the results of the Phase I ESA for the proposed project.

Operation

The project proposes a new football stadium and field improvements at the La Mirada High School. Operation of the football field would require the storage and use of certain chemicals typically used in maintaining school athletic field facilities. The storage and use of these chemicals could potentially create a hazard to the public or the environment if upset and accident conditions were to exist. However, the District's policies and guidelines for the use of these chemicals would be followed. The proposed project would be made compliant with federal, state, and local regulations for storage and use of all chemicals on site. Therefore, impacts regarding release of hazards during operation would be less than significant.

- d) **Would the project be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code § 65962.5 or a list of hazardous substance release sites identified by the state Department of Health**

Services pursuant to § 25356 of the Health & Safety Code and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?

No Impact

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

- Hazardous waste and substances sites from the DTSC EnviroStor database.
- Leaking underground storage tank (LUST) sites by county, and fiscal year from the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) GeoTracker database.
- Solid waste disposal sites identified by the SWRCB with waste constituents above hazardous waste levels outside the waste management unit.
- SWRCB Cease and Desist Orders (CDOs) and Cleanup and Abatement Orders (CAOs).²⁴
- Hazardous waste facilities subject to corrective action by DTSC pursuant to Health and Safety Code (HSC) § 25187.5.²⁵

These lists are collectively referred to as the “Cortese List.” The project site is not listed on the Cortese-listed and there are no Cortese-listed properties located within 0.5 mile of the La Mirada High School. Therefore, the project would have no impact in this regard.

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

No Impact

Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan

An Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan (ALUCP) is a planning document that contains policies for promoting safety and compatibility between public use airports and the communities that surround them. There are 15 airports within the La County Airport Land Use Commission’s (ALUC’s) jurisdiction. Five are County owned, nine are owned by other public entities, and one is privately owned. The LA County ALUC has a Countywide plan, the Los Angeles County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan (LA County Department of Regional Planning - ALUC, 2019).

Airport Influence Area

The Airport Influence Area (AIA) “is the area in which current or future airport-related noise, overflight, safety, and/or airspace protection factors may significantly affect land uses or necessitate

²⁴ CDOs and CAOs may be issued for discharges of domestic sewage, food processing wastes, or sediment that do not contain hazardous materials.

²⁵ If corrective action is not taken on or before the date specified in a CDO or CAO, or if immediate corrective action is necessary to remedy or prevent an imminent substantial danger to the public health, domestic livestock, wildlife, or the environment, the DTSC may take, or contract for, corrective action and recover the cost from a responsible party.

restrictions on those uses” (California Airport Land Use Planning Handbook, 2011, p. 25). It includes airport-owned property, Runway Protection Zones (RPZ), inner and outer safety zones and Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL) contours. The planning boundary of the ALUCP is the “airport influence area,” and is established by the ALUC after a hearing and consultation with the involved agencies...” (California Airport Land Use Planning Handbook, 2011, p. 25).

Airport Environs Land Use Plan for the Fullerton Municipal Airport

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

As detailed in **Figure 4.9-1**, the project site is not within the boundary of the Fullerton Municipal Airport Land Use Plan (Orange County Airport Land Use Commission, 2004, Figure 1). Additionally, the project site is over two miles from the Fullerton Municipal Airport. Therefore, the project would not expose persons to excessive noise associated with airport operations. Therefore, there would be no impacts in this regard and no mitigation is warranted.

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

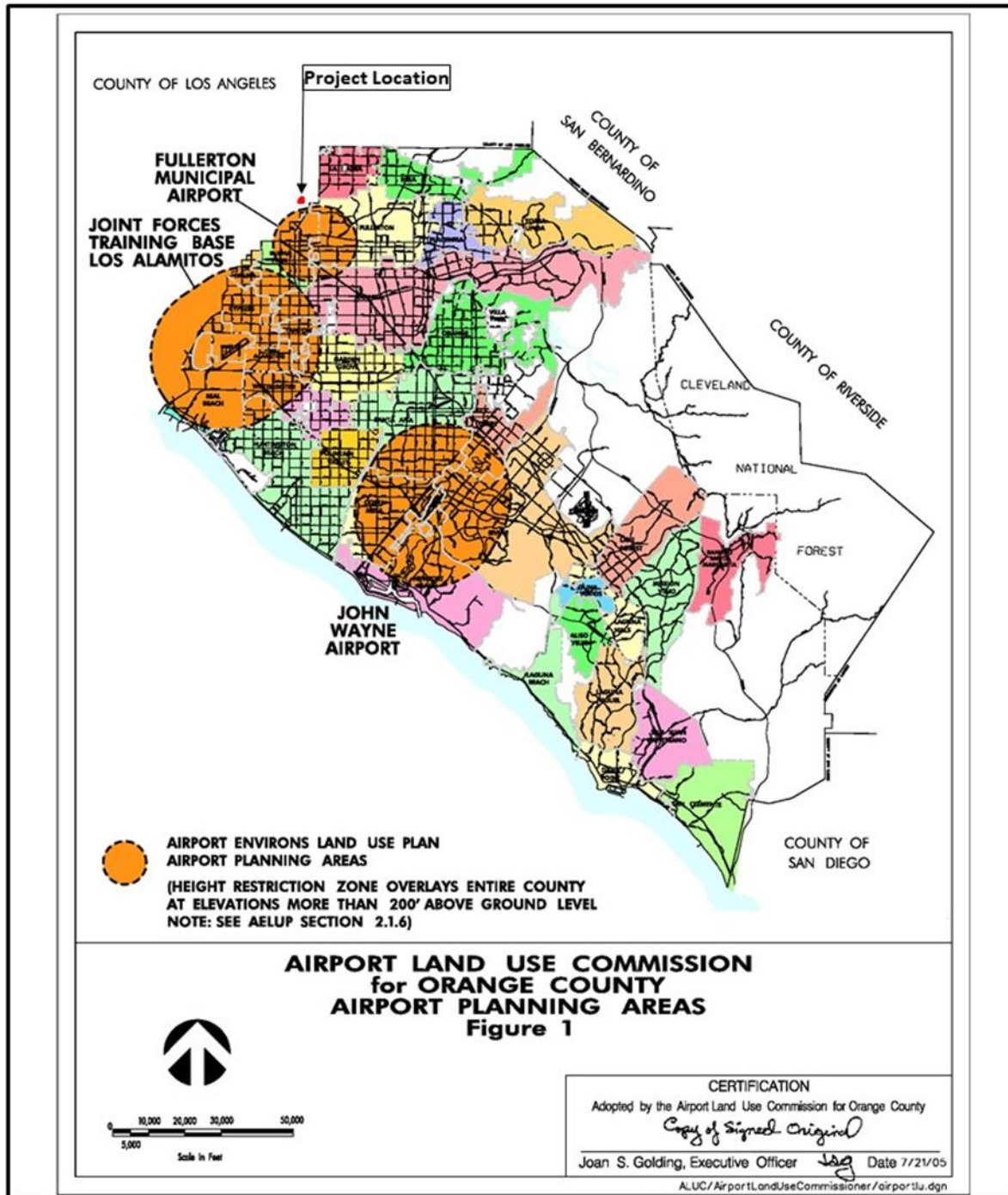
Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated

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

Construction

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

Figure 4.9-1
AIRPORT PLANNING AREAS



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

Source: Airport Land Use Commission for Orange County, 2005



**La Mirada High School –
New Football Stadium Project**
Airport Planning Areas

Operation

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

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

No Impact

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

4.10 Hydrology and Water Quality

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?			X	
b) Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?			X	
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:				
i. result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site;			X	
ii. substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or offsite;			X	
iii. create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff; or			X	
iv. impede or redirect flood flows?				X
d) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?				X
e) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?			X	

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

Less than Significant Impact

Under existing conditions, approximately 52 percent of the project site is comprised of permeable surfaces and approximately 48 percent of the project site is comprised of impermeable surfaces. The proposed project would not result in an increase of impermeable areas. Existing permeable area onsite is approximately 178,128 square feet and existing impermeable area onsite is approximately 167,263 square feet. Proposed permeable and impermeable square footage would remain unchanged with the proposed project.²⁶

Currently, stormwater generated on the project site is drained via a series of grate-covered inlets, which filter out most trash while stormwater is channeled underground into an existing catch basin (located on the southeast corner of Foster Road and Adelfa Drive), which discharges into the storm drain system that generally parallels Foster Road and Dalmatian Avenue, and drains into La Mirada Creek approximately 0.6 mile downstream

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

Table 4.10-1
BENEFICIAL USES FOR COYOTE CREEK

Beneficial Use	Description
Municipal and Domestic Supply: (P)	Uses of water for community, military, or individual water supply systems including, but not limited to, drinking water supply.
Industrial Service Supply (P)	Uses of water for industrial activities that do not depend primarily on water quality including, but not limited to, mining, cooling water supply, hydraulic conveyance, gravel washing, fire protection, or oil well re-pressurization.
Industrial Process Supply (P)	Uses of water for industrial activities that depend primarily on water quality.
Warm Freshwater Habitat (P)	Uses of water that support warm water ecosystems including, but not limited to, preservation or enhancement of aquatic habitats, vegetation, fish, or wildlife, including invertebrates.
Wildlife Habitat (P)	Uses of water that support terrestrial ecosystems including, but not limited to, preservation and enhancement of terrestrial habitats, vegetation, wildlife (e.g., mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, invertebrates), or wildlife water and food sources.

²⁶ Per the data needs list responses from Bomee Yoon emailed to UltraSystems on March 23, 2020.

Beneficial Use	Description
Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species (E)	Uses of water that support habitats necessary, at least in part, for the survival and successful maintenance of plant or animal species established under state or federal law as rare, threatened, or endangered.

Source: RWQCB, 1994, pp. 2-4, 2-6, and 2-7.

E: Existing beneficial use.

P: Potential beneficial use.

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

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

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

Source: RWQCB 1994, p. 2-4.

E: Existing beneficial use.

The Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) sets forth narrative and numerical water quality objectives for inland surface and groundwaters in their 1994 Water Quality Control Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties (Region 8; Basin Plan), which was updated in September 2014 and May 2019. The water quality objectives for inland surface waters are located in Chapter 3 of the Basin Plan, from pages 3-6 to 3-46; water quality objectives for groundwaters are located on pages 3-47 to 3-55.

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

Construction Pollutants Control

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

Stormwater runoff during construction may contain soil amendments such as fertilizers and pesticides, entrained soil, trash, waste oil, paints, solvents and other substances used during construction. Section 402 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA) requires projects that would disturb one acre or more of soil to obtain a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Construction Permit. As part of the permit conditions, the District is required to submit a Notice of Intent (NOI) and a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) to the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), which identifies site-specific BMPs to eliminate or reduce the release of soil and pollutants in stormwater and non-storm water discharges from the construction site. The NPDES permit requires enforceable limits on sediment discharges, effluent monitoring, annual reporting, and construction and post-construction BMPs to eliminate or reduce point and non-point source discharges of pollutants.

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

Operational Pollutant Controls

Once operational, the project would have largely the same function as the existing stadium and track, and expansion of former uses would be negligible. However, custodial and maintenance rooms may contain compounds such as acidic or alkaline drain cleaners, pesticides, paint thinners, and cleaning supplies, similar to existing operational conditions. Storage of these compounds and resulting wastes would comply with 22 CCR Chapter 45 *Requirements for Units and Facilities Deemed to Have a Permit by Rule*, which would minimize the potential for or prevent hazardous materials or hazardous wastes from leaving the school site, entering the municipal storm drains, and impacting water quality of receiving waters.

The Waste Discharge Requirements for Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Discharges Within the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles County, (Order No. R4-2023-0175 [as amended by State Water Board Order WQ 2015-0075 and Los Angeles Water Board Order R4-2012-0175-A01]; NPDES No. CA 004001) for the Los Angeles County Flood Control District, the County of Los Angeles, and 84 incorporated cities within the coastal watersheds of Los Angeles County (with the exception of the City of Long Beach) require new development and significant redevelopment projects to incorporate low impact development (LID) BMPs to address increases in impervious areas and to reduce the quantity of rainfall runoff and improve the quality of water that leaves a site. However, the proposed project is not of a scale large enough to meet the criteria for Redevelopment Projects

as defined on pages 96-97 of the MS4 permit. During operation of the proposed project, the water quality of stormwater leaving the site is anticipated to be similar to stormwater quality under existing conditions.

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

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

Less Than Significant Impact

The project is located in the service area of Suburban Water Systems Whittier/La Mirada District (Suburban Water Systems, 2019a). Approximately 80 percent of Suburban's water supply comes from groundwater pumped from wells in the San Gabriel Valley and Central Basin. The remaining 20 percent is sourced from surface water purchased from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, Covina Irrigating Company, and California Domestic Water Company (Suburban Water Systems, 2019b).

