April 2018| Initial Study

NORTH HOLLYWOOD HIGH SCHOOL

Comprehensive Modernization Project

Prepared for:

Los Angeles Unified School District
Office of Environmental Health and Safety
333 South Beaudry Avenue, 21st Floor
Los Angeles, California 90017
213.241. 3432
Contact: William Meade, Environmental Planning Specialist

Prepared by:

UltraSystems Environmental Inc.
16431 Scientific Way
Irvine, California 92618
949.788.4900
Contact: Betsy Lindsay, President/CEO

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Los Angeles Unified School District

Office of Environmental Health and Safety

VIVIAN EKCHIAN
Interim Superintendent of School

DIANE PAPPAS
Chief Executive Officer, District Operations and Digital Innovations

ROBERT LAUGHTON
Director, Environmental Health and Safety

CARLOS A. TORRES
Deputy Director, Environmental Health and Safety

MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

Pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (California Public Resources Code (PRC) Sections 2100 et seq.) and the State CEQA Guidelines (California Code of Regulations (CCR) Sections 15000 et seq.), the Los Angeles School District has completed this Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) for the project described below based on the assessment presented in the attached Initial Study.

LEAD AGENCY: Los Angeles Unified School District

PROJECT TITLE: North Hollywood High School Comprehensive Modernization

PROJECT LOCATION: The proposed Project site is at North Hollywood High School campus, located at 5231 Colfax Avenue in the Valley View neighborhood of the City of Los Angeles, California, Los Angeles County, California.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD or District) is proposing a comprehensive modernization of North Hollywood High School. The major Project components include (1) demolition of 12 buildings totaling 115,113 square feet of floor space and 23 portables containing 29,144 square feet of classrooms and support spaces; (2) construction of new buildings and structures, including a 134,262 square feet classroom building with 53 classrooms, a 44,895 square feet auditorium building, and a 54,433 square feet gymnasium building; (3) upgrades to facilities throughout the campus, and (4) improvements to comply with federal, state and local facilities requirements. The planned square footage is subject to change as the design of the Project is refined.

Currently, the North Hollywood High School campus has an estimated 280,364 square feet of building floor space. Following implementation of the proposed Project, the campus would have an estimated 369,697 square feet, constituting 89,333 square feet more building floor space than under existing conditions. At Project completion, 94 classrooms would be provided on campus. The Project would include removal of 61 classrooms and construction of 57 new classrooms on campus. Two existing classrooms would be retained and 35 existing classrooms would be remodeled. The proposed modernization Project would not change the current capacity of the school or affect student enrollment. No changes to traditional school operations, school-related events, or community use would occur as a result of the Project.

Modernizations at the high school would also include site upgrades and internal pedestrian circulation improvements, including:

- Upgrades to site-wide infrastructure, including sanitary sewer, water, and electrical utilities.
- Various site-wide upgrades to remove identified and prioritized barriers to program accessibility per the Americans with Disabilities Act (42 U.S. Code Chapter 126).

- Landscape, hardscape, and exterior paint.

The Project would result in 38 new parking spaces, increasing the total number of parking spaces on the campus from 192 to 230.

EXISTING CONDITIONS: The proposed Project would occur on the North Hollywood High School campus, which encompasses a 25.10-acre site located at 5231 Colfax Avenue in the Valley View neighborhood of the City of Los Angeles, California**.** The campus contains 57 buildings, consisting of 25 permanent buildings and 32 portables, that provide a combined 98 classrooms with capacity to accommodate 2,538 students. The main permanent buildings on campus include one administration and classroom building, two general and specialty classroom buildings, one auditorium, one library, one cafeteria, two gymnasiums, and three shop and mechanic buildings. Many of the current permanent buildings were built as early as 1927, and two expansions were undertaken in the mid-1950s and late-1990s. The campus buildings that were built between 1927 and 1934 typify the Mediterranean Revival style of architecture. Besides its educational facilities, the school is open on weekends, as a community recreational facility. In addition, the North Hollywood Polytechnic Community Adult School and Amelia Earhart Continuation School are located adjacent to the northeast corner of the campus.

DOCUMENT AVAILABILITY: The MND and supporting Initial Study for the North Hollywood High School Comprehensive Modernization Project are available for review at the following locations:

LAUSD, Office of Environmental Health and Safety, 333 South Beaudry Avenue, 21st Floor, Los Angeles, CA 90017
North Hollywood High School, 5231 Colfax Avenue, North Hollywood, CA 91601
LAUSD Local District Northeast Office, 8401 Arleta Avenue, Sun Valley, CA 91352
North Hollywood Amelia Earhart Regional Library, 5211 Tujunga Avenue, North Hollywood, CA 91601
LAUSD OEHS website: http://achieve.lausd.net/ceqa

SUMMARY OF IMPACTS: The attached Initial Study was prepared to identify the potential effects on the environment from the installation and operation of the modernized campus and to evaluate the significance of those effects. Based on the environmental analysis, the proposed Project would have less-than-significant environmental impacts related to Transportation and Traffic with the incorporation of a mitigation measure. The proposed Project would have no impacts or less-than-significant environmental impacts related to the remaining CEQA issue areas.

Findings. It is hereby determined that, based on the information contained in the attached Initial Study, the proposed Project would not have a significant adverse effect on the environment.

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APPENDICES

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AAQS	ambient air quality standards
AB	Assembly Bill
ACM	Asbestos-containing materials
ADT	average daily traffic
AHERA	Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act
ALUC	airport land use commission
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
APCD	Air Pollution Control District
AQMD	Air Quality Management District
AQMP	air quality management plan
ARB	California Air Resources Board
ARMR	Archaeological Resource Management Reports
BMP	best management practices
Board	Los Angeles Unified School District Board
BOE	Board of Education
C&D	Construction and Demolition
CAAQS	California ambient air quality standards
CalEMA	California Emergency Management Agency
CALGreen	California Green Building Code
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CBC	California Building Code
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CCAA	California Clean Air Act
CDE	California Department of Education
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CGS	California Geological Survey
CHPS	Collaborative for High Performance Schools
CHPS	California High Performance Schools
CHRIS	California Historic Resources Inventory System
CIFF	California Important Farmland Finder
CMP	Los Angeles County Congestion Management Program
CNDDB	California Natural Diversity Database

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CNEL	community noise equivalent level
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
CO	carbon monoxide
CoC	contaminants of concern
CO_2	carbon dioxide
CO_2e	carbon dioxide equivalent
CUPA	certified Unified Program agency
CWA	Clean Water Act
dB	Decibel
dBA	A-weighted decibels
DHS	Department of Health and Safety
District	Los Angeles Unified School District
DPM	diesel particulate matter
DSA	Division of the State Architect (under the California Department of General Services)
DTSC	Department of Toxic Substances Control
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
°F	Degrees Fahrenheit
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FETU	Facilities Environmental Technical Unit
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FMMP	Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program
GHG	greenhouse gases
GIS	Geographic Information System
GWP	global warming potential
H&SC	California Health and Safety Code
HABS	Historic American Buildings Survey
HCP	Habitat Conservation Plan
HRA	health risk assessment
IpaC	Information for Planning and Conservation
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IS	Initial Study
LADOT	City of Los Angeles Department of Transportation

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

LADWP	City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power
LAPD	City of Los Angeles Police Department
LAPL	Los Angeles Public Library
LASPD	Los Angeles School Police Department
LAUSD	Los Angeles Unified School District
L_{dn}	day-night average noise
L_{eq}	equivalent noise level
L_{max}	root mean square maximum noise level
L_{90}	noise level that is exceeded 90% of the time
LOS	level of service
LST	localized significance threshold
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
MEP	maximum extent practicable
Metro	Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority
mgd	million gallons per day
MMRP	Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program
MMT	million metric tons
MND	Mitigated Negative Declaration
mph	miles per hour
MRP	Monitoring and Reporting Program
$MMTCO_2e$	million metric tons of CO_2e
MT	metric ton
$MTCO_2e$	metric ton of CO_2e
MRZ	mineral recovery zone
MUTCD	California Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices
MW	megawatts
MWD	Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NCCP	Natural Community Conservation Plan
ND	Negative Declaration
NHD	National Hydrography Dataset
NO_2	nitrogen dioxide

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

NO_x	nitrogen oxides
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NWI	National Wetlands Inventory
O_3	ozone
OCP	organochlorine pesticides
OEHS	Office of Environmental Health and Safety
OHP	Office of Historic Preservation
OPSC	California Office of Public School Construction
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PAHS	polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons
PCB	polychlorinated biphenyls
PCE	passenger car equivalent
PDF	project design feature
PEIR	Program Environmental Impact Report
PF	Public Facilities
PM_{10}	Particulate matter
$PM_{2.5}$	Fine particulate matter
ppm	parts per million
PPV	peak particle velocity
PRC	Public Resources Code
PSHA	pipeline safety hazard assessment
RAW	Removal Action Workplan
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
ROG	Reactive organic gases
RTP/SCS	Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy
RWQCB	regional water quality control board
SAB	State Allocation Board
SC	Standard Condition(s) of Approval
SCAG	Southern California Association of Governments
SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District
SCCIC	South Central Coastal Information Center
SCS	sustainable communities strategy
SCAB	South Coast Air Basin

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

SIP	State Implementation Plan
SLF	Sacred Lands File
SO_2	sulfur dioxide
SRA	Source Receptor Area
SRTS	Safe Routes to School
SUP	School Upgrade Program
SVOCs	semi-volatile organic compounds
SWPPP	stormwater pollution prevention plan
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
TPH	total petroleum hydrocarbons
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	United States Geological Survey
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
UST	underground storage tank
VdB	Vibration Decibel
V/C	volume-to-capacity ratio
VMT	vehicle miles traveled
VOCs	volatile organic compounds
WTCP	Worksite Traffic Control Plan

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

The Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD) is proposing a comprehensive modernization of North Hollywood High School, 5231 Colfax Avenue, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California. Comprehensive Modernization Projects are designed to address the most critical physical needs of the building and grounds at the campus through building replacement, renovation, modernization, and reconfiguration. The proposed North Hollywood High School Comprehensive Modernization Project (Project) is required to undergo an environmental review pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). This initial study provides an evaluation of the potential environmental consequences associated with this proposed Project.

1.2 Background

On July 31, 2008, the LAUSD Board of Education (BOE) adopted a Resolution Ordering an Election and Establishing Specifications of the Election Order for the purpose of placing Measure Q, a $7 billion bond measure, on the November election ballot to fund the renovation, modernization, construction, and expansion of school facilities. On November 4, 2008, the bond passed. The nationwide economic downturn in 2009 resulted in a decline in assessed valuation of real property, which restricted the District's ability to issue Measure Q bonds and the remaining unissued Measures R and Y funds. Once assessed valuation improved, the BOE could authorize the issuance of bond funds.[1]

On December 10, 2013, the District refined its School Upgrade Program (SUP) to reflect the intent and objectives of Measure Q as well as the updated needs of District school facilities and educational goals.[2] Between July 2013 and November 2015, the SUP was analyzed under CEQA criteria in a Program Environmental Impact Report (Program EIR). On November 10, 2015, the BOE certified the Final SUP Program EIR.[3]

On April 12, 2016, the BOE approved the project definition for the proposed Project to provide facilities that are safe, secure, and better aligned with the current instructional program. The proposed Project is designed to

1 LAUSD Board of Education Report. December 10, 2013. Report Number 143 – 13/14. Subject: School Upgrade Program.
2 LAUSD Board of Education Report. December 10, 2013. Report Number 143 – 13/14. Subject: School Upgrade Program.
3 LAUSD Regular Meeting Stamped Order of Business. 333 South Beaudry Avenue, Board Room, 1 p.m., Tuesday, November 10, 2015 (Board of Education Report No. 159 – 15/16).

address the most critical physical concerns of the building and grounds at the campus while providing renovations, modernizations, and reconfiguration as needed.[4]

1.3 California Environmental Quality Act

The environmental compliance process is governed by the CEQA[5] and the State CEQA Guidelines.[6] CEQA was enacted in 1970 by the California Legislature to disclose to decision-makers and the public the significant environmental effects of projects and to identify ways to avoid or reduce the environmental effects through feasible alternatives or mitigation measures. Compliance with CEQA applies to California government agencies at all levels: local, regional, and state agencies, boards, commissions, and special districts (such as school districts and water districts).

LAUSD is the lead agency for this proposed Project, and is therefore required to conduct an environmental review to analyze the potential environmental effects associated with the proposed Project.

California Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21080(a) states that analysis of a project's environmental impact is required for any "discretionary projects proposed to be carried out or approved by public agencies…" In this case, LAUSD has determined that an initial study is required to determine whether there is substantial evidence that construction and operation of the proposed Project would result in environmental impacts. An initial study is a preliminary environmental analysis to determine whether an environmental impact report (EIR), a mitigated negative declaration (MND), or a negative declaration (ND) is required for a project.[7]

When an initial study identifies the potential for significant environmental impacts, the lead agency must prepare an EIR.[8] However, if all impacts are found to be less-than-significant or can be mitigated to a less-than-significant level, the lead agency can prepare a ND or MND that incorporates mitigation measures into the project.[9]

1.4 Environmental Process

A "project" means the whole of an action that has a potential for resulting in either a direct physical change in the environment, or a reasonably foreseeable indirect physical change in the environment, and that is any of the following:

1) An activity directly undertaken by any public agency including but not limited to public works construction and related activities clearing or grading of land, improvements to existing public structures, enactment and amendment of zoning ordinances, and the adoption and amendment of local General Plans or elements thereof pursuant to Government Code Sections 65100-65700.

2) An activity undertaken by a person which is supported in whole or in part through public agency contacts, grants, subsidies, loans, or other forms of assistance from one or more public agencies.

4 LAUSD Board of Education Report. December 13, 2016. Report Number 205-16/17. Subject: Amendment to the Facilities Services Division Strategic Execution Plan to Approve Project Definitions for 11 Comprehensive Modernization Projects.
5 California Public Resources Code (PRC) Sections 21000 et seq.
6 California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 14, Sections 15000 et seq.
7 14 CCR Section 15063.
8 14 CCR Section 15064.
9 14 CCR Section 15070.

3) An activity involving the issuance to a person of a lease, permit, license, certificate, or other entitlement for use by one or more public agencies. (California Code of Regulations [CCR] § 15378[a])

The proposed actions by LAUSD constitute a "project" because the activity would result in a direct physical change in the environment and would be undertaken by a public agency. All "projects" in the State of California are required to undergo an environmental review to determine the environmental impacts associated with implementation of the project.

1.4.1 Initial Study

This Initial Study was prepared in accordance with CEQA and the CEQA Guidelines, as amended, to determine if the project could have a significant impact on the environment. The purposes of this Initial Study, as described in the State CEQA Guidelines Section 15063, are to 1) provide the lead agency with information to use as the basis for deciding whether to prepare an EIR or ND; 2) enable the lead agency to modify a project, mitigating adverse impacts before an EIR is prepared, thereby enabling the project to qualify for a negative declaration; 3) assist the preparation of an EIR, if one is required; 4) facilitate environmental assessment early in the design of a project; 5) provide documentation of the factual basis for the finding in an ND that a project will not have a significant effect on the environment; 6) eliminate unnecessary EIRs; and 7) determine whether a previously prepared EIR could be used with the project. The findings in this Initial Study have determined that an MND is the appropriate level of environmental documentation for this project.

1.4.2 Mitigated Negative Declaration and Supporting Initial Study

The Initial Study and MND includes information necessary for agencies to meet statutory responsibilities related to the proposed Project. State and local agencies will use the Initial Study/MND when considering any permit or other approvals necessary to implement the project. A list of the environmental topics that have been identified for study in the IS/MND is provided in the Initial Study Checklist (Chapter 4).

One of the primary objectives of CEQA is to enhance public participation in the planning process; public involvement is an essential feature of CEQA. Various Project stakeholders such as environmental resource agencies and interested community members are encouraged to participate in the environmental review process, request to be notified, monitor newspapers for formal announcements, and submit substantive comments at every possible opportunity afforded by the District. The environmental review process provides several opportunities for different Project stakeholders such as various environmental resource agencies and the public to participate through public review of CEQA documents and public meetings held for the proposed Project. Additionally, LAUSD is required to consider comments from the Draft Initial Study/MND and to respond to the Draft Initial Study/MND public comments in the Final Initial Study/MND.

1.4.3 Tiering

This type of project is one of many that were analyzed in the LAUSD SUP Program EIR that was certified by the LAUSD BOE on November 10, 2015.[10] LAUSD's SUP Program EIR meets the criteria for a Program EIR under CEQA Guidelines Section 15168 (a)(4) as one "prepared on a series of actions that can be characterized as one large project and are related…[a]s individual activities carried out under the same authorizing statutory

10 LAUSD. 2015. Program EIR for the School Upgrade Program. Available at: http://achieve.lausd.net/ceqa.

or regulatory authority and having generally similar environmental effects which can be mitigated in similar ways."

The Program EIR enables LAUSD to streamline future environmental compliance and reduces the need for repetitive environmental studies.[11] The Program EIR serves as the framework and baseline for CEQA analyses of later projects through a process known as "tiering." Under CEQA Guidelines Sections 15152(a) and 15385, "Tiering" refers to using the analysis of general matters contained in a broader EIR (such as one prepared for a program) with later EIRs and negative declarations on narrower projects; incorporating by reference the general discussions from the broader EIR; and concentrating the later EIR or negative declaration solely on the issues specific to the later project.[12]

The Program EIR is applicable to all projects implemented under the SUP. The Program EIR provides the framework for evaluating environmental impacts related to ongoing facility upgrade projects planned by the District.[13] Due to the extensive number of individual projects anticipated to occur under the SUP, projects were grouped into four categories based on the amount and type of construction proposed. The four categories of projects are as follows:[14]

- Type 1 – New Construction on New Property
- Type 2 – New Construction on Existing Campus
- Type 3 – Modernization, Repair, Replacement, Upgrade, Remodel, Renovation, and Installation
- Type 4 – Operational and Other Campus Changes

The proposed Project is categorized as Type 2 – New Construction on Existing Campus, which includes demolition and new building construction on existing campuses and the replacement of school buildings on the same location; and Type 3 – Modernization, Repair, Replacement, Upgrade, Remodel, Renovation, and Installation, which includes modernization and infrastructure upgrades. The evaluation of environmental impacts related to Type 2 and Type 3 projects, and the appropriate project design features and mitigation measures to incorporate, are provided in the Program EIR.

The proposed Project is considered a site-specific project under the Program EIR; therefore, this MND is tiered from the SUP Program EIR. The Program EIR is available for review online at http://achieve.lausd.net/ceqa and at LAUSD's Office of Environmental Health and Safety, 333 South Beaudry Avenue, 21st Floor, Los Angeles, CA 90017.

1.4.4 Project Plan and Building Design

The Project is subject to the California Department of Education (CDE) design and siting requirements, and the school architectural designs are subject to review and approval by the California Division of the State

11 LAUSD. 2015. Program EIR for the School Upgrade Program. Available at: http://achieve.lausd.net/ceqa.
12 CEQA Guidelines Section 15152(a).
13 Ibid, at 4-8.
14 Ibid, at 1-7.

Architect (DSA). The proposed Project, along with all other SUP-related projects, is required to comply with specific design standards and sustainable building practices. Certain standards assist in reducing environmental impacts, such as the California Green Building Code (CALGreen),[15] LAUSD Standard Conditions of Approval, and the Collaborative for High-Performance Schools (CHPS) criteria.[16]

Collaborative for High-Performance Schools. The proposed Project would include CHPS criteria points under seven categories: Integration, Indoor Environmental Quality, Energy, Water, Site, Materials and Waste Management, and Operations and Metrics. LAUSD is committed to sustainable construction principles and has been a member of the CHPS since 2001. CHPS has established criteria for the development of high-performance schools to create a better educational experience for students and teachers by designing the best facilities possible. CHPS-designed facilities are healthy, comfortable, energy efficient, material efficient, easy to maintain and operate, commissioned, environmentally responsive site, a building that teaches, safe and secure, community resource, stimulating architecture, and adaptable to changing needs. The proposed Project would comply with CHPS and LAUSD sustainability guidelines. The design-build team would be responsible in incorporating sustainability features for the proposed Project, including onsite treatment of stormwater runoff, "cool roof" building materials, lighting that reduces light pollution, water and energy-efficient design, water-wise landscaping, collection of recyclables, and sustainable and/or recycled-content building materials.

Project Design Features. Project design features (PDFs) are environmental protection features that modify a physical element of a site-specific project and are depicted in a site plan or documented in the project design plans. PDFs may be incorporated into a project design or description to offset or avoid a potential environmental impact and do not require more than adhering to a site plan or project design. Unlike mitigation measures, PDFs are not special actions that need to be specifically defined or analyzed for effectiveness in reducing potential impacts.

Standard Conditions of Approval. LAUSD Standard Conditions of Approval (SC) are uniformly applied development standards and were adopted by the LAUSD Board in November 2015.[17] The SCs have been updated since the adoption of the 2015 version in order to incorporate and reflect changes in the recent laws, regulations and the LAUSD's standard policies, practices and specifications. The SCs were compiled from established LAUSD standards, guidelines, specifications, practices, plans, policies, and programs, as well as typically applied mitigation measures. The conditions are divided into the 18 LAUSD CEQA environmental topics (Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines plus Pedestrian Safety).[18] For each SC of Approval, compliance is triggered by factors such as the project type, existing conditions, and type of environmental impact. Compliance with every condition is not required.

Mitigation Measures. If, after incorporation and implementation of federal, state, and local regulations; CHPS prerequisite criteria; PDFs; and SCs, there are still significant environmental impacts, then feasible and

15 California Green Building Standards Code, Title 24, Part 11, of the California Code of Regulations.
16 The Board of Education's October 2003 Resolution on Sustainability and Design of High Performance Schools directs staff to continue its efforts to ensure that every new school and modernization project in the District, from the beginning of the design process, incorporate CHPS (Collaborative for High Performance Schools) criteria to the extent possible.
17 LAUSD. 2015. Program EIR for the School Upgrade Program. Available at: http://achieve.lausd.net/ceqa. (see Table 4-1 and Appendix F of the Program EIR).
18 As of September 2016, an additional environmental topic has since been required by the State Office of Planning and Research (Tribal Cultural Resources). The LAUSD Environmental Checklist now has 19 topics.

project-specific mitigation measures are required to reduce impacts to less than significant levels. Mitigation under CEQA Guidelines Section 15370 includes:

- Avoiding the impact altogether by not taking a certain action or parts of an 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 or environments.

Mitigation measures must further reduce significant environmental impacts above and beyond compliance with federal, state, and local laws and regulations; PDFs; and SCs.

The specific CHPS prerequisite criteria and LAUSD SCs are identified in the tables under each CEQA topic.[19] Federal, state, regional, and local laws, regulations, plans, and guidelines; CHPS criteria; PDFs; and LAUSD conditions are considered part of the project and are included in the environmental analysis.[20]

1.5 Impact Terminology

The following terminology is used to describe the level of significance of impacts.

- A finding of ***no impact*** is appropriate if the analysis concludes that the project would not affect the particular topic area in any way.
- An impact is considered ***less than significant*** if the analysis concludes that it would cause no substantial adverse change to the environment and requires no mitigation.
- An impact is considered ***less than significant with mitigation incorporated*** if the analysis concludes that it would cause no substantial adverse change to the environment with the inclusion of environmental commitments or other enforceable mitigation measures.
- An impact is considered ***potentially significant*** if the analysis concludes that it could have a substantial adverse effect on the environment. If any impact is identified as potentially significant, an EIR is required.

1.6 Organization of the Initial Study

The content and format of this report are designed to meet the requirements of CEQA and the State CEQA Guidelines. The conclusions in this initial study are that the proposed Project would have no significant impacts with the incorporation of mitigation. This report contains the following sections:

19 CHPS criteria are summarized. The full requirement can be found at http://www.chps.net/dev/Drupal/California.
20 Where the LAUSD Standard Conditions of Approval identifies actions to be taken, it is understood that the Project proponent would implement all LAUSD actions for this Project.

Chapter 1, *Introduction* identifies the purpose and scope of the ND and supporting Initial Study and the terminology used.

Chapter 2, *Environmental Setting* describes the existing conditions, surrounding land uses, general plan designations, and existing zoning at the proposed Project site and surrounding area.

Chapter 3, *Project Description* identifies the location, background, and describes the proposed Project in detail.

Chapter 4, *Environmental Checklist and Analysis* presents the LAUSD CEQA checklist, an analysis of environmental impacts, and the impact significance finding for each resource topic. This section identifies the CHPS criteria, PDFs, Standard Conditions of Approval, and mitigation measures, as applicable. Bibliographical references and individuals cited for information sources and technical data are footnoted throughout this CEQA Initial Study; therefore, a stand-alone bibliography section is not required.

Chapter 5, *List of Preparers* identifies the individuals who prepared the MND and supporting Initial Study and technical studies and their areas of technical specialty.

Appendices have data supporting the analysis or contents of this CEQA Initial Study.

- **A**. Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Emissions Background and Modeling Data
- **B**. Biological Resources
  - B-1 – CDFW – California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB)
  - B-2 – USFWS – Information for Planning and Conservation (IpaC) Query
  - B-3 – CNPS – Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants Query (8th Edition)
  - B-4 – North Hollywood High School Tree Inventory (2016)
- **C**. Historic Resources Report
  - C-1 – Character Defining Features
  - C-2 – Update to Character Defining Features
  - C-3 – Historical Effect Assessment
- **D**. Site Assessment
  - D-1 – Phase I Environmental Site Assessment
  - D-2 – Project Effect Assessment
- **E**. Noise and Vibration Impact Analysis
- **F**. Traffic Study
- **G**. Cultural Resources Report (UltraSystems)
- **H**. Responses to Comments

2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

2.1 Project Location

The North Hollywood High School campus is on a 25.10-acre site located at 5231 Colfax Avenue (Assessor Parcel Numbers [APNs] 2348-013-900) in the Valley Village neighborhood of the City of Los Angeles, California**.** The school serves the communities of North Hollywood, Sun Valley, Studio City, and Toluca Lake. The surrounding neighborhood consists primarily of single-family and multi-family residences.[21] **Figures 2.1-1** and **2.1-2** depict the site in its regional and local contexts, respectively.

Regional access to the campus is provided by Magnolia Boulevard to the south, which intersects the Hollywood Freeway approximately 0.25 mile to the east. Local access is provided by a series of residential collector streets, including Chandler Boulevard to the north and Colfax Avenue to the east. In addition, there are two Metro Orange Line stops in the vicinity of the school: the first is approximately 0.4 mile west of the Colfax/Chandler intersection, and the second is approximately 0.6 mile east of the Colfax/Chandler intersection at the North Hollywood Transit Center. Entry to the campus is provided from Magnolia Boulevard and Colfax Avenue, which are located on the southern and eastern sides of the campus, respectively.

2.2 Surrounding Land Uses

Land uses surrounding the Project site include multi-family and single-family homes to the south, multi-family homes to the west, single family homes to the east, and multi-family homes to the north.

2.3 Campus History

North Hollywood High School was initially constructed in 1927. At that time the school consisted of four primary buildings which were connected by an arcade: the Main Classroom Building (Building 1), the Domestic Science Building (Building 6), the Auditorium (Building 7), and the Shop (Building 8). Additionally, there were three bungalows to the north of the Main Classroom Building and six bungalows located south of the Shop. In 1930, an addition was made to the south end of the Main Classroom Building. In 1936, a new Girls' Physical Education Building (Building 16) was constructed north of the Main Classroom Building (Building 1) and a second Classroom Building (Building 2) was added west of the 1930 addition to the Main Classroom Building and south of the Shop, requiring the relocation of the bungalows which were formerly in that area. In 1938 a small addition was made to the west end of the Shop.[22] A small Medical Clinic Bungalow was added in 1948. A new Social Arts Building (Building 5) was built in 1949. In 1950 an Agricultural Classroom Building (Building 33) and a Barn (Building 32) were constructed near the corner of Radford Street and Chandler Boulevard. A new Boys' Physical Education Building (Building 29) was added in 1954. In 1957 a new Instrumental Music Building (Building 21) was added to the campus and alterations were made to the Girls' Physical Education Building and the Auditorium. In 1965 a new Shop (Building 9) was added and the existing

21 LAUSD, July 16, 2010. North Hollywood High School: Campus Pre-Planning Survey.
22 Pages 2-3 PCR. 2016 Character-Defining Features Memorandum (CDFM) for North Hollywood High School, 5231 Colfax Avenue, North Hollywood, California 91601, by PCR. January 18

Shop building was altered. A new Cafeteria (Building 3) and Student Store (Building 4) were also constructed in 1965. In 1967 an addition was made to the southern end of the old Cafeteria and Domestic Science Building for the creation of a new Library.[23]

2.4 Existing conditions

The North Hollywood High School contains 98 classrooms. The existing school campus includes 25 permanent buildings and 32 portables. The school has the capacity to accommodate 2,538 students (see Figure 3.3-1, Existing Site Plan).

2.5 General Plan and Existing Zoning

The City of Los Angeles General Plan Land Use designation for the school property is "Public Facilities."[24] The land use element of the General Plan is comprised of 35 community plans; they are the official guide to the future development of the City of Los Angeles. The school campus is within the North Hollywood – Valley Village Community Plan Area.[25] The school campus is also within the Valley Village Specific Plan area. The Valley Village Specific Plan was established to guide residential and commercial development in the specific plan area.

The zoning for the school property is [Q]PF-1VL. PF (Public Facilities), the designation for the use and development of publicly owned land, including public elementary and secondary schools. [Q] means additional restrictions on building design, landscape buffer, signs, etc.; '1' is Height District No. 1; and 'VL' is Very Limited Height District where no building or structure shall exceed three stories, nor shall it exceed 45 feet in height.[26]

The California legislature granted school districts the power to exempt school property from local zoning requirements, provided the school district complies with the terms of Government Code Section 53094. As lead agency for the proposed Project, it is anticipated that LAUSD would comply with Government Code Section 53094 to render the local City of Los Angeles Zoning Ordinance inapplicable to the proposed Project. Following a two-thirds vote of the LAUSD Board, LAUSD can exempt a school site from such local zoning requirements. Within 10 days of the action, the Board must provide the City of Los Angeles with notice of this action.