The project proposes an extension of existing domestic water lines. Additionally, the project includes a new fire water line from the street to the new field house buildings and does not connect to the existing fire water line. The new fire water line would be approximately 726 linear feet. The fire water line would be connected via an extension to the existing public main water line in Foster Road. The project also proposes the extension of an existing fire water line to a new fire hydrant. Development of the proposed project would not result in an expansion of the facilities such that operation of the project would result in increased water demand from Suburban Water Systems. There would be no significant additional water demand for the project because the operation of the project would not result in additional stadium seating or a substantial change to existing field usage.

Under existing conditions, approximately 48 percent of the project site is comprised of impermeable surfaces. The proposed project would result in a negligible increase of impermeable areas. Therefore, the project would not have a significant impact on groundwater supplies and would not interfere substantially with groundwater recharge.

- c) **Would the project substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:**
- i) **result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or offsite; or**
 - ii) **substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or offsite; or**
 - iii) **create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff;**

Less Than Significant Impact

The project site is located on the grounds of the existing La Mirada High School. The project site is relatively flat and the campus is currently served by an existing developed stormwater drainage system. The storm drain system directs water to a point approximately 280 feet west of the existing Visitors bleachers and directs water into the peripheral municipal storm drain system on Foster Road, approximately 830 feet east of Adelfa Drive. Water from this system discharges into La Mirada Creek, approximately 0.7 mile west.

The proposed project primarily involves the replacement of existing structures. The project would involve negligible expansion of existing facilities and would not involve the introduction of significant impervious areas, nor would the proposed project involve substantial changes in the existing drainage pattern of the area, and no streams, rivers, or drainage channels exist on the site that would contribute runoff to the local drainage network. Finally, the proposed project would not create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems, or result in substantial additional sources of polluted runoff during either the construction or operational phases. Therefore, impacts are anticipated to be less than significant and mitigation is not proposed.

- iv) **Impede or redirect flood flows?**

No Impact

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

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

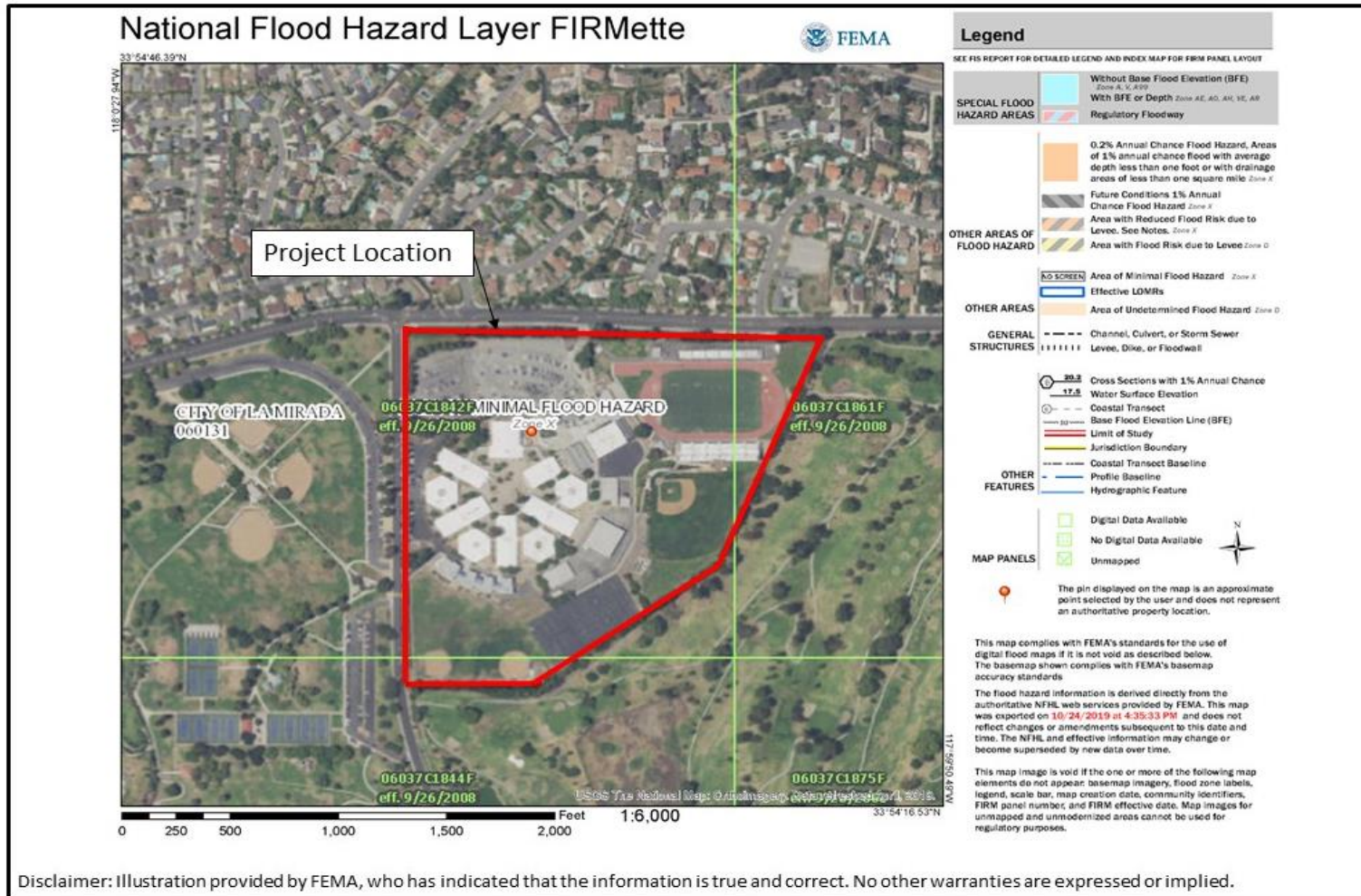
- d) **In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?**

No Impact

As described in Section 4-10 c) iv), the proposed project site is above the 100- and 500-year flood hazard zones and it is not anticipated that the project site would become inundated due to flooding.

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

**Figure 4.10-1
FEMA FLOOD ZONES**



Sources: FEMA, October 24, 2019



**La Mirada High School –
New Football Stadium Project**

FEMA FIRM Map

A seiche is an oscillating wave caused by wind, tidal forces, earthquakes, landslides and other phenomena in a closed or partially closed water body such as a river, lake, reservoir, pond, and other large inland water body. A review of aerial imagery (Google Earth, 2019) revealed no water bodies within a five-mile radius of the proposed project site large enough to support a seiche. Therefore, the proposed project would not be inundated by a seiche and no impacts would occur in this regard.

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

Less Than Significant Impact

The proposed project would implement construction BMPs to minimize or avoid potentially polluted stormwater runoff from leaving the project site during project construction. Additionally, Section 402 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA) requires projects that would disturb one acre or more of soil to obtain a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Construction Permit. As part of the permit conditions, the District is required to submit a Notice of Intent (NOI) and a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) to the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), which identifies site-specific BMPs to eliminate or reduce the release of soil and pollutants in stormwater and non-stormwater discharges from the construction site. The NPDES permit requires enforceable limits on sediment discharges, effluent monitoring, annual reporting, and construction and post-construction BMPs to eliminate or reduce point and non-point source discharges of pollutants. The proposed project is not anticipated to result in water quality impacts that would negatively affect the beneficial uses of either surface or groundwaters; the project would not violate any water quality standards, waste discharge requirements, or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality. Therefore, the project would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan.

Under existing conditions, approximately 52 percent of the project site is comprised of permeable surfaces and approximately 48 percent of the project site is comprised of impermeable surfaces. The proposed project would not result in an increase of impermeable areas compared to existing conditions. Therefore, the proposed project would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of a sustainable groundwater management plan.

4.11 Land Use and Planning

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Physically divide an established community?				X
b) Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?				X

a) Would the project physically divide an established community?

No Impact

A significant impact would occur if the project was sufficiently large or configured in such a way as to create a physical barrier within an established community. The project proposes to replace components of the football field on the school campus. The project site is located in a highly urbanized area with single-family residential development to the north, a golf course to the east, and school campus to the west and south. (Google Earth Pro, 2019). The project would not alter the existing street grid surrounding the project site or surrounding area. Furthermore, no residential uses would be displaced by project-related activities and the physical arrangement of the surrounding community would not be modified or divided. Therefore, the project would not physically divide an established community and no impact would occur.

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

No Impact

The project includes replacement of the existing football field and stadium on the La Mirada High School campus and therefore the project would not conflict with policies of any land use plan. The project does not propose land use changes, zone changes or changes to the City's General Plan. Additionally, as discussed in **Sections 4.1** through **4.21** of this document, the project would be consistent with applicable plans, policies and regulations.

Furthermore, the California Supreme Court held that public school districts are a matter of statewide concern and that school districts, being local agencies of the state, are not subject to municipal construction regulations when engaged in such sovereign activities as the construction of school buildings.²⁷ It was subsequently held that school construction is regulated, and inspected at the state level through the Division of State Architect (DSA) and the Field Act per the Ed Code.²⁸ Therefore, the project would have no impact regarding conflict with existing state, regional, county, or local laws, policies, regulations, plans or guidelines.

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

28 See Town of Atherton v. Superior Court (1958) 159 Cal.App.2d 417 [324 P.2d 328].

4.12 Mineral Resources

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?				X
b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?				X

- a) **Would the project result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the State?**
- b) **Would the project result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan?**

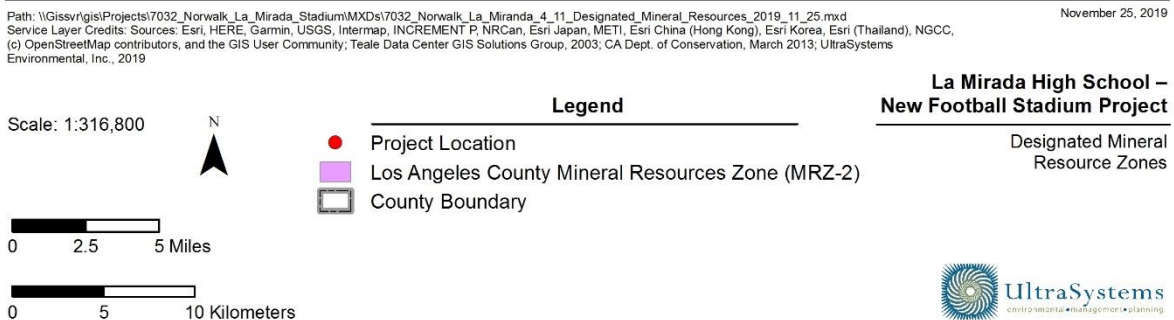
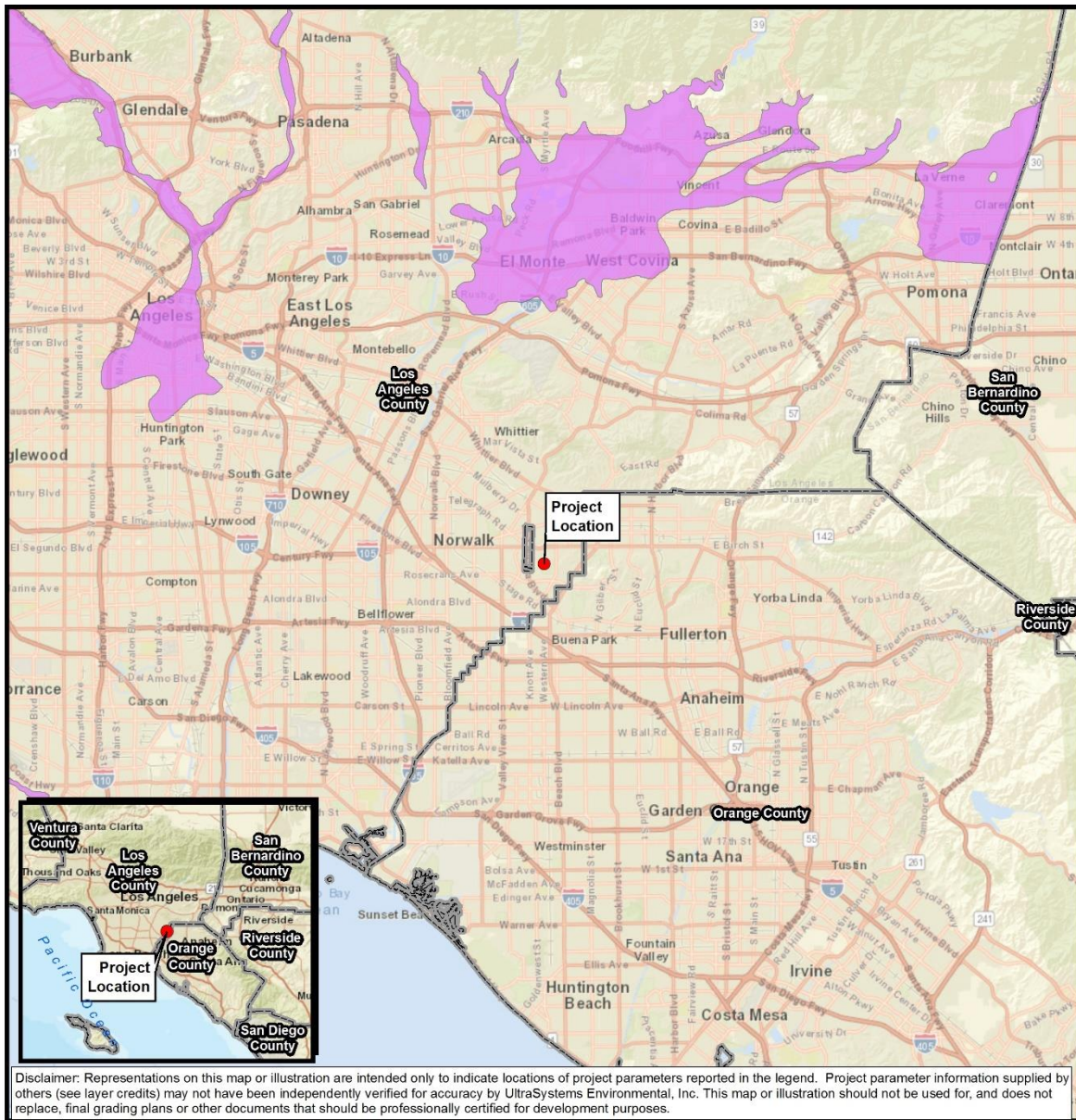
No Impact