23 Pages 4-5 Ibid.
24 City of Los Angeles zoning. http://zimas.lacity.org/
25 City of Los Angeles, Department of City Planning. General Plan. General Community Plans. http://cityplanning.lacity.org/
26 City of Los Angeles Municipal Code, Section 12.21.1. Height of Building or Structures. http://library.amlegal.com/nxt/gateway.dll/California/lapz/municipalcodechapteriplanningandzoningco/chapterigeneralprovisionsandzoning/article2specificplanning-zoningcomprehen/sec12176m1limitedindustrialzone?f=templates$fn=default.htm$3.0$vid=amlegal:lapz_ca$anc.

Figure 2.1-1
PROJECT VICINITY

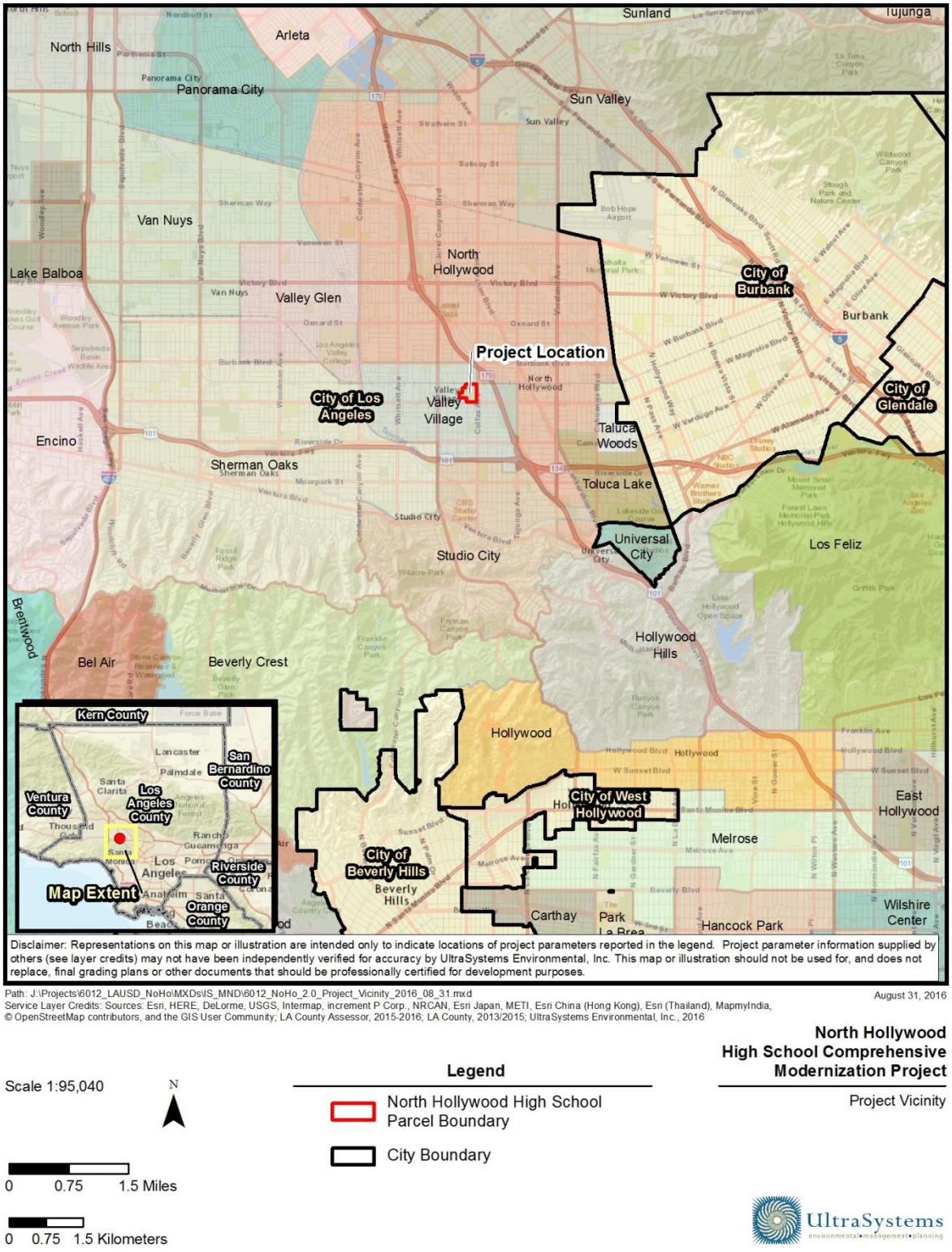


Figure 2.1-2
PROJECT LOCATION

2.6 Necessary Approvals

It is anticipated that approval required for the proposed Project would include, but may not be limited to, the following:

Responsible Agencies

- City of Los Angeles, Public Works Department. Permit for curb, gutter, and other offsite improvements
- City of Los Angeles, Fire Department. Approval of plans for emergency access and emergency evacuation
- City of Los Angeles, Department of Transportation. Approval of haul route

Reviewing Agencies

- South Coast Air Quality Management District. Issuance of permits to construct and permits to operate pollutant-emitting equipment that is not exempt from permitting.
- Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board. Approval of water quality management plan.
- State Water Resources Control Board Notice of Intent (NOI) to obtain permit coverage. General Construction Permit regulates stormwater and nonstormwater discharges associated with construction activities.
- California Department of General Services, Division of State Architect (DSA). Approval of site-specific project construction drawings.
- California Department of Education (CDE). Review of site-specific project construction drawings and CEQA environmental documents.
- California Department of Transportation (Caltrans). Review of site-specific project construction drawings and CEQA environmental documents.

Have California Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area requested consultation pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1? No Native American Tribes have requested notification or consultation through the PRC Section 21080.3.1 process.

Note: Conducting consultation early in the CEQA process allows tribal governments, lead agencies, and project proponents to discuss the level of environmental review, identify and address potential adverse impacts to tribal cultural resources, and reduce the potential for delay and conflict in the environmental review process (see PRC Section 21083.3.2). Information may also be available from the California Native American Heritage Commission's Sacred Lands File per PRC Section 5097.94 and the California Historical Resources Information System administered by the California Office of Historic Preservation. Please also note that PRC Section 21082.3(c) contains provisions specific to confidentiality.

3.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

3.1 Introduction

As part of the District's SUP,[27] the District proposes to implement a comprehensive modernization project at North Hollywood High School in North Hollywood, California. A campus-wide survey of the North Hollywood School campus found existing structures and mechanical systems to be outdated, requiring rehabilitation or modernization to meet current needs.[28] Many of the issues to be addressed by the Project arise from the fact that portions of the school are about 90 years old.

The proposed Project would address the deficiencies identified in the campus-wide survey through demolition of structures and systems that are beyond repair; construction of new buildings; improvements to the existing campus building and facilities; upgrades to infrastructure including sanitary sewers, water lines, landscape and electrical utilities; seismic retrofits for building stabilization and safety; and various upgrades to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA:42 U.S. Code Chapter 126).

3.2 Existing Conditions

The campus contains 57 buildings consisting of 25 permanent buildings and 32 portables providing a combined 98 classrooms with capacity to accommodate 2,538 students. **Figure 3.2-1** shows a site plan of the existing facilities, while the existing buildings and structures on the campus are listed below in **Table 3.2-1**.

Many of the current permanent buildings were built as early as 1927, although two expansions were undertaken in the mid-1950s and late-1990s. The campus buildings that were built between 1927 and 1934 typify the Mediterranean Revival style of architecture, which is also a primary period of historical significance for North Hollywood High School.[29]

27 LAUSD OEHS, "School Upgrade Program Final Environmental Impact Report," http://achieve.lausd.net/ceqa, Adopted by the Board of Education on November 10, 2015.
28 LAUSD, July 16, 2010. North Hollywood High School: Campus Pre-Planning Survey.
29 LAUSD. January 18, 2016. Character-Defining Features Memorandum (CDFM) for North Hollywood High School, 5231 Colfax Avenue, North Hollywood, California, 91601.

Figure 3.2-1
EXISTING SITE PLAN

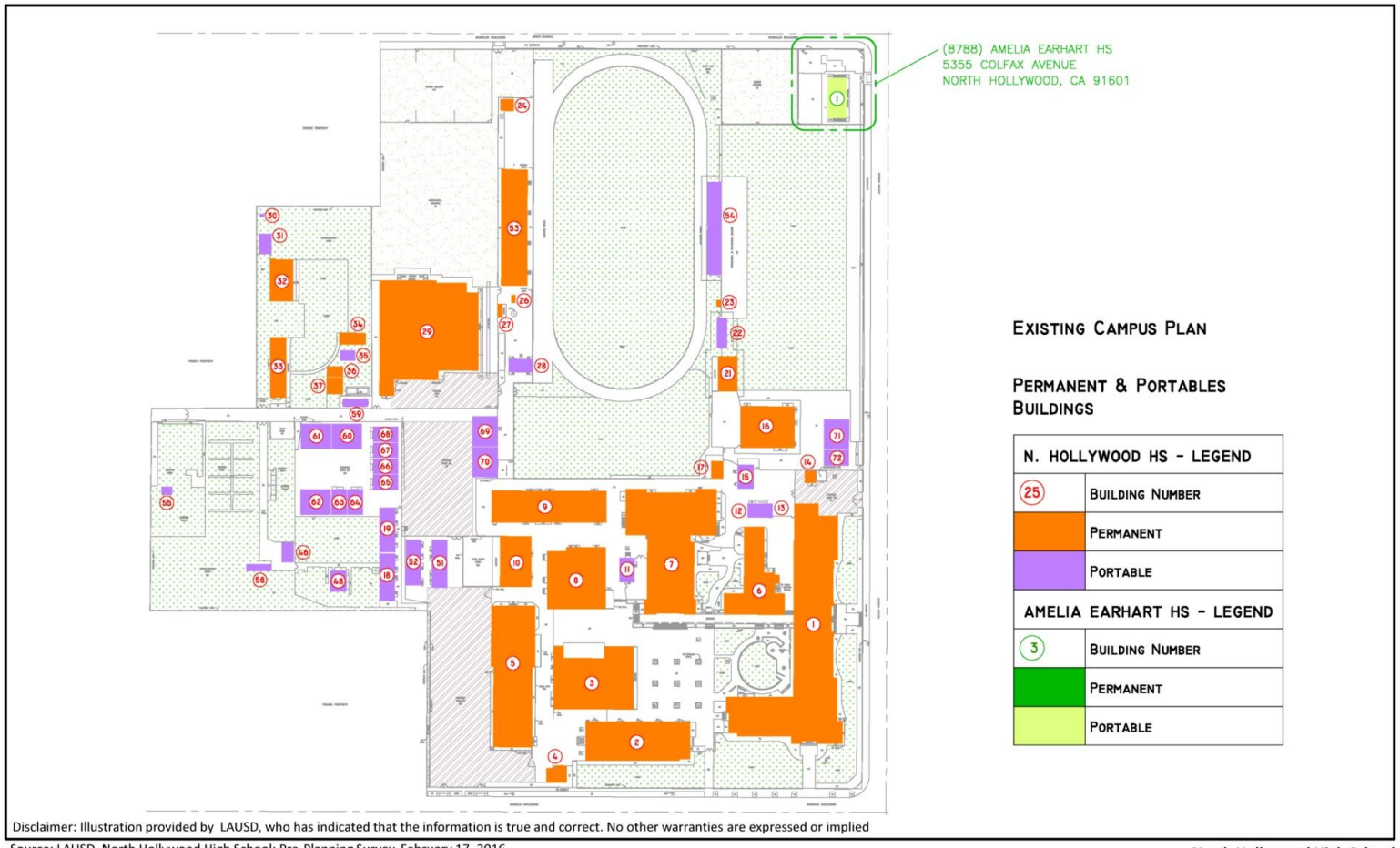


Table 3.2-1
EXISTING BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

Building ID	Building Name/Location Description	Year Built	Building Type	Number of Stories	Square Feet
1	Administrative Building (Kennedy Hall)	1927	Permanent	2+B	67,251
2	Classroom Building (Frasher Hall)	1937	Permanent	2	20,495
3	Cafeteria Building	1966	Permanent	1	15,554
4	Student Store Building	1966	Permanent	1	806
5	Classroom Building (Randolph Hall)	1950	Permanent	2	30,672
6	Library/Media Center	1927	Permanent	1	9,360
7	Gymnasium and Auditorium Building	1927	Permanent	1+B	23,973
8	Wood Shop Building	1927	Permanent	1	9,017
9	Shop Building	1966	Permanent	1	9,294
10	Auto Shop	1966	Permanent	1	5,084
11	Two/Three Unit Relocatable	1949	Portable	1	970
12	Storage Unit Relocatable	1974	Portable	1	360
13	Storage Unit Relocatable	1974	Portable	1	360
14	Storage Unit 2	1960	Permanent	1	360
15	Single Unit Relocatable	1949	Portable	1	906
16	Girls Physical Education Building	1937	Permanent	1	5,846
17	Candy Store Building	1928	Permanent	1	504
18	Two/Three Unit Relocatable	1945	Portable	1	1,824
19	Two/Three Unit Relocatable	1950	Portable	1	1,728
21	Instrumental Music Classroom Building	1957	Permanent	1	2,249
22	Storage Unit Relocatable	1938	Portable	1	782
23	Flammable Storage Unit	1953	Permanent	1	62
24	Storage Unit 3	1975	Permanent	1	381
26	Field Lights Storage	1956	Permanent	1	76
27	Storage Unit 4	1977	Permanent	1	134
28	Sanitary Relocatable	1949	Portable	1	789
29	Gymnasium	1955	Permanent	1	27,174
30	Storage Unit Relocatable	1950	Portable	1	28
31	Farm Building Relocatable	1950	Portable	1	637
32	Barn Building 1	1950	Permanent	1	2,518
33	Agricultural Classroom Building	1950	Permanent	1	3,056
34	Greenhouse	1974	Permanent	1	763
35	Storage Unit Relocatable	1939	Portable	1	385
36	Potting Shed	1978	Permanent	1	401
37	Lath House	1978	Permanent	1	1,128
46	Portable Building		Portable	1	592
48	Portable Building		Portable	1	827
51	Two/Three Unit Relocatable	1947	Portable	1	1,824
52	Two/Three Unit Relocatable	1950	Portable	1	1,728
53	Bleachers #3	1956	Permanent	1	7,831
54	Bleachers Relocatable	1927	Portable	1	3,244
55	Storage Unit Relocatable	1936	Portable	1	202
58	Portable Building		Portable	1	401
59	Sanitary Modular	2000	Portable	1	414
60	Double Unit Modular	1998	Portable	1	1,924
61	Double Unit Modular	1998	Portable	1	1,925
62	Double Unit Modular	1998	Portable	1	1,927

Building ID	Building Name/Location Description	Year Built	Building Type	Number of Stories	Square Feet
63	Standard Classroom Relocatable	1997	Portable	1	963
64	Single Unit Modular	1997	Portable	1	963
65	Single Unit Modular	1997	Portable	1	962
66	Single Unit Modular	1997	Portable	1	962
67	Single Unit Modular	1997	Portable	1	962
68	Single Unit Modular	1997	Portable	1	962
69	Double Unit Modular	2000	Portable	1	1,922
70	Double Unit Modular	2000	Portable	1	1,922
71	Double Unit Modular	2000	Portable	1	1,898
72	Single Unit Relocatable	2000	Portable	1	949
Source: LAUSD, North Hollywood High School Comprehensive Modernization Project: Revised Space Program, May 31, 2017.					

The main permanent buildings on campus, built in the late 1920s, include one administration and classroom building, two general and specialty classroom buildings, one auditorium, one library, one cafeteria, two gymnasiums, and three shop and mechanic buildings located in the southern part of the campus. During the expansion in the mid-1950s and late-1990s, numerous portable classroom buildings were installed in the western part of the campus.[30] The campus also includes an instrumental music classroom, an auto shop, a wood shop, and an agriculture program with botanical gardens, a greenhouse, a lath house, and animal shelters. The northern part of the campus is mostly occupied by sports and athletic fields, including a football stadium and a baseball field. Surface parking lots are located in the western part of the campus. The campus is linked by a system of exterior corridors, walkways and arcades (**Figure 3.2-1**). Besides its educational facilities, the school is open on weekends, as a community recreational facility.[31] In addition, the North Hollywood Polytechnic Community Adult School and Amelia Earhart Continuation School are located adjacent to the northeast corner of the campus.

In 1994, during the 1994 FEMA Survey, North Hollywood High School campus was assigned California Historical Resource Status Codes of "2S2," which means the subject school is an "individual property determined eligible for the National Register by a consensus through the Section 106 process and is listed in the California Register"(see **Section 4.5** Cultural Resources).[32] Four of the core campus permanent buildings (administration, classroom, auditorium and library) are historic buildings built in the Mediterranean Revival architectural style, which contributes to the historic significance of the North Hollywood High School campus. Additionally, a barn building located along the western edge of the campus (near the boy's gymnasium) was assigned California Historic Resource Status Code of "3CS," which means the subject building appears eligible for listing in the California Register as an individual property through survey evaluation.[33] Character defining features of the campus include stucco exteriors, horizontal massing, L-shape and irregular T-shape plans, red tile roofs, overhanging eaves, exposed wood rafters, 4-over-4 and 6-over-6 wood sash windows, four-light and two-light transoms, buttresses alongside elevations, landscaped courtyards and connecting arcades supported by large piers.

30 LAUSD, July 16, 2010. North Hollywood High School: Campus Pre-Planning Survey.
32 Arborgate Consulting, Inc. July 6, 2016. Tree Management & Preservation Study, p. 1.
32 Sapphos Environmental, Inc., LAUSD Historic Resources Survey report, Prepared for LAUSD Office of Environmental Health and Safety (June 2014): 75.
33 ICF International, August 3, 2011. North Hollywood High School Barn Department of Parks and Recreation Primary Record Form.

The campus contains California coast live oak and sycamore trees, which are City of Los Angeles-protected species (see **Section 4.4,** Biological Resources). Of the 273 trees identified in the tree inventory, the campus has 54 native trees that may need to be taken into account while locating new structures. The most common species of trees on the site is the California coast live oak. There are 52 of California coast live oak trees on the campus, including street trees. Although California coast live oaks are a protected species in Los Angeles, none of those are naturally-occurring. Two native coast live oak trees are currently planned for removal under the proposed Project.[34] There are also two California sycamore trees on campus. Other types of non-native trees found onsite include: Victorian box, Shamel ash trees, Jacarandas, Weeping bottle-brush, Canary Island pines, cork oaks and Eucalyptus globulus.

3.3 Description of Proposed Project

3.3.1 Purpose and Objectives

The purpose of the Project is to provide facilities that are safe, secure, and aligned with the instructional program of North Hollywood High School. The Project is designed to address the most critical physical concerns of the buildings and grounds at the campus while providing renovations, modernizations, and reconfigurations that are consistent with the Comprehensive Modernization Project Definitions (LAUSD 2016).[35]

3.3.2 Planned Improvements

The major Project components include (1) demolition of various buildings, (2) construction of new buildings and structures, (3) upgrades to facilities throughout the campus, and (4) improvements to comply with federal, state and local facilities requirements**.**

Currently, the North Hollywood High School campus has approximately 280,364 square feet of building floor space. Following implementation of the proposed Project the campus would have an estimated 369,697 square feet, constituting 89,333 square feet more building floor space than under the current condition.[36] The planned square footage is subject to change as the design of the Project is refined. At Project completion, 94 classrooms would be provided on campus. The Project would include removal of 61 classrooms and construction of 57 new classrooms on campus. Two existing classrooms would be retained and 35 existing classrooms would be remodeled.[37] The proposed Project would not change the current capacity of the school or affect student enrollment. No changes to traditional school operations, school-related events, or community use would occur as a result of the Project.

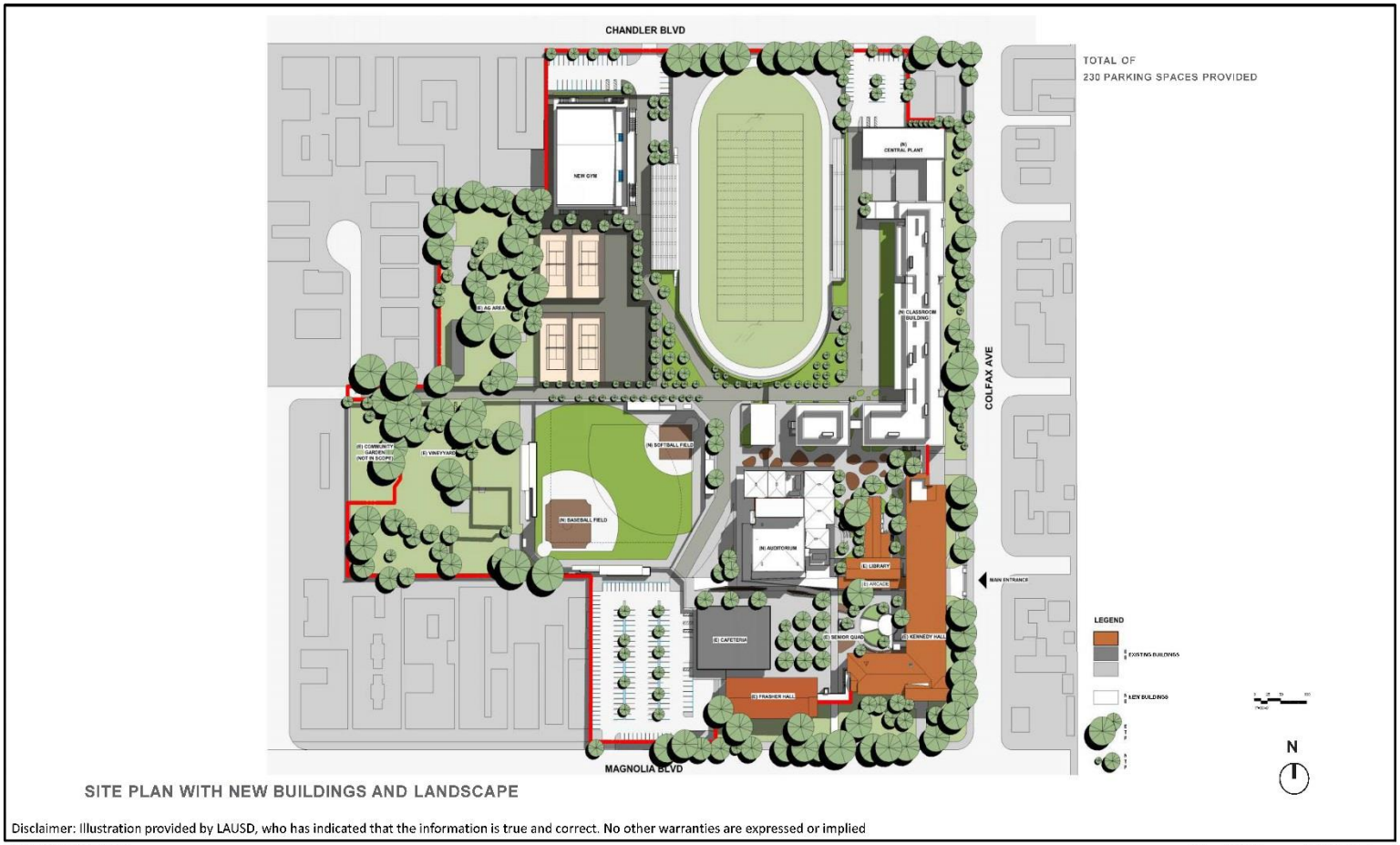
Table 3.3-1 summarizes the planned improvements to the campus. Each activity is described in greater detail following the table. **Figure 3.3-1** includes a conceptual site plan that shows changes to the campus proposed as part of the Project.

34 Two coast live oaks trees (#784 and #60) both with a DBH of 32 inches will be removed as part of this project. Email from Michael Stebbins, Project Manager, Senior Associate, CO Architects, Los Angeles, California to Pamela Ku, Los Angeles Unified School District, Los Angeles, California. September 8, 2017.
35 LAUSD, Board of Education. Board of Education Report. Report No. 246-15/16. February 9, 2016.
36 LAUSD. North Hollywood High School Comprehensive Modernization Project: Revised Space Program. May 31, 2017.
37 Ibid.

Table 3.3-1
SUMMARY OF PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS

Physical Asset	Activity	Number of Buildings	Square Feet
Student Store	Demolition	1	806
Classroom Building (Randolph Hall)	Demolition	1	30,672
Auditorium	Demolition	1	23,973
Wood Shop Building	Demolition	1	9,017
Shop Building	Demolition	1	9,294
Auto Shop	Demolition	1	5,084
Storage Unit 2	Demolition	1	360
Girls Physical Education Building	Demolition	1	5,846
Candy Store	Demolition	1	504
Instrumental Music Classroom	Demolition	1	2,249
Storage Unit 4	Demolition	1	134
Gymnasium	Demolition	1	27,174
Classrooms, Utility and Storage Facilities (Relocatable and Modular Portable Buildings)	Demolition	23	29,144
Classroom Building	New construction (estimated)	1	134,262
Auditorium	New construction (estimated)	1	44,895
Physical Education/Athletics (Gym)	New construction (estimated)	1	54,433
Classroom and Administration building (Kennedy Hall)	Modernization (Seismic Retrofit)	1	67,251
Classroom building (Frasher Hall)	Modernization (Seismic Retrofit)	1	20,495
Library/Media Center	Modernization (Seismic Retrofit)	1	9,360
Baseball and Softball Fields	Relocation	N/A	N/A
Site-wide Infrastructure	Upgrade sanitary sewer, water, and electrical utilities.	N/A	N/A
Site-wide Infrastructure	Remove identified and prioritized barriers to program accessibility.	N/A	N/A
Site-wide Infrastructure	Upgrade landscape, hardscape, paint exteriors.	N/A	N/A
Site-wide	Upgrades for regulatory compliance.	N/A	N/A
TOTAL		**144,257 sf Demolished 233,590 sf Constructed (estimated)**	

Figure 3.3-1
PROPOSED CAMPUS IMPROVEMENTS



Source: LAUSD, 2017.

UltraSystems
environmental • management • planning

North Hollywood High School
Comprehensive Modernization Project
Site Plan

Demolition

The Project would include demolition and removal of 12 buildings totaling 115,113 square feet of floor space and 23 portables containing 29,144 square feet of classrooms and support spaces.

Facilities to be demolished and removed include the following:[38]

- Student Store (Building ID-4)
- Social Arts and Classroom (Building ID-5)
- Auditorium (Building ID-7)
- Shop and Mechanics (Building ID-8)
- Shop Building (Building ID-9)
- Auto Shop (Building ID-10)
- Storage Unit 2 (Building ID-14)
- Girls Physical Education (Building ID-16)
- Candy Store (Building ID-17)
- Instrumental Music Classroom (Building ID-21)
- Storage Unit 4 (Building ID-27)
- Gymnasium (Building ID-29)
- Approximately 23 classrooms, and utility and storage spaces in relocatable and modular portable Buildings (Building IDs 11, 12, 13, 15, 18, 19, 28, 51, 52, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, and 72).

New Construction

The square footages provided for the following structures is subject to change as the design of the Project is refined. The following structures would be built to current code requirements and LAUSD design standards:

- **Classroom Building:** A two-story building including an estimated 134,262 square feet and 53 classrooms. The new Classroom building would be located on the site of existing fields and the Girls Physical Education building (Building ID-16).

- **Auditorium:** A one story building comprising an estimated 44,895 square feet; including four classrooms, and support and specialty spaces. The new Auditorium building would be located on the sites of the existing Auditorium (Building ID-7), Shop and Mechanics building (Building ID-8), Shop building (Building ID-9), and Auto Shop building (Building ID-10).

- **Gymnasium:** A one story Gymnasium/Physical Education building comprising an estimated 54,433 square feet including competition and practice gymnasium floors, locker rooms (restrooms, showers, and dressing area), coaches' offices, and physical education support spaces along with support

38 Detailed information for activities and structures associated with different Building IDs and their existing location on campus is provided in Table 3.3-1 and Figure 3.3-1.

spaces for storage of pool sports equipment and mechanical equipment. The new Gymnasium building would be constructed on the site of existing athletic courts.

The architectural style of the new Administrative/Classroom building and new Auditorium building would have elements of the "Mediterranean Revival style" that would complement the original architecture of the campus.

To accommodate the new buildings, existing baseball and softball fields would be relocated to the west of the new Auditorium building in the western portion of the campus. The new fields would have overlapping outfields. The athletic courts would be relocated to the location of the existing Gymnasium.

Modernization and Renovation

The Project would include seismic retrofits to the following facilities:

- Classroom and Administration Building (Kennedy Hall, Building ID-1);
- Classroom Building (Frasher Hall, Building ID-2) and;
- Library and Media Center (Building ID-6).

Infrastructure Upgrades

The Project would also include the following site-wide upgrades;

- Upgrades to sanitary sewer, water, and electrical utilities;
- Removal of identified and prioritized barriers to program accessibility per the Americans with Disabilities Act (42 U.S. Code Chapter 126), and;
- Landscape, hardscape, and exterior paint.

Updates for Regulatory Compliance

The Project includes various actions to ensure that North Hollywood High School complies with various federal, State and local statutory and regulatory requirements. These include improvements required by the: Americans with Disabilities Act (42 U.S. Code Chapter 126), California Department of General Services, Division of the State Architect, Office of the Independent Monitor, and SCs contained in the Program EIR.[39]

3.3.3 Access, Circulation, and Parking

The Project would result in an estimated 38 new parking spaces, increasing the number of parking spaces on the campus from 192 to 230. Thirty-seven parking spaces would be provided in a new parking lot to be located north of the new Gymnasium building; 43 parking spaces would be provided in a new parking lot, north of the new Administration/Classroom building in the northeast portion of the campus; four parking spaces would be provided in the parking area south of the agricultural areas; and the existing parking lot west of Frasher Hall (Classroom Building ID-2) would be expanded to provide 158 parking spaces.

39 LAUSD OEHS, "School Upgrade Program Final Environmental Impact Report," http://achieve.lausd.net/ceqa, Adopted by the Board of Education on November 10, 2015.

At project completion, campus access, traffic circulation, and drop-off and pick-up locations would remain the same as for the existing campus. Proposed improvements to vehicular access and parking would be designed to comply with Section 2.3, Vehicular Access and Parking of the School Design Guide 2016.[40] The School Design Guide contains general parking guidelines as well as guidelines relating to vehicular access and pedestrian safety, and security. Off-site improvements may include construction activities on the sidewalks located immediately adjacent to the campus for the repair, creation, extension, or modification of driveways, and existing sidewalks.