Assessment of mineral resources is based on the State of California's Mineral Land Classification/Designation Program established after the adoption of the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act (SMARA) in 1975. The SMARA provides a comprehensive surface mining and reclamation policy with the regulation of surface mining operations to assure that adverse environmental impacts are minimized and that mined lands are reclaimed to a usable condition (SMARA, 2019). The primary objectives of SMARA are the assurance of adequate supplies of mineral resources important to California's economy and the reclamation of mined lands. These objectives are implemented through land use planning and regulatory programs administered by local government with the assistance of the Department of Conservation (DOC) and the California Geological Survey (CGS). Information on the location of important mineral deposits is developed by the CGS through a land use planning process referred to as mineral land classification.

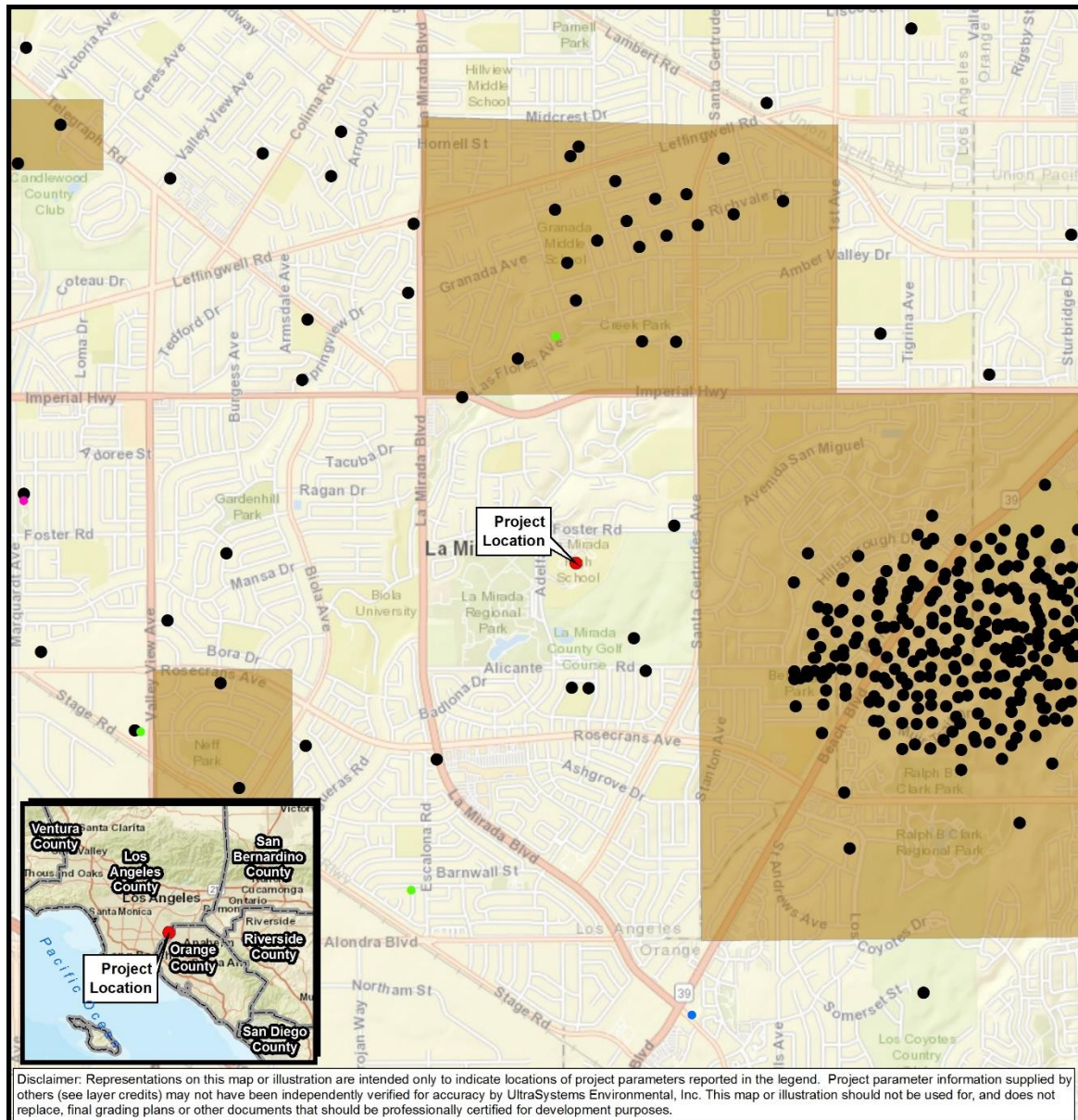
As shown on **Figure 4.12-1** below, the project site is not located within a designated Mineral Resource Zone, and therefore not located in an area with significant mineral resource deposits. Based on review of the California Department of Conservation, Division of Oil, Gas and Geothermal Resources mapping, the project site is not located within a known oil and gas field or in the vicinity of oil and gas wells (DOC, 2019). **Figure 4.12-2** shows the oil and gas wells in the vicinity of the project site. As shown on **Figure 4.12-3**, the closest geothermal well is located over 41 miles southeast of the project site.

The project site is developed with a high school campus. The project site is not designated by the City of La Mirada General Plan or zoning map as being in an area designated for mineral resources extraction activities. Therefore, no impacts would occur regarding the availability of known mineral resources or locally important mineral resource recovery sites.

**Figure 4.12-1
DESIGNATED MINERAL RESOURCE ZONES**



**Figure 4.12-2
OIL AND GAS WELLS AND FIELDS**



October 23, 2019

Scale: 1:31,680



0 0.25 0.5 Miles

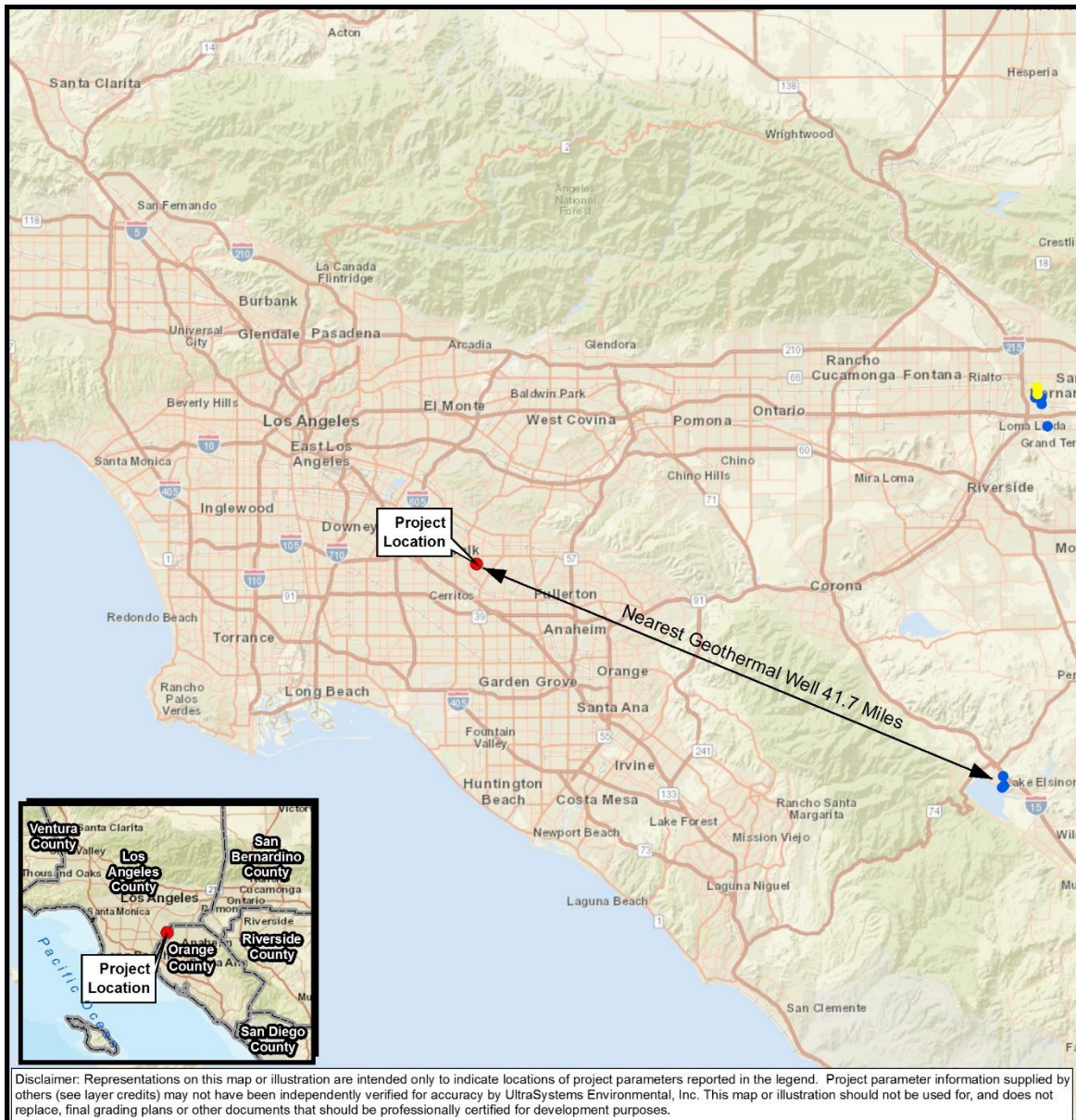
0 0.5 1 Kilometers

Legend

- Project Location
- Oil and Gas Well Status:
- Active Well
- Buried Well
- Idle Well
- Plugged & Abandoned
- Oil and Gas Field Boundary

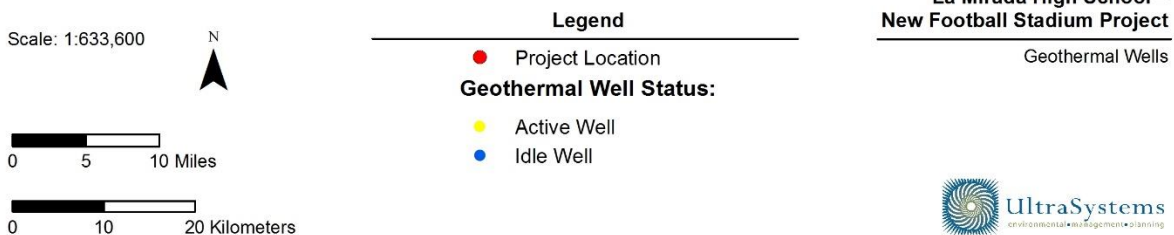


**Figure 4.12-3
GEOTHERMAL WELLS**



Path: \\Gissv\gis\Projects\7032_Norwalk_La_Mirada_Stadium\MXD\7032_Norwalk_La_Mirada_4_8_Geothermal_Wells_2019_10_26.mxd
Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC,
(c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community; CA Dept. of Conservation, 2016; UltraSystems Environmental, Inc., 2019

October 26, 2019



4.13 Noise

Would the project result in:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?			X	
b) Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?			X	
c) For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?				X

4.13.1 Noise Fundamentals

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

4.13.2 Noise Measurement Scales

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

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

- L_{90} is a noise level that is exceeded 90 percent of the time at a given location; it is often used as a measure of “background” noise.
- CNEL, the Community Noise Equivalent Level, is a 24-hour average L_{eq} with a 4.77-dBA “penalty” added to noise during the hours of 7:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m., and a 10-dBA penalty added to noise during the hours of 10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m. to account for noise sensitivity in the evening and nighttime (Caltrans, 2009). The logarithmic effect of these additions is that a 60-dBA 24-hour L_{eq} would result in a calculation of 66.7 dBA CNEL.
- L_{dn} , the day-night average noise, is a 24-hour average L_{eq} with an additional 10-dBA “penalty” added to noise that occurs between 10 p.m. and 7 a.m. The L_{dn} metric yields values within 1 dBA of the CNEL metric. As a matter of practice, L_{dn} and CNEL values are considered to be equivalent and are treated as such in this assessment.