The proposed Project would be implemented on an existing school campus, and in accordance with LAUSD Standards. Project operation after completion of the modernization construction would not generate additional vehicular trips. Existing travel routes to North Hollywood High School would not be altered as a result of the proposed Project.

3.3.4 Landscaping

The Project landscaping will be designed to be compatible with the campus and incorporate, to the extent possible, native plants and vegetation that are appropriate for the campus and the Southern California setting. All plants and vegetation proposed for the campus will be selected from the District's approved plant list or will be approved by the District prior to being placed on the campus.

3.3.5 Site Security and Safety

Currently, the North Hollywood High School campus is secured mainly by fencing along the boundaries. Following Project implementation, the campus would remain secured with the majority of the campus being fenced or gated. The Project may install additional fences surrounding new parking lots. Additionally, security lighting would be installed throughout the campus to address safety concerns. Security lighting would include lighting fixtures designed to reduce glare, light trespass, and sky glow.

3.3.6 Seismic Safety

The Project site is located within the seismically active Southern California region and is likely to experience strong ground shaking from seismic events generated on regionally active faults. In addition to site-specific geotechnical recommendations, the Project, design and construction of new buildings will comply with seismic safety requirements of the Division of State Architect (DSA) and California Building Code (CBC). Compliance with DSA and CBC requirements, as well as implementation of **SC-GEO-1**, would ensure that potential hazards from strong seismic ground shaking are addressed through the design of the new building, structures, and modifications.

3.3.7 Sustainability Features

The Project's new buildings and structures would be designed to reduce energy use below current levels by incorporating modernized and energy-efficient features, which may include lighting, windows, electrical transformers, building insulation, or installation of irrigation smart controllers, etc. All new construction would

40 http://www.laschools.org/new-site/asset-management/school-design-guide

exceed by 10 percent or more, the California Title 24, Part 6 energy efficiency standards and be consistent with LAUSD Standard Conditions of Approval (including but not limited to **SC-GHG-5**).

3.3.8 Construction Characteristics and Schedule

Construction activities are anticipated to begin in the third quarter (Q3) of 2019 and are expected to take 39 months to 60 months to complete. A 54-month construction schedule is anticipated; however, this analysis is assuming an accelerated, 39-month schedule to estimate "worst-case" impacts, chiefly in the areas of air quality and noise during construction.[41]

Construction would entail (1) demolition of up to approximately 144,257 square feet (approximately 115,113 square feet of existing buildings and structures and approximately 29,144 square feet of existing portables), and (2) construction of approximately 233,590 square feet of new buildings and structures.

Demolition activities would be managed and conducted by the District's Facilities Environmental Technical Unit (FETU) in accordance with the District's standard practices. FETU would be responsible for ensuring the safe removal of potential asbestos containing materials, lead and PCBs that may be encountered during construction. LAUSD would ensure that all construction related activities are completed in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local regulations, including but not limited to the EPA Guidance on Conducting Non-Time-Critical Removal Actions Under Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, and all applicable LAUSD specifications, and standards. Construction would also comply with the applicable SCs, which include, but are not limited to, **SC-USS-1**, which requires that any construction waste will be recycled to the maximum extent feasible.[42]

Additionally, soil removal activities would be completed in compliance with a Removal Action Workplan (RAW) that would be prepared for the proposed Project.[43] The Project RAW would be consistent with the criteria specified in the California Health and Safety Code (H&SC) § 25356.1(h) and include a description of the onsite impact, a plan for conducting the removal action, and the goals to be achieved by the removal action, as required by H&SC § 25323.1.

LAUSD's construction contractor would prepare and comply with a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), which includes best management practices (BMPs) for erosion and sediment control. LAUSD standard practices require that all projects require collection of stormwater runoff, compliance with applicable NPDES stormwater permit requirements, restricting sediment flows into storm drainage systems, and compliance with the District's Stormwater Technical Manual (2009).

To the extent feasible, construction related activities would be scheduled to occur during daylight hours. Construction-related traffic and deliveries would be scheduled to avoid student pick-up, drop-off hours, and

41 Personal communication from Will Meade, Los Angeles Unified School District, Los Angeles, CA to Michael Rogozen, UltraSystems Environmental Inc., Irvine CA. October 5, 2017.
42 LAUSD OEHS, "School Upgrade Program Final Environmental Impact Report," http://achieve.lausd.net/ceqa, Adopted by the Board of Education on November 10, 2015.
43 See **Section 4.8.2.**

during noise sensitive times as coordinated with the school administration. Consistent with the City of Los Angeles Municipal Code, all non-emergency construction activities would occur between 7:00 a.m. and 9:00 p.m., Monday through Friday and 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. on Saturdays and national holidays.[44] Construction would be prohibited on Sundays.[45]

As previously discussed, this analysis uses a conservative assumption that the demolition, construction, and modernization activities would be completed in 39 months. Due to active school operation during the construction phase, less than five acres (contiguous) on campus would be disturbed at any one time. To complete the campus-wide modernization while school is in session, the construction process would be broken into three major phases and 17 sub-phases, as summarized in **Tables 3.3-2** through **3.3-4**.

Table 3.3-2

CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT ASSUMPTIONS PHASE 1

Phase	Equipment Type	Pieces	HP	Load Factor	Hours/ Day
Demolition	Excavators	1	81	0.73	8
	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	225	0.4	6
	Crushing/Processing Equipment	1	97	0.37	6
	Off-Highway Trucks	1	402	0.4	8
	Skid Steer Loaders	2	65	0.37	8
	Air Compressors	1	78	0.48	8
Site Preparation	Excavators	1	174	0.4	8
	Plate Compactors	1	97	0.37	8
	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	97	0.37	8
	Skid Steer Loaders	1	65	0.37	8
	Off-Highway Trucks	1	402	0.4	8
	Trenchers	1	78	0.5	8
	Rollers	1	80	0.38	8
Grading	Graders	1	158	0.38	8
	Plate Compactors	1	187	0.41	8
	Rollers	2	247	0.4	8
	Off-Highway Trucks	1	97	0.37	8
	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	247	0.4	8
Building Construction	Cranes	1	231	0.29	7
	Forklifts	3	89	0.2	8
	Generator Sets	1	84	0.74	8
	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	3	97	0.37	7
	Welders	1	46	0.45	8
Architectural Coating	Air Compressors	1	78	0.48	6
Paving	Cement and Mortar Mixers	2	9	0.56	6
	Pavers	1	130	0.42	8
	Paving Equipment	2	132	0.36	6
	Rollers	2	80	0.38	6
	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	3	97	0.37	8

44 City of Los Angeles Municipal Code § 41.40(b).
45 City of Los Angeles Municipal Code § 41.40(b).

Table 3.3-3
CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT ASSUMPTIONS PHASE 2

Phase	Equipment Type	Pieces	HP	Load Factor	Hours/ Day
Demolition	Excavators	1	158	0.38	8
	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	97	0.36	6
	Crushing/Processing Equipment	1	85	0.78	6
	Off-Highway Trucks	1	402	0.38	8
	Skid Steer Loaders	1	65	0.37	8
	Air Compressors	1	78	0.48	8
Renovation	Cranes	1	231	0.29	7
	Forklifts	3	89	0.2	8
	Generator Sets	1	84	0.74	8
	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	3	97	0.37	7
	Welders	1	46	0.45	8
Building Construction	Cranes	1	231	0.29	7
	Forklifts	3	89	0.2	8
	Generator Sets	1	84	0.74	8
	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	3	97	0.37	7
	Welders	1	46	0.45	8
Architectural Coating	Air Compressors	1	78	0.48	6
Asphalt Paving	Excavators	1	158	0.38	6
	Pavers	2	130	0.42	8
	Paving Equipment	1	132	0.36	6
	Rollers	2	80	0.38	6
	Rubber Tired Dozers	2	247	0.4	8
	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	2	97	0.37	8

Table 3.3-4
CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT ASSUMPTIONS PHASE 3

Phase	Equipment Type	Pieces	HP	Load Factor	Hours/ Day
Demolition	Excavators	1	158	0.38	8
	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	247	0.4	6
	Crushing/Processing Equipment	1	81	0.73	6
	Off-Highway Trucks	1	402	0.4	8
	Skid Steer Loaders	2	65	0.37	8
	Air Compressors	1	78	0.48	8
Site Preparation	Excavators	1	174	0.4	8
	Plate Compactors	1	97	0.37	8
	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	97	0.37	8
	Skid Steer Loaders	1	65	0.37	8
	Off-Highway Trucks	1	402	0.4	8
	Trenchers	1	78	0.5	8
	Rollers	1	80	0.38	8
Grading	Excavators	1	158	0.38	8
	Graders	1	187	0.41	8
	Plate Compactors	1	8	0.43	8
	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	97	0.37	8
	Rollers	1	80	0.38	8
	Off-Highway Trucks	1	402	0.38	8
	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	247	0.4	8
Building Construction	Cranes	1	231	0.29	7
	Forklifts	3	89	0.2	8
	Generator Sets	1	84	0.74	8
	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	3	97	0.37	7
	Welders	1	46	0.45	8
Asphalt Paving	Pavers	1	130	0.42	8
	Paving Equipment	2	132	0.36	6
	Rollers	2	80	0.38	6
	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	247	0.4	8
Concrete Paving	Excavators	1	158	0.38	8
	Pavers	1	130	0.42	8
	Rollers	1	80	0.38	8
	Cement and Mortar Mixers	1	9	0.56	8
	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	3	97	0.37	8

4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST AND ANALYSIS

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" as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

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

DETERMINATION

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 on the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

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

☐ I find 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 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**
Robert Laughton	**CEQA Officer / Director- Environmental Health and Safety**
PRINTED NAME	**TITLE**

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 will not expose sensitive receptors to pollutants based on a project-specific screening analysis).

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

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 that significant with mitigation incorporated, 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) "Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated" applies where the incorporation of a mitigation measure has reduced an effect from "Potentially Significant Impact" to "Less Than Significant Impact." The lead agency must describe the mitigation measures, and briefly explain how they reduce the effect to a less than significant level (mitigation measures from "Earlier Analysis," as described in (5) below may be cross referenced).

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

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

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

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

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

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

8) The explanation of each issue should identify:

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

10) The mitigation measure identified, if any, to reduce the impact to less than significance.

4.1 Aesthetics

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
I. AESTHETICS: Would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	☐	☐	☒	☐

4.1.1 Summary of Impacts

The Program EIR evaluated the potential for implementation of the SUP-related projects to impact aesthetic and visual resources. Projects implemented under the SUP are anticipated to have less than significant impacts on scenic vistas, scenic resources within designated scenic highways, existing visual character, and day or nighttime views in the LAUSD region.

The Program EIR includes Standard Conditions of Approval (SCs) for minimizing impacts on aesthetics and visual quality of the existing environment in areas where future projects would be implemented under the SUP. Applicable SCs related to aesthetic and visual resources impacts associated with the Project are provided in Table 4.**1-1**.

Table 4.1-1
AESTHETIC AND VISUAL RESOURCES STANDARD CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

Applicable SCs	Description
SC-AE-1	**School Design Guide.** This document outlines measures for re-use rather than destruction of historical resources. Requires the consideration of architectural appearance/consistency and other aesthetic factors during the preliminary design review for a proposed school upgrade project. Architectural quality must consider compatibility with the surrounding community.
SC-AE-2	**School Design Guide.** This document outlines measures to reduce aesthetic impacts around schools, such as shrubs and ground treatments that deter taggers, vandal-resistant and graffiti-resistant materials, painting, etc.
SC-AE-3	LAUSD shall assess a proposed Project's consistency with the general character of the surrounding neighborhood, including any proposed changes to the density, height, bulk, and setback of new building (including stadium), addition, or renovation. Where feasible, LAUSD shall make appropriate design changes to reduce or eliminate viewshed obstruction and degradation of neighborhood character. Such design changes could include, but are not limited to, changes to campus layout, height of buildings, landscaping, and/or the architectural style of buildings.

Applicable SCs	Description
SC-AE-6	**School Design Guide.** This document outlines requirements for lighting and measures to minimize glare for pedestrians, drivers and sports teams, and to avoid light spilling onto adjacent properties.
SC-AE-7	LAUSD shall reduce the lighting intensity from the new sources on adjacent residences to no more than two foot-candles, measured at the residential property line. LAUSD shall utilize hoods, filtering louvers, glare shields, and/or landscaping as necessary to achieve the standard. The lamp enclosures and poles shall also be painted to reduce reflection. Following installation of lights, the lighting contractor shall review and adjust lights to ensure the standard is met.
SC-AE-8	Design site lighting and select lighting styles and technologies to have minimal impact off-site and minimal contribution to sky glow. Minimize outdoor lighting of architectural and landscape features and design interior lighting to minimize trespass outside from the interior. International Dark-Sky Association (IDA) and the Illuminating Engineering Society (IES) Model Lighting Ordinance (MLO) shall be used as a guide for environmentally responsible outdoor lighting. The MLO outdoor lighting has outdoor lighting standards that reduce glare, light trespass, and sky glow. The Joint IDA-IESNA Model Outdoor Lighting Ordinance (MLO) uses lighting zones (LZ0-4) which allow the District to vary the stringency of lighting restrictions according to the sensitivity of the area as well as consideration for the community. The MLO also incorporates the Backlight-Uplight-Glare (BUG) rating system for luminaires, which provides more effective control of unwanted light. IDA-IESNA Model establishes standards to: • Limit the amount of light that can be used. • Minimize glare by controlling the amount of light that tends to create glare. • Minimize sky glow by controlling the amount of uplight. • Minimize the amount of off-site impacts or light trespass.

The Project-specific analysis provided in **Section 4.1.2** concludes that implementation of the Project would have less than significant impacts on aesthetics, visual resources and visual quality of the existing environment in the Project area.

4.1.2 Impacts Associated with the Proposed Project

Impact Analysis

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

Less Than Significant Impact. Scenic vistas generally include extensive panoramic views of natural features, unusual terrain, or unique urban or historic features, for which the field of view can be wide and extend into the distance, and focal views that focus on a particular object, scene or feature of interest. The Project site is located in Valley Village, in the southeast San Fernando Valley, which is defined by broad, flat valleys developed with suburban land uses and framed by the geographic features of the Angeles National Forest and the Santa Monica Mountains. The peaks of the Angeles National Forest and the Santa Monica Mountains comprise the dominant geographical features and visual resources of merit in the Project vicinity. Further, panoramic views into the central San Fernando Valley to the southwest are afforded from sloped hillsides in the general area.

Public views which incorporate the Project site are available from the surface streets surrounding North Hollywood High School, including Colfax Avenue, Magnolia Boulevard, and Chandler Boulevard. In general, views from these streets are of the built environment adjacent to the roadways; however, distant views of the area's topography (i.e., the hillsides and peaks) are available above the built environment. The elevation change along these roadways is not great enough to afford panoramic views to the central San Fernando Valley. Private views in the Project vicinity, including the residential, school and commercial uses, are similar to public views, but are more restricted by landscaping and existing structures.

Modification of existing buildings and construction of new buildings would lead to the creation of improved facilities with architecture designed to complement the existing Mediterranean Revival-style. Potential impacts to the historic district are discussed in **Section 4.5**, Cultural Resources. After implementation of the proposed Project, the campus would not represent a notable departure in terms of views into and across the Project site. The new buildings will be simple and unobtrusive in design, subordinate to the original architecture, and compatible with it in size, scale, massing, materials, texture, and color.

The Program EIR identifies select scenic vistas and aesthetic features within the District, including the Angeles National Forest and the Santa Monica Mountains. Views of the Angeles National Forest and the Santa Monica Mountains would continue to be available from public and private vantage points around the Project's proposed new and modified structures. The vistas available from the campus would not be affected by the proposed Project, as most of the new buildings would be similar in height to those currently found on the campus. The new buildings would be similar in height to the surrounding built environment and would not affect surrounding views and vistas. The District would incorporate **SC-AE-3** into the proposed Project in order to protect scenic views.

The Project would not significantly impact views of the Angeles National Forest and the Santa Monica Mountains, as it would occupy roughly the same visual field as the current conditions. Public views from the areas around the Project site would also remain substantially similar to current conditions. Therefore, Project impacts would be considered less than significant. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

b) 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 is not located within the viewshed of a state-designated scenic highway.[46] The nearest designated scenic highway is the Angeles Crest Highway, located over 11 miles from the Project site. The Foothill Freeway, considered eligible for designation, is located over seven miles from the Project site. As the Project site is not visible to drivers at this distance, no impacts to state scenic highways would occur. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

46 California Department of Transportation, 2011. California Scenic Highway Mapping System. Los Angeles County. Internet URL: http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/LandArch/16_livability/scenic_highways/. Accessed January 20, 2017.

c) Would the project substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?

Less Than Significant Impact. Modification of existing buildings and construction of new buildings would result in improved facilities with architecture designed to complement the existing Mediterranean Revival style. The demolition of the secondary and tertiary contributors would not critically diminish the historic value and architectural merits of the campus, as discussed in **Section 4.5** Cultural Resources. Design of the new buildings, including lighting and supporting landscape features, would be complementary to the existing character of the school itself, as well as the surrounding neighborhood. The new buildings will be simple and unobtrusive in design, subordinate to the original architecture, and compatible with it in size, scale, massing, materials, texture, and color. The modified buildings would also be an improvement over current visual conditions, with upgraded landscaping, lighting and access for the students, faculty, staff and the community. The purpose of the Project would be to improve the current condition of the campus, and the reconstructed buildings, internal circulation improvements, and new parking facilities would be a beneficial change to the current site conditions and would not represent degradation in visual character of the surrounding community.

During Project construction, there would be elements on the Project site that are not compatible with the Project vicinity or the campus. These features may include construction equipment (e.g., small cranes, pickup trucks), stockpiled materials, and construction-area barriers and fencing. These elements that are inconsistent with the visual character of the Project vicinity would be on the campus temporarily and, therefore, the impacts to the visual character of the site and its surroundings during Project construction would be less than significant.

Shadow-sensitive uses include routinely usable outdoor spaces associated with residential, recreational or institutional uses (such as schools), commercial uses such as pedestrian-oriented outdoor spaces or restaurants with outdoor eating areas, nurseries, and existing solar collectors. These uses are considered sensitive because sunlight is important to function, physical comfort, or commerce. Shade sensitive uses in the Project vicinity are limited to the residential uses adjacent to the western site boundary and across adjacent streets on the southern, eastern and northern site boundaries. The new auditorium would be in a similar location to the existing auditorium and, therefore, the shadows from the new auditorium would be similar to current conditions. The new classroom building and new gymnasium would largely be in locations where buildings are not currently present and, therefore, would create new shadows. In the City of Los Angeles, a proposed project's inclusion of a building or light-blocking structure with a height of 60 feet near shadow-sensitive uses is the threshold at which further analysis is needed to determine if potential shade impacts would result. Buildings or light-blocking structures less than 60 feet in height are generally considered to result in less than significant impacts related to shading.[47] The new classroom and gym buildings will not exceed 60 feet in height; therefore, shade impacts to sensitive uses surrounding the Project site would be less than significant.

For the reasons discussed above, impacts to existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings during construction and operation would be less than significant. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

47 L.A. CEQA Thresholds Guide (2006). http://planning.lacity.org/Documents/MajorProjects/CEQAThresholdsGuide.pdf

d) 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 Valley Village, which is characterized by low to medium nighttime ambient light levels. Artificial lighting is currently utilized on campus and in the surrounding area for security, parking, signage, architectural highlighting, and landscaping/decorative purposes. Street lights and traffic on local streets also contribute to the ambient light levels in the area. In addition, athletic fields at the High School are illuminated at night time for games. Light sensitive uses in the Project vicinity are limited to surrounding residences.

The proposed Project would include new lighting elements and/or replacement of existing lighting elements around the buildings, as well as the parking lots. Additionally, new sports lighting may be installed on the new baseball and softball fields proposed onsite. The proposed Project would include new and updated lighting, providing safety and improved visibility and access to the school facilities. While much of the new and/or upgraded Project lighting would be directed towards the interior of the Project site, illumination of the Project site may be increased in some areas of the campus that are visible from the surrounding area. The Project's proposed landscaping, parking, sports field lighting, and security lighting is expected to contribute to ambient nighttime illumination in the Project vicinity.

The District would incorporate SC-AE-6, SC-AE-7, and SC-AE-8 into the proposed Project to ensure impacts associated with light trespass from new field lighting and other new lighting would be less than significant.

For the reasons discussed above, impacts related to creating a new source of substantial light and glare that would adversely affect day or nighttime would be less than significant. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

4.2 Agriculture and Forestry Resources

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
II. AGRICULTURE AND FOREST RESOURCES: In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Department of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the state's inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment Project; and the forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board. Would the project:				
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in PRC Section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by PRC Section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code Section 51104(g))?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	☒

4.2.1 Summary of Impacts

The Program EIR evaluated the potential for implementation of SUP-related projects to impact agriculture and forestry resources. LAUSD is urbanized with small areas of scattered important farmland, no land protected under Williamson Act contract, and no forest land or timberland. According to the Program EIR, projects implemented under the SUP are anticipated to have less than significant impacts related to the conversion of farmland to nonagricultural use and no impacts on land protected under a Williamson Act Contract, forest land and timberland uses in the LAUSD region. Therefore, the Program EIR does not include SCs for minimizing impacts to agriculture and forestry resources of the existing environment in areas where future Projects would be implemented under the SUP.

Project specific-analysis provided below concludes that implementation of the Project would have no impacts on agriculture and forestry resources in the Project area.

4.2.2 Impacts Associated with the Proposed Project

Impact Analysis:

a) Would the Project convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance, 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. There are no areas of Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland or Farmland of Statewide Importance on or near North Hollywood High School.[48] The Project would be constructed entirely within the existing North Hollywood High School campus. No agricultural uses or related operations are present within the Project site or in the surrounding urban area. As such, the Project site is not located on designated Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program. The Project would not convert farmland to non-agricultural uses. No impact would occur. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act Contract?

No Impact. The Project site is currently zoned as Public Facilities (PF), and the General Plan land use designation is also Public Facilities.[49] The project would be constructed entirely within the existing North Hollywood High School campus. Furthermore, as part of the SUP, all existing schools are exempt from local jurisdiction zoning regulations.[50] There are no Williamson Act Contracts that affect land in the LAUSD or land within or near North Hollywood High School. Therefore, the Project would not conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or a Williamson Act contract. No impact would occur. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

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))?

No Impact. The Project site is zoned as Public Facilities (PF). No forest land or timberland zoning is present on site or in the surrounding area. Therefore, the Project would not conflict with existing zoning for forest land or timberland. No impact would occur. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?

No Impact. The proposed Project is located on site of an existing school campus, and no forest land exists on the Project site. Therefore, the Project would not result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use. No impact would occur. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

48 Ibid.
49 City of Los Angeles, Zone Information and Map Access System (ZIMAS). Internet URL: http://zimas.lacity.org/
50 LAUSD. 2015. Program EIR for the School Upgrade Program. Available at: http://achieve.lausd.net/ceqa.

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?

No Impact. There are no agricultural uses or related operations on or near the Project site. Therefore, the Project would not involve the conversion of farmland to other uses, either directly or indirectly. No impacts to agricultural uses would occur. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

4.3 Air Quality

	ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
III.	**AIR QUALITY** Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:				
a)	Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b)	Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c)	Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d.	Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e)	Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?	☐	☐	☒	☐

4.3.1 Summary of Impacts

This air quality impact analysis is based upon the air quality technical study prepared for the proposed Project (**Appendix A**). The Program EIR evaluated the potential for implementation of the SUP-related site-specific projects to result in adverse air quality impacts in the District and to students and faculty at the upgraded school sites. According to the Program EIR, some impacts, even with implementation of regulatory requirements and SCs would potentially be significant.

The Program EIR includes SCs for minimizing impacts on air quality in areas where future projects would be implemented under the SUP. Applicable SCs related to Project-specific air quality impacts are provided in **Table 4.3-1**. These include SCs for minimizing potential Project-specific impacts related to air quality.

Table 4.3-1
AIR QUALITY STANDARD CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

Applicable SCs	Description
SC-AQ-2	LAUSD's construction contractor shall ensure that construction equipment is properly tuned and maintained in accordance with manufacturer's specifications, to ensure excessive emissions are not generated by unmaintained equipment.

Applicable SCs	Description
SC-AQ-3	LAUSD's construction contractor shall: • Maintain slow speeds with all vehicles. • Load impacted soil directly into transportation trucks to minimize soil handling. • Water/mist soil as it is being excavated and loaded onto the transportation trucks. • Water/mist and/or apply surfactants to soil placed in transportation trucks prior to exiting the site. • Minimize soil drop height into transportation trucks or stockpiles during dumping. • During transport, cover or enclose trucks transporting soils, increase freeboard requirements, and repair trucks exhibiting spillage due to leaks. • Cover the bottom of the excavated area with polyethylene sheeting when work is not being performed. • Place stockpiled soil on polyethylene sheeting and cover with similar material. • Place stockpiled soil in areas shielded from prevailing winds.
SC-AQ-4	LAUSD shall prepare an air quality assessment: If site-specific review of a school construction project identifies potentially significant adverse regional and localized construction air quality impacts, then LAUSD shall implement all feasible measures to reduce air emissions below the South Coast Air Quality Management District's (SCAQMD) regional and localized significance thresholds. LAUSD shall mandate that construction bid contracts include the measures identified in the air quality assessment. Measures shall reduce construction emissions during high-emission construction phases from vehicles and other fuel driven construction engines, activities that generate fugitive dust, and surface coating operations. Specific air emission reduction measures include, but are not limited to, the following: <u>Exhaust Emissions</u> • Schedule construction activities that affect traffic flow to off-peak hours (e.g. between 10:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m.). • Consolidate truck deliveries and/or limit the number of haul trips per day. • Route construction trucks off congested streets. • Employ high pressure fuel injection systems or engine timing retardation. • Utilize ultra-low sulfur diesel fuel, containing 15 ppm sulfur or less (ULSD) in all diesel construction equipment. • Use construction equipment rated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency as having Tier 3 (model year 2006 or newer) or Tier 4 (model year 2008 or newer) emission limits for engines between 50 and 750 horsepower. • Restrict non-essential diesel engine idle time, to not more than five consecutive minutes. • Utilize electrical power rather than internal combustion engine power generators as soon as feasible during construction. • Utilize electric or alternatively fueled equipment, if feasible. • Utilize construction equipment with the minimum practical engine size. • Utilize low-emission on-road construction fleet vehicles.

Applicable SCs	Description
	• Ensure construction equipment is properly serviced and maintained to the manufacturer's standards.
	Fugitive Dust • Apply non-toxic soil stabilizers according to manufacturers' specification to all inactive construction areas (previously graded areas inactive for ten days or more). • Replace ground cover in disturbed areas as quickly as possible. • Sweep streets at the end of the day if visible soil material is carried onto adjacent public paved roads (recommend water sweepers with reclaimed water). • Install wheel washers where vehicles enter and exit unpaved roads onto paved roads, or wash off trucks and any equipment leaving the site each trip. • Pave construction roads that have a traffic volume of more than 50 daily trips by construction equipment, and/or 150 daily trips for all vehicles. • Pave all construction access roads for at least 100 feet from the main road to the Project site. • Water the disturbed areas of the active construction site at least three times per day, except during periods of rainfall. • Enclose, cover, water twice daily, or apply non-toxic soil binders according to manufacturers' specifications to exposed piles (i.e., gravel, dirt, and sand) with a five percent or greater silt content. • Suspend all excavating and grading operations when wind speeds (as instantaneous gusts) exceed 25 miles per hour (mph). • Apply water at least three times daily, except during periods of rainfall, to all unpaved road surfaces. • Limit traffic speeds on unpaved road to 15 mph or less. • Prohibit high emission causing fugitive dust activities on days where violations of the ambient air quality standard have been forecast by SCAQMD. • Tarp and/or maintain a minimum of 24 inches of freeboard on trucks hauling dirt, sand, soil, or other loose materials. • Limit the amount of daily soil and/or demolition debris loaded and hauled per day.
	General Construction • Utilize ultra-low VOC or zero-VOC surface coatings. • Phase construction activities to minimize maximum daily emissions. • Configure construction parking to minimize traffic interference. • Provide temporary traffic control during construction activities to improve traffic flow (e.g., flag person). • Develop a trip reduction plan for construction employees. • Implement a shuttle service to and from retail services and food establishments during lunch hours. • Increase distance between emission sources to reduce near-field emission impacts. • Require construction contractors to document compliance with the identified mitigation measures.
SC-AQ-5	LAUSD shall encourage ride-sharing programs for students and teachers as well as maintain fleet vehicles such as school buses, maintenance vehicles, and other service fleet vehicles in

Applicable SCs	Description
	good condition in order to prevent significant increases in air pollutant emissions created by operation of a new school.

According to the Program EIR, projects implemented under the SUP are anticipated to have some less than significant and some potentially significant impacts on air quality in the LAUSD region. However, the Project specific analysis provided in **Section 4.3.2** concludes that implementation of the Project would have less than significant impacts on the surrounding community and the school site.

Ambient Air Quality

The SCAQMD has divided the Basin into source receptor areas (SRAs), based on similar meteorological and topographical features. The proposed Project site is located in the SCAQMD's "East San Fernando Valley SRA" (SRA 7). The station most representative of the site is the Reseda Station, which is located at 18330 Gault Street, Reseda, CA, 91702. This station is 8.5 miles northwest of the Project site. It monitors $PM_{2.5}$, NO_2 and O_3. The nearest air quality monitoring station that records PM_{10} is the Los Angeles North Main Street Station at 1630 North Main Street, Los Angeles, CA 90012, which is 11.5 miles southeast of the Project site. The SCAQMD's SRA 7 station measures CO.[51] No station within a reasonable distance measures SO_2. The ambient air quality data in the proposed Project vicinity as recorded at these stations for 2013 to 2015 and the applicable federal and state standards are shown in **Table 4.3-2** (Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Data).