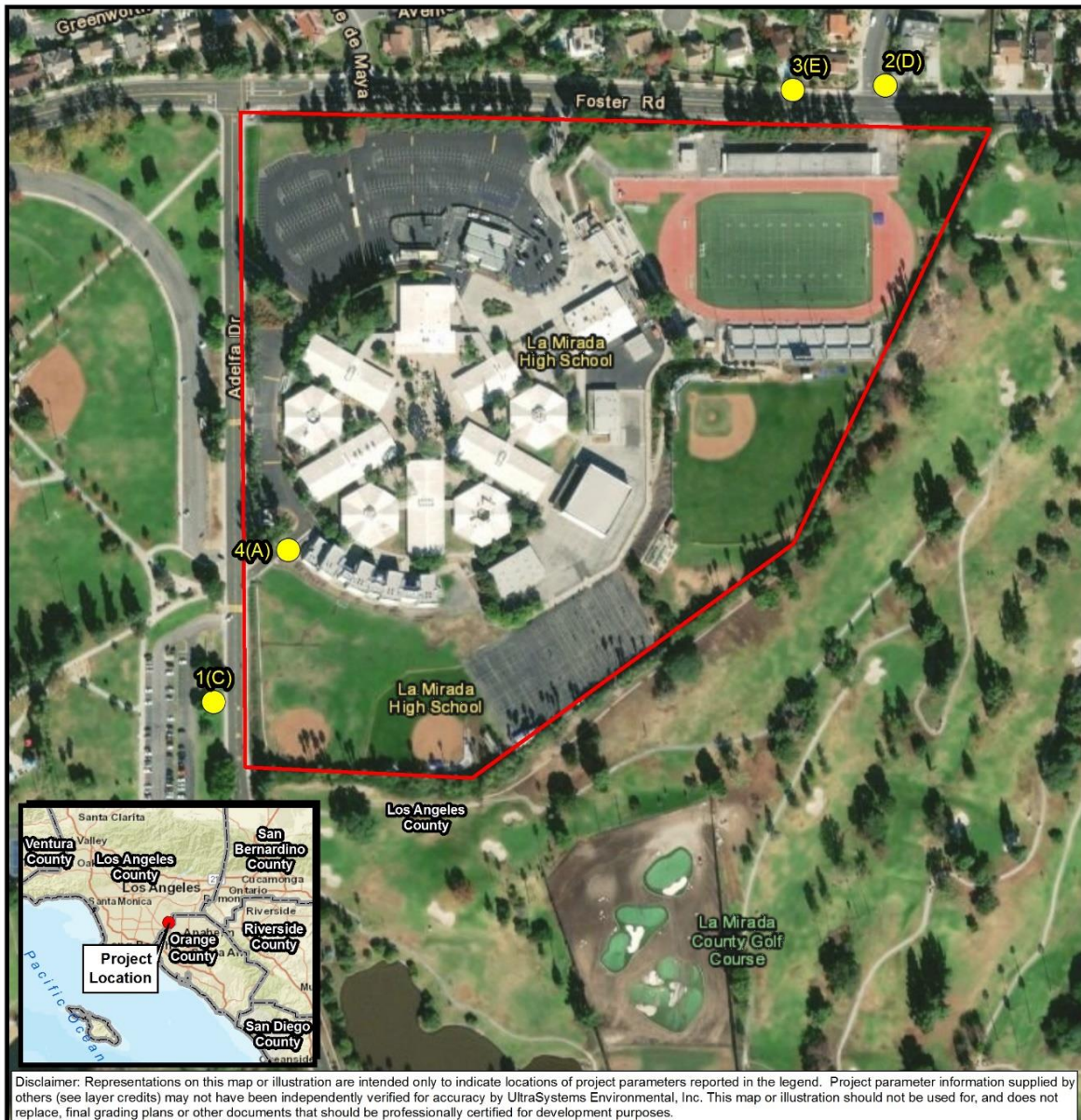
4.13.3 Existing Noise

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

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

The samples were taken between 9:20 a.m. and 3:59 p.m. on Thursday, October 13, 2019. The 15-minute L_{eq} values ranged from 47.3 to 61.7 dBA. The lowest of these values was located at Point 4, which is on the southwestern portion of the campus, between the La Mirada High School parking lot and the two-story attached buildings. The maximum ambient noise level was located at Point 3, a single-family residence, which is the most northeastern off-campus measurement point north of Foster Road.

Figure 4.13-1
NOISE MONITORING LOCATIONS



Path: \\Gissvrgis\Projects\7032_Norwalk_La_Mirada_Stadium\MXD\7032_Norwalk_La_Mirada_4_12_Ambient_Noise_Sampling_2019_12_01.mxd
Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community, Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community, UltraSystems Environmental, Inc., 2019

December 01, 2019

Scale: 1:3,600



0 150 300 Feet

0 50 100 Meters

Legend

- Sampling Point (Sensitive Receiver ID)
- Project Boundary
- County Boundary

**La Mirada High School –
New Football Stadium Project**

Ambient Noise
Measurement Location



Table 4.13-1
MEASURED AMBIENT NOISE LEVELS

Point	Data Set	Sampling Time	Latitude Longitude	Sound Level (dBA)			Notes
				Leq	L _{max}	L ₉₀	
1	S082	1014-1029	33.906389°	53.2	69.1	38.6	La Mirada Community Regional Park
	S085	1356-1411	-118.004444°	58.5	73.5	46.3	
2	S080	0920-0935	33.910111°	52.8	66.8	36.4	Church across Foster Road from the northeast corner of the project site ^a
	S064	1544-1559	-117.999583°	59.4	74.2	44.1	
3	S081	0948-1003	33.910083°	55.2	70.8	38.4	Residences across Foster Road from the project site ^b
	S087	1438-1453	-118.00025°	61.7	75.7	47.7	
4	S083	1032-1047	33.907305°	47.3	62.4	38.9	On La Mirada High School campus, outside project boundary
	S084	1337-1352	-118.0039028°	57.7	80.3	45.6	

^aNine-foot combination wall and earthen slope between noise meter and residences.

^bFive-foot high wall between noise meter and residences.

Source: UltraSystems, 2019

4.13.4 Sensitive Land Uses

The only types of sensitive land use explicitly discussed in the City of La Mirada General Plan Safety and Community Services Element (City of La Mirada General Plan, 2003) are hospitals, convalescent homes, schools, and churches, although the text implies that residences are also considered to be sensitive receivers. Other types of sensitive receivers commonly evaluated in noise impact studies include parks and libraries, and religious institutions. The existing sensitive receptors that are nearest to the proposed project site are listed in **Table 4.13-2**. These receivers would be exposed to noise during project construction and operations.

Table 4.13-2
NEAREST EXISTING SENSITIVE RECEIVERS

ID	Sensitive Receiver	Type	Address	Approximate Distance from Site (feet)
A	La Mirada High School	School	13520 Adelfa Drive	0
B	La Mirada Golf Course	Recreation	15501 Alicante Road	0
C	La Mirada Community Park	Recreation	13701 Adelfa Drive	113
D	La Mirada Church of the Nazarene	Religious	15575 Foster Road	207
E	Neighborhood north of Foster Road	Residential	15510 East Carrington Drive	218
F	Neighborhood on Alicante Road	Residential	15408 Alicante Road	1,308
G	Reginald M. Benton Middle School	School	15709 Olive Branch Drive	1,557

4.13.5 Regulatory Setting

4.13.5.1 General Plan

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

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

Table 4.13-3
LAND USE AND NOISE COMPATIBILITY MATRIX

Land Use Category	Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL) or Day-Night Level (L _{dn}), dB			
	Normally Acceptable	Conditionally Acceptable	Normally Unacceptable	Clearly Unacceptable
Residential - Low-Density Single-Family, Duplex, Mobile Homes	0-60	60-65	65-75	75+
Residential - Multi-Family	0-60	60-65	65-75	75+
Commercial - Motels, Hotels, Transient Lodging	0-60	60-70	70-80	80+
Schools, Libraries, Churches, Hospitals, Nursing Homes	0-60	60-70	70-80	80+
Amphitheater, Concert Hall, Auditorium, Meeting Hall	N/A ^a	50-65	N/A	65+
Sports Arenas, Outdoor Spectator Sports	N/A	50-70	N/A	70+
Playgrounds, Neighborhood Parks	0-70	N/A	70-75	75+
Golf Courses, Riding Stables, Water Recreation, Cemeteries	0-70	N/A	70-80	80+
Office Buildings, Businesses, Commercial, Professional, and Mixed-Use Developments	0-65	65-75	75+	N/A
Industrial, Manufacturing Utilities, Agriculture	0-70	70-80	80+	N/A
Freeway Adjacent Commercial, Office, and Industrial Uses.	0-65	65-80	80+	N/A
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Normally Unacceptable: Specific land use is satisfactory, based on the assumption that any building is of normal conventional construction, without any special noise insulation requirements. • Conditionally Unacceptable: New Construction or Development should be undertaken only after a detailed analysis of noise reduction requirements is made and needed noise insulation features included in design. Conventional construction, but with closed fresh air supply system or air conditioning will normally suffice. • Normally Unacceptable: New construction or development should generally be discouraged. If new construction or development does proceed, a detailed analysis of noise reduction requirements must be made and needed noise insulation features included in design. • Clearly Unacceptable: New construction or development should generally not be undertaken. <p>Source: City of La Mirada, Safety and Community Services Element, 2003 ^aN/A = No applicable guideline.</p>				

4.13.5.2 La Mirada Municipal Code

With a few minor and inapplicable exceptions, the City of La Mirada Municipal Code does not have quantitative ambient noise standards or exposure limits. Section 9.04.010(a) of the Code makes it “unlawful for any person to make or continue to cause to be made or continued, within the city, any loud or unnecessary noise or any noise which may reasonably be anticipated to annoy, disturb, injure or endanger the comfort, repose, peace, health or safety of others.”²⁹ It then lists several categories of noise that are considered “loud, disturbing, and unnecessary.” One of these is construction noise that “makes loud noises to the disturbance of persons occupying sleeping quarters in a dwelling, hotel, or apartment or other place of residence.”³⁰ That section goes on to prohibit construction activities between 8:00 p.m. Saturday and 9:00 a.m. Sunday and on other days of the week from 8:00 p.m. one evening until 7:00 a.m. the next day. Under certain circumstances, permission may be obtained from the City Engineer to do construction work during normally prohibited hours.

Thresholds of Significance for this Analysis

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

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

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

4.13.6 Discussion of Impacts

- a) **Would the project result in generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards**

²⁹ La Mirada Municipal Code (LMMC) § 9.04.010(a).

³⁰ LMMC § 9.04.010(b)(4).

established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?

Less than Significant Impact

Construction

Noise impacts from construction activities are a function of the noise generated by the operation of construction equipment and onroad delivery and worker commuter vehicles, the location of equipment, and the timing and duration of the noise-generating activities. For the purpose of this analysis, it was estimated that the proposed project would be built in two phases; demolition and construction, which are listed in **Table 4.13-4**. Construction is anticipated to occur from approximately early January 2021 to through December 2021.

The types and numbers of pieces of equipment to be deployed during each construction phase were determined as part of the air quality and greenhouse gas emissions analyses for this project.³¹ Equipment characteristics for the two phases are shown in **Table 4.13.4**. For each equipment type, the table shows an average noise emission level (in dB at 50 feet, unless otherwise specified) and a “usage factor,” which is an estimated percentage of operating time that the equipment would be producing noise at the stated level.^{32,33} Equipment use was matched to phases of the construction schedule.

31 See **Section 4.3** and **Section 4.8**.

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

33 Crane, cement and mortar mixer, roller and trencher noise emissions data from County of Ventura, Construction Noise Threshold Criteria and Control Plan. Amended July 2010. This document was also source of usage factors for cranes, cement and mortar mixers, pavers, and rollers. Trencher usage factor from Port of Long Beach (2009), Appendix C. Dump truck data from FHWA, 2017.