Table 4.3-2
AMBIENT AIR QUALITY MONITORING DATA

Air Pollutant	Standard/Exceedance	Year		
		2013	2014	2015
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	Year Coverage	91.7%	43%[b]	ND[a]
	Max. 1-hour Concentration (ppm)	ND	3[b]	ND
	Max. 8-hour Concentration (ppm)	2.4	3[b]	ND
	# Days > Federal 1-hour Std. of 35 ppm	ND	ND	ND
	# Days > Federal 8-hour Std. of 9 ppm	ND	ND	ND
	# Days > California 8-hour Std. of 9.0 ppm	ND	ND	ND
Ozone (O_3)	Year Coverage	95%	95%	96%
	Max. 1-hour Concentration (ppm)	0.124	0.116	0.119
	Max. 8-hour Concentration (ppm)	0.092	0.092	0.094
	# Days > Federal 8-hour Std. of 0.075 ppm	20	27	32
	# Days > California 1-hour Std. of 0.09 ppm	0	0	0
	# Days > California 8-hour Std. of 0.07 ppm	21	31	34

51 Personal communication from Jason Low, South Coast Air Quality Management District, Diamond Bar, CA to Sloane Seferyn, UltraSystems Environmental, Irvine, CA, February 15, 2017. The SCAQMD's East San Fernando Valley SRA (SRA 7) station data were obtained from the Reseda, Los Angeles-North Main Street, and Santa Clarita stations. The Burbank station is currently closed down.

Air Pollutant	Standard/Exceedance	Year		
		2013	2014	2015
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2)	Year Coverage	65%	79%	96%
	Max. 1-hour Concentration (ppb)	ND	ND	ND
	Annual Average (ppb)	ND	ND	13
	# Days > California 1-hour Std. of 0.18 ppm	0	0	0
Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2)	Year Coverage	ND	ND	ND
	Max. 24-hour Concentration (ppb)	ND	ND	ND
	Annual Average (ppm)	ND	ND	ND
	# Days > California 24-hour Std. of 0.04 ppm	ND	ND	ND
Respirable Particulate Matter (PM_{10})	Year Coverage	97%	92%	95%
	Max. 24-hour Concentration (µg/m³)	57	66	73
	#Days > Fed. 24-hour Std. of 150 µg/m³	0	0	0
	#Days > California 24-hour Std. of 50 µg/m³	21.4	18.7	13.8
	Annual Average (µg/m³)	29.5	30.6	27.1
Fine Particulate Matter ($PM_{2.5}$)	Year Coverage	98%	63%	88%
	Max. 24-hour Concentration (µg/m³)	41.8	27.2	36.8
	State Annual Average (µg/m³)	9.8	ND	ND
	#Days > Fed. 24-hour Std. of 35 µg/m³	3.0	ND	3.6
	Federal Annual Average (µg/m³)	9.8	ND	8.8

Sources:
http://www.arb.ca.gov/adam/select8/sc8start.php. Accessed February 15, 2017.
https://www.arb.ca.gov/adam/trends/trends1.php. Accessed February 15, 2017.
https://www.arb.ca.gov/adam/topfour/topfourdisplay.php. Accessed February 15, 2017.
http://www.aqmd.gov/home/library/air-quality-data-studies/historical-data-by-year. Accessed February 15, 2017.
[a]ND – There were insufficient (or no) data available to determine the value.
[b]South Coast Air Quality District incomplete data.

Attainment of Ambient Air Quality Standards

Table 4.3-3 shows the area designation status of the SCAB for each criteria pollutant for both the NAAQS and CAAQS as of April 2017.

Sensitive Receptors

Some people, such as individuals with respiratory illnesses or impaired lung function because of other illnesses, persons 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 (1993) in its *CEQA Air Quality 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 nearest sensitive receptors to the proposed Project site, with the highest potential to be impacted by the proposed Project, are displayed below in **Figure 4.3-1** and listed in **Table 4.3-4**.

Table 4.3-3
FEDERAL AND STATE ATTAINMENT STATUS

Pollutants	Federal Classification	State Classification
Ozone (O_3)	2008 8-Hour: Non-Attainment (Extreme)	Non-Attainment
	2015 8-Hour: Designation Pending	Not Applicable
Particulate Matter (PM_{10})	Maintenance	Non-Attainment
Fine Particulate Matter ($PM_{2.5}$)	Non-Attainment	Non-Attainment
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	Maintenance	Attainment
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2)	Maintenance	Non-Attainment
Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2)	Attainment	Attainment

Source: National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS) Attainment Status for South Coast Air Basin. South Coast Air Quality Management District. http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/clean-air-plans/air-quality-management-plans/naaqs-caaqs-feb2016.pdf?sfvrsn=2.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, "PM-10 (1987) Designated Area State/Area/County Report as of February 13, 2017." Green Book. [https://www3.epa.gov/airquality/greenbook/pbcs.html#CA]. Accessed February 13, 2017.

4.3.2 Impacts Associated with the Proposed Project

Impact Analysis

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

Less than Significant Impact. Neither the Project nor the SUP as a whole is a large, regionally significant project that would affect the regional growth projections made by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) and used by the SCAQMD in formulating its Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP). The student and faculty population at the school would not increase as a result of the Project. Additionally, the projected emissions from the Project would not exceed the SCAQMD's regional significance thresholds (see the response to **b)** below). Thus, the Project would not be considered by SCAQMD to be a substantial source of air pollutant emissions, and would not conflict or obstruct implementation of the AQMP. Impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

b) Would the project violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?

Less than Significant Impact. Project construction activities would be expected to generate short-term air pollutant emissions. Construction emissions of criteria pollutants and toxic air contaminants occur both onsite and offsite. Onsite air pollutant emissions consist principally of exhaust emissions from off-road heavy-duty construction equipment, as well as fugitive particulate matter from earth working and material handling

operations. Evaporative emissions of volatile organic compounds occur during architectural coatings application and paving. Offsite emissions result from workers commuting to and from the job site, as well as from trucks hauling materials to the site and construction debris for disposal.

Emissions of criteria pollutants during project construction were estimated using the construction module of the California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod), Version 2016.3.1 (California Air Pollution Control Officers Association 2016). All modeling output files and additional assumptions are provided in **Appendix A**.

Figure 4.3-1
OFFSITE SENSITIVE RECEPTORS

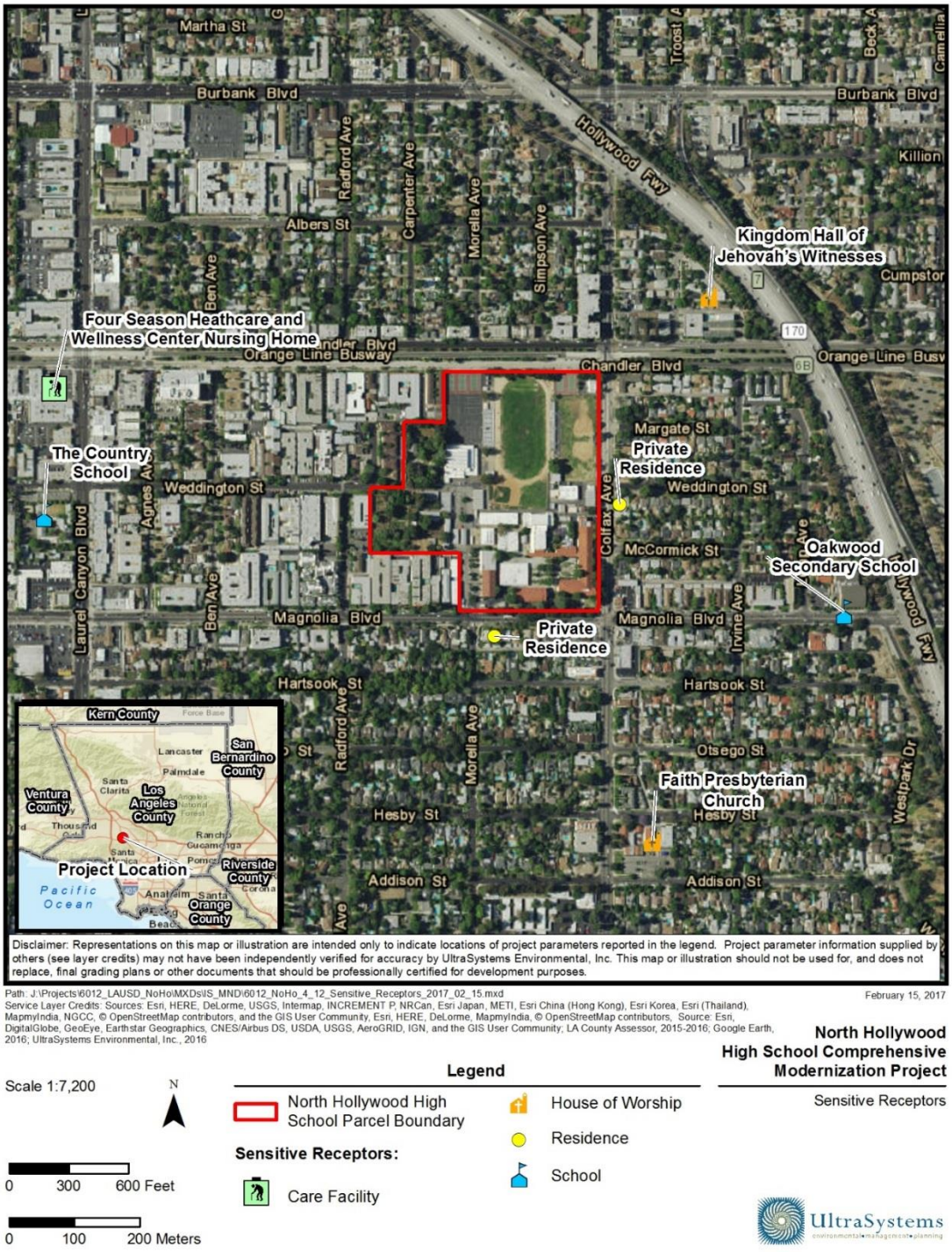


Table 4.3-4
NEAREST OFFSITE SENSITIVE RECEPTORS

	Sensitive Receiver Name	Location	Distance from Proposed Project (Feet)
1	Private Residence	5252 Colfax Avenue North Hollywood, CA 91601 Latitude: 34.166477 Longitude: -118.387552	123
2	Private Residence	11752 W. Magnolia Blvd. North Hollywood, CA 91601 Latitude: 34.164652 Longitude: -118.389627	154
3	Kingdom Hall of Jehovah's Witnesses	5440 Troost Avenue North Hollywood, CA 91601 Latitude: 34.169356 Longitude: -118.386072	627
4	Oakwood Secondary School	11600 W. Magnolia Blvd. North Hollywood, CA 91601 Latitude: 34.165007 Longitude: -118.383818	935
5	Faith Presbyterian Church	5000 Colfax Avenue North Hollywood, CA 91601 Latitude: 34.161825 Longitude: -118.386983	1,121
6	Four Seasons Healthcare and Wellness Center Nursing Home	5335 Laurel Canyon Blvd. North Hollywood, CA 91601 Latitude: 34.168043 Longitude: -118.396974	1,725
7	The Country School	5243 Laurel Canyon Blvd. North Hollywood, CA 91601 Latitude: 34.166309 Longitude: -118.397134	1,728

Source: UltraSystems and Google Earth Pro. 2016.

For the purpose of this analysis, it was estimated that the construction of the proposed Project would begin in Q3 2019 and finish in Q4 2022. Preliminary design and scheduling information from LAUSD was used in conjunction with CalEEMod to estimate the number of days to execute the following three construction phases:

- Phase 1
  - Demolition
  - Site Preparation
  - Grading
  - Building
  - Construction
  - Architectural Coating

    - Paving
- Phase 2
    - Demolition
    - Renovation
    - Building
    - Construction
    - Architectural Coating
    - Asphalt Paving
- Phase 3
    - Demolition
    - Site Preparation
    - Grading
    - Building
    - Construction
    - Asphalt Paving
    - Concrete Paving

The types and numbers of pieces of equipment anticipated in each phase of construction and development were estimated using information provided by LAUSD, CalEEMod and experience with similar projects. With this information, a hypothetical but reasonable week-by-week construction schedule was developed and inputted to CalEEMod. It was also assumed that the construction contractor would comply with all pertinent provisions of SCAQMD Rule 403. Equipment exhaust emissions were determined using CalEEMod default values for horsepower and load factors, which are from the California Air Resources Board's OFFROAD2011 model. **Table 4.3-5** shows the model's estimates of maximum daily emissions of the criteria pollutants.

Table 4.3-5
MAXIMUM DAILY UNMITIGATED REGIONAL CONSTRUCTION EMISSIONS

Construction Activity	Maximum Emissions (lbs/day)				
	ROG	**NO_x**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**$PM_{2.5}$**
Maximum Emissions (With Rule 403)	36.82	94	65.77	16.66	9.51
SCAQMD Significance Thresholds	*75*	*100*	*550*	*150*	*55*
Significant (Yes or No)	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**

Source: Calculated by UltraSystems with CalEEMod (Version 2016.3.2).

For each criteria pollutant, construction emissions would be below the pollutant's SCAQMD significance threshold. Therefore, the Project would not violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation. Construction emissions would be less than significant. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

c) 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 (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?

Less than Significant Impact. The Project would replace or upgrade facilities on the campus of North Hollywood High School, but it would not increase the number of students or faculty at North Hollywood High School, and will not introduce major new emission sources. (The new buildings will replace existing buildings that would be removed as a part of the Project.) No new vehicle trips would be generated, and there would be no increase in mobile source emissions. Furthermore, building upgrades and replacement of old, energy-inefficient structures with those that use less energy would reduce emissions from space heating and other onsite sources. Therefore, there would be no net increase in regional emissions of any criteria pollutant, and impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

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

Less than Significant Impact. Sensitive receptors are persons who are more susceptible to air pollution than the general population, such as children, athletes, the elderly, and the chronically ill. Examples of land uses where substantial numbers of sensitive receptors are often found are schools, daycare centers, parks, recreational areas, medical facilities, nursing homes, and convalescent care facilities. Residential areas are also considered to be sensitive to air pollution because residents (including children and the elderly) tend to be at home for extended periods of time, resulting in sustained exposure to pollutants. As seen in **Table 4.3-4**, the nearest sensitive receptors are an apartment building on the north and Los Angeles Valley Community College on the south sides of the school.

Following SCAQMD guidance, only onsite construction emissions of NO_x, CO, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$ were considered in the localized significance analysis. The maximum daily disturbance area (in acres) was defined as the area marked as "fenced construction area" on Project phasing diagrams, about 2.23 acres.

Table 4.3-6
RESULTS OF LOCALIZED SIGNIFICANCE ANALYSIS

Nearest Sensitive Receptor	Distance		Maximum On-Site Emissions (lbs/day)			
	Feet	Meters	NO_x	CO	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
Residence (11752 W Magnolia Blvd)	164	50	87.13	57.89	12.84	8.87
SCAQMD LST for 2.23 acres[a]			*115*	*1,130*	*23*	*6.3*
Significant (Yes or No)			**No**	**No**	**No**	**Yes**
Residence (5252 Colfax Ave)	131	40	87.13	57.89	12.84	8.87
SCAQMD LST for 2.23 acres[a]			*116*	*1,012*	*16.6*	*5.5*
Significant (Yes or No)			**No**	**No**	**No**	**Yes**

Sources:
Emissions calculated by UltraSystems with CalEEMod (Version 2016.3.1).
Chico, T. and Koizumi, J. Final Localized Significance Threshold Methodology. South Coast Air Quality Management District, Diamond Bar, California. June 2003.
[a] Thresholds interpolated linearly between 25 meters and 50 meters, and between 2 and 5 acres. Thresholds are for source-receptor area 7 (East San Fernando Valley).

Localized significance thresholds were obtained by interpolation from tables in Appendix C of the SCAQMD's *Final Localized Significance Threshold Methodology*.[52] **Table 4.3-6** shows the results of the localized significance analysis for the proposed Project. For the unmitigated case, emissions of $PM_{2.5}$ would exceed their threshold for significance by about 41% and 61%, respectively, at the Magnolia Boulevard and Colfax Avenue sensitive receptors, respectively. To reduce the $PM_{2.5}$ emissions to a less than significant level, the following provisions of **SC-AQ-4**, at a minimum, will be implemented:

- Utilize ultra-low sulfur diesel fuel, containing 15 ppm sulfur or less (ULSD) in all diesel construction equipment.
- Use construction equipment rated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency as having Tier 3 (model year 2006 or newer) or Tier 4 (model year 2008 or newer) emission limits for engines between 50 and 750 horsepower.
- Restrict non-essential diesel engine idle time, to not more than five consecutive minutes.
- Utilize electrical power rather than internal combustion engine power generators as soon as feasible during construction.
- Utilize electric or alternatively fueled equipment, if feasible.
- Utilize construction equipment with the minimum practical engine size.
- Ensure construction equipment is properly serviced and maintained to the manufacturer's standards.
- Phase construction activities to minimize maximum daily emissions.

For example, focusing on Phase 2 indoor remodeling activities while Phase 1 and Phase 2 outdoor new building construction is underway will bring $PM_{2.5}$ emissions below the significance threshold. With implementation of these SCs, localized air quality impacts will be less than significant.

Although sensitive receptors (both on and offsite) would be exposed to diesel exhaust from construction equipment, which has been associated with lung cancer, the duration of exposure would not be sufficient to result in a significant cancer risk. Carcinogenic health risk assessments are based upon an assumption of 70 years' continuous exposure, while the exposure in the present case would be for about 167 working days. Therefore, no cancer health risk assessment was necessary. Acute non-cancer risk assessments are based upon one-hour maximum exposures, but acute reference exposure levels (RELs) for diesel exhaust and diesel particulate matter have not been established by the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment.[53]

For the reasons stated above, impacts related to exposing sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations would be less than significant. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

e) Would the project create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?

Less than Significant Impact. The Program EIR found that schools are not one of the types of land uses typically associated with malodorous emissions (wastewater treatment plants, fiberglass manufacturing facilities,

52 Chico, T. and Koizumi, J. Op. Cit.
53 All OEHHA Acute, 8-hour and Chronic Reference Exposure Levels (chRELs) as of June 2016. June 28, 2016 http://www.oehha.ca.gov/air/allrels.html.

etc.). Furthermore, while landscaping equipment, such as lawnmowers and leaf blowers, generates exhaust fumes, the odors would be temporary. In any event, whatever odors are associated with campus operations would not change because of the Project. Short-term construction-related odors will cease once construction of the Project is complete. Therefore, odor impacts associated with the Project would be less than significant. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

f) Would the project expose sensitive receptors in proximity to freeways and major roadways to substantial pollutant concentrations?

Less than Significant Impact. The nearest freeway is the Hollywood Freeway (State Route 170), which is 0.2 miles east of the campus. The student and faculty population at North Hollywood High School would not increase as a result of the Project, and the Project will not bring sensitive receptors closer to freeways and major roadways; hence there would be no new or increased exposure of sensitive receptors to criteria pollutants and toxic air contaminants as a result of the Project. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

4.4 Biological Resources

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES. Would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modification, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in the City or regional plans, policies, regulations by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as tree preservation policy or ordinance (e.g., oak trees or California walnut woodlands)?	☐	☐	☒	☐
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐

4.4.1 Summary of Impacts

The Program EIR evaluated the potential for implementation of the SUP-related projects to impact biological resources. According to the PEIR, upon implementation of regulatory requirements and LAUSD SCs for SUP-related projects, impacts associated with nesting birds, wildlife movement, and native trees would be less than significant.

The Program EIR includes SCs for minimizing impacts on biological resources in areas where projects would be implemented under the SUP. Applicable SCs related to Project-specific impacts on biological resources are provided in **Table 4.4-1**. These include SCs for minimizing potential Project-specific impacts related to sensitive species, bird and bat nesting sites, and native oak trees.

Table 4.4-1
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES STANDARD CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

Applicable SCs	Description
SC-BIO-2	**Light Impacts to Sensitive Species:** LAUSD shall protect sensitive species from harmful exposure to light by shielding light sources, redirecting light sources, or using low intensity lighting.

Applicable SCs	Description
SC-BIO-3	**Bird and Bat Nesting Sites:** Project activities (including, but not limited to, staging and disturbances to native and non-native vegetation, structures, and substrates) should occur outside of avian breading season to avoid take of birds or their eggs. Depending on the avian species present, a qualified biologist may determine that a change in the breeding season dates is warranted. If avoidance of the avian breeding season is not feasible, beginning 30 days prior to the initiation of the project activities, a qualified biologist with experience in conducting breeding bird surveys shall conduct weekly bird surveys to detect protected native birds occurring in suitable nesting habitat that is to be disturbed and (as access to adjacent areas allows) any other such habitat within 300 feet of the disturbance area (within 500 feet for raptors). The surveys shall continue on a weekly basis with the last survey being conducted no more than three days prior to the initiation of project activities. If a protected native bird is found, LAUSD shall delay all project activities within 300 feet of the suitable nesting habitat (within 500 feet for suitable raptor nesting habitat) until August 31. Alternatively, the qualified biologist could continue the surveys in order to locate any nests. If an active nest is located, project activities within 300 feet of the nest (within 500 feet for raptor nests), or as determined by a qualified biologist, shall be postponed until the nest is vacated and juveniles have fledged and there is no evidence of a second attempt at nesting. Flagging, stakes, and/or construction fencing shall be used to demarcate the inside boundary of the 300- or 500-foot buffer between the project activities and the nest. Project personnel, including all contractors working on site, shall be instructed on the sensitivity of the area. LAUSD shall provide results of the recommended protective measures to document compliance with applicable State and Federal laws pertaining to the protection of native birds. If the qualified biologist determines that a narrower buffer between the project activities and observed active nests is warranted, a written explanation as to why (e.g., species-specific information; ambient conditions and birds' habituation to them; and the terrain, vegetation, and birds' lines of sight between the project activities and the nest and foraging areas) shall be submitted to the LAUSD OEHS project manager. Construction contractors can then reduce the demarcated buffer. No construction shall occur within the fenced nest zone until the young have fledged, are no longer being fed by the parents, have left the nest, and will no longer be impacted by the construction. A biological monitor shall be present on site during all grubbing and clearing of vegetation to ensure that these activities remain outside the demarcated buffer and that the flagging, stakes, and/or construction fencing are maintained, and to minimize the likelihood that active nests are abandoned or fail due to project activities. The biological monitor shall send weekly monitoring reports to the LAUSD OEHS project manager during the grubbing and clearing of vegetation, and shall notify LAUSD immediately if project activities damage avian nests.

Applicable SCs	Description
SC-BIO-4	**Native Oak Trees:** LAUSD shall comply with the following: Mitigation shall not include translocation of rare plants. CDFW, in most cases does not recommend translocation, salvage, and/or transplantation of rare, threatened, or endangered plant species, in particular oak trees, as compensation for adverse effects because successful implementation of translocation is rare. Even if translocation is initially successful, it will typically fail to persist over time. **Permanent conservation of habitat**: To ensure the conservation of sensitive plant species, the preferred method is permanent conservation of habitat containing these species; any translocation proposed shall only be an experimental component of a larger, more robust plan. **Off-site acquisition of woodland habitat:** Due to the inherent difficulty in creating functional woodland habitat with associated understory components, the preferred method is off-site acquisition of woodland habitat in the local area. All acquired habitat shall be protected under a conservation easement and deeded to a local land conservancy for management and protection. **Creation of oak woodlands:** Any creation of functioning woodlands shall be of similar composition, structure, and function of the affected oak woodland. The new woodland shall mimic the function, demonstrate recruitment, plant density, and percent basal, canopy, and vegetation cover, as well as other measurable success criteria before the measure is deemed a success. All seed and shrub sources used for tree and understory species in the new planting site shall be collected or grown from on-site sources or from adjacent areas and shall not be purchased from a supplier. This method should reduce the risk of introducing diseases and pathogens into areas where they might not currently exist. Oaks should be replaced by planting acorns because this has been shown to result in greater oak survival. Monitoring efforts, including the exclusion of herbivores, shall be employed to maximize seedling survival during the monitoring period. Monitoring period for oak woodland shall be at least 10 years with a minimum of seven years without supplemental irrigation. This allows the trees to go through one typical drought cycle. This should also be the minimal time needed to see signs of stress and disease and determine the need for replacement plantings. LAUSD shall request CDFW review and comment on any translocation plans, habitat preservation, habitat creation and/or restoration plans.

Upon implementation of regulatory requirements and **SC-BIO-2**, **SC-BIO-3** and **SC-BIO-4** for SUP-related projects, it was determined in the Program EIR that the impacts associated with nesting birds, wildlife movement, and native trees would be less than significant. The project-specific analysis provided below concludes that implementation of the Project would have less than significant impacts on biological resources.

4.4.2 Impacts Associated with the Proposed Project

Impact Analysis:

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 Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

No Impact. The Project site is an existing school campus, and no known candidate, sensitive, or special-status species are known to occur at North Hollywood High School. Where any species do occur, LAUSD requires all SUP-related projects to comply with applicable U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) and/or Army Corps of Engineering provisions.

The Project is not anticipated to have direct or indirect impacts on listed or sensitive plants or wildlife. In regard to the significance criterion, the Project is anticipated to have no 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 CDFW or USFWS.

The Project site supports landscaped/ornamental vegetation and structures that could potentially provide cover and nesting habitat for bird species that have adapted to urban areas, such as rock pigeons (*Columba livia*) and mourning doves (*Zenaida macroura*). Mourning doves are protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the California Fish and Game Code, which render it unlawful to take native breeding birds, and their nests, eggs, and young. Temporary direct impacts on breeding birds could occur from increased noise, vibration, and dust during construction, which could adversely affect the breeding behavior of some birds, and lead to the loss (take) of eggs and chicks, or nest abandonment.

During the biological survey of the site, one inactive cliff swallow (*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*) nest was observed under the eave on the north entrance of the administration building. The nest also appeared to have been reused by another species as there were new entry holes created on the lateral portions of the nest. Implementation of the **SCs** listed below will mitigate for impacts to this nest.

It should be noted that tree modification and removal have the potential to impact nesting birds. As discussed below, trees will be modified or removed as part of this Project. It has been recommended that trees be replaced regularly, as they do not tend to live long in an urban setting and may cause damage to structures such as sidewalks and buildings (Applegate, G. 2016).

As required by LAUSD, the Project would incorporate **SC-BIO-2** and **SC-BIO-3**, which requires shielding of light pollution, an intensive nest search, and delaying of the removal of trees containing active nests. Implementation of **SC-BIO-2** and **SC-BIO-3** would help to avoid, eliminate, or reduce direct impacts on breeding birds to less than significant levels.

With implementation of **SC-BIO-2** and **SC-BIO-3**, impacts related to the interference with wildlife movement or nesting would be less than significant. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

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 Game or US Fish and Wildlife Service?

No Impact. The Project site is an existing school campus. No riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities designated by the City or County of Los Angeles, the CDFW or the USFWS were observed on or near the Project site. Therefore, the Project is not anticipated to have direct or indirect impacts on riparian habitats or other sensitive natural communities.

The campus contains an instructional and ornamental garden, which would not be impacted as a part of the Project. The garden is subject to frequent disturbances; thus, it does not provide substantial habitat value, and there would be no impact in this regard.

In regard to the significance criterion, the Project is anticipated to have no substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by CDFW or USFWS.

No impact would occur. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

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 federally protected wetlands occur on the Project site; therefore, the Project is not anticipated to have direct or indirect impacts on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the CWA. With respect to new construction on existing campuses, such projects would not occur on jurisdictional waters or wetlands. Furthermore, the District is required to comply with USFWS, CDFW, and/or Army Corps permitting, as well as LAUSD Standards.

In regard to the significance criterion, the Project is anticipated to have no substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means.

No impact would occur. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

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

Less than Significant Impact. Due to the nature of the Project and its location within an existing school campus, the only wildlife for which the potential to impact movement exists are common resident wildlife (such as coyotes, northern raccoons, striped skunks, Virginia opossums) and migrating birds. As is the case for most LAUSD campuses, North Hollywood High School is developed and in a suburban/urbanized setting next to urban land uses. Campuses are not available for overland wildlife movement or migration, and no existing District schools are in a designated habitat linkage.

No wildlife corridors are present within the Project site; therefore, the Project is not anticipated to have direct or indirect impacts on wildlife corridors. The Project site does not support resident or migratory fish species; therefore, the Project is not anticipated to have direct or indirect impacts on resident or migratory fish species.

The Project may have direct or indirect impacts on wildlife movement due to potential impacts to migratory bird breeding sites and resident wildlife species.

In regard to the significance criterion, with implementation of **SC-BIO-2** and **SC-BIO-3**, the Project is not anticipated to interfere substantially with or impede (1) the movement of any resident or migratory fish or wildlife species, (2) established resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or (3) the use of wildlife nursery sites.

With implementation of **SC-BIO-2** and **SC-BIO-3**, impacts related to the interference with wildlife movement or nesting would be less than significant. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

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

Less than Significant Impact. Of the 273 trees identified in the tree inventory, 54 are native trees, which include 52 coast live oak and two California sycamore trees growing on or near campus and/or overhanging onto school sidewalks from City property. Accidental fatalities due to modifications (trimming, pruning, or working within dripline) would be mitigated through implementation of **SC-BIO-4**. Two native coast live oak trees are currently planned for removal.[54]

LAUSD shall implement **SC-BIO-3** and **SC-BIO-4**, as applicable. In accordance with the City of Los Angeles' Protected Tree Ordinance, LAUSD will complete the City's tree removal permit process, as appropriate.

With implementation of **SC-BIO-3** and **SC-BIO-4**, impacts conflicting with local policies and ordinances, including tree protection ordinances, would be less than significant. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

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 not located within an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP), Natural Community Conservation Plan (NCCP), or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan; therefore, the Project would not conflict with the provisions of an adopted HCP, NCCP, or other approved local, regional, or state HCP. Furthermore, no district schools are in the Natural Communities Conservation Plan/Habitat Conservation Plan designated areas.[55] No impact would occur**.** No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

54 Two coast live oaks trees (#784 and #60), each with a DBH of 32 inches, will be removed as part of this project. Email from Michael Stebbins, Project Manager, Senior Associate, CO Architects, Los Angeles, California to Pamela Ku, Los Angeles Unified School District, Los Angeles, California. September 8, 2017.