Table 4.13-4
CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT CHARACTERISTICS

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

Table 4.13-5 summarizes the maximum construction-related short-term noise exposures at four typical sensitive receivers on and surrounding the campus, taking barriers into account (see below). The receptor numbers correspond to the ambient sampling points shown on **Figure 4.13-1**. Receiver #1 is the La Mirada Community Regional Park, Receiver #2 is a church across Foster Road from the northeast corner of the project site, Receiver #3 is a single-family residential area across Foster Road from the project site, and Receiver #4 is on the southwestern portion of La Mirada High School campus, which is outside of the project boundary.

The results of the noise-versus-distance calculations were adjusted to account for intervening structures along the source-receiver paths. For receptor points 1 and 4, school buildings would shield the sensitive receivers from the construction noise. According to Caltrans, in cases where the first row of buildings covers less than about 60% of the field of view, the first row attenuates the noise by about 3 dBA, with 1.5 dBA for each additional row.³⁴ Where the coverage exceeds 60%, the first building attenuates about 5 dBA, with 1.5 dBA for each additional row. For receptor points 1 and 4, the attenuation was estimated to be 4 dB and 5 dB respectively.

Residences across Foster Road from the project site (receptor point 3) are shielded by a five-foot-high wall. The combination of walls and an earthen slope form a nine-foot-high barrier between the noise source and the church (receptor point 2). The wall (or barrier) cannot reflect or absorb all of the construction noise, since sound waves diffract as they pass over the wall and move downward towards the residences on the other side. However, the barrier can block about 86% of the construction noise. In **Table 4.13-5**, the exposure during construction represents a subtraction of 4 to 12 dB from the unobstructed exposure level.³⁵

34 Technical Noise Supplement to the Traffic Noise Analysis Protocol. California Department of Transportation, Division of Environmental Analysis. September 2013, p. 2-35.

35 Details of the calculations are in the noise technical report in **Appendix E**.

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

Site	Sensitive Receiver	Distance (feet)	1-Hour L_{eq} (dBA)		
			Existing ^a	Projected ^b	Change
1	La Mirada Community Regional Park	1,600	56.6	58.6	+2.0
2	Church across Foster Road from northeast corner of project site	423	57.2	61.7	+4.5
3	Residences across Foster Road from project site	351	59.6	62.5	+2.9
4	On La Mirada High School campus, outside project boundary	1,275	55.1	58.2	+3.1

^aAverage of two measurements.

^bExisting ambient plus contribution of construction equipment during the loudest construction phase (field reconstruction).

As shown in **Table 4.13-5**, the construction equipment's contribution to the noise at the sensitive receivers would be slightly above the corresponding existing ambient levels. Given the logarithmic basis of the decibel unit, the result would be an increase of 2.0 to 4.5 dBA L_{eq} . Short-term noise exposures would increase by less than the criterion of 5 dBA L_{eq} at all the evaluated construction noise exposure locations. At two locations, the increase would be less than 3 dBA and therefore not detectable by many people.

Although the significance criterion (5 dBA) is in terms of a permanent increase in CNEL, the result here still supports a less than significant impact because (1) the exposure is temporary and will disappear when construction is complete, and (2) the CNEL value of the construction exposures would be even lower than 5 dBA because for most hours of the day construction would contribute nothing to the total exposure. Therefore, construction impacts on offsite receivers would be less than significant.

Noise exposures to the nearest onsite sensitive receiver for which ambient data were available (#4) were also estimated. The maximum outdoor exposure would increase by 3.1 dBA, a less than significant amount. Exposures in the classrooms at the high school would be even lower.

Construction-related noise levels would be short-term and would occur over about 18 months of school attendance. During this time, not all phases of construction would involve intensive use of heavy equipment. Therefore, construction noise impacts would be less than significant.

Operation

The project would replace the Football Stadium facilities at La Mirada High School but would not increase the number of seats at the stadium. Neither student enrollment nor the number of faculty and support staff would increase.³⁶ The level of noise-producing maintenance activities such as

36 Email from Bomee Yoon, Facilities Coordinator, Norwalk - La Mirada Unified School District, Norwalk, CA to Margaret Partridge, UltraSystems Environmental Inc., Irvine, CA. November 1, 2019.

lawnmowing and leaf blowing would not change. Therefore, noise from onsite sources would not change compared to existing conditions.

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

Less than Significant Impact

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

The American National Standards Institute (ANSI, 1983) indicates that vibration levels in critical care areas, such as hospital surgical rooms and laboratories, should not exceed 0.2 inch per second of PPV. The Federal Transit Administration (FTA) also uses a PPV of 0.2 inch per second as a vibration damage threshold for fragile buildings and a PPV of 0.12 inch per second for extremely fragile historic buildings. The FTA criteria for infrequent groundborne vibration events (less than 30 events per day) that may cause annoyance are 80 VdB for residences and buildings where people normally sleep, and 83 VdB for institutional land uses with primarily daytime use (Federal Transit Administration, 2006).

Construction

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

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

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

where

$$\begin{aligned} PPV_{ref} &= \text{Reference source vibration at 25 feet} \\ D &= \text{Distance from source to receiver} \end{aligned}$$

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

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

where

$$\begin{aligned} L_{vref} &= \text{Reference source vibration level at 25 feet} \\ D &= \text{Distance from source to receiver} \end{aligned}$$

The FTA has published standard vibration levels for construction equipment operations, at a distance of 25 feet (Federal Transit Administration, 2006, p. 12-12). The smallest geometric mean distance from construction activity to a residential receiver would be about 140 feet. The calculated vibration

levels expressed in VdB and PPV for selected types of construction equipment at distances of 25 and 140 feet are listed in **Table 4.13-6**.

As shown in **Table 4.13-6**, the vibration level of construction equipment at the nearest sensitive receiver (140 feet) is at most 0.006 inch per second, which is less than the FTA damage threshold of 0.12 inch per second PPV for fragile historic buildings, and 57 VdB, which is less than the FTA threshold for human annoyance of 80 VdB. Vibration impacts would therefore be less than significant.

Table 4.13-6
VIBRATION LEVELS OF CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT

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

Operations

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

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

No Impact

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

4.14 Population and Housing

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?				X
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?				X

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

No Impact

The project proposes a new football stadium at the La Mirada High School. Outside of the normal increases and decreases due to normal grade fluctuations, the project would not increase student enrollment. The project does not include a housing component or otherwise support an increase in the resident population of the City. Existing infrastructure is in place at the high school and no extension of roads is proposed. The project would not directly or indirectly induce population growth in the project area because it involves improvements to an existing high school campus. Therefore, no impact would occur.

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

No Impact

The project is located within a high school campus. No housing or residences are located onsite. The project would not result in the loss of residences nor would it displace people. Therefore, no impact would occur.

4.15 Public Services

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, the need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:				
a) Fire protection?				X
b) Police protection?				X
c) Schools?				X
d) Parks?				X
e) Other public facilities?				X

a) Fire protection?

No Impact

The Los Angeles County Fire Department (LACFD) provides fire protection and emergency medical services citywide. The nearest Fire Station is No. 49, which is also LACFD Battalion 21 Headquarters. Station No. 49 is located approximately 0.6 mile southwest of the project site at 13820 La Mirada Boulevard. Fire Station No. 194 is also located in the City of La Mirada approximately 1.5 miles west of the project site at 13540 South Beach Boulevard.

The LACFD has more than 2,500 uniformed and 400 civilian personnel. Stations 49 and 194 are capable of handling most fires and medical-related calls in the City. As required, resources from nearby LACFD stations may respond, and in a large incident or for a major disaster, the entire department fleet can be made available (City of La Mirada Fire Department, 2019).

The proposed project would replace existing athletic facilities related to the football stadium. The Los Angeles County Fire Department has requested that the project include a new fire lane and a new fire hydrant. These elements have been incorporated into the project design. Additionally, the project would comply with all building standards applicable to public school structures set forth in Title 24 of California Code of Regulations (CCR), Part 2 Building Code, Part 3 Electrical Code, Part 4 Mechanical Code, Part 6 Energy Code, Part 11 Green Building Standards Code (CALGreen Code), and Part 12 Reference Standards Code requirements.

The proposed project would not adversely affect the existing service capacity of the LACFD as little or no additional calls for service are anticipated to be generated by project implementation. Additionally, the proposed project would not expand the student capacity of the school nor would it result in additional seats for the football stadium. Therefore, the project would be within the existing capacity of the fire department and the project would not result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered fire department facilities. No impact would occur and no mitigation is warranted.

b) Police protection?

No Impact

The City of La Mirada contracts with the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department for law enforcement services. The La Mirada Community Sheriff's Station is located at 13716 La Mirada Boulevard, 0.6 mile southwest of the project site. The Sheriff's Department provides general law enforcement, traffic enforcement, crime investigation and special services throughout the City (City of La Mirada Sheriff's Department, 2019).

The proposed project would not adversely affect demand for law enforcement services as described below. An information request letter was sent to the Sheriff's Department asking about the potential impacts of the project to law enforcement services (refer to **Appendix I** of this document). As detailed in the response from Sergeant John Denney at the La Mirada substation of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, La Mirada High School is covered under the Norwalk Sheriff station jurisdiction of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department. La Mirada contracts its police services from the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department and operates a substation in the City of La Mirada. The substation is located less than one mile from La Mirada High School. Response times for all of the City of La Mirada are less than 2 minutes on average for an emergent call for service. Sergeant Denney indicated that the proposed project would not require the construction of new law enforcement facilities to meet existing law enforcement demands, in addition to the proposed project's demands and that the Sheriff's Department does not anticipate any potential environmental impacts from the proposed project related to providing law enforcement services to the project site. Additionally, Sergeant Denney responded that the proposed project would not have a potentially significant impact on the Sheriff's Department level of service and/or response times.

The proposed project would replace existing athletic facilities related to the football stadium and would not increase seating capacity or usage levels. The project would not adversely affect existing service capacity of the Sheriff's Department because scheduled activities and the level of usage of the facilities would not change compared to existing conditions. The project would not result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered police department facilities. The project would have no adverse impacts associated with demand for police protection services. No impact would occur and no mitigation is warranted

c) Schools?

No Impact

The proposed project is located on the existing La Mirada High School campus. The project would replace existing athletic facilities related to the football stadium and would not increase seating capacity or usage levels. As discussed in **Section 4.13** of this Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration, the proposed project would not directly or indirectly induce population growth in the project area. Therefore, no impacts related to the provision of schools would occur.

d) Parks?

No Impact

There are eight neighborhood parks and one regional park located in the City of La Mirada (City of La Mirada Parks, 2019). **Figure 4.15-1** shows the parks in the vicinity of the project site. Demand for

parks typically increases with housing or population growth in an area. The project would replace the existing football stadium and would not increase seating capacity or usage levels. As discussed in **Section 3.0**, the football field is currently closed to active games due to not passing the recent GMax test conducted. Currently, only limited non-contact activities, such as band practice, can occur at the La Mirada High School football field. The high school football games have temporarily been moved to the Excelsior High School Memorial Stadium in Norwalk. When construction of the proposed project is complete, then the football games will move from Excelsior High School back to La Mirada High School.

Several third parties also use the field for active games and have had to find alternative locations to hold their activities. The School District will coordinate the interim accommodations for the athletic teams during the course of project construction. The new football stadium and associated improvements at the high school which would meet the needs of the high school and allow them to practice at the high school instead of offsite and would allow the third-party users to also move back to the site as well.

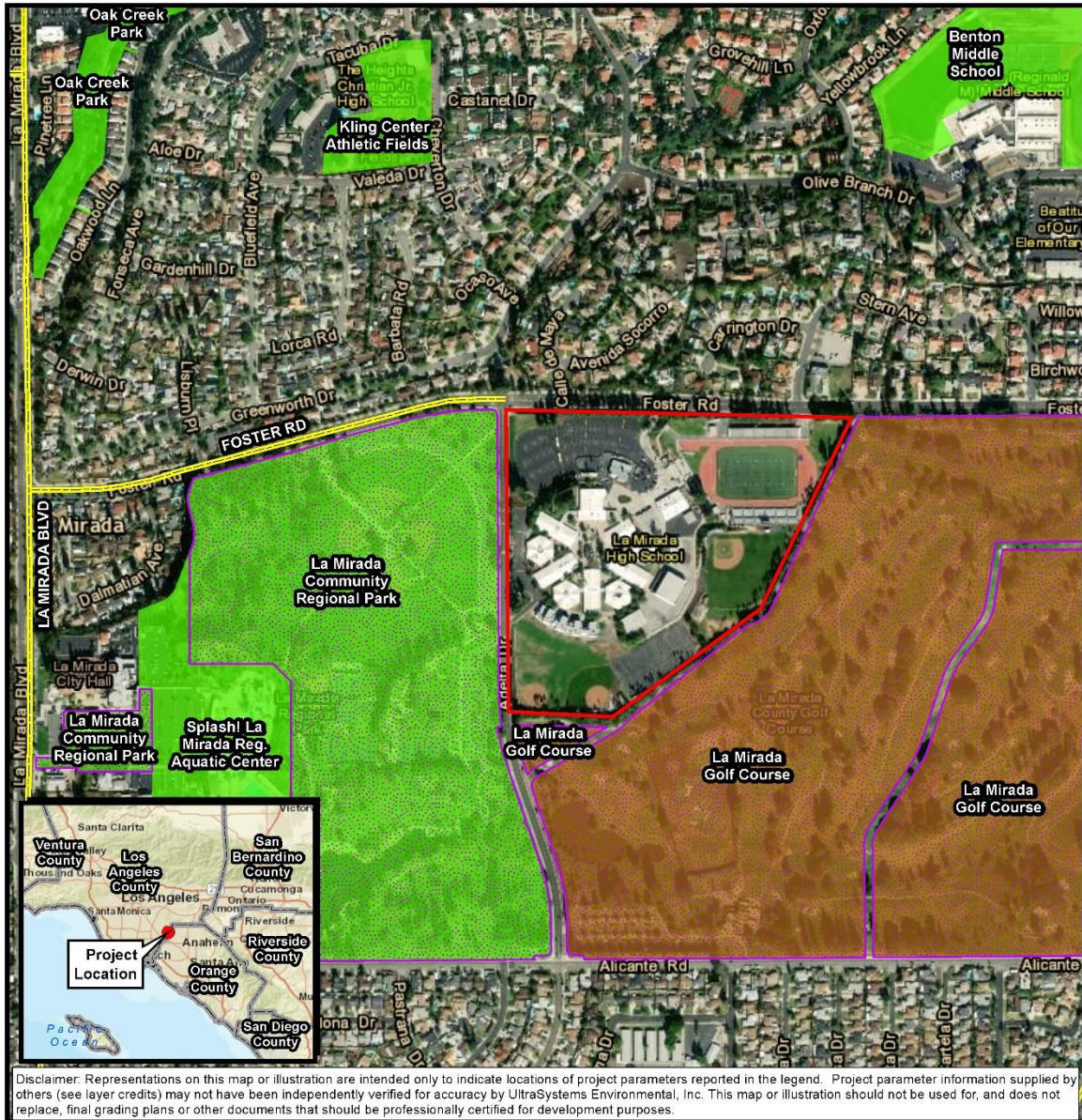
Furthermore, the proposed project would not directly or indirectly induce population growth in the project area nor would the proposed project result in substantial adverse physical impacts to parks. Therefore, no impacts would occur.

e) Other public facilities?

No Impact

The proposed project includes improvements to athletic facilities related to the football stadium at an existing high school campus. The project would not directly or indirectly induce population growth in the project area. Therefore, no impacts to other public facilities such as libraries and medical facilities would occur.

**Figure 4.15-1
NEARBY PARKS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES**



January 09, 2020



4.16 Recreation

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?				X
b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?			X	

- a) **Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?**

No Impact

The increase in use of recreational facilities is generally spurred by population growth. As discussed in **Section 4.13** of this document, the project would not directly or indirectly induce any population growth in the project area. As discussed in **Section 3.0**, the football field is currently closed to active games due to not passing the recent GMax test conducted. Currently, only limited non-contact activities, such as band practice, can occur at the La Mirada High School football field. The high school football games have temporarily been moved to the Excelsior High School Memorial Stadium in Norwalk. When construction of the proposed project is complete, then the football games will move from Excelsior High School back to La Mirada High School.

Several third parties also use the field for active games and have had to find alternative locations to hold their activities. Those parties would be able to continue use of the football field after project completion. Additionally, the project proposes a new football stadium and associated improvements at the high school, which would meet the needs of the high school and allow them to practice at the high school instead of offsite and would allow the third-party users to also move back to the site. Therefore, there would be no impact on existing neighborhood or regional parks and facilities.

- b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?

Less Than Significant Impact

The proposed project would replace components of the football field as well as the following additional recreational improvements at the La Mirada High School: construction of new home and visitor bleachers, field lighting, a scoreboard, synthetic turf, synthetic track, jump/pole vault venues, and home and visitor field houses. Construction and operation of the new football stadium would

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

4.17 Transportation

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

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

Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated

Project Construction

During the construction phase, there is the potential for existing pedestrian facilities, including the sidewalk along Foster Road to be disrupted by construction vehicles. The new field houses would be connected to the existing sewer line with the new laterals of approximately 146 linear feet. The project proposes the extension of existing domestic water lines. The project includes a new fire water line from the street to the new field house buildings and does not connect to the existing fire water line. The new fire water line would be approximately 726 linear feet. The fire water line would be connected via an extension to the existing public main water line in Foster Road. Additionally, the project would extend an existing fire water line for a new fire hydrant. Therefore, during project construction traffic flow along Foster Road has the potential to be impacted when construction work is being done in the public right-of-way for the proposed extension of existing domestic water lines, connection to existing sewer line, and fire water line connections. Preparation of a construction management plan, per mitigation measure **TRANS-1** below, would reduce the potential for disruptions to existing pedestrian facilities and traffic flow along Foster Road during the project construction phase.

The proposed project would generate temporary construction-related truck and automobile traffic. A maximum of 30 construction workers are expected to be onsite during peak construction activities. The District estimates that construction trips would be as follows: estimated at 225 working days with two trips per day. This does not include the CM and General Contractor administration

members.³⁷ This traffic includes construction workers traveling to and from the project site as well as trucks hauling construction materials to the site and hauling material away from the site. Construction would occur from 7:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Monday through Friday. The truck trips would be spread throughout the day and would generally occur during non-peak hours therefore, the level of construction-related traffic would result in less than significant impacts on the street network and circulation system in the project area.

The traffic generated during project construction would be temporary. Therefore, the project would not conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance, or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system.

Project Operation

The project does not propose to increase the use of the football stadium beyond the number of athletic events which currently occur onsite. Therefore, operation of the proposed project would not result in an increase in vehicle trips generated by the project during the operational phase. Additionally, the project would not increase the student capacity at the school nor would it increase student enrollment. Therefore, the project would have no operational traffic impacts.

Mitigation Measures

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

- a) Identification of permitted hours for construction related deliveries and removal of heavy equipment and material;
- b) Identification of where construction workers would park their personal vehicles during project construction with a requirement that at no time shall construction worker vehicles block any driveways. If complaints are received by the project applicant regarding issues with construction worker vehicle parking, the project applicant shall identify alternative parking options for construction workers so as not to interfere with adjacent commercial and residential parking availability;
- c) Identification of how emergency access to and around the project site will be maintained during project construction;
- d) Identification of haul routes for delivery or removal of heavy and/or oversized equipment or material loads. Where feasible, delivery or removal

37 Per the data needs list responses from Bomee Yoon emailed to UltraSystems on March 23, 2020.

of oversized equipment or material loads shall be conducted during off-peak hour traffic periods;

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

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

Level of Significance After Mitigation

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

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

Less than Significant Impact

CEQA Guidelines § 15064.3, subdivision (b) includes criteria for analyzing transportation impacts. For land use projects: “Vehicle miles traveled exceeding an applicable threshold of significance may indicate a significant impact. Generally, projects within 0.5 mile of either an existing major transit stop or a stop along an existing high-quality transit corridor should be presumed to cause a less than significant transportation impact. Projects that decrease vehicle miles traveled in the project area compared to existing conditions should be presumed to have a less than significant transportation impact.”

In response to Senate Bill 743 (SB 743), the Office of Planning and Research (OPR) has updated the CEQA guidelines to include new transportation-related evaluation metrics. Draft guidelines were developed in August 2014, with final guidelines published in November 2017 incorporating public comments from the August 2014 and January 2016 guidelines. In December 2018 the California Natural Resources Agency certified and adopted the CEQA Guidelines update package along with an updated Technical Advisory related to Evaluating Transportation Impacts in CEQA (December 2018). Full compliance with the guidelines is expected by July 2020, after which vehicle delay-based level of service calculations cannot be the sole metric used to evaluate a project’s impacts on the transportation system, and instead vehicle miles traveled (VMT) metric is to be evaluated

The frequency and intensity of use of the project facilities will not change from the current condition, and thus there will be no change in VMT associated with the project. Additionally, the project would not increase the student capacity at the school nor would it increase student enrollment. Thus, there will be no impact or conflict with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3, subdivision (b).

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

No Impact

The proposed project would not expand the high school campus outside of its existing boundaries, which do not currently create hazards due to a geometric design or incompatible uses. Additionally, all construction would occur on the La Mirada High School campus. Therefore, the proposed project would not substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature or incompatible uses. In addition to the proposed improvements to the football field would not create any hazards or dangerous intersections. Therefore, no impact would occur in this regard.

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

Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated

Construction

During project demolition and construction activities, delivery truck trips and construction equipment could contribute additional traffic within the study area, which could in turn impact emergency access to the project site. The new field houses would be connected to the existing sewer line with the new laterals of approximately 146 linear feet. The project proposes the extension of existing domestic water lines. The project includes a new fire water line from the street to the new field house buildings and does not connect to the existing fire water line. The new fire water line would be approximately 726 linear feet. The fire water line would be connected via an extension to the existing public main water line in Foster Road. The project would extend an existing fire line for a new fire hydrant. Therefore, during project construction traffic flow along Foster Road has the potential to be impacted when construction work is being done in the public right of way for the proposed extension of existing domestic water lines, connection to existing sewer line, and fire water line connections. Partial lane closures may be needed along Foster Road, which could potentially impact emergency vehicle access to the project site. The construction trip generation intensities will vary based on the construction phase, truck hauling patterns, and construction employment intensities. To ensure that there would be less than significant impacts to emergency access during the construction phase, mitigation measure **TRANS-1** is proposed.

Operation

Project operation would not alter or impact roads or sight lines. The project site including the football field, adjacent to Foster Road, has a chain link fence that is located parallel to Foster Road. Existing entrance/exit points to the project site would remain unaltered and the project would not impact the existing entrance/exit points to the football field. Therefore, project operation would have no impact on emergency access.

Mitigation Measures

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

Level of Significance after Mitigation

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

4.18 Tribal Cultural Resources

Would the Project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-than-Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource that is listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code § 5020.1(k)?			X	
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource that is determined to be a significant resource to a California Native American tribe pursuant to the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code § 5024.1(c)?			X	

- a) **Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource that is listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code § 5020.1(k)?**

and

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

Less Than Significant Impact

A cultural resources analysis for the La Mirada High School New Football Stadium Project site was prepared that includes a records and literature search at the CHRIS's South Central Coastal Information Center, a request to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to conduct a search of their Sacred Lands Files (SLF) for potential traditional cultural properties, as well as to provide a list of local Native American tribes and tribal representatives to contact, and the results of a field pedestrian survey (**Appendix D**). The historical background investigation found that the campus and surrounding area has been a fully developed urban landscape since the early-1960s, and that the athletic fields of the high school were constructed with deep cut-and-fill grading resulting in the removal of the several feet of the native soil. There was no finding of historic or prehistoric cultural resources within the project site. Furthermore, the Cultural Resources investigation determined that there are no tribal cultural resources listed or eligible for listing in the California

Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources within the project site or within a half-mile buffer surrounding the project site.

However, unknown or unrecorded resources may potentially be revealed during precise grading activities. This may occur if ground disturbance activities penetrate deeper than previous work performed.

Assembly Bill (AB) 52 requires meaningful consultation with California Native American tribes on potential impacts on tribal cultural resources (TCRs), as defined in Public Resources Code § 21074. TCRs are sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either eligible or listed in the California Register of Historical Resources or a local register of historical resources.³⁸ The Norwalk-La Mirada Unified School District (District) has requested, from the NAHC, a list of potential local Native tribes, organizations, and interested individuals that may want to be on the District's list of contacts for AB 52 consultation for CEQA projects.

Once the AB 52 consultation list is developed, the District will send letters to the requesting tribes notifying them of the La Mirada High School New Football Stadium Project. For the proposed project, those tribes from which the District receives a request for consultation will be contacted per Public Resources Code § 21074, and the AB 52 consultation process will begin.

The project site has been previously disturbed (see **Section 4.5** above and **Appendix D**). Accordingly, it is unlikely that any tribal resources exist on the site. Due to the developed nature of the project site, the school, and the surrounding area, the fact that the proposed project would require only minimal grading and excavation into previously disturbed ground, the absence of nearby recorded cultural resource sites, and the absence of traditional sites recorded in the NAHC's SLF, it is less likely that significant tribal cultural resources would be encountered during construction of the proposed project. However, any tribal cultural resources accidentally discovered during construction would be evaluated and protected in compliance with State CEQA Guidelines § 15064.5(f). Therefore, impacts from the project would be less than significant.