55 LAUSD (Prepared by Placeworks). Final Environmental Impact Report, School Upgrade Program EIR. September 2015.

4.5 Cultural Resources

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
V. CULTURAL RESOURCES. Would the project:				
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in significance of a historical resource as defined in State CEQA §15064.5?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b Cause a substantial adverse change in significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to State CEQA §15064.5?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	☐	☐	☐	☒

4.5.1 Summary of Impacts

The Program EIR evaluated the potential for implementation of the SUP-related projects to impact cultural resources. The Program EIR includes SCs for minimizing impacts on cultural resources in areas where projects would be implemented under the SUP. It was determined in the Program EIR that, upon implementation of regulatory requirements and **SC-CUL-1** through **SC-CUL-15** for SUP-related projects, the impacts associated with historical resources would remain significant and unavoidable. Applicable SCs related to cultural resources impacts for the proposed Project are listed in Table 4.5-1.

Table 4.5-1
CULTURAL RESOURCES STANDARD CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

Applicable SCs	Description
SC-CUL-1	**Design Team to Include Qualified Historic Architect** For campuses with qualifying historical resources under CEQA, the Design team shall include a qualified Historic Architect. The Historic Architect shall provide input to ensure ongoing compliance, as project plans progress, with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and LAUSD requirements and guidelines for the treatment of historical resources (specific requirements follow in **SC-CUL-2**). For projects involving structural upgrades to historic resources, the Design team shall include a qualified Structural Engineer with a minimum of eight (8) years of demonstrated project-level experience in Historic Preservation. The Historic Architect/s shall meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards and the standards described on page 8 of the LAUSD Design Guidelines and Treatment Approaches for Historic Schools. The Historic Architect shall provide input

Applicable SCs	Description
	throughout the design and construction process to ensure ongoing compliance with the above-mentioned standards.
SC-CUL-2	**Role of Historic Architect on Design Team** The tasks of the Historic Architect on the Design team shall include (but not necessarily be limited to) the following: 1. The Historic Architect shall work with the Design team and LAUSD to ensure that project components, including new construction and modernization of existing facilities, continue to comply with applicable historic preservation standards, including the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties and LAUSD Design Guidelines and Treatment Approaches for Historic Schools. The Historic Architect shall work with the Design team throughout the design process to develop project options that facilitate compliance with the applicable historic preservation standards. 2. For new construction, the Historic Architect shall work with the Design team and LAUSD to identify options and opportunities for (1) ensuring compatibility of scale and character for new construction, site and landscape features, and circulation corridors, and (2) ensuring that new construction is designed and sited in such a way that reinforces and strengthens, as much as feasible, character-defining site plan features, landscaping, and circulation corridors throughout campus. 3. For modernization and upgrade projects involving contributing (significant) buildings or features, the Historic Architect shall work with the Design team and LAUSD to ensure that specifications for design and implementation of projects comply with the applicable historic preservation standards. 4. The Historic Architect shall participate in design team meetings through all phases of the project through 100 percent construction drawings, pre-construction, and construction phases. 5. The Historic Architect shall produce brief memos, at the 50 percent and 100 percent construction drawings stages, demonstrating how principal project components and treatment approaches comply with applicable historic preservation standards, including the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties and LAUSD Design Guidelines and Treatment Approaches for Historic Schools. The memos will be reviewed by LAUSD and incorporated into the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan (MMRP) for the project.

Applicable SCs	Description
	6. The Historic Architect shall participate in pre-construction and construction monitoring activities to ensure continuing conformance with Secretary's Standards and/or avoidance of a material impairment of the historical resources. 7. The Historic Architect shall provide specialized Construction Specifications Institute (CSI) specifications for architectural features or materials requiring restoration, removal, or on-site storage. This shall include detailed instructions on maintaining and protecting in place relevant features. 8. The Design team and Historic Architect shall be responsible for incorporating LAUSD's recommended updates and revisions during the design development and review process.
SC-CUL-3	**School Design Guide and LAUSD Design Guidelines and Treatment Approaches for Historic Schools.** LAUSD has adopted policies and guidelines that apply to projects involving historic resources. The Design-Builder and Historic Architect shall apply these guidelines, which include the LAUSD School Design Guide and LAUSD Design Guidelines and Treatment Approaches for Historic Schools and the Secretary's Standards for all new construction and upgrade/modernization projects. In keeping with the district's adopted policies and goals, LAUSD shall re-use rather than destroy historical resources where feasible. LAUSD shall follow the guidelines outlined in these documents to the maximum extent practicable when planning and implementing projects and adjacent new construction involving historical resources. General guidelines shall include: • Retain and preserve the historic character of buildings, structures, landscapes, and site features that are historically significant. • Repair rather than remove, replace, or destroy character-defining features; if replacement is necessary, replace in-kind to match in materials and appearance. • Avoid removing, obscuring, or destroying character-defining features and materials. • Treat distinctive architectural features or examples of skilled craftsmanship that characterize a building with sensitivity. • Conceal reinforcement required for structural stability or the installation of life safety or mechanical systems.

Applicable SCs	Description
	• Undertake surface cleaning, preparation of surfaces, and other projects involving character-defining features using the least invasive, gentlest means possible. Avoid sandblasting and chemical treatments.
SC-CUL-4	Prior to demolition or mothballing activities, LAUSD shall retain a professional architectural photographer and a historian or architectural historian who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards to prepare HABS-like documentation for the historical resources slated for demolition. The HABS-like package will document in photographs and descriptive and historic narrative the historical resources slated for demolition. Documentation prepared for the package will draw upon primary- and secondary-source research and available studies previously prepared for the project. Measured drawings shall not be required for the project. The specifications for the HABS-like package follow: **Photographs:** Photographic documentation will focus on the historical resources/features slated for demolition, with overview and context photographs for the campus and adjacent setting. Photographs will be taken of interior and exterior features of the buildings using a professional-quality single lens reflex (SLR) digital camera with a minimum resolution of 10 megapixels. Photographs will include context views, elevations/exteriors, architectural details, overall interiors, and interior details (if warranted). Digital photographs will be printed in black and white on archival film paper and also provided in electronic format. **Descriptive and Historic Narrative:** The historian or architectural historian will prepare descriptive and historic narrative of the historical resources/features slated for demolition. Physical descriptions will detail each resource, elevation by elevation, with accompanying photographs, and information on how the resource fits within the broader campus during its period of significance. The historic narrative will include available information on the campus design, history, architect/contractor/designer as appropriate, area history, and historic context. In addition, the narrative will include a methodology section specifying the name of researcher, date of research, and sources/archives visited, as well as a bibliography. Within the written history, statements shall be footnoted as to their sources, where appropriate. **Historic Documentation Package Submittal:** The draft package will be assembled by the historian or architectural historian and submitted to LAUSD for review and comment. After final approval, one hard-copy set of the package will be prepared as follows: Photographs will be individually labeled and stored in individual acid-free sleeves. The remaining components of the historic documentation package (site map, photo index, historic narrative, and additional data) will be printed on archival bond, acid-free paper. Upon completion of the descriptive and historic narrative, all materials will be compiled in electronic format and presented to LAUSD for review and approval. Upon approval, one

Applicable SCs	Description
	hard-copy version of the historic documentation package will be prepared and submitted to LAUSD. The historian or architectural historian shall offer a hardcopy package and compiled, electronic version of the final package to the Los Angeles Public Library (Central Library), Los Angeles Historical Society, and the South Central Coastal Information Center, to make available to researchers.
SC-CUL-5	LAUSD, consistent with Education Code Section 17540, shall offer to sell any useful features of the school building (e.g., the school bell, chalkboards, lockers) that do not contain hazardous materials for use or display, if features are not retained by LAUSD for reuse or display.
SC-CUL-6	LAUSD, consistent with Education Code Section 17545, shall offer for sale any remaining functional and defining features and building materials from the buildings. These materials could include doors, windows, siding, stones, lighting, doorknobs, hinges, cabinets, and appliances, among others. They shall be made available to the public for sale and reuse, if features are not retained by LAUSD for reuse or display.
SC-CUL-7	LAUSD shall retain a qualified archaeologist to be available on-call. The qualified archaeologist shall meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards (48 Federal Register 44738–39).
SC-CUL-8	The contractor shall halt construction activities in the immediate area and notify the LAUSD. LAUSD shall retain a qualified archeologist to make an immediate evaluation of significance and appropriate treatment of the resource. To complete this assessment, the qualified archeologist will be afforded the necessary time to recover, analyze, and curate the find. The qualified archeologist shall recommend the extent of archeological monitoring necessary to ensure the protection of any other resources that may be in the area. Construction activities may continue on other parts of the building site while evaluation and treatment of historical or unique archaeological resources takes place.
SC-CUL-9	LAUSD shall implement an archaeological monitoring program for construction activities at a site prepared by a qualified archaeologist under the following conditions: (1) when a Phase I Site Investigation shows a strong possibility that unique archeological resources are buried on the site; and/or (2) when unique architectural resources have been identified on a site, but LAUSD does not implement a Phase III Data Recovery/Mitigation Program because the resources can be recovered through the archaeological monitoring program.
SC-CUL-10	All work shall stop within a 30-foot radius of the discovery. Work shall not continue until the discovery has been evaluated by a qualified archaeologist. The qualified archaeologist shall assess the find(s) and, if it is determined to be of value, shall draft a monitoring program and oversee the remainder of the grading program. Should evidence of prehistoric or historic cultural resources be found, the archaeologist shall monitor all ground-disturbing activities

Applicable SCs	Description
	related to the proposed Project. Any significant archaeological resources found shall be preserved as determined necessary by the archaeologist and offered to a local museum or repository willing to accept the resource. Any resulting reports shall also be forwarded to the South Central Coastal Information Center at the California State University, Fullerton.
SC-CUL-11	Cultural resources sensitivity training shall be conducted by a qualified archaeologist for all construction workers involved in moving soil or working near soil disturbance. This training shall review the types of archaeological resources that might be found, along with laws for the protection of resources.
SC-CUL-12	LAUSD shall determine whether it is feasible to prepare and implement a Phase III Data Recovery/Mitigation Program. A Phase III Data Recovery/Mitigation Program would be designed by a Qualified Archaeologist to recover a statistically valid sample of the archaeological remains and to document the site to a level where the impacts can be determined to be less than significant. All documentation shall be prepared in the standard format of the ARMR Guidelines, as prepared by the OHP. Once a Phase III Data Recovery/Mitigation Program is completed, an archaeological monitor shall be present on site to oversee the grading, demolition activities, and/or initial construction activities to ensure that construction proceeds in accordance with the adopted Phase III Data Recovery/Mitigation Program. The extent of the Phase III Data Recovery/Mitigation Program and the extent and duration of the archaeological monitoring program depend on site-specific factors.
SC-CUL-13	All work shall stop within a 30-foot radius of the discovery. Work shall not continue until the discovery has been evaluated by a qualified archaeologist and the local Native American representative has been contacted and consulted to assist in the accurate recordation and recovery of the resources.
SC-CUL-14	LAUSD shall have a paleontological monitor on-call during construction activities. This monitor shall provide the construction crew(s) with a brief summary of the sensitivity, the rationale behind the need for protection of these resources, and information on the initial identification of paleontological resources. If paleontological resources are uncovered during construction, 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 on site for the duration of the ground disturbances to ensure the protection of any other resources that may be in the area.
SC-CUL-15	The paleontological monitor shall be on site for all ground-altering activities and shall advise LAUSD as to necessary means of protecting potentially significant paleontological resources, including, but not limited to, possible cessation of construction activities in the immediate area of a find. If resources are identified during the monitoring program, the paleontologist shall be afforded the necessary time and funds to recover, analyze, and curate the find(s).

Applicable SCs	Description
	Subsequently, the monitor shall remain on site for the duration of the ground disturbances to ensure the protection of any other resources that may be in the area.

According to the Program EIR, projects implemented under the SUP have the potential to result in significant and unavoidable impacts related to adverse changes in the significance of a historic resource as defined in § 15064.5 and less than significant impacts related to the remaining cultural resources factors. The project-specific analysis provided in **Section 4.5.2** concludes that implementation of the Project would have less than significant impacts on cultural resources with the implementation of SCs.

4.5.2 Impacts Associated with the Proposed Project

Methodology

A cultural resources analysis was conducted for the Project site (**Appendix G**). It included a California Historic Resources Inventory System (CHRIS) records and literature search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), which is located at California State University, Fullerton. Additionally, a request was made to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to conduct a search of its Sacred Lands File (SLF) for potential traditional cultural properties as well as to provide a list of local Native American tribes and Tribal representatives to contact. Finally, pedestrian surveys of the campus for archaeological resources and historic architectural resources were completed. The SCCIC records search was conducted on October 24, 2016. The NAHC request was made on October 17, 2016 and a reply was received on October 18, 2016. No sites were documented in the NAHC's SLF search (**Attachment C** in **Appendix G**). However, the NAHC identified seven local Native American tribes to contact. Letters were sent to the listed tribes on October 19, 2016 and follow-up telephone calls were completed on November 14, 2016 (**Attachment C** in **Appendix G**). To date, four responses have been received but no specific Tribal resources have been identified at the Project site. The pedestrian field survey for archaeological resources was conducted on February 9, 2017. The pedestrian field survey for historic architectural resources was conducted August 7, 2017. In addition to the research mentioned above, previously prepared historical documentation and assessment reports investigating the historical resources at North Hollywood High School were reviewed. The reports were prepared by Howell-Ardila (2016), McAvoy (1996), Jerabek, Kainer and Harness (2016); Sapphos (2014); and SWCA (2015). Two technical reports, a project effect assessment (Tang 2017 [**Appendix C-3**]), and a cultural resources study were also prepared for the proposed Project. These documents were used as source material for the cultural resource analysis provided in this Initial Study.

Existing Conditions

In 1994, during the 1994 FEMA Survey, North Hollywood High School campus was assigned California Historical Resource Status Code of "2S2," which means the subject school is an "individual property determined eligible for the National Register by a consensus through the Section 106 process and is listed in

the California Register."[56,57] As such, the campus as a whole meets CEQA's definition of a "historical resource." In addition, in 2011, a barn in the Campus's agricultural area was found eligible for the California Register due to its association with agricultural vocational training in the San Fernando Valley (ICF International, 2011). A "substantial adverse change" in the historic significance or integrity of the campus, therefore, would constitute "a significant effect on the environment" under CEQA provisions (PRC § 21084.1).[58] "Five buildings form the historic core of this high school campus," consisting of the Main Building, Randolph Hall, Frasher Hall, the Library and the Auditorium, all built in 1926 and designed by architects Myron Hunt and H.C. Chambers. "The buildings are clad in stucco and have red clay tile roofs," each with significant roof overhangs. For CEQA-compliance purposes, the historic significance of the North Hollywood High School campus is embodied primarily by this group of five buildings and the surrounding landscape features concentrated in the southeastern portion of the campus, which date to the 1927-1949 era and exemplify the original Mediterranean Revival-style design by architects Myron Hunt and H.C. Chambers.[59] Meanwhile, buildings and landscape features representing the growth of agricultural education at the high school in 1950-1971, concentrated in the westernmost portion of the campus, are also considered to be contributors to the historic significance.[60] Buildings and structures contributing to the historic significance of the North Hollywood High School campus are listed below and the location of contributing elements is shown in **Figure 4.5-1**.

Primary Contributors

- Kennedy Hall (Building 1; Administration Building, constructed in 1927 and expanded in 1930).
- Library (Building 6, constructed in 1927).
- Landscaping and interior courtyards accompanying the 1927-1930 buildings.

Secondary Contributors

- Frasher Hall (Building 2, constructed in 1936).
- Auditorium (Building 7, constructed in 1927, altered).
- Agricultural Area, including the barn (Building 32, constructed in 1950) and three minor ancillary buildings/structures (Buildings 31, 46, and 58).

56 McAvoy, Christy J. 1996. Primary Record: North Hollywood High School. (P-19-175261.) On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton, California.

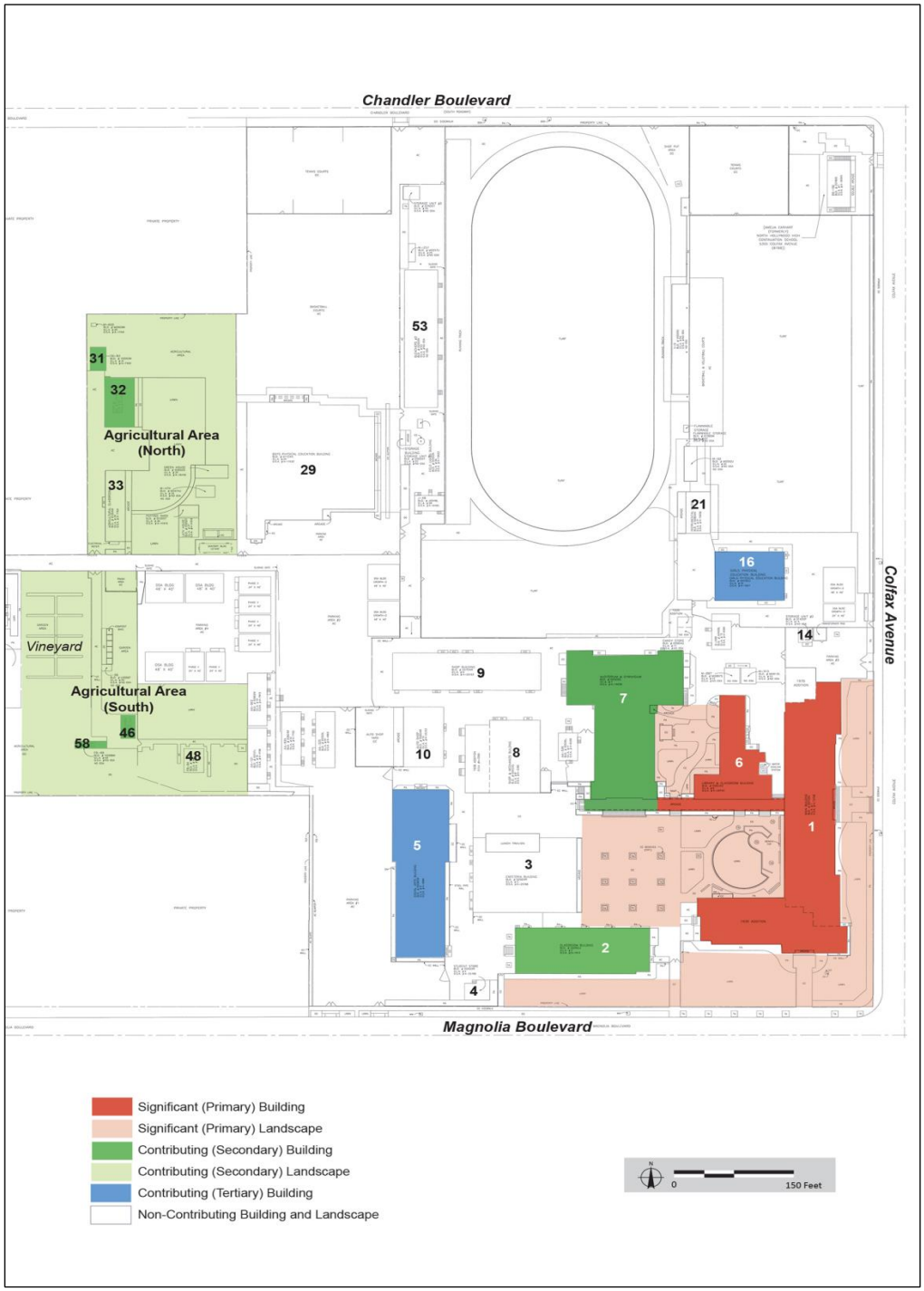
57 Sapphos (Sapphos Environmental, Inc.). 2014. Los Angeles Unified School District Historic Resources Survey Report. On file at the Los Angeles Unified School District, Los Angeles

58 Tang, Bai "Tom" 2017. Project Effect Assessment: Cultural Resources North Hollywood High School Comprehensive Modernization Project. Prepared by CRM Tech, Colton, California. On file at the Los Angeles Unified School District, Los Angeles, California

59 Jerabek, Margarita, Amanda Kainer and Virginia Harness. 2016. Character-Defining Features Memorandum (CSFM) for North Hollywood High School, 5231 Colfax Avenue, North Hollywood, California. Prepared by PCR Services Corporation, Santa Monica, California. On file at the Los Angeles Unified School District, Los Angeles, California

60 Ibid.

Figure 4.5-1
LOCATIONS OF CONTRIBUTING ELEMENTS TO HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE OF NORTH HOLLYWOOD HIGH SCHOOL (BASED ON JERABEK ET AL. 2016:8)



Tertiary Contributors

- Randolph Hall (Building 5, constructed in 1949).
- Girls' Physical Education Building (Building 16, constructed in 1936).

The three primary contributors are located in the southeastern portion of the campus along Colfax Avenue and essentially form a coherent and continuous front façade for the school.

The primary contributors date to the original construction of the campus in 1927-1930 and retain excellent historic integrity, while the secondary and tertiary contributors were constructed in or after 1936 or, in the case of the Auditorium, was among the original group of buildings but has been significantly altered (Jerabek et al. 2016:6-7; Howell-Ardila 2016:2). Fletcher Martin murals dating from 1936 were once present in the Auditorium. The murals were on either side of the stage and on the east and west walls of the Auditorium. As the mural is not currently visible, LAUSD conducted investigations to determine if any traces of the mural survive. Preliminary investigations found that there are no traces of the mural in the portions on either side of the stage, where vents are currently in place. However, on the west wall, traces of the mural were found to exist under acoustic tiles and layers of paint. LAUSD is continuing investigations to determine the current extent of the murals and to verify the integrity and restorability of the murals.

Another building that also dates to 1927, housing the school's shop for industrial education (Building 8), has undergone so much alteration over the years, including an addition in 1938 and a reconstruction in 1951, that it is no longer considered a contributing element,[61] as discussed in Tang. [62]

Historic Resources in the Project Vicinity. The CHRIS archival records search conducted by UltraSystems resulted in the identification of two previously identified historic resources in the Project area or in the vicinity (half-mile radius) of the Project site. The North Hollywood Branch Library (aka the Amelia Earhart Library), at 5211 Tujunga Avenue on the corner of Tujunga and Magnolia Boulevard, was constructed in 1930.[63] Designed by architects Eugene and Rex Weston, who were known for their use of Spanish design and colored tiles, the library (P-19-167303) is a one-story red brick building with the roof "supported by a row of stylized concrete columns," and an entry through "decorative wrought-iron gates flanked by Mexican tile window grills…"[64] The Library is located approximately 1,100 feet east of the high school, across the Hollywood Freeway and Central Tujunga Wash. It has been nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. The second historic site in the area, P-19-190682, is the David Familian Chapel of the Temple Adat Ariel (Adat Ari El, "Hebrew for "Lion of God Congregation"). Built in 1949 and designed by Herman Charles Light, it is best known as the first structure built as a synagogue in the San Fernando Valley[65] and for the 11 stained-glass windows designed by Rabbi Aaron M. Wise depicting major Jewish holidays. The Chapel was made a California

61 Jerabek, Margarita, Amanda Kainer and Virginia Harness. 2016. Character-Defining Features Memorandum (CSFM) for North Hollywood High School, 5231 Colfax Avenue, North Hollywood, California. Prepared by PCR Services Corporation, Santa Monica, California. On file at the Los Angeles Unified School District, Los Angeles, California.

62 Tang, Bai "Tom" 2017. Project Effect Assessment: Cultural Resources North Hollywood High School Comprehensive Modernization Project. Prepared by CRM Tech, Colton, California. On file at the Los Angeles Unified School District, Los Angeles, California.

63 Mouck, Richard, John Miller, Robert Chattel, Ruthann Lehrer and Denver Miller. 1976. National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form: Los Angeles Branch Library System, (Thematic Nomination), Los Aneles Public Library Branches (1913-1930). (P-19-167303.) On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton, California.

64 Ibid.

65 Bariscale, Floy B. 2008. Big Orange Landmarks: No. 199 – David Familian Chapel of Temple Adat Ariel. (P-19-190682.) On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton, California.

State Historic Landmark, No. 063, in 1999. Located at 5540 Laurel Canyon Boulevard, it is approximately 4,800 feet southwest of the North Hollywood High School.

Impact Analysis

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

Less Than Significant Impact. A historical resource is defined in § 15064.5(a)(3) of the CEQA Guidelines as any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript determined to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California. Historical resources are further defined as being associated with significant events, important persons, or distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction; representing the work of an important creative individual; or possessing high artistic values. Resources listed in or determined eligible for the California Register, included in a local register, or identified as significant in a historic resource survey are also considered as historical resources under CEQA.

Similarly, the National Register criteria (contained in 36 CFR 60.4) are used to evaluate resources when complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Specifically, the National Register criteria state that eligible resources comprise districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and that (1) are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or (2) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or (3) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or (4) that have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important to history or prehistory.

A substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource, as a result of a project or development, is considered a significant impact on the environment. Substantial adverse change is defined as physical demolition, relocation, or alteration of a resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of the historical resource would be materially impaired. Direct impacts are those that cause substantial adverse physical change to a historic property. Indirect impacts are those that cause substantial adverse change to the immediate surroundings of a historic property, such that the significance of a historical resource would be materially impaired.

Historical Significance

The significant (primary) and contributing (secondary and tertiary) character-defining buildings and landscapes of North Hollywood High School date from the period of significance that account for its eligibility as a historical resource.[66] The primary period of significance for North Hollywood High School lies between 1927-1949 when the campus was built in the Mediterranean Revival architectural style. Significant character-defining buildings and landscapes represent the original period of significance, are visually prominent, and retain high integrity. While contributing character defining buildings and landscapes retain moderate integrity or may fall

66 Jerabek, Margarita, Amanda Kainer and Virginia Harness. 2016. Character-Defining Features Memorandum (CSFM) for North Hollywood High School, 5231 Colfax Avenue, North Hollywood, California. Prepared by PCR Services Corporation, Santa Monica, California. On file at the Los Angeles Unified School District, Los Angeles, California

outside of the primary period of significance, each significant or contributing building/landscape features contribute to the visual character and architectural significance of the building/landscape from its period of significance. Non-contributing elements can be found in the resources cited, and non-contributing alterations may be found there as well. The site plan presented as **Figure 4.5-1** above visually depicts the character-defining buildings and landscapes of North Hollywood High School.[67]

Impacts Assessment

For the Project, a planning concept has been proposed by the Los Angeles Unified School District, and the Project activities would take place throughout the campus. The potential effects of the Project on cultural resources within or adjacent to the intended alterations are analyzed below (**Appendix C-3**).

According to current project design, all of the contributing elements of the campus will receive various levels of direct (i.e., physical) or indirect (e.g., visual and atmospheric) impact from the proposed North Hollywood High School Comprehensive Modernization Project. Among them, the Auditorium, Randolph Hall, and the Girls' Physical Education Building are slated for demolition; Kennedy Hall and Frasher Hall will undergo minor additions, while Kennedy Hall, the Library, and the landscaping associated with the 1927-1930 buildings, may receive visual and atmospheric impact from the new construction. In the Agricultural Area, the only change will be the relocation of a pasture area on the eastern edge of the southern Agricultural Area north to an area currently occupied by portables.

Demolition of Auditorium, Randolph Hall, and Girls' Physical Education Building

The Project design calls for the demolition of Randolph Hall, the Girls' Physical Education Building, and the Auditorium, including the portion of the arcade along its southern façade. Of these buildings, the Auditorium is classified as a secondary contributor, while Randolph Hall and Girls' Physical Education Building are classified as tertiary contributors. The portion of the arcade, as an associated feature of the Auditorium and having itself been altered in the past, is also considered a secondary contributor to the historic significance of the campus. As discussed in Existing Conditions above, LAUSD is currently investigating the extent to which the Fletcher Martin murals still exist and the integrity of the murals. If it is determined that the murals still have historic integrity, LAUSD will conduct a feasibility study for relocating and restoring them. As part of the feasibility study, a plan and a cost estimate will be developed for relocating the murals, which will include removal of the murals, temporary storage, restoration, and re-installation. If the murals are deemed to have historic integrity and relocation and restoration are deemed feasible, LAUSD will relocate the murals in a suitable location.

The demolition of these three buildings would clearly have an effect on the overall historic integrity of the campus. However, as secondary and tertiary contributors, their removal would not critically diminish the historic value and architectural merits of the campus that qualify it for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and the California Register of Historical Resources. Therefore, the effect would not constitute a "substantial adverse change" in the historic significance of the campus as a whole under CEQA.

67 Jerabek, Margarita, Amanda Kainer and Virginia Harness. 2016. Character-Defining Features Memorandum (CSFM) for North Hollywood High School, 5231 Colfax Avenue, North Hollywood, California. Prepared by PCR Services Corporation, Santa Monica, California. On file at the Los Angeles Unified School District, Los Angeles, California.

Additions to Kennedy Hall and Frasher Hall

The Project design proposes the construction of an exterior elevator shaft at the eastern end of Frasher Hall and a covered walkway/bridge from this new addition to the southwestern end of Kennedy Hall, measuring 946 square feet in total. The eastern end of Frasher Hall exhibits some of the most notable character-defining features of the building, such as the pilasters and classical entablature adorning the doorway, classified as a principal façade, while the southwestern end of Kennedy Hall is a part of the 1930 addition and it is classified as a secondary façade of the building. The new addition will be simple and unobtrusive in design, subordinate to the original architecture, and compatible with it in size, scale, massing, materials, texture, and color, but readily distinguishable in visual appearance.

In summary, the portions of Kennedy Hall and Frasher Hall that will be impacted by the proposed addition comprise a secondary façade of a primary contributor and a primary façade of a secondary contributor. Therefore, their preservation is of secondary importance to the overall historic integrity of the North Hollywood High School campus, and the effect of the addition would not constitute a "substantial adverse change" in the historic significance of the campus.

Indirect Effects

The removal of the Auditorium and Randolph Hall and the construction of proposed Building A and Building B will occur in proximity to the historic buildings that will remain, which may cause a visual and atmospheric impact on the setting and feeling of these contributing components of the campus, including the courtyards. The current configuration and appearance of the courtyards are in fact of modern origin. The main courtyard was reconfigured sometime between 1964 and 1972, which resulted in the prominent circular walkway in existence today. More recently, its layout received further alteration in 2012-2013. Around the same time, the smaller courtyard between the Library and the Auditorium was completely rebuilt, and the two most prominent features in its present-day design, a circular plaza and a small amphitheater, both date from that time. Therefore, the historic integrity of the courtyard has already been significantly compromised.

With implementation of **SC-CUL-1** through **SC-CUL-4**, potential impacts related to historic resources would be less than significant. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. 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 not include excavation into previously undisturbed native soils, as the Project site includes areas with existing structures and a landscaped area, with no known archaeological content. Further, the campus has been subject to past subsurface disturbance associated with grading and foundations for the existing buildings and structures. The cultural resources investigation, 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, is documented in the Phase I Cultural Resources Survey (**Appendix C-3**). Based upon the findings of this investigation, it is unlikely that undisturbed unique archaeological resources exist on the Project site. However, in the event of an unexpected disturbance, implementation of **SC CUL-7** through **SC-CUL-13** would ensure that impacts to archaeological resources would be less than significant.

With implementation of **SC-CUL-7** through **SC-CUL-13**, potential impacts related to archaeological resources would be less than significant. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. As discussed in Response to **Checklist Question b)**, the Project will not include excavation into previously undisturbed native soils, as the Project site includes areas with existing buildings, structures and a landscaped area, with no known paleontological context and which has been subject to past subsurface disturbance associated with grading and foundations. It is unlikely that undisturbed unique paleontological resources exist on the Project site. However, grading activities associated with development of the Project would cause new subsurface disturbance and could result in the unanticipated discovery of unique paleontological resources. In the event of an unexpected disturbance, implementation of **SC-CUL-14** and **SC-CUL-15** would ensure that impacts to paleontological resources would be less than significant. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. As previously discussed in responses to **Checklist Questions b)** and **c),** the Project will not include excavation into previously undisturbed native soils. It is unlikely that human remains would be uncovered during project demolition, excavation, or grading. California Government Code §§ 27460 et seq. mandate that there shall be no further excavation or disturbance until the Los Angeles County Coroner has determined that the remains are not subject to the provisions of § 27491 of the California Government Code or any other related provisions of law concerning investigation of the circumstances, manner, and cause of death, and the required recommendations concerning the treatment and disposition of the human remains have been made to the person responsible for the excavation, or to his or her authorized representative, in the manner provided in § 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code. However, in the unlikely event that Project activities result in the unanticipated discovery of unknown human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries, compliance with the existing regulations (i.e., California Government Code § 27460) and implementation of **SC-CUL-15** would ensure that impacts related to the accidental discovery of human remains would be less than significant. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

4.6 Geology and Soils

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

4.6.1 Summary of Impacts

The following evaluation of geology and soils is based, in part, on the technical report entitled "Phase I Environmental Site Assessment North Hollywood High School, 5231 Colfax Avenue, Los Angeles, California 91601" ("Phase I ESA") prepared for LAUSD by E2 ManageTech, Inc., on August 25, 2016. The Phase I ESA, which is included as **Appendix D-1**, evaluated potential geological hazards and conditions at North Hollywood High School and in the Project vicinity.

The Program EIR evaluated the potential for implementation of the SUP-related projects to impact geological and soil resources. It was determined in the Program EIR that, upon implementation of regulatory requirements and **SC-GEO-1** for SUP-related projects, the impacts associated with seismic hazards, underlying soil characteristics, slope stability, and erosion would be less than significant.

The Program EIR includes a SC for minimizing impacts on geological and soil resources in areas where future projects would be implemented under the SUP. It is provided in **Table 4.6-1**.

Table 4.6-1
GEOLOGY AND SOILS STANDARD CONDITION OF APPROVAL

Applicable SCs	Description
SC-GEO-1	**OEHS CEQA Specification Manual, Appendix G, Supplemental Geohazard Assessment Scope of Work.** This document outlines the procedures and scope for LAUSD geohazard assessments.

According to the Program EIR, projects implemented under the SUP are anticipated to have less than significant impacts. The Project-specific analysis provided in **Section 4.6.2** also concludes that implementation of the Project would have less than significant impacts on geological and soil resources.

4.6.2 Impacts Associated with the Proposed Project

Impact Analysis

a) Would the project expose people or structures to 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. The hazard of fault rupture is generally thought to be associated with a relatively narrow zone along well-defined pre-existing active or potentially active faults. North Hollywood High School is not located within an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone or over any known active or potentially active faults. Based on the site-specific earthquake history, the potential for ground rupture due to faulting on the Project site is considered remote.

The Division of State Architect (DSA) approves designs for new school construction, and all projects must submit to DSA oversight and inspections during construction. The DSA must then certify that each new school building meets State of California statutory safety requirements. The proposed Project will also comply with **SC-GEO-1**, which is a standard condition/compliance measure for seismic hazards applicable during the design and construction of all projects that involve grading, excavation or other ground-disturbing activities. Compliance with DSA and CBC requirements, as well as implementation of **SC-GEO-1**, would ensure that potential impacts related to surface rupture from a known active fault would be less than significant. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?

Less Than Significant. The Project site is located within the seismically active Southern California region and is likely to experience strong ground shaking from seismic events generated on regionally active faults. In addition to implementing site-specific geotechnical recommendations, the design and construction of new buildings will comply with seismic safety requirements of the DSA and CBC. The modernization of the existing

buildings will include seismic retrofits that will improve the safety of the buildings related to seismic activity. Compliance with DSA and CBC requirements, as well as implementation of **SC-GEO-1**, would ensure that potential hazards from strong seismic ground shaking would be less than significant. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?

Less Than Significant. The Project site is located within a mapped seismic hazard zone for liquefaction. The liquefaction potential will be further evaluated during a design-level geotechnical investigation. In addition to design-level geotechnical recommendations for the proposed Project, design and construction of new buildings will comply with seismic safety requirements of the DSA and CBC. Compliance with DSA and CBC requirements, as well as implementation of **SC GEO-1**, would ensure that potential hazards from seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction, would be less than significant. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

iv) Landslides?

No Impact. The Project site is not located within an area identified as being susceptible to landslides, nor is the site located within a State Earthquake Induced Landslide Seismic Hazard Zone. LAUSD policy dictates that schools will not be constructed in areas that are prone to landslides. Implementation of the proposed Project would not expose people or structures to substantial adverse hazards due to landslides, and there would be no impact in this regard. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

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

Less Than Significant. Ground surface disturbance would occur during project construction activities such as excavation, grading, and trenching. These activities may disturb substantial amounts of soil, resulting in the potential for soil erosion. However, this potential will be reduced through erosion control measures. Required erosion control measures are delineated in the LAUSD Supplemental Geohazard Assessment Scope of Work (**SC-GEO-1**). In addition, as the proposed Project is greater than one acre, LAUSD's construction contractor would prepare and comply with a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), which includes best management practices (BMPs) for erosion and sediment control. Compliance with **SC-GEO-1** and the SWPPP would reduce impacts to soil erosion or the loss of top soil to less than significant levels. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

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 offsite landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?

Less Than Significant. Soils on the Project site have been previously graded and compacted, reducing the potential for collapsible soils to be present. Therefore, the proposed Project is not expected to be located on unstable collapsible soils. The potential for subsidence to occur is also minimal, since no ongoing oil or groundwater extraction is occurring in the area.[68,69] As discussed above, there is no impact related to landslides.

68 City of Los Angeles Department of City Planning, Zoning Information and Mapping System (ZIMAS). Website: zimas.lacity.org. Accessed October 2016.

69 E2 ManageTech, Inc., Phase I ESA, North Hollywood High School. August 25, 2016.

The Project site is located within a mapped seismic hazard zone for liquefaction. In addition to design-level geotechnical recommendations for the proposed Project, design and construction of new buildings will comply with seismic safety requirements of the DSA and CBC. Compliance with DSA and CBC requirements, as well as implementation of **SC-GEO-1**, would ensure that impacts associated with geology or unstable soils, including liquefaction would be less than significant. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

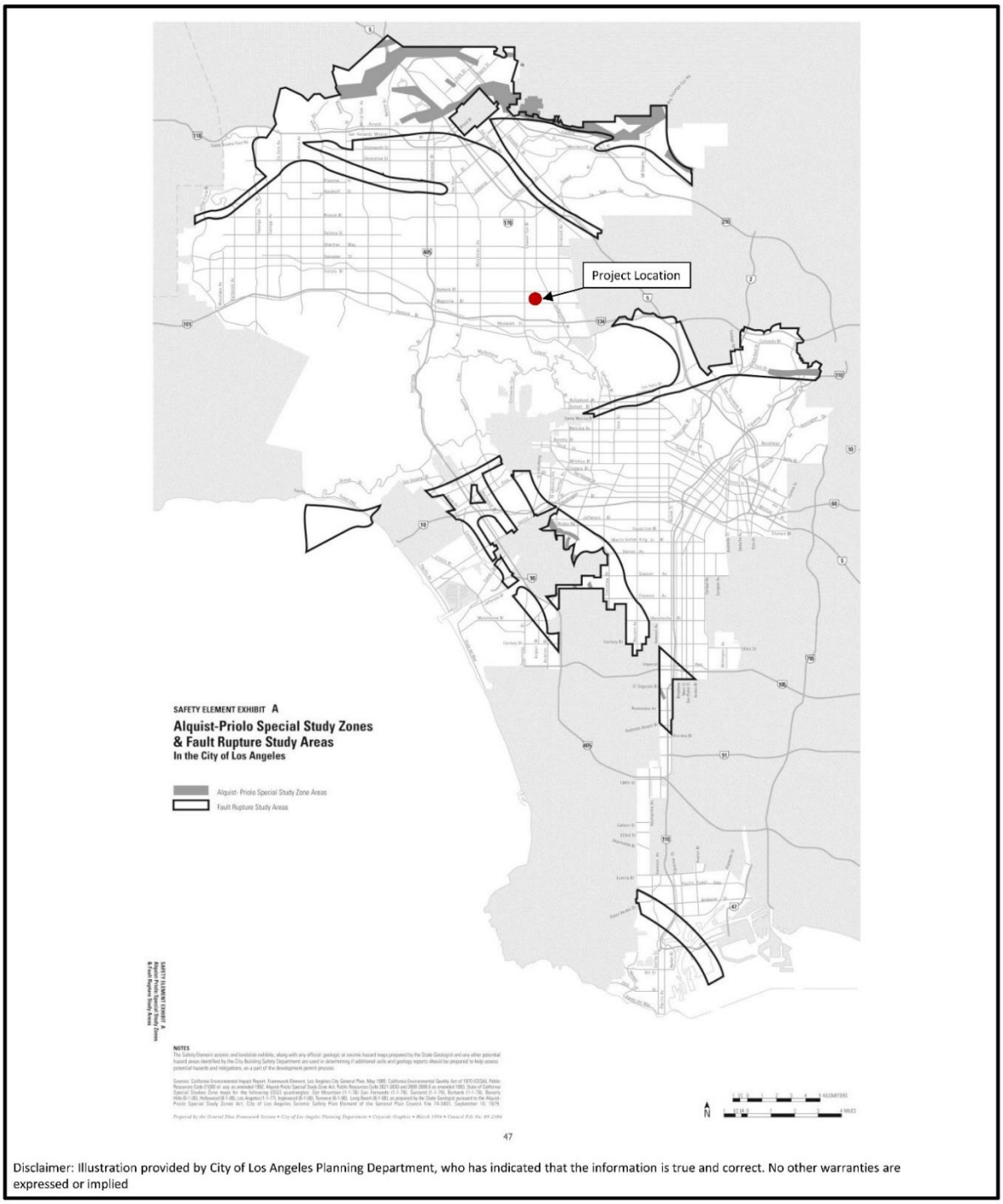
d) Would the project be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1 B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?

Less Than Significant. Soils on the Project site have been previously graded and compacted. As with all new classroom construction, design-level geotechnical studies will analyze soil samples for expansion potential, and geotechnical recommendations may include ground stabilization, selection of appropriate foundation type and depths, and the selection of appropriate structural systems. Compliance with DSA and CBC requirements, as well as implementation of **SC-GEO-1**, would ensure that impacts associated with expansive soil would be less than significant. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

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 be connected to the municipal sewer system, and no septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems would be necessary. No impact would occur. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

Figure 4.6-1
ALQUIST-PRIOLO SPECIAL STUDY ZONES AND FAULT RUPTURE STUDY AREAS



Source: Safety Element of Los Angeles, City General Plan, 1996

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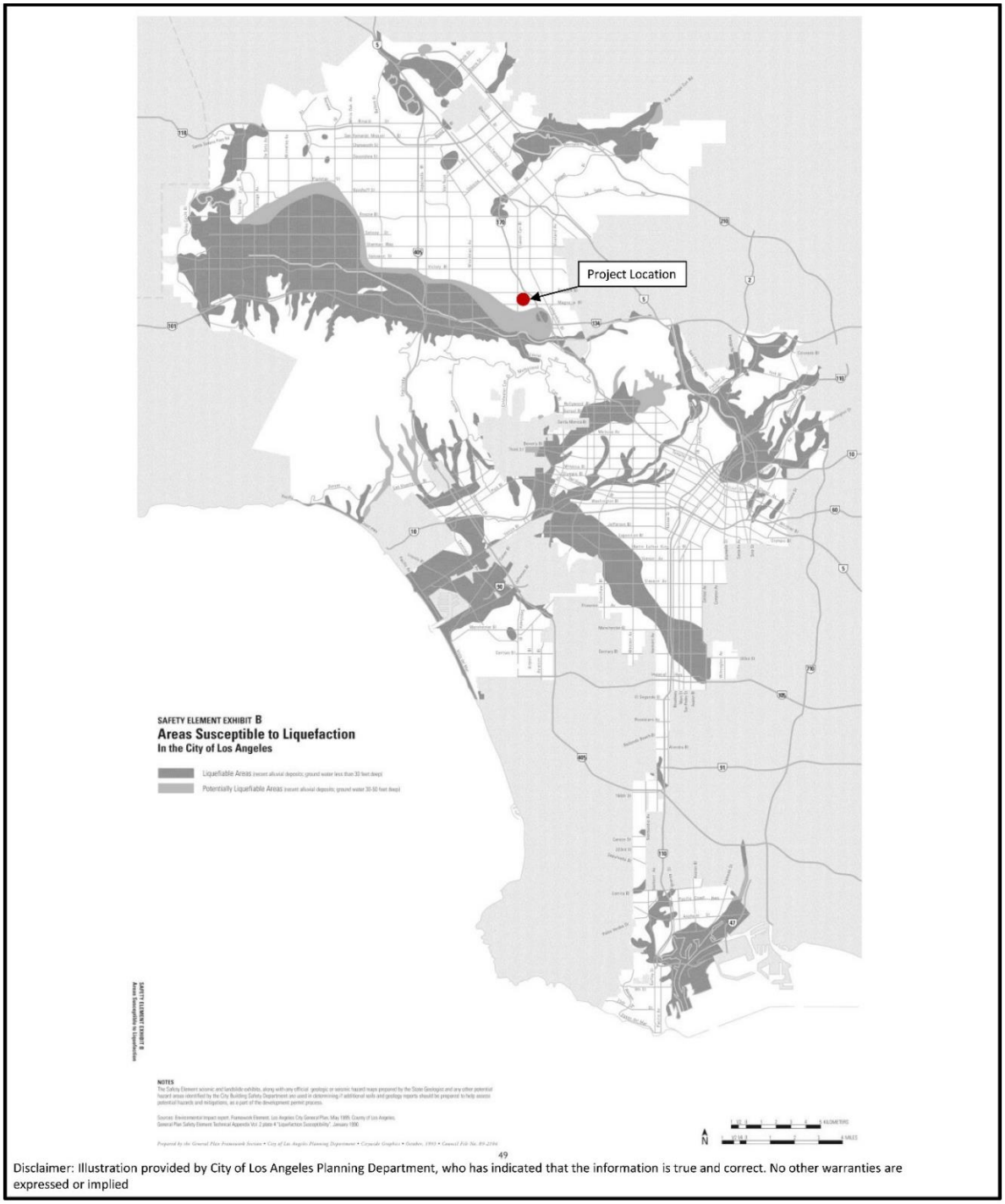
Comprehensive Modernization Project

Alquist-Priolo Special Study Zones &
Fault Rupture Study Areas

Figure 4.6-2
AREAS SUBJECT TO LIQUEFACTION



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

Source: Safety Element of Los Angeles, City General Plan, 1996

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Comprehensive Modernization Project

Areas Susceptible to Liquefaction

4.7 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
VII. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS. Would the project:				
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	☐	☐	☒	☐

4.7.1 Summary of Impacts

The Program EIR evaluated the potential for implementation of the SUP-related site-specific projects to contribute to greenhouse gas (GHG) emission impacts in the District. Because individually no one project is large enough to single-handedly result in a significant increase in global concentrations of GHG compounds, Project-related climate change impacts are inherently cumulative. Upon implementation of regulatory requirements and SCs, the impacts associated with GHG emissions would be less than significant.

The Program EIR includes SCs for minimizing impacts on climate change in areas where future projects would be implemented under the SUP. Applicable SCs related to climate change for the Project are listed in **Table 4.7-1**.

According to the Program EIR, projects implemented under the SUP are anticipated to have less than significant impacts related to greenhouse gas emissions. Similarly, the Project-specific analysis provided in Section 4.7 concludes that implementation of the proposed Project would also have less than significant cumulative impacts on climate change.

4.7.2 Impacts Associated with the Proposed Project

Impact Analysis

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

Less Than Significant Impact. Because GHG emissions are evaluated in a global or sometimes regional context, the Project-related climate change impacts are inherently cumulative. Section 5.7.1.1 of the Program EIR contains a summary of national and state laws, regulations, plans and guidelines relevant for analyzing the impacts of GHG emissions from SUP projects. Statewide strategies to reduce GHG emissions include the Low Carbon Fuel Standard, California Appliance Energy Efficiency regulations, California Renewable Energy Portfolio standard, changes in the Corporate Average Fuel Economy standards, and other early action measures as necessary to ensure the state is on target to achieve the GHG emissions reduction goals of Assembly Bill (AB) 32.

Table 4.7-1
GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS STANDARD CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

Applicable SCs	Description
SC-GHG-1	During school operation, LAUSD shall perform regular preventative maintenance on pumps, valves, piping, and tanks to minimize water loss.
SC-GHG-2	LAUSD shall utilize automatic sprinklers set to irrigate landscaping during the early morning hours to reduce water loss from evaporation.
SC-GHG-3	LAUSD shall reset automatic sprinkler timers to water less during cooler months and rainy season.
SC-GHG-4	LAUSD shall develop a water budget for landscape (both non-recreational and recreational) and ornamental water use to conform to the local water efficient landscape ordinance. If no local ordinance is applicable, then use the landscape and ornamental budget outlined by the California Department of Water Resources.
SC-GHG-5	LAUSD shall ensure that the time dependent valued energy of the proposed Project design is at least 10 percent, with a goal of 20 percent less than a standard design that is in minimum compliance with the California Title 24, Part 6 energy efficiency standards that are in force at the time the project is submitted to the Division of the State Architect.
SC-USS-1	**School Design Guide.** Construction and demolition waste shall be recycled to the maximum extent feasible. LAUSD has established a minimum non-hazardous construction and demolition debris recycling requirement of 75% by weight as defined in Specification 01340, Construction & Demolition Waste Management. **Guide Specifications 2004 - Section 01340, Construction & Demolition Waste Management.** This section of the LAUSD Specifications includes procedures for preparation and implementation, including reporting and documentation, of a Waste Management Plan for reusing, recycling, salvage or disposal of non-hazardous waste materials generated during demolition and/or new construction (Construction & Demolition (C&D) Waste), to foster material recovery and re-use and to minimize disposal in landfills. Requires the collection and separation of all C&D waste materials generated on-site, reuse or recycling on-site, transportation to approved recyclers or reuse organizations, or transportation to legally designated landfills, for the purpose of recycling salvaging and/or reusing a minimum of 75% of the C&D waste generated.

In addition to AB 32, the California legislature passed Senate Bill (SB) 375 to connect regional transportation planning to land use decisions made at a local level. SB 375 requires the metropolitan planning organizations to prepare a Sustainable Communities Strategy (SCS) in their regional transportation plans to achieve the per

capita GHG reduction targets. For the Southern California Association of Governments region, the SCS was adopted in April 2016. On April 29, 2015, Governor Brown signed Executive Order B-30-15, which sets a California GHG reduction target of 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030.[70] In August 2016, Senate Bill 32 was passed and requires the state to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030.

As discussed in Section 4.3, a 39-month reasonable "worst-case" scenario for the construction phase was developed. GHG emissions for each construction year were estimated with the California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod), Version 2016.3.2.[71] CalEEMod is a planning tool for estimating emissions related to land use projects. Construction emission results are presented in **Table 4.7-**2.

Table 4.7-2
CONSTRUCTION GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS FROM NORTH HOLLYWOOD HIGH SCHOOL COMPREHENSIVE MODERNIZATION PROGRAM

	GHG Emissions (Metric Tons CO_2 Equivalent)			
Construction Year	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
Annual GHG Emissions	211.41	1209.36	710.59	575.93
Total Construction Emissions	2707.29			
Amortized Annual Emissions	90.2			
SCAQMD's Significance Threshold	3,000			
Exceeds Significance Threshold	**No**			

Amortized annual GHG emissions are 90.2 metric tons of CO_2 equivalent (CO_2e) per year. Given that school enrollment is projected to remain the same following the Project, and that **SC-GHG-1** through **SC-GHG-5**, and **SC-USS-1** would be incorporated to further reduce per capita GHG emissions, the net change in operational emissions would not exceed the SCAQMD's significance threshold of 3,000 metric tons per year of CO_2e. Therefore, GHG emissions will be less than significant. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are 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 proposed Project would generate GHG emissions from vehicle trips, energy use (indirectly from purchased electricity use and directly through fuel consumed for building heating), area sources (e.g., equipment used on-site, consumer products, coatings), water use and wastewater generation, and solid waste disposal. GHG emissions from operation of North Hollywood High School will stay the same or decrease over the years, due to increased energy efficiency of the new and modernized buildings associated with the proposed Project. Additionally, **SC-GHG-1** through **SC-GHG-5**, and **SC-USS-1** would be incorporated into the proposed Project to further ensure that it will not conflict with any applicable GHG reduction plan, policy or regulation identified in the Program EIR or presented in Section 4.7.2. Therefore, the

70 New California Goal Aims to Reduce Emissions 40 Percent Below 1990 Levels by 2030. State of California. Office of Governor. https://www.gov.ca.gov/news.php?id=18938.

71 California Emissions Estimator Model. User's Guide, Version 2016.3.1. Prepared by Breeze Software for the California Air Pollution Control Officers Association, in collaboration with South Coast Air Quality Management District and the California Air Districts. September 2016.

Project's GHG emissions impacts will be less than significant. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

4.8 Hazards and Hazardous Materials

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

4.8.1 Summary of Impacts

The following evaluation of hazards and hazardous materials is based, in part, on the following technical reports (See **Appendix D**):

- Phase I Environmental Site Assessment North Hollywood High School, 5231 Colfax Avenue, Los Angeles, California 91601 ("Phase I ESA"), August 25, 2016.
- Draft Preliminary Environmental Assessment Equivalent Report, North Hollywood High School" (PEA-E), September 29, 2017.
- Phase 1 – Asbestos Engineering Assessment Report North Hollywood High School (8786) Comprehensive Modernization Project, January 4, 2017.
- Attachment A - Project Manual for Asbestos Removal at North Hollywood High School, January 2017.

The Program EIR evaluated the potential for implementation of the SUP-related projects to have impacts associated with hazards and/or hazardous materials. Upon implementation of regulatory requirements and SCs, the impacts associated with hazards and hazardous materials would be less than significant.

The Program EIR includes SCs for minimizing impacts associated with hazards and/or hazardous materials in areas where future projects would be implemented under the SUP. Applicable SCs related to hazards and hazardous materials are provided in **Table 4.8-1.**

Table 4.8-1
HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS STANDARD CONDITION OF APPROVAL

Applicable SCs	Description
SC-AQ-1	**OEHS CEQA Specification Manual, Appendix J, Air Toxics Health Risk Assessment (HRA).** This document includes guidance on HRA protocols for permitted, non-permitted, and mobile sources that might reasonably be anticipated to emit hazardous air emissions and result in potential long-term and short-term health impacts to student and staff at the school site.

According to the Program EIR, projects implemented under the SUP are anticipated to have less than significant impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials in the LAUSD region. Similarly, the Project specific analysis provided in **Section 4.8.2** concludes that implementation of the Project would have less than significant impacts or no impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials.

4.8.2 Impacts Associated with the Proposed Project

Impact Analysis

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

Less Than Significant Impact. Construction and operation of the proposed Project would involve the transport, storage, use and/or disposal of limited quantities of hazardous materials, such as fuels, solvents, degreasers and paints. The use of these materials during Project construction would be short-term and would occur in accordance with standard construction practices, as well as with applicable federal, state, and local regulations. Potentially hazardous materials would be contained, stored, and used in accordance with manufacturers' instructions and handled in compliance with applicable standards and regulations. Examples of such activities include fueling and servicing construction equipment, applying paints and other coatings, and demolishing buildings that contain asbestos or lead-based paint. Proposed Project construction would be temporary, and onsite activities would be governed by existing regulations of several agencies.

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. The federal Clean Air Act regulates asbestos as a hazardous air pollutant, which subjects it to regulation by the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) under its Rule 1403. The federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) also regulates asbestos as a potential worker safety hazard. The Asbestos-Containing Materials in Schools rule (Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Title 40, Part 763, Subpart E),

promulgated under the federal Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA), requires local education agencies to inspect their school buildings for asbestos-containing building material, prepare asbestos management plans, and perform asbestos response actions to prevent or reduce asbestos hazards. AHERA also tasked EPA with developing a model plan for states for accrediting persons conducting asbestos inspection and corrective-action activities at schools.

Prior to demolition or renovation of any of North Hollywood High School's existing buildings, any ACM or LBP must be identified and abated. The study conducted to identify any ACM on the proposed Project site determined that ACM are present in various building materials in 38 of the North Hollywood High School's existing buildings and on the school grounds.[72]

The District provides a complete protocol for the handling of ACMs, including required procedures whenever ACM would be disturbed, in compliance with federal and state regulations.[73] Compliance with asbestos-related regulations and requirements is the responsibility of LAUSD's Facilities Environmental Technical Unit (FETU), which 1) identifies ACM, 2) abates ACM (including repair and removal of asbestos), and 3) prepares project-specific contract specifications and inspections.[74] The District maintains a list of school-owned buildings that could contain ACM, and all projects at existing schools must be reviewed for potential impacts to ACM prior to project commencement. All materials that contain ACM would be removed by licensed asbestos abatement contractors following specific handling procedures. In addition, the District's Standard Specification Section 13280 (Asbestos Abatement and Asbestos Related Disturbance, November 21, 2003) will be implemented as needed.[75] Procedures to be applied under Standard Specification Section 13280 include the following: Construction contractors are required to comply with the requirements of this LAUSD standard specification during any project where ACM may be disturbed. Included among the specific requirements are procedures for worker training, permitting, air monitoring, personnel protection, development of emergency plans, waste management, and reporting. Specific procedures are outlined for the performance of asbestos abatement, including maintenance of regulated areas through polyethylene sheeting and air filtration equipment, wet cleaning and vacuum cleaning of exposed surfaces, and posting of signs.

An asbestos removal abatement plan was prepared for the proposed Project.[76] This plan was reviewed and approved by FETU. The plan contains procedures consistent with Standard Specification Section 13280, and identifies the location of the ACM, the type of building material (i.e., ceiling plaster, pipe insultation, etc.), the amount of material to be removed, and disposal requirements.

Many of the North Hollywood High School buildings are assumed to contain LBP. As noted above, coated surfaces applied prior to 1978 are assumed to be lead-based and 40 buildings and ground facilities were

72 Vista Environmental Consulting, Inc., Phase 1 – Asbestos Engineering Assessment Report North Hollywood High School (8786) Comprehensive Modernization Project LAUSD (COLIN) Project Number: 10366799, FETU Work Order No.: 26428240, January 4, 2017,

73 LAUSD Facilities School Maintenance and Operations Repair & Construction Safety Standards, February 28, 2013.

74 LAUSD Office of the Inspector General, Report of Audit, Asbestos Technical Unit, October 2, 2001.

75 LAUSD, Facilities Services Division. Asset Management: Guide Specifications - Divisions 02 – 25, Specifications - Division 13 (Special Construction), 13280 Asbestos Abatement & Asbestos Related Disturbance, November 21, 2003

76 Vista Environmental Consulting, Inc., "Attachment A Project Manual for Asbestos Removal at North Hollywood High School (8786) Comprehensive Modernization Project LAUSD Project (COLIN) No. 10366799", approved January 2017.

identified as being built prior to 1978.[77] All projects at existing school sites must be reviewed by FETU for impacts to LBP prior to project commencement, as all coated surfaces (paint, varnish, or glazed) are assumed to contain lead, removal of which must be performed by properly trained and licensed contractors. Specific procedures for handling building materials containing LBP have been established by the District. In addition, LAUSD Section 13282 (Lead Abatement and Lead Related Construction Work, March 15, 2007) and LAUSD Section 13614 (Abatement of Hazardous Materials, July 7, 2003) will be implemented as appropriate.

Procedures to be applied under Standard Specification Section 13282 include the following: Construction contractors are required to comply with the requirements of this LAUSD standard specification during any project where lead-containing materials may be disturbed. Included among the specific requirements are procedures for worker training, permitting, air monitoring, personnel protection and medical monitoring, development of emergency plans, and waste management. Procedures specific to waste disposal are testing requirements for determining the hazardous properties of the lead containing materials using prescribed federal and state testing procedures. Specific procedures are outlined for the abatement of lead-based paint, including its removal by sanding, chemical agents, or water jets, or its isolation by encapsulation.

Procedures to be applied under Standard Specification Section 13614 include the following: This specification includes procedures for the proper packaging, transportation, and disposal of any identified or discovered hazardous materials that must be removed before construction can proceed. It specifically excludes underground storage tanks and contaminated soil or groundwater. Construction contractors are required to comply with specific procedures regarding worker training, health and safety, hazardous material containment, and offsite transport and disposal.

The asbestos removal abatement plan prepared for the proposed Project includes provisions for removal of lead based paint.[78] This plan was reviewed and approved by FETU. The plan contains removal performance specifications consistent with Standard Specification Section 13282 and Section 13614.