This assessment is subject to revision based upon information and recommendations from tribal organizations following AB 52 consultation with responding tribes. The District has initiated AB 52 outreach to local tribes for the project. Letters were sent by Ms. Bomee Yoon, Facilities Coordinator, of the Facilities, Planning and Construction Department of the District, which is the Lead Agency, to the listed local Native American tribes asking if they wished to participate in AB 52 consultation concerning the Project. The letters were sent on December 20, 2019 to five tribes; the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation, Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians, Gabrieleno/Tongva Nation, Gabrieleno Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council, and the Gabrieleno-Tongva Tribe (B. Yoon, personal communication, December 20, 2019). The District has received one reply on January 9, 2020 from the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation. Chairman Andy Salas indicated in a letter that they would like to consult on the project because the project location is within our Ancestral Tribal Territory. As of March 2, 2020, the District and the Gabrieleno - Kizh Nation communicated with one another to schedule a consultation meeting (B. Yoon, personal communication, March 3, 2020). There have been no replies from other tribes. Potential mitigation measures will be added following the results of tribal consultation with the Gabrieleno - Kizh Nation.

38 California Natural Resources Agency (CNRA), 2007. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Guidelines for Implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act. Electronic document.

4.19 Utilities and Service Systems

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?			X	
b) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?			X	
c) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?			X	
d) Generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?			X	
e) Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?				X

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

Less Than Significant Impact

The project involves the construction of a new football stadium and associated improvements. No additional seating capacity would be added. Facility usage would not increase beyond current levels because the proposed new bleachers would not seat additional persons compared to existing conditions. The project would increase the number of plumbing fixtures compared to existing conditions. Under current conditions the restrooms have a total of 20 toilets, two urinals, and

12 sinks in total. The project would add four urinals and two sinks, compared to existing conditions, for a total of 20 toilets, six urinals, and 14 sinks.

The project would result in a small increase in the number of plumbing fixtures; however, because more persons would not attend events compared to existing conditions, no significant impact in water usage, wastewater generation, storm water drainage, use of natural gas, use of electricity, or use of telecommunications equipment is anticipated. The project does propose the extension of existing domestic water lines and the project includes a new fire water line from the street to the new field house buildings. Additionally, the new field houses would be connected to the existing sewer line with new laterals of approximately 146 linear feet. The project would also extend an existing fire water line for a new fire hydrant. However, these new water lines and sewer lines would not result in the relocation or construction of expanded water treatment facilities or wastewater treatment facilities. The project proposes to replace the storm drain on the project site. New storm drain lines of approximately 1,406 linear feet would be provided at the Track & Field area and below the Home bleacher area connecting to the existing peripheral storm drain line. However, existing permeable area onsite is approximately 178,128 square feet and existing impermeable area onsite is approximately 167,263 square feet. Proposed permeable and impermeable square footage would remain unchanged with the proposed project.³⁹ Therefore, no related facilities would need to be relocated or newly constructed, and no impacts would occur.

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

Less Than Significant Impact

The proposed project includes a new football stadium at the La Mirada High School campus. New restroom facilities are proposed to replace the existing restroom facilities. As described in Threshold 4.19 a) above, the project proposes the extension of existing domestic water lines and additional plumbing fixtures, compared to existing conditions. However, since the project does not involve an increase in seating capacity and utilization, no significant increase in water demand would occur compared to existing conditions. Therefore, sufficient water supplies would be available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development. Less than significant impacts regarding water supplies would occur with the proposed project.

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

Less Than Significant Impact

The proposed project would develop a new football stadium and associated improvements. The new field houses would be connected to the existing sewer line with the new laterals of approximately 146 linear feet.

No new seating beyond the existing number would be added as part of the proposed project. New restroom facilities are proposed to replace the existing restroom facilities. As described in Threshold 4.19a) above, the project proposes an increase in plumbing fixtures compared to existing conditions;

³⁹ Per the data needs list responses from Bomee Yoon emailed to UltraSystems on March 23, 2020.

however, the project would not accommodate any additional persons compared to existing conditions because no additional seats would be added with the proposed new bleachers. Therefore, the project would not produce wastewater in an amount that would have a significant impact on wastewater treatment facilities. The project would require water use during construction. However, this water use would be temporary and would not generate a substantial amount of wastewater that would require treatment or disposal. Therefore, the project is anticipated to result in less than significant impacts to wastewater treatment facilities.

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

Less Than Significant Impact

The proposed project would replace the existing football stadium at the La Mirada High School campus. Solid waste would be temporarily generated from construction and demolition activities. Where possible, appropriate measures would be undertaken to recycle or reuse solid waste generated during project construction. Due to the adequate landfill capacity, as detailed in the paragraph below, the project would have less than significant construction-related solid waste impacts.

The project does not involve an increase in seating capacity, or a change in the use of the project site. Therefore, solid waste generation during operation would not increase significantly. Under an exclusive agreement with the City, EDCO Disposal Service collects refuse, recycling and greenwaste in La Mirada. According to City officials, EDCO has long-term agreements with a number of landfill operators in Orange County, and waste collected in the City is taken to those landfills (City of La Mirada Recycling, 2019). The nearest Orange County landfill to La Mirada is Olinda Alpha Landfill in Brea. Olinda's average disposal rate is nearly 7,000 tons per day (TPD), although it is permitted up to 8,000 TPD. The landfill has enough projected capacity to serve residents and businesses until 2030 (OC Landfills, 2019). Solid waste generated by the project during operation would be similar to existing conditions. Since sufficient permitted landfill capacity exists to support operation of the proposed project, no adverse impact on either solid waste collection service or the landfill disposal system would occur. Therefore, project impacts on existing solid waste disposal facilities would be less than significant.

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

No Impact

The proposed project would not result in a permanent increase in solid waste generation or a significant change in the characteristics of solid waste generated at the site because the project would develop a new football stadium and would not increase seating capacity or usage levels. Construction waste would include one-time disposal of material that cannot be recycled or reused. Where possible, appropriate measures would be undertaken to recycle or reuse solid waste generated during project construction. Solid waste generated by the project would be disposed of in compliance with the requirements for construction waste management mandated by the City of La Mirada Municipal Code.

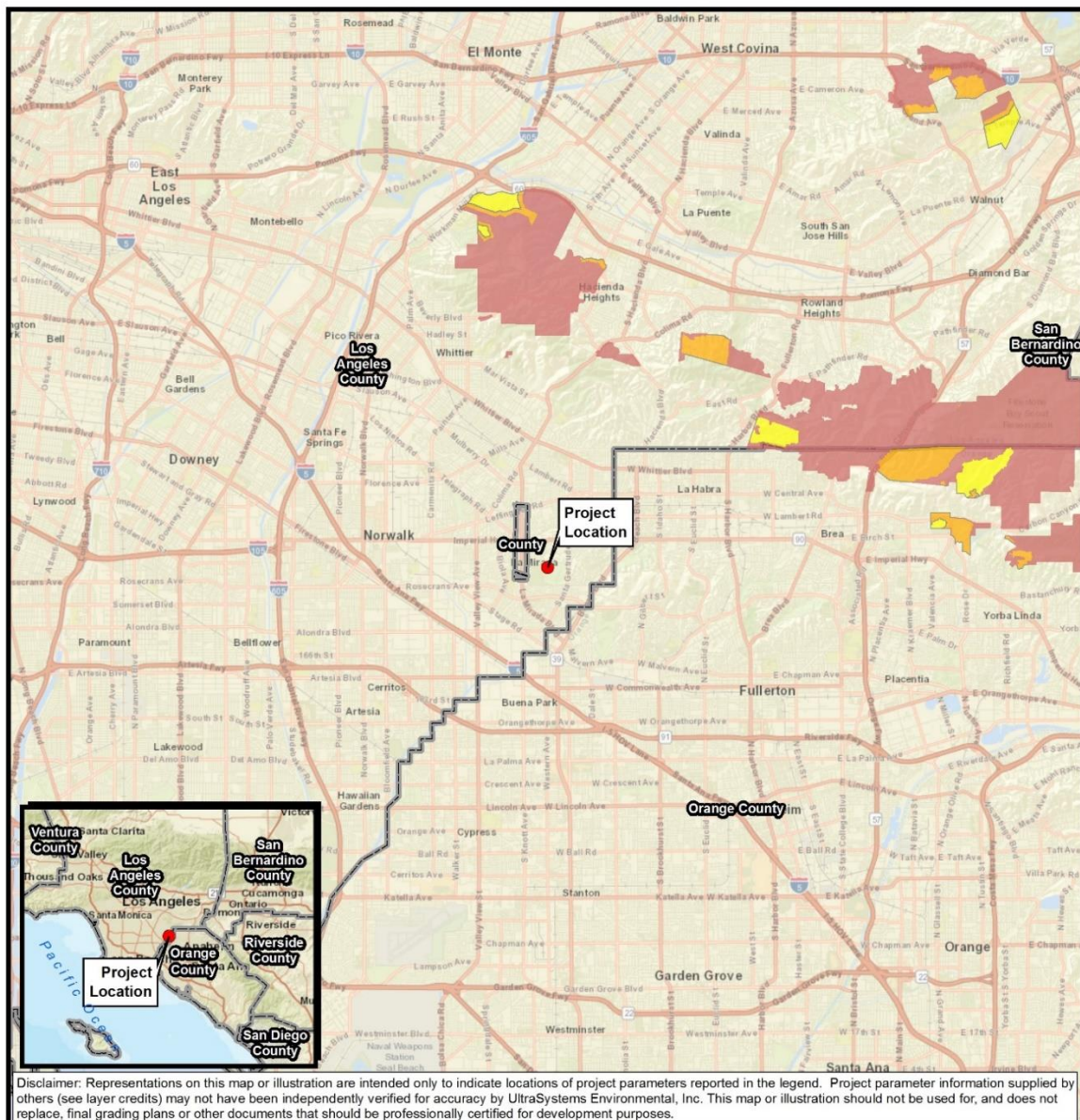
The project would comply with AB 939 (Zero Waste program) and other applicable local, State, and federal solid waste disposal standards, thereby ensuring that the solid waste stream to regional landfills is reduced in accordance with existing regulations. The proposed project would not conflict with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste. Therefore, no impacts would occur.

4.20 Wildfire

If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?				X
b) Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to, pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?				X
c) Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?				X
d) Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?				X

As shown in **Figure 4.20-1**, the project site is not located within a Fire Hazard Severity Zone State Responsibility Area (SRA). Furthermore, as shown on **Figure 4.20-2**, the project site is not located within a Fire Hazard Severity Zone Local Responsibility Area (LRA) (CAL FIRE, 2011). The City of La Mirada does contain one area classified as a very high fire hazard severity zone (VHFHSZ) LRA, which is located approximately 1.4 miles north of La Mirada High School.

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



Path: \\gissvri\GIS\Projects\7032_Norwalk_La_Mirada_Stadium\MXD\7032_Norwalk_La_Mirada_4_8_Fire_Hazards_SRA_2019_10_24.mxd
Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community; Cal Fire, 2012; UltraSystems Environmental, Inc., 2019

October 24, 2019

Scale: 1:190,080



0 1.5 3 Miles

0 2 4 Kilometers

Legend

- Project Location
- County Boundary

Fire Hazard Severity Zones in SRA (CAL FIRE Adopted November 2007):

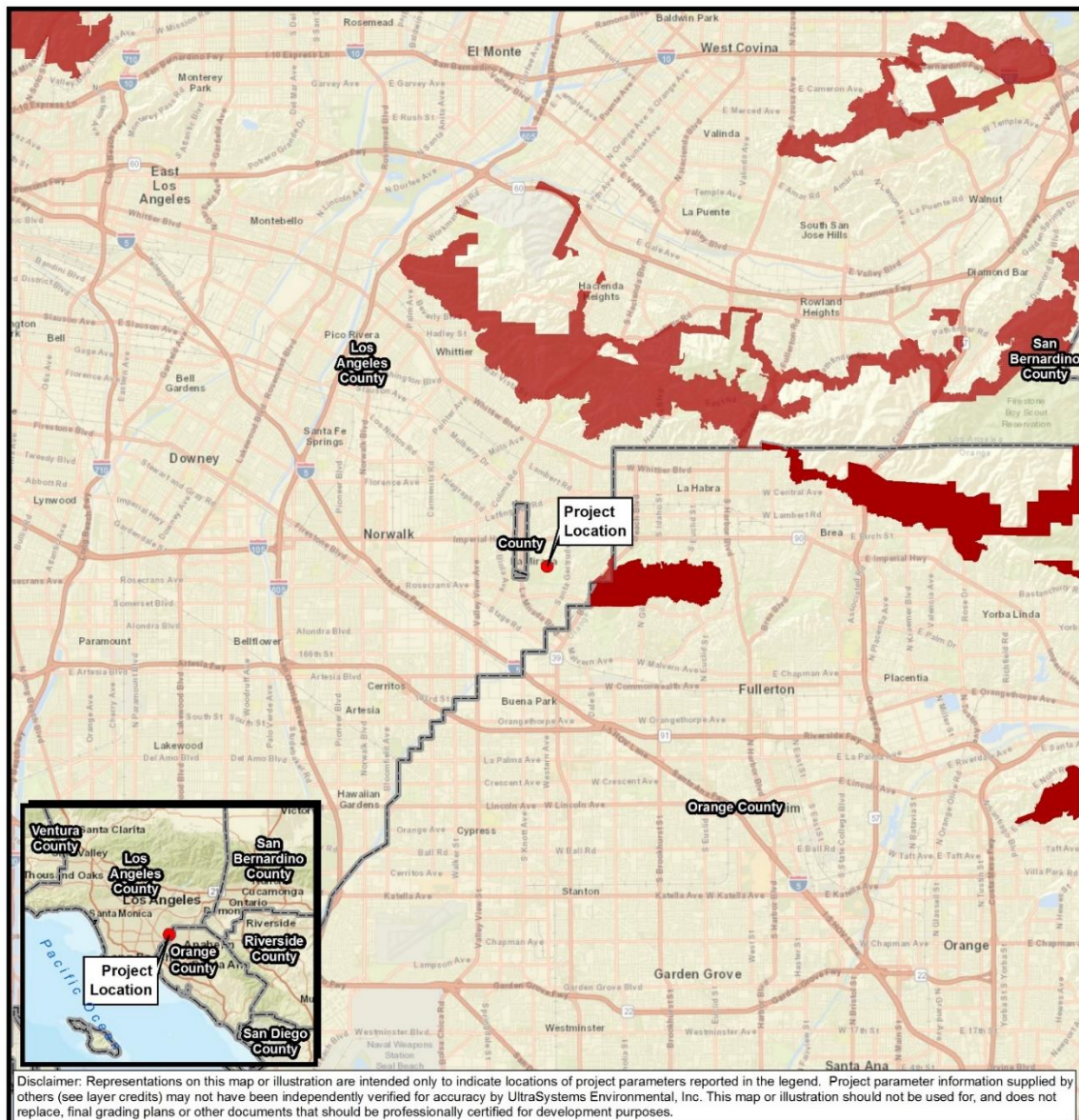
- Moderate
- High
- Very High

**La Mirada High School –
New Football Stadium Project**

Fire Hazard Severity Zone
State Responsibility Area (SRA)



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



Scale: 1:190,080



0 1.5 3 Miles

0 2 4 Kilometers

Legend

- Project Location
- Fire Hazard Severity Zones in LRA (CAL FIRE Recommended May 2012):**
 - Very High
 - County Boundary

**La Mirada High School –
New Football Stadium Project**

Fire Hazard Severity Zone
Local Responsibility Area (LRA)



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

No Impact

The project site is not located in or near area or lands classified as SRAs or VHFHSZs. The City of La Mirada has a comprehensive emergency program in place for large-scale disasters (City of La Mirada Emergency Preparedness, 2019). Therefore, the project would have no impact in this regard.

- b) **If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to, pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?**

No Impact

The project site is not located in or near areas or lands classified as SRAs or VHFHSZs. No slopes are located on the project site which could exacerbate wildfire risks. The project is surrounded by urban development such as a golf course, single-family residential homes, and a school campus that are well maintained and low-risk fire hazards. Therefore, the project would not expose project occupants (i.e., those working at the project site during project operations) to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire. The project would have no impact in this regard.

- c) **If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?**

No Impact

As detailed above, the project site is not located in or near areas or lands classified as VHFHSZs. The project would not require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure that may exacerbate fire risk. Neither construction nor operation of the project would, after implementation of mitigation, result in significant temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment. The proposed improvements would be constructed in compliance with all applicable building and fire codes. Therefore, the project would have no impact in this regard.

- d) **If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?**

No Impact

The project site is not located in or near areas or lands classified as VHFHSZs. The proposed project would not 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. The project site is relatively flat and is not located in an area with high slopes or unstable ground conditions. Therefore, the project would have no impact in this regard.

4.21 Mandatory Findings of Significance

Does the project have:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) The potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?		X		
b) Impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?			X	
c) Environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?		X		

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

Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated

Section 4.4 of this document addresses impacts on biological resources. The project site is located in an urbanized area that already has buildings, structures, sidewalks, and developed areas that would not support sensitive habitats or special-status plant or wildlife species.

With the implementation of project design feature (PDF) BIO-1, the project would have less than significant impacts to native bird species protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the California Fish and Game Code. Therefore, with implementation of **PDF BIO-1**, the proposed

project would not have substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, to habitat, plant and wildlife species and less than significant impacts would occur.

Section 4.5 of this document addresses potential impacts on Cultural Resources. Grading activities associated with development of the project would cause new subsurface disturbance and could result in the unanticipated discovery of unique archeological resources. Mitigation measures **CUL-1** through **CUL-3** are recommended to reduce potential impacts regarding cultural resources to a less than significant level. With implementation of mitigation measure **CUL-1** and **CUL-2**, potential impacts related to archaeological resources would be less than significant. In the unlikely event of an unexpected discovery, implementation of mitigation measure **CUL-3** and adherence to all applicable codes and regulations would ensure that impacts related to the accidental discovery of human remains would be less than significant.

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

Less than Significant Impact

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

The project would generate new short-term construction jobs in the project area. Due to the relatively small size of this project, and its location within an existing urban area, the project is not expected to induce substantial growth in the region. The project does not include a housing component or otherwise support an increase in the resident population of the City and would utilize existing infrastructure for its operation. Therefore, indirect population growth resulting solely from the project is expected to be less than significant.

Because the project would not increase environmental impacts after mitigation measures are incorporated, any incremental contribution to cumulative impacts would be negligible and would be less than significant.

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

Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated

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

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7.0 MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

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

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

The following table lists one project design feature for biological resources. For the mitigation measures, the table lists impacts, mitigation measures adopted by the District in connection with approval of the proposed project, level of significance after mitigation, responsible and monitoring parties, and the project phase in which the measures are to be implemented.

Table 7.0-1
MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

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

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

IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURE	RESPONSIBLE/ MONITORING PARTY	MONITORING ACTION	1. ENFORCEMENT AGENCY 2. MONITORING AGENCY 3. MONITORING PHASE
GEOLOGY AND SOILS				
Threshold 4.7 (d): Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1 B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?	MM GEO-1: <i>Expansive Soils:</i> The existing soil on the project site has an expansion index of “medium”. Grading activities may mix onsite soils with imported fill and the expansion potential may change; therefore, the potential expansion index of onsite soils shall be tested and verified after grading of areas where slabs, foundations and pavements would be placed directly onsite or on native subgrade soils. If the expansion index of mixed soil is found to be above 20, onsite soil used for support of slabs, foundations, walkways, and pavements shall be mixed with 5 percent cement to reduce the expansion potential. Any proposed import fill shall have an expansion index less than 20 and shall be evaluated and approved by an engineering geologist prior to import to the site (Converse Consultants, 2019, p. 15).	NLMUSD	Field Verification	NLMUSD NLMUSD During Construction
Threshold 4.7 (f): Would the project directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	MM GEO-2: A Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) Training shall be prepared and customized for the La Mirada High School location and current project that describes and illustrates the common paleontological resources that may be encountered in the soil on the project site. This WEAP training program shall be developed in conjunction with MM CUL-3 concerning the types of local Native American resources that are commonly found subsurface in Southern California, and shall be administered jointly. Related local, state and federal regulations and laws shall be noted, as well as procedures to follow if cultural and/or paleontological resources are uncovered. This presentation shall be designed for the layman. Materials shall be provided to the District so that its staff and project contractor supervisors can themselves give this training, including copies of the PowerPoint presentation on either a CD or a “thumb-drive” and hard copies of the presentation.	NLMUSD	Field Verification	NLMUSD NLMUSD During Construction
Threshold 4.7 (f): Would the project directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	MM GEO-3: If paleontological resources are uncovered during construction activities, the contractor shall halt construction activities in the immediate area and notify the Norwalk-La Mirada Unified School District. The on-call paleontologist shall be notified and afforded the necessary time and funds to recover, analyze, and curate the find(s). Subsequently, the monitor shall remain onsite for the duration of the ground disturbance to ensure the protection of any other resources that may be in the area.	NLMUSD	Field Verification	NLMUSD NLMUSD During Construction

IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURE	RESPONSIBLE/ MONITORING PARTY	MONITORING ACTION	1. ENFORCEMENT AGENCY 2. MONITORING AGENCY 3. MONITORING PHASE
4.9 HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS				
Threshold 4.9 (a): Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials	<p>MM HAZ 1 Due to the age of the existing buildings and the potential presence of asbestos-containing materials (ACMs), testing shall be conducted prior to demolition and a Hazardous Material Abatement Plan shall be prepared.</p> <p>Prior to the commencement of demolition, the project proponent shall retain a qualified environmental consultant to conduct a comprehensive survey of the existing buildings to confirm the presence or absence of ACMs and LBP. A comprehensive lead-based paint survey of painted surfaces at the project site shall occur prior to any renovation or demolition activities to confirm the presence or absence of LBP to prevent potential exposure to workers and/or building occupants. If the existing buildings are found to contain any ACMs or LBP, a detailed Hazardous Material Abatement Plan shall be prepared, approved, and implemented. The Hazardous Material Abatement Plan shall include a site-specific scope of work and specifications for the proper disposal of hazardous materials. The Hazardous Material Abatement Plan shall be prepared and implemented in accordance with the Asbestos National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) and all other federal and state standards and regulations including the DTSC, California Department of Education (CDE), and Office of Public School Construction (OPSC).</p> <p>The Hazardous Material Abatement Plan shall require that all ACMs and LBP be removed and properly disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the Hazardous Material Abatement Plan.</p> <p>The Hazardous Material Abatement Plan shall be implemented prior to demolition activities to ensure that any hazardous materials are properly identified, removed, and disposed of offsite at a landfill that can accept asbestos and any other hazardous materials removed from the site.</p> <p>A qualified environmental consultant shall be present on the project site during demolition activities and shall monitor compliance with the Hazardous Material Abatement Plan.</p>	NLMUSD	Field Verification	<p>NLMUSD</p> <p>NLMUSD</p> <p>Prior to the commencement of demolition</p>

IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURE	RESPONSIBLE/ MONITORING PARTY	MONITORING ACTION	1. ENFORCEMENT AGENCY 2. MONITORING AGENCY 3. MONITORING PHASE
Threshold 4.9 (f): Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	MM TRANS-1: The General Contractor shall submit a detailed Construction Management Plan to be reviewed and approved by the Norwalk-La Mirada Unified School District. The Construction Management Plan shall specify that the Construction Manager will schedule truck traffic and employee shifts to avoid creating trips during the peak traffic periods, as is feasible for construction operations. All measures including identified truck routes and designated employee parking areas shall be included in the Construction Management Plan. The Plan shall include but is not limited to the following provisions: a) Identification of permitted hours for construction related deliveries and removal of heavy equipment and material; b) Identification of where construction workers would park their personal vehicles during project construction with a requirement that at no time shall construction worker vehicles block any driveways. If complaints are received by the project applicant regarding issues with construction worker vehicle parking, the project applicant shall identify alternative parking options for construction workers so as not to interfere with adjacent commercial and residential parking availability; c) Identification of how emergency access to and around the project site will be maintained during project construction; d) Identification of haul routes for delivery or removal of heavy and/or oversized equipment or material loads. Where feasible, delivery or removal of oversized equipment or material loads shall be conducted during off-peak hour traffic periods; e) Maintain pedestrian connections around the project site and safe crossing locations shall be considered for all pedestrian detours; and f) Maintain the security of the project site by erecting temporary fencing during the construction phase of the project.	NLMUSD	Field Verification	NLMUSD NLMUSD During Construction
TRANSPORTATION				
Threshold 4.17 (a): Conflict with a program plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?	Refer to MM TRANS-1 above.	NLMUSD	Field Verification	NLMUSD

IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURE	RESPONSIBLE/ MONITORING PARTY	MONITORING ACTION	1. ENFORCEMENT AGENCY 2. MONITORING AGENCY 3. MONITORING PHASE
Threshold 4.17 (d): Result in inadequate emergency access?	Refer to MM TRANS-1 above	NLMUSD	Field Verification	NLMUSD
4.21 MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE				
Threshold 4.21 (a): The potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	Refer to PDF BIO-1 and MM CUL-1 through MM CUL-3 above.	--	--	--
Threshold 4.21(c): Environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly	Refer to all of the mitigation measures listed above in this table.	--	--	--