No TPH, VOCs, SVOCs, PAHS, or PCBs were detected and no OCPS were detected above screening levels at the Project Site. Four soil sample sites contained arsenic and 13 soil samples contained lead above screening levels. Within these areas, a total of 71 cubic yards of soil is impacted with lead or arsenic. Those areas identified with lead or arsenic concentrations above action levels should be remediated as part of the Comprehensive Modernization Project planned at the school. A Removal Action Work Plan (RAW) will be prepared to describe the procedure for remediating soil with elevated lead or arsenic concentrations to screening levels. The soil will be remediated to the satisfaction of the LAUSD-OEHS. The removal or remedial action would be conducted in accordance with federal and state requirements governing hazardous materials excavation, onsite handling, and offsite transport to minimize potential exposures to construction workers and the general public.

77 Vista Environmental Consulting, Inc., Phase 1 – Asbestos Engineering Assessment Report North Hollywood High School (8786) Comprehensive Modernization Project LAUSD (COLIN) Project Number: 10366799, FETU Work Order No.: 26428240, January 4, 2017,

78 Vista Environmental Consulting, Inc., "Attachment A Project Manual for Asbestos Removal at North Hollywood High School (8786) Comprehensive Modernization Project LAUSD Project (COLIN) No. 10366799", approved January 2017.

There is a potential that underground storage tanks (USTs) or other structures associated with the West Gym, East Gym and Auditorium basement, and Administration/Classroom basements are still present. In the event a UST is discovered, it would be left in place and cordoned off, and work in the vicinity of the UST would cease immediately. The contractor would notify the District, who in turn would notify the local Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) in charge of UST programs. The CUPA for the Project site is the Los Angeles Fire Department.[79] The UST would be registered and a permit would be obtained for its removal. Once the UST was removed, soil samples would be collected under agency oversight to determine whether there had been a release of the tank contents. If a release were identified, it would be remediated under CUPA, DTSC, and/or Los Angeles RWQCB oversight, as appropriate. These activities would continue until a "no further action" letter had been received from the responsible agency.

After project construction, the types of hazardous materials associated with the operation of the proposed Project would generally be limited to those associated with janitorial, maintenance, and repair activities, such as commercial cleansers, paints, aerosol cans, lubricants, and automotive supplies. There would be no increase in these activities over existing condition levels as the proposed Project would not expand capacity. The amounts and use of these materials would be limited, and the transport, storage, use, and disposal of these materials would be subject to federal, state, and local health and safety requirements. Such requirements would be incorporated into the design and operation of the Project, such as providing for and maintaining appropriate storage areas for hazardous materials and installing or affixing appropriate warning signs and labels.

Compliance with applicable laws and regulations during construction and operation would ensure that impacts associated with routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials, are less than significant. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

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. As discussed in (a), the use of hazardous materials in small quantities may be required during construction and operation of the proposed Project. The amount of hazardous materials that are handled at any one time would be relatively small, reducing the potential consequences of an accident during handling. As noted above, ACM were determined to be present in various building materials in 38 of the North Hollywood High School's existing buildings and on the school grounds and lead based paint is assumed to be present in 40 buildings and ground facilities.[80] In addition, a total of 71 cubic yards of soil impacted with lead or arsenic must be removed as part of the modernization project. These contaminants that could become airborne during demolition and hauling (ACM, LBP, or arsenic) would be removed in accordance with DTSC and SCAQMD requirements prior to demolition activities. Further, the District would continue to comply with federal and state laws and existing campus programs, practices, and procedures to eliminate or reduce the consequences of hazardous materials accidents. This would ensure affixing appropriate warning signs and labels, installing emergency wash areas, providing well-ventilated areas and special plumbing, and maintaining adult supervision. Compliance with applicable laws, regulations and standard LAUSD policies and practices

79 LAUSD School Upgrade Program Draft EIR, June 2014, page 5.8-39.

80 Vista Environmental Consulting, Inc., Phase 1 – Asbestos Engineering Assessment Report North Hollywood High School (8786) Comprehensive Modernization Project LAUSD (COLIN) Project Number: 10366799, FETU Work Order No.: 26428240, January 4, 2017,

during project construction and operation would ensure that impacts associated with upset or accident conditions which could cause a release of hazardous materials into the environment are less than significant. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

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. In addition to North Hollywood High School, the Amelia Earhart Continuation High school is located adjacent to the Project site and Oakwood Secondary School is located less than 0.25 mile from the Project site. The proposed Project is school related and would not emit hazardous emissions or handle significant quantities of hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste. Hazardous materials expected at the Project site would be associated with janitorial, maintenance, and repair activities. These materials would be used in small quantities and would be stored in compliance with established state and federal requirements. As noted above, ACM were determined to be present in various building materials in 38 of the North Hollywood High School's existing buildings and on the school grounds and lead based paint is assumed to be present in 40 buildings and ground facilities.[81] In addition, a total of 71 cubic yards of soil impacted with lead or arsenic must be removed as part of the modernization project. Additionally, contaminants that could become airborne during demolition and hauling (ACM, LBP, or arsenic) would be removed in accordance with DTSC and SCAQMD requirements prior to demolition activities. Therefore, emissions impacts on existing schools within 0.25 mile would be less than significant. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

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

No Impact. North Hollywood High School is listed as a hazardous waste generator on the HAZNET and EPA Resource Conservation Recovery Act Info databases for generation and disposal of hazardous waste, with no violations reported. School facilities typically have disposed of small quantities of hazardous wastes in the past, such as chemicals from science, shop, and photography classes and waste generated during routine campus maintenance. However, none of the database listings qualifies the proposed Project site as a hazardous materials site pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5, and the site is not on a list of hazardous substance release sites identified by the state Department of Health Services pursuant to Section 25356 of the Health & Safety Code. Therefore, no impacts would occur. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

81 Vista Environmental Consulting, Inc., Phase 1 – Asbestos Engineering Assessment Report North Hollywood High School (8786) Comprehensive Modernization Project LAUSD (COLIN) Project Number: 10366799, FETU Work Order No.: 26428240, January 4, 2017.

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 for people residing or working in the project area?

No Impact. The Project site is not within two miles of a public airport or within an airport influence area. The nearest public airport is the Burbank (Bob Hope) Airport, located approximately 2.5 miles northeast of the Project site.

The Project site is not located within the vicinity of a private airstrip. North Hollywood High School is an existing campus; therefore, the proposed Project would not create any new safety hazards associated with heliport operations.

For these reasons, the Project would not result in a change in air traffic patterns that would result in safety risks and no impact would occur. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?

No Impact. The Project site is not located within the vicinity of a private airstrip, or heliport or helistop. There is a heliport located just under one mile southwest of the Project site. North Hollywood High School is an existing campus; therefore, the proposed Project would not create any new safety hazards associated with heliport operations, and no impact would occur in this regard. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

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

No Impact. North Hollywood High School is located in a developed urban area with an existing roadway network. The campus is not located along a roadway designated as a "selected disaster route."[82] The proposed Project does not include any uses or design features that would result in interference with any adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. Staging areas for construction would be located on school property; therefore, emergency access to the site would not be adversely impacted during construction. The proposed Project would not impair implementation of, or physically interfere with, an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan, and no impact would occur in this regard. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

h) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?

No Impact. North Hollywood High School is located in a developed urban area and is not located within a Wildfire Hazard Area as identified by the City of Los Angeles.[83] The proposed Project would not expose people

82 City of Los Angeles Department of Planning, General Plan Safety Element, Exhibit H – Critical Facilities and Lifeline Systems in the City of Los Angeles, November 26, 1996.

83 City of Los Angeles Department of Planning, General Plan Safety Element, Exhibit D – Selected Wildfire Hazard Areas in the City of Los Angeles, November 26, 1996.

or structures to a significant risk involving wildland fires, and no impact would occur in this regard. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

4.9 Hydrology and Water Quality

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
IX. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY. Would the project result in:				
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned land uses for which permits have been granted)?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off site?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e) 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?	☐	☐	☒	☐
f) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?	☐	☐	☒	☐
g) Place housing within a 100-year flood plain as mapped on federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?	☐	☐	☐	☒
h Place within a 100-year flood plain structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?	☐	☐	☐	☒
l) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?	☐	☐	☒	☒
j) Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?	☐	☐	☐	☒

4.9.1 Summary of Impacts

The Program EIR evaluated the potential for implementation of the SUP-related projects to have impacts associated with hydrology and water quality. Upon implementation of regulatory requirements and **SCs**, the impacts associated with hydrology and water quality would be less than significant.

The Program EIR includes **SCs** for minimizing impacts on hydrology and water quality in areas where future projects would be implemented under the SUP. Applicable **SCs** related to hydrology and water quality are provided in **Table 4.9-1**.

Table 4.9-1
HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY STANDARD CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

Applicable SCs	Description
SC-HWQ-1	**Stormwater Technical Manual** This manual establishes design requirements and provides guidance for the cost-effective improvement of water quality in new and significantly redeveloped LAUSD school sites. These guidelines are intended to improve water quality and mitigate potential impacts to the Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP). While these guidelines meet current post-construction Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigation Plan (SUSMP) requirements. The guidelines address the mandated post-construction element of the NPDES program requirements.
SC-HWQ-2	**Compliance Checklist for Storm Water Requirements at Construction Sites.** This checklist has requirements for compliance with the General Construction Activity Permit and is used by OEHS to evaluate permit compliance. Requirements listed include a SWPPP; BMPs for minimizing storm water pollution to be specified in a SWPPP; and monitoring storm water discharges to ensure that sedimentation of downstream waters remains within regulatory limits
SC-HWQ-3	LAUSD shall implement the following programs and procedures, as applicable: Environmental Training Curriculum Hazardous Waste Management Program Medical Waste Management Program Environmental Compliance Inspections Safe School Inspections Integrated Pest Management Program Fats Oil and Grease Management Program Solid Waste Management Program
SC-HWQ-4	The analysis for new projects shall include evaluation of all possible flood hazards as determined by: (1) review of FEMA flood maps; (2) review of flood information provided by local city or county floodplain managers; (3) review of California Department of Water Resources dam safety information; and, (4) local drainage analysis by a civil engineer. The flood hazard determination shall include consideration of tsunamis and debris flow. New projects should be located outside of these hazard areas, if practical.

According to the Program EIR, projects implemented under the SUP are anticipated to have less than significant impacts on hydrology and water quality in the LAUSD region. Similarly, the Project-specific analysis provided in **Section 4.9.2** concludes that implementation of the North Hollywood High School Project would also have less than significant impacts on hydrology and water quality.

4.9.2 Impacts Associated with the Proposed Project

Impact Analysis

a) Would the project violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed Project would require grading and other construction activities that could cause deterioration of water quality if sediments or construction-related pollutants wash into the surface water system. Earthwork activities associated with the proposed Project would disturb more than an acre. For construction sites of one acre or more, LAUSD contractors must prepare a Permit Registration Document (PRD) demonstrating compliance and coverage under the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction and Land Disturbance Activities (Order No. 2012-0006-DWQ; NPDES No. CAS000002).

The District has a program-wide stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) developed in 2005, updated in 2007, and again in 2009. The program-wide SWPPP, developed by LAUSD in consultation with the Los Angeles RWQCB, ensures that the aggregate stormwater runoff from school construction projects does not create a condition of pollution, contamination, or nuisance as defined in California Water Code Section 13050. The proposed Project would also be required to comply with local ordinances and local erosion and sediment control requirements. The proposed Project would be completed in accordance with LAUSD Standards and applicable regulations pertaining to stormwater runoff, including:

- Preparing and implementing a sediment and erosion control plan that follows the BMPs outlined by the State Water Resources Control Board to comply with the Construction General Permit.
- Developing and implementing a Project specific SWPPP, with BMPs, as required by RWQCB National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) regulations.
- Discharging water accumulated within the construction excavation pits in accordance with BMPs and a dewatering plan that must be developed and approved prior to construction as part of the NPDES Construction General Permit.
- Preventing construction-related sediment flows from entering storm drainage systems by constructing temporary filter inlets around existing storm drain inlets prior to the stabilization of construction site areas.
- Compliance with **SC-HWQ-1**, **SC-HWQ-2**, and **SC-HWQ-3**.

The proposed Project will follow the LAUSD Stormwater Technical Manual design requirements and guidelines for cost-effective improvement of water quality in new and significantly redeveloped LAUSD school sites. [84] These guidelines are intended to improve water quality and mitigate potential impacts to the Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP). While these guidelines were developed in 2009 in anticipation of a forthcoming NPDES Phase II MS4 Permit, they are intended to meet current post-construction Standard Urban Stormwater

84 LAUSD Stormwater Technical Manual. Prepared for Los Angeles Unified School District by Geosyntec Consultants. October 2009. http://www.laschools.org/employee/design/fs-studies-and-reports/download/white_paper_report_material/Storm_Water_Technical_Manual_2009-opt-red.pdf?version_id=76975850.

Mitigation Plan (SUSMP) requirements in a manner appropriate for LAUSD. Specifically, the guidelines in the manual address the mandated post-construction element of the NPDES program requirements enforced by the Los Angeles RWQCB in the Los Angeles Region.

The proposed Project may create additional sources of non-point source or stormwater pollution from vehicular-related contaminants washing into the drainage system during wet weather. However, the Project involves replacing existing uses and pervious and impervious ground coverage and would be constructed in areas that already produce non-point source pollutants. The LAUSD Stormwater Technical Manual guidelines are intended to ensure that appropriate stormwater reduction and treatment elements are included in SUPs to the maximum extent practicable. LAUSD's stormwater runoff control programs and standard conditions, including **SC-HWQ-1** through **SC-HWQ-3**, would mitigate impacts associated with proposed Project construction and operation activities and therefore, would not violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements. Impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

b) Would the project substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed Project would not result in any substantial changes in the quantity of groundwater supplies. No groundwater extraction activities would occur, and no wells would be constructed. The Project site currently contains impervious surfaces. It is expected that the amount of impervious surfaces on the Project site after completion of the proposed Project would be similar to existing conditions; therefore, there would not be a decrease in percolation of water from the site into groundwater because of new impervious surfaces. In addition, project design features would include mechanisms to control runoff from the newly impervious areas, and promote onsite percolation. The proposed Project would not significantly impact groundwater recharge capability.

The proposed Project is not growth inducing. Water use by the LAUSD, including groundwater, is based on the number of students in the District. Students will be in the LAUSD regardless of the implementation of the proposed Project; therefore, there is no growth-induced groundwater impact.

Compliance with applicable laws, regulations, and LAUSD Standards including **SC-HWQ-1** through **SC-HWQ-3** during project construction and operation would ensure that impacts associated with groundwater supplies are less than significant. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

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, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?

Less Than Significant Impact. The Project site is currently developed and located in an urbanized area with established drainage patterns. There are no streams or rivers on or near the Project site. The existing drainage pattern on the Project site may change slightly with the construction of the proposed Project; however, LAUSD Standards that apply to all projects require collection of stormwater runoff, compliance with applicable NPDES stormwater permit requirements, restricting sediment flows into storm drainage systems, and compliance with

the District's Stormwater Technical Manual. During construction, disturbance of soil could lead to an increased potential for wind and water erosion. However, soil disturbance would be controlled with implementation of a site-specific SWPPP and utilization of applicable BMPs during proposed Project construction activities. The operational phase of the proposed Project will incorporate, as feasible, features outlined in the LAUSD Technical Manual to reduce the impact of erosion and siltation. Compliance with applicable laws and regulations during project siting, construction and operation would ensure that impacts associated with alteration of the drainage pattern that would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site, are less than significant. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

d) Would the project substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alternation of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site?

Less Than Significant Impact. Runoff from the Project site currently drains into the surrounding street storm drains. The Project site is currently developed and implementation of the proposed Project would not significantly alter drainage patterns. While the Project site is under construction, the rate and amount of surface runoff generated thereon could fluctuate. However, the construction period is short-term, and incorporation of LAUSD Standards and compliance with the applicable regulations would preclude fluctuations that result in flooding.

Following construction of the proposed Project, surface water runoff would continue to drain into the surrounding streets. Existing drainage patterns and the amount of impervious surfaces are not expected to change significantly; therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not result in a significant increase in stormwater runoff from the site. The proposed Project would not increase the risk of flooding in the surrounding area. LAUSD's construction contractor will comply with applicable ordinances regulating drainage improvements and grading plans as they relate to construction of on-site improvements that affect drainage. Compliance with applicable laws, regulations, and LAUSD Standards, including **SC-HWQ-1** through **SC-HWQ-4**, during proposed Project construction and operation would ensure that impacts associated with drainage and flooding are less than significant. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

e) Would the project 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 proposed Project design would include provisions to control surface runoff in compliance with the requirements of applicable NPDES permits and Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigation Plans. During construction, stormwater BMPs would be applied to accommodate site runoff so that it would not adversely impact downstream storm drain facilities or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff. In addition, California Government Code Section 53097 requires school districts to comply with city and county ordinances regulating drainage improvements and requiring review and approval of grading plans as they relate to design and construction of on-site improvements that affect drainage. LAUSD would comply with Section 53097 in implementing the proposed Project. This compliance would ensure that the proposed Project would not have a significant adverse effect on the local drainage system. The implementation of engineered drainage improvements would ensure that impacts to existing or planned drainage system would be less than significant. Compliance with applicable laws, regulations, and LAUSD **SC-HWQ-1** through

SC-HWQ-3 during project construction and operation would ensure that impacts to existing or planned stormwater drainage systems are less than significant. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

f) Would the project otherwise substantially degrade water quality?

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed Project would require grading and other construction activities that may cause deterioration of water quality if sediments or construction-related pollutants wash into the storm drain system. The proposed Project may create additional sources of non-point source or stormwater pollution from vehicular-related contaminants washing into the drainage system during wet weather. However, the proposed Project involves replacing existing uses and pervious and impervious ground coverage and would be constructed in areas that already produce non-point source pollutants. LAUSD incorporates construction BMPs into all new construction projects, and District construction contractors will comply with NPDES regulations and prepare a SWPPP. With incorporation of LAUSD Standards, the proposed Project would not substantially increase pollutants. Therefore, the Project would not substantially degrade water quality, and impacts would be less than significant. LAUSD's stormwater runoff control programs and standard conditions, including **SCHWQ-1** through **SC-HWQ-3**, would mitigate any impact to water quality associated with proposed Project construction and operation activities; therefore, impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

g) Would the project place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?

No Impact. No residential development is planned as part of the proposed Project. The Project site is not located within a 100-year flood hazard area (refer to **Figure 4.9-1**).[85] Therefore, there would be no impact in this regard. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

h) Would the project place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?

No Impact. As described above in response to **Checklist Question g)**, the Project site is not located within a within a 100-year flood hazard area. Therefore, there would be no impact in this regard. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

i) Would the project expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam, or dam inundation?

Less Than Significant Impact. The Project site is not located within a 100-year flood hazard area.[86] The site is not within a tsunami hazard zone but is within a City of Los Angeles Safety Element Inundation Zone[87] for Sepulveda Dam.[88] While the Project site is within the inundation boundaries for the Sepulveda Dam, the probability of inundation to occur due to failure at the Sepulveda Dam would be extremely low. Pursuant to

85 FEMA, Flood Insurance Rate Map, Los Angeles County, California, Map Number 06037C1320F, Effective Date September 26, 2008.
86 Ibid.
87 City of Los Angeles Department of Planning, General Plan Safety Element, Exhibit G – Inundation and Tsunami Hazard Areas in the City of Los Angeles, November 26, 1996.
88 LAUSD School Upgrade Program Final EIR, September 2015, page 5.9-20.

the California Water Code, the California Division of Safety of Dams oversees the design and construction of dams and conducts yearly inspections to ensure that the dams are performing and being maintained in a safe manner. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant in this regard. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

j) Would the project cause inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?

No Impact. The proposed Project site is not located near any large body of water; therefore, there is no potential for a seiche to inundate the Project site. Mudflows occur as a result of downslope movement of soil and/or rock under the influence of gravity. There are no nearby slopes which could release mud or rock onto the Project site, so there is no potential for a mudflow to affect the site. As described above in response to **Checklist Question g)** above, the Project site is not located within a City of Los Angeles Safety Element Inundation Zone, including inundation by tsunami. Thus, there would be no impact in this regard. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

4.10 Land Use and Planning

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
X. LAND USE AND PLANNING. Would the project:				
a) Physically divide an established community?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Conflict with applicable land use plan, policy or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒

4.10.1 Summary of Impacts

The Program EIR evaluated the potential for implementation of SUP-related projects to impact existing land uses in the LAUSD service area and conflict with applicable land use plans, policies and regulations, including habitat for wildlife conservation plans. All SUP projects are required to meet California Code of Regulations Title 24 energy-efficiency standards. Therefore, site specific projects would be consistent with applicable goals of the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) 2012-2035 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (RTP/SCS), such as encouraging active/non-motorized transportation (such as bicycling and walking), and encouraging energy efficiency.

To avoid impacts on existing land uses in areas where future projects would be implemented under the SUP, the Program EIR requires site specific projects to comply with applicable state regulations. For North Hollywood High School, these include: 1) Education Code § 17251, 2) California Code of Regulations, Title 5, §§ 14001 through 14012, and 3) California Education Code § 38131.b: Civic Center Act. No SCs would apply.

According to the Program EIR, projects implemented under the SUP that include new construction and modernization on existing school campuses would not conflict with applicable land use and conservation plans and regulations, would not physically divide an established community, and would have no impacts on existing land uses in the LAUSD region. Similarly, project-specific analysis provided below concludes that implementation of the Project would have no impacts related to land use and planning.

4.10.2 Impacts Associated with the Proposed Project

Impact Analysis:

a) Physically divide an established community?

No Impact. The proposed Project includes renovation and modernization of an existing developed school campus and would be entirely located within the school campus. Projects on existing school campuses are an

integral part of the community and therefore, do not divide established communities surrounding the schools. No impact would occur and no mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

b) Would the project conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?

Less Than Significant Impact. The Project site is zoned [Q]PF-1VL (refer to Figures 4.10-1 and 4.10-2). PF (Public Facilities) allows for public elementary and secondary schools. [Q] means additional restrictions on building design, landscape buffer, signs, etc.; '1' is Height District No. 1; and 'VL' is Very Limited Height District where no building or structure shall exceed three stories, nor shall it exceed 45 feet in height..[89] While new buildings on the campus may exceed 45 feet in height, the California legislature granted school districts the power to exempt school property from local zoning requirements, provided the school district complies with the terms of Government Code Section 53094. As lead agency for the proposed Project, LAUSD will comply with Government Code Section 53094 to render the local City of Los Angeles Zoning Ordinance inapplicable to the proposed Project. Following a two-thirds vote of the Board of Education, LAUSD can exempt a school site from such local zoning requirements. Within 10 days of the action, the Board must provide the City of Los Angeles with notice of this action.

The Project site has a corresponding General Plan land use designation of Public Facilities (refer to Figure Figures 4.10-1 and 4.10-2), and is not located within the coastal zone. New construction on the school campus would not represent a change in land use and would not conflict with existing plans, policies, or regulations adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating environmental effects. Implementation of the proposed Project would fulfill the educational needs of local communities, thereby reducing vehicle travel distances for students and promoting non-motorized vehicle travel. Therefore, the Project would be consistent with applicable goals of the SCAG 2012-2035 RTP/SCS.

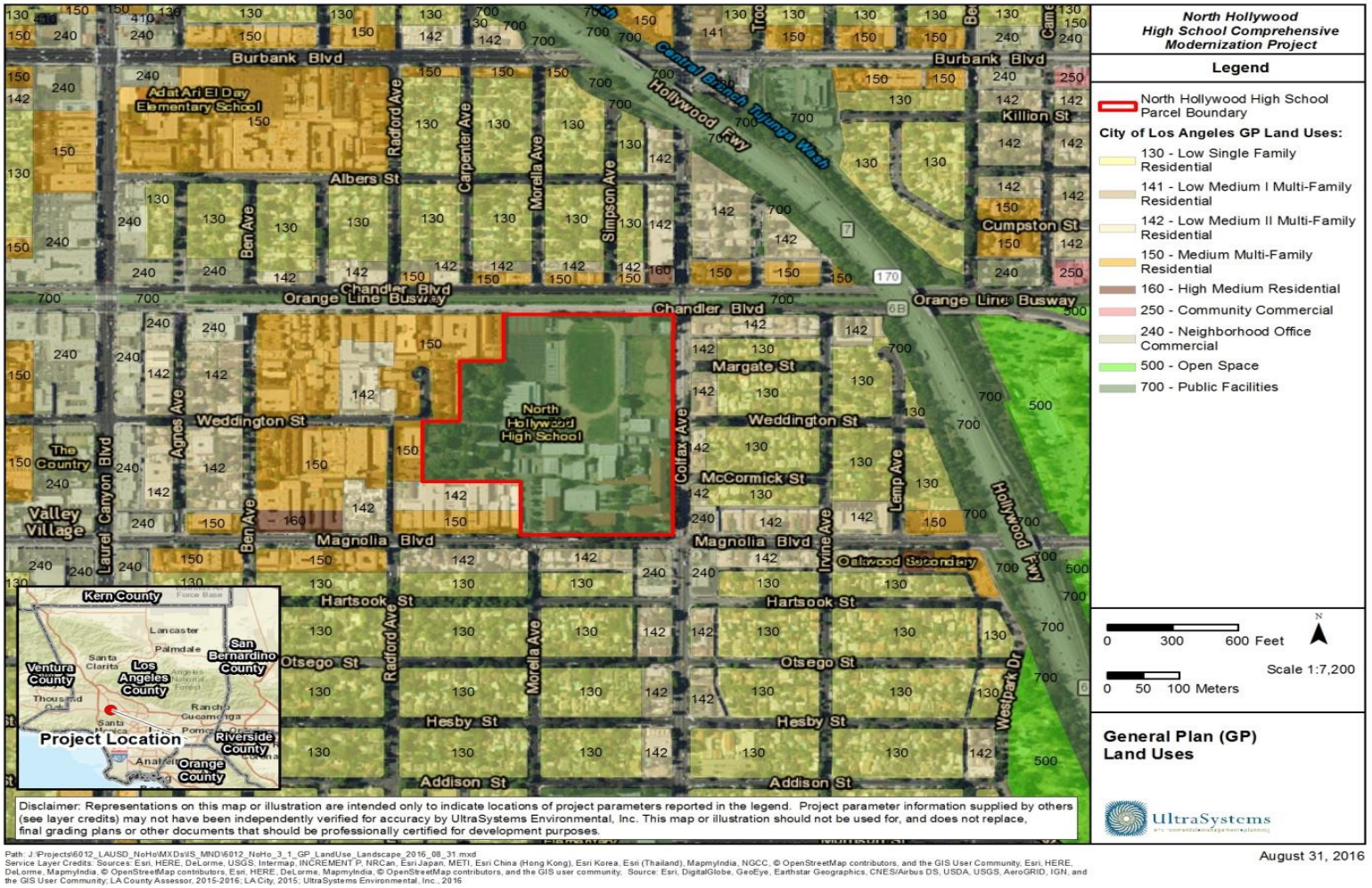
The proposed Project would not conflict with applicable land use plans, policies, or regulations. With project compliance with applicable State regulations (discussed above), impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

c) Would the project conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?

No Impact. The proposed Project would be constructed entirely within the North Hollywood High School campus. No habitat reserves established under a habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan are located within or near the school campus. Therefore, there would be no conflict with such plans, and no impact would occur. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

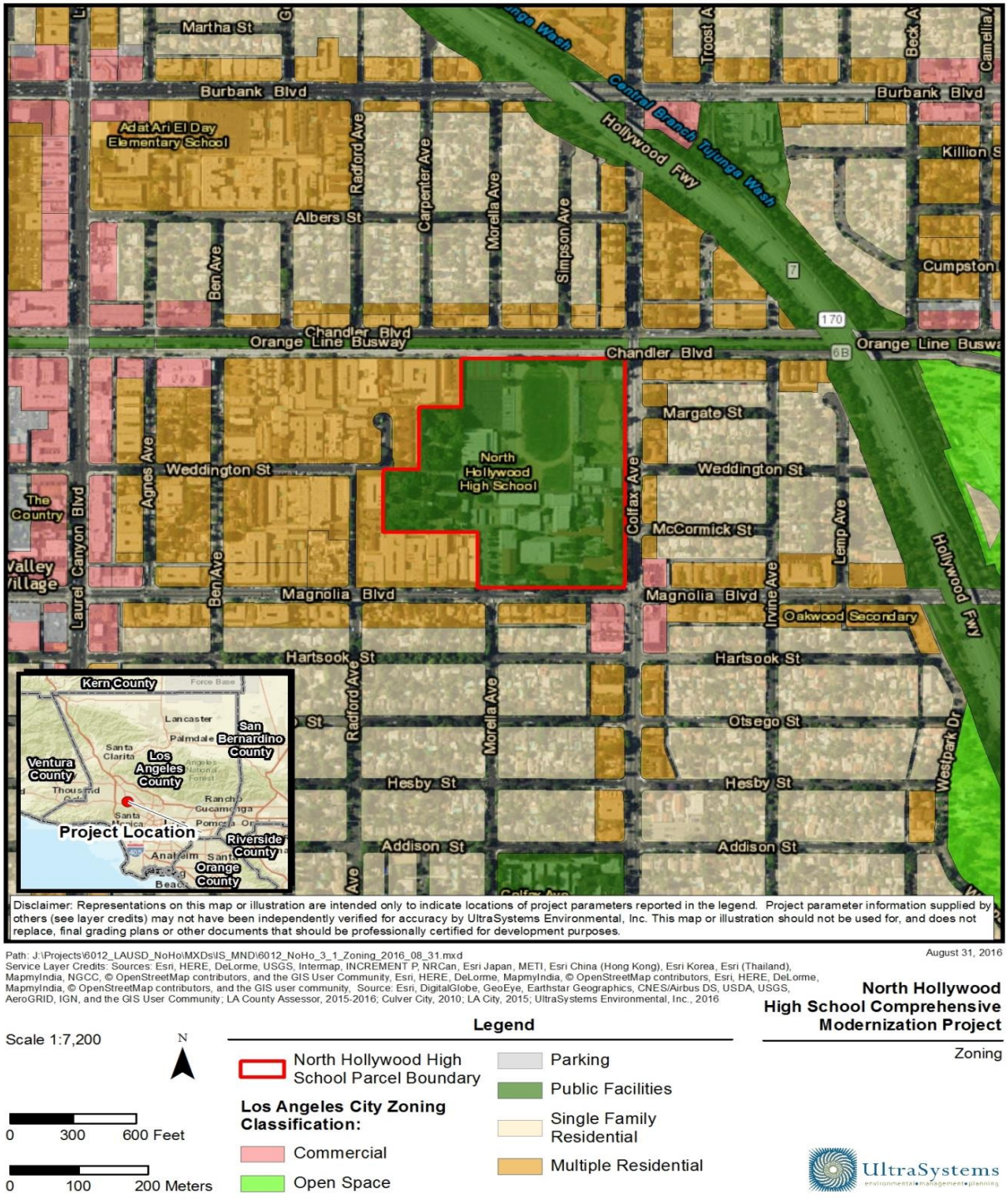
89 City of Los Angeles Municipal Code, Section 12.21.1. Height of Building or Structures. http://library.amlegal.com/nxt/gateway.dll/California/lapz/municipalcodechapteriplanningandzoningco/chapterigeneralprovisionsandzoning/article2specificplanning-zoningcomprehen/sec12176m1limitedindustrialzone?f=templates$fn=default.htm$3.0$vid=amlegal:lapz_ca$anc.

Figure 4.10-1
GENERAL PLAN LAND USE MAP



Path: J:\Projects\6012_LAUSD_NoHo\MXDs\IS_MND\6012_NoHo_3_1_GP_LandUse_Landscape_2016_08_31.mxd
Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), MapmyIndia, NGCC, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Esri, HERE, DeLorme, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, Esri, HERE, DeLorme, MapmyIndia, © 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; LA County Assessor, 2015-2016; LA City, 2015; UltraSystems Environmental, Inc., 2016

Figure 4.10-2
ZONING MAP



4.11 Mineral Resources

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

4.11.1 Summary of Impacts

The Program EIR evaluated the potential for implementation of SUP-related projects to impact mineral resources. The state geologist-classified Mineral Resource Zone-2 (MRZ-2) sites are located in two regions within the LAUSD area: one in central Los Angeles, and the other in the east-central San Fernando Valley.[90] None of the designated mineral resource zones are located on or near an existing LAUSD school campus. No SCs apply.

According to the Program EIR, projects implemented under the SUP are anticipated to have no impacts on mineral resources in the LAUSD region. Project-specific analysis provided below concludes that implementation of the Project would have no impacts on mineral resources in the Project area.

4.11.2 Impacts Associated with the Proposed Project

Impact Analysis:

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

No Impact. The Project is not located within an area designated as a mineral resource zone. According to the SMARA Generalized Mineral Land Classification Map for Los Angeles County, the Project site is not classified within any of four SMARA designated mineral resource zones,[91] as shown in **Figure 4.11-1**. Furthermore, the Project activities would be entirely carried out within an existing school campus, and there are no mining sites located on existing LAUSD campuses. Therefore, no impact on mineral resources would occur. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

90 According to the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act (SMARA) of 1975, MRZ-1 are areas of no significant mineral resource deposits, MRZ-2 are areas that contain identified mineral resources, MRZ-3 are areas of undetermined mineral resource significance, and MRZ-4 are areas of unknown resource potential. http://www.consrv.ca.gov/smgb/Guidelines/Documents/ClassDesig.pdf. Accessed October 2016.

91 Ibid.

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. Review of the conservation element of the Los Angeles General Plan and the Division of Oil, Gas and Thermal Resources mapping,[92] found that the Project site is not located within a known oil and gas field or in the vicinity of oil and gas wells, as shown in **Figure 4.11-2.** As discussed above, Project activities would be entirely carried out within an existing school campus. There are no mineral resource recovery sites located on existing LAUSD school campuses, nor do mineral extraction operations occur on LAUSD property. Therefore, the Project would not result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource or a mineral resource recovery site. No impact would occur. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

92 Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources (DOGGR). 2001, April 16. District 1 Oil Fields. Internet URL: ftp://ftp.consrv.ca.gov/pub/oil/maps/dist1/Dist1_fields.pdf. Accessed in October 2016.

Figure 4.11-1
MINERAL RESOURCES

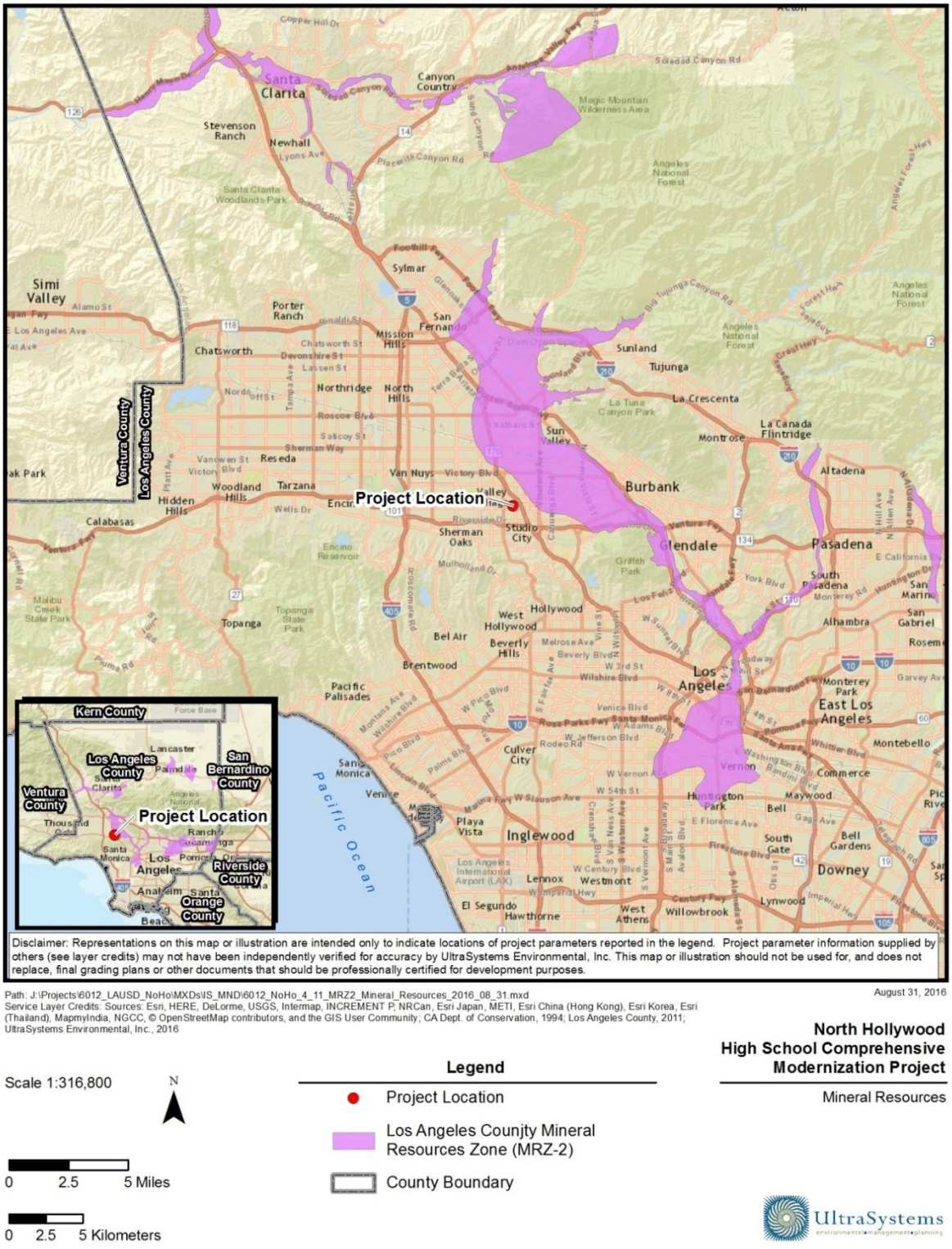


Figure 4.11-2
OIL AND GAS FIELDS WITHIN ONE MILE OF NORTH HOLLYWOOD HIGH SCHOOL

4.12 Noise

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
XII. NOISE: Would the project result in:				
a) Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within 2 miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	☐	☐	☐	☒

4.12.1 Summary of Impacts

This noise and vibration impact analysis is based upon the noise technical study prepared for the proposed Project (**Appendix E**). The Program EIR evaluated the potential for implementation of the SUP-related site-specific projects to result in adverse noise impacts to students and faculty at the upgraded school sites and to surrounding areas.

The Program EIR includes LAUSD SCs for minimizing impacts of noise in areas where future projects would be implemented under the SUP. Applicable SCs related to Project-specific noise impacts are provided in Table 4.12-1.

Table 4.12-1
NOISE AND VIBRATION STANDARD CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

Applicable SCs	Description
SC-N-2	LAUSD shall analyze the acoustical environment of the site (such as traffic) and the characteristics of planned building components (such as heating, ventilation, and air conditioning [HVAC]), and design to achieve interior classroom noise levels of less than 55 dBA L_{10} or 45 dBA L_{eq} with maximum (unoccupied) reverberation times of 0.6 seconds. Noise reduction methods shall include, but are not limited to, sound walls, building and/or classroom insulation, HVAC modifications, double-paned windows, and other design features in order to achieve the noise standards. • The District should acknowledge the ANSI (American National Standards Institute) S12 standard as a District goal that may presently not be achievable in all cases.

Applicable SCs	Description
	• Where economically feasible, new school design should achieve classroom acoustical quality consistent with the ANSI standard and in no event exceed the current CHPS (California High Performance Schools) standard of 45 dBA. • Where economically feasible, new HVAC (Heating, Ventilating, and Air Conditioning) installations should be designed to achieve the lowest possible noise level consistent with the ANSI standard. In no event should these installations exceed the current CHPS standard of 45 dBA. • To promote the development of lower noise emitting HVAC units, the District's purchase of new units should give preference to manufacturers producing the lowest noise level at the lowest cost. Existing HVAC units operating in excess of 50 dBA should be modified.
SC-N-3	LAUSD shall require an acoustical analysis to identify feasible measures to reduce traffic noise increases to 3 dBA CNEL or less at the noise-sensitive land use. LAUSD shall implement recommended measures to reduce noise.
SC-N-4	LAUSD shall incorporate long-term permanent noise attenuation measures between playgrounds, stadiums, and other noise-generating facilities and noise-sensitive land uses, to reduce noise levels to meet jurisdictional standards or an increase of 3 dB or less over ambient. Operational noise attenuation measures include, but are not limited to: • buffer zones • berms • sound barriers: • buildings • masonry walls • enclosed bleacher foot wells • -other site-specific project design features.
SC-N-5	LAUSD Facilities Division or its construction contractor shall consult and coordinate with the school principal or site administrator, and other nearby noise sensitive land uses prior to construction to schedule high noise or vibration producing activities to minimize disruption. Coordination between the school, nearby land uses and the construction contractor shall continue on an as-needed basis throughout the construction phase of the project to reduce school and other noise sensitive land use disruptions.
SC-N-6	The LAUSD shall require the construction contractor to minimize blasting for all construction and demolition activities, where feasible. If demolition is necessary adjacent to residential uses or fragile structures, the LAUSD shall require the construction contractor to avoid using impact tools. Alternatives that shall be considered include mechanical methods using hydraulic crushers or deconstruction techniques.

Applicable SCs	Description
SC-N-7	For projects where pile driving activities are required within 150 feet of a structure, a detailed vibration assessment shall be provided by an acoustical engineer to analyze potential impacts related to vibration to nearby structures and to determine feasible mitigation measures to eliminate potential risk of architectural damage.
SC-N-8	LAUSD shall meet with the construction contractor to discuss alternative methods of demolition and construction for activities within 25 feet of a historic building to reduce vibration impacts. During the preconstruction meeting, the construction contractor shall identify demolition methods not involving vibration-intensive construction equipment or activities. For example: sawing into sections that can be loaded onto trucks results in lower vibration levels than demolition by hydraulic hammers. • Prior to construction activities, the construction contractor shall inspect and report on the current foundation and structural condition of the historic building. • The construction contractor shall implement alternative methods identified in the preconstruction meeting during demolition, excavation, and construction for work done within 25 feet of the historic building. • The construction contractor shall avoid use of vibratory rollers and packers adjacent to a historic building. • During demolition the construction contractor shall not phase any ground-impacting operations near a historic building to occur at the same time as any ground impacting operation associated with demolition and construction of a new building. During demolition and construction, if any vibration levels cause cosmetic or structural damage to a historic building the District shall issue "stop-work" orders to the construction contractor immediately to prevent further damage. Work shall not restart until the building is stabilized and/or preventive measures to relieve further damage to the building are implemented.
SC-N-9	• LAUSD shall prepare a noise assessment. • If site-specific review of a school construction project identifies potentially significant adverse construction noise impacts, then LAUSD shall implement all feasible measures to reduce below applicable noise ordinances. Exterior construction noise levels exceed local noise standards, policies, or ordinances at noise-sensitive receptors. LAUSD shall mandate that construction bid contracts include the measures identified in the noise assessment. Specific noise reduction measures include, but are not limited to, the following: • Source Controls • Time Constraints – prohibiting work during sensitive nighttime hours • Scheduling – performing noisy work during less sensitive time periods (on operating campus: delay the loudest noise generation until class instruction at the nearest classrooms has ended; residential: only between 7:00 AM and 7:00 PM) • Equipment Restrictions – restricting the type of equipment used

Applicable SCs	Description
	• Noise Restrictions – specifying stringent noise limits • Substitute Methods – using quieter methods and/or equipment • Exhaust Mufflers – ensuring equipment have quality mufflers installed • Lubrication & Maintenance – well maintained equipment is quieter • Reduced Power Operation – use only necessary size and power • Limit Equipment On-Site – only have necessary equipment on-site • Noise Compliance Monitoring – technician on site to ensure compliance • Quieter Backup Alarms – manually-adjustable or ambient sensitive types • Path Controls • Noise Barriers – semi-permanent or portable wooden or concrete barriers • Noise Curtains – flexible intervening curtain systems hung from supports • Enclosures – encasing localized and stationary noise sources • Increased Distance – perform noisy activities farther away from receptors, including operation of portable equipment, storage and maintenance of equipment • Receptor Controls • Window Treatments – reinforcing the building's noise reduction ability • Community Participation – open dialog to involve affected residents • Noise Complaint Process – ability to log and respond to noise complaints. Advance notice of the start of construction shall be delivered to all noise sensitive receptors adjacent to the project area. The notice shall state specifically where and when construction activities will occur, and provide contact information for filing noise complaints with the contractor and the District. In the event of noise complaints, the LAUSD shall monitor noise from the construction activity to ensure that construction noise does not exceed limits specified in the noise ordinance. • Temporary Relocation – in extreme otherwise unmitigable cases. Temporarily move residents or students to facilities away from the construction activity.
SC-AQ-2	LAUSD's construction contractor shall ensure that construction equipment is properly tuned and maintained in accordance with manufacturer's specifications, to ensure excessive emissions are not generated by unmaintained equipment.

According to the Program EIR, projects implemented under the SUP are anticipated to have some less than significant and some significant unavoidable impacts on noise in the LAUSD region. However, the Project-specific analysis provided in **Section 4.12** concludes that implementation of the Project would have either no noise impacts or less than significant noise impacts on the surrounding community.

4.12.2 Impacts Associated with the Proposed Project

Impact Analysis

a) Would the project expose persons to or generate noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?

Less Than Significant. The predominant source of noise in the area of North Hollywood High School is motor vehicle traffic. Magnolia Blvd, which forms the school's southern boundary, is classified as an "Avenue II" [93] and has an average traffic volume of about 22,900 vehicles per day.[94] Colfax Avenue, which forms the school's eastern boundary, is also an "Avenue II,"[95] with an average traffic of about 15,000 vehicles per day.[96]

North Hollywood High School is in the city of Los Angeles, as are the properties immediately surrounding the school. The Noise Element of the City of Los Angeles General Plan deems the following land uses "noise sensitive:"[97]

- Single-family and multi-unit dwellings
- Long-term care facilities (including convalescent and retirement facilities)
- Dormitories, motels, hotels, transient lodgings and other residential uses
- Houses of worship
- Hospitals
- Libraries
- Schools
- Auditoriums; concert halls; outdoor theaters
- Nature and wildlife preserves
- Parks

The principal existing sensitive receivers nearest the Project site are residential neighborhoods immediately adjacent on the south and east sides of the school. Kingdom Hall of Jehovah's Witnesses is about 627 feet to the north-east. **Table 4.12-2** shows the distances to the nearest land uses normally considered to be noise-sensitive. Sensitive receivers within 0.25 mile of North Hollywood School are shown in **Figure 4.12-1**.

Onsite sensitive receivers include classrooms and outdoor areas where students congregate. They would be near much of the construction activity. Impacts to on-campus land uses are discussed below.

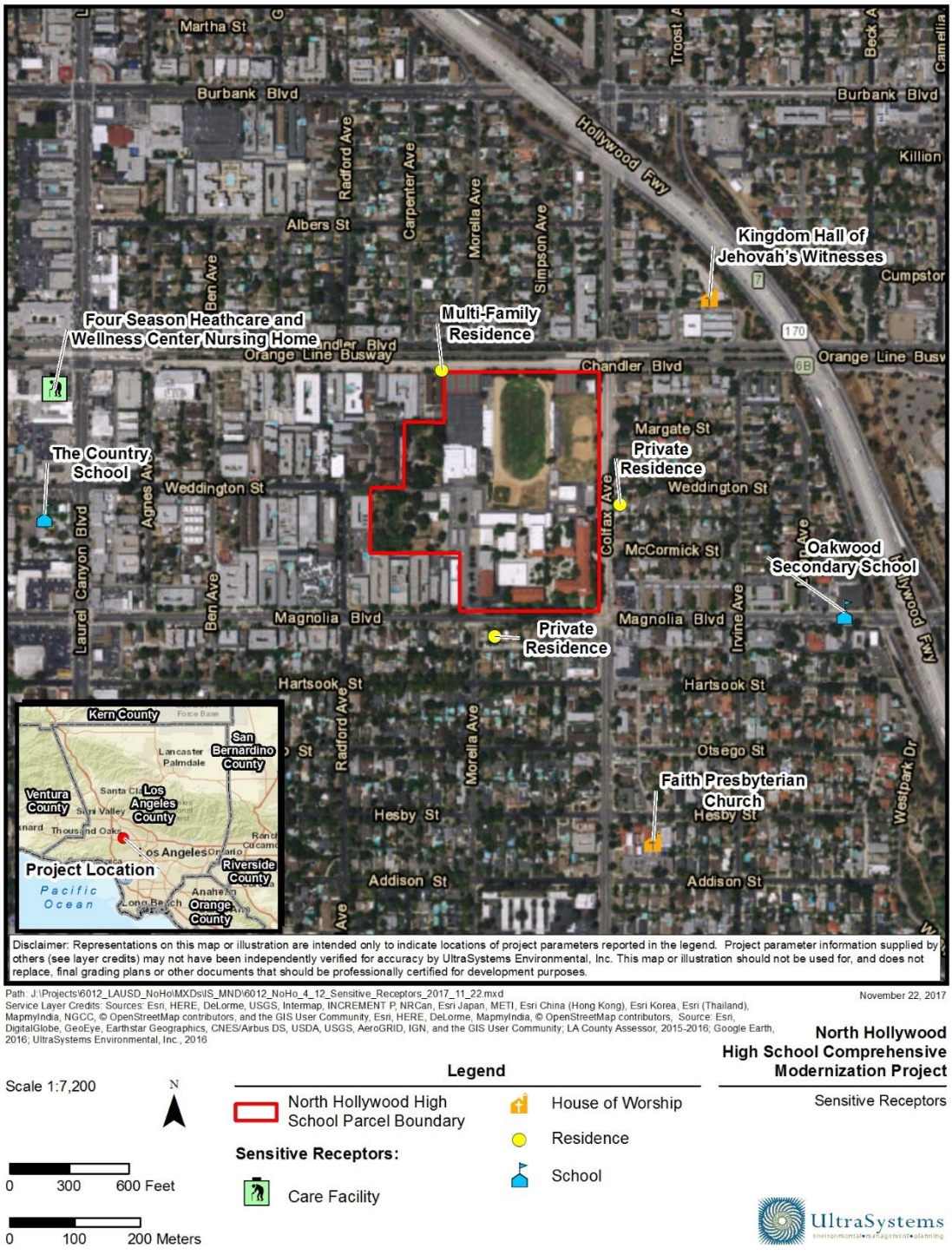
93 North Hollywood High School Modernization Traffic Memo. Prepared by KOA Corporation, Monterey Park, CA for UltraSystems Environmental Inc., Irvine, CA. November 14, 2017, p. 5
94 Ibid., p. 9.
95 Ibid., p. 7.
96 Ibid., p. 9.
97 Noise Element of the Los Angeles City General Plan. City of Los Angeles, Department of City Planning, Los Angeles, California. Adopted February 3, 1998. P.3-1. http://planning.lacity.org/cwd/gnlpln/noiseElt.pdf. Accessed December 16, 2016.

Table 4.12-2
NEAREST EXISTING SENSITIVE RECEIVERS

	Sensitive Receiver Name	Location	Distance from Proposed Project[a] (Feet)
1	Private Residence	5252 Colfax Avenue North Hollywood, CA 91601 Latitude: 34.166477 Longitude: -118.387552	123
2	Private Residence	11752 W. Magnolia Blvd. North Hollywood, CA 91601 Latitude: 34.164652 Longitude: -118.389627	154
3	Kingdom Hall of Jehovah's Witnesses	5440 Troost Avenue North Hollywood, CA 91601 Latitude: 34.169356 Longitude: -118.386072	627
4	Multi-Family Residence	11820 Chandler Blvd. Valley Village, CA 91607 Latitude: 34.168059 Longitude: -118.390744	20
5	Oakwood Secondary School	11600 W. Magnolia Blvd. North Hollywood, CA 91601 Latitude: 34.165007 Longitude: -118.383818	935
6	Faith Presbyterian Church	5000 Colfax Avenue North Hollywood, CA 91601 Latitude: 34.161825 Longitude: -118.386983	1,121
7	Four Seasons Healthcare and Wellness Center Nursing Home	5335 Laurel Canyon Blvd. North Hollywood, CA 91601 Latitude: 34.168043 Longitude: -118.396974	1725
8	The Country School	5243 Laurel Canyon Blvd. North Hollywood, CA 91601 Latitude: 34.166309 Longitude: -118.397134	1728

Source: UltraSystems and Google Earth Pro. 2016.
[a]Distances from nearest edge of school site.

Figure 4.12-1
SENSITIVE RECEIVERS NEAR NORTH HOLLYWOOD SCHOOL



On Wednesday, October 21, 2016, UltraSystems conducted ambient noise sampling at 12 locations on campus and in the general project area; the locations are shown in **Figure 4.12-2**. **Table 4.12-3** lists the measurement points, sampling times, and why the sites were chosen.

The sampling locations were chosen to provide ambient noise data to compare with the results of construction noise estimates. A Quest SoundPro Model DL-1-1/3 ANSI Type 1 sound level meter was used in the "slow" mode at each site to obtain a 15-minute average sound level (L_{eq}), as well as other metrics. The meter's microphone was maintained five feet above the ground. The samples were taken in the morning and early afternoon on a Wednesday. Noise meter output records and observations during sampling are in Attachment 1 **to Appendix E.**

Table 4.12-3
CHARACTERISTICS OF AMBIENT NOISE MEASUREMENT LOCATIONS

Point	Sampling Location	Time Interval	Purpose of Selection
1	11684 Weddington Street (Residential Area)	0750-0805	Nearest residential area east of the Project site
2	5354 Colfax Avenue (Residential Area)	0810-0825	Nearest residential area northeast of the Project site
3	11715-11729 Chandler Blvd. (Residential Area)	0835-0850	Nearest residential area north of the Project site
4	11820 Chandler Blvd. (Residential Area)	0904-0919	Nearest residential area northwest of the Project site
5	5326 Radford Avenue (Residential Area)	0923-0938	Nearest residential area west of the Project site
6	5304 ½ Radford Avenue (Residential Area)	0958-1013	Nearest residential area west of the Project site
7	11809 Magnolia Blvd (Residential Area)	1032-1047	Nearest residential area southwest of the Project site
8	11802 Magnolia Blvd. (Residential Area)	1051-1106	Nearest residential area south of the Project site
9	Near Classroom and Portable (On Campus)	1115-1130	Additional building near to construction
10	Classroom/Cafe (On Campus)	1210-1225	Additional building near to construction
11	11720 Magnolia Blvd. (Residential Area)	1230-1245	Nearest residential area south of the Project site
12	Between Admin and Portables (On Campus)	1251-1306	Nearest building to future construction

Figure 4.12-2
AMBIENT NOISE MONITORING SITES FOR NORTH HOLLYWOOD HIGH SCHOOL

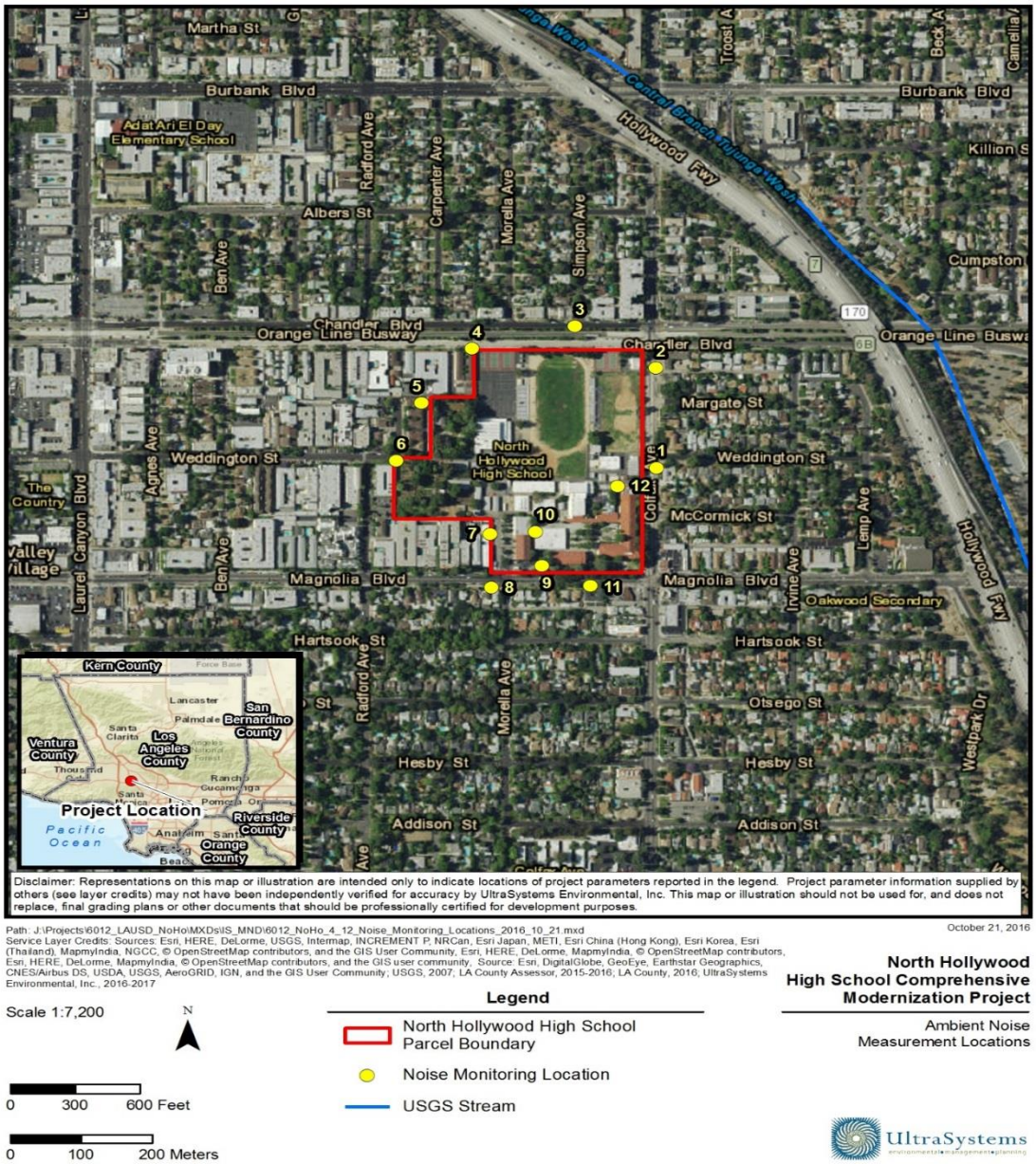


Table 4.12-4 shows the results of the ambient noise sampling. Ambient noise levels for the 12 sampling points averaged (L_{eq}) 67.75 dBA (dBA = A-weighted decibels). L_{90} values averaged 56.81 dBA.

Table 4.12-4
MEASURED AMBIENT NOISE LEVELS

Point	Measurement Results (dBA)		
	15-Minute L_{eq}	L_{max}	L_{90}
1	65.7	75.5	60.5
2	71.2	92.7	60.4
3	75.1	101.4	55.2
4	65.4	76.2	54.7
5	53.3	69.1	46.4
6	55.0	72.4	43.5
7	61.7	81.1	49.2
8	67.8	80.7	56.8
9	59.3	75.1	54.6
10	65.9	84.5	60.3
11	67.2	78.6	85.5
12	58.5	73.4	53.3

Notes
dBA – A-weighted decibel
L_{eq} – average ambient noise level
L_{max} – maximum sound level
L_{90} – general background noise

Average ambient noise levels (L_{eq}) ranged from 53.3 to 75.1 dBA. The highest average noise levels were at measurement point 3, which is near the heavily traveled, six-lane Chandler Boulevard. For most of the ambient monitoring locations, the difference between the L_{eq} and L_{90} values ranged from 4.7 to 19.9 dBA. Since the L_{90} is a measure of general "background" noise, it is likely that Chandler Boulevard is an important noise contributor on the northern side of the Project area. The three ambient monitoring locations on campus yielded the lowest difference between the L_{eq} and L_{90} values. This implies a lack of loud sustained noise sources on the campus.

Project-Specific Regulations

Section 5.12 of the Program EIR describes in considerable detail the laws, regulations and policies of the federal government, the State of California, and the City of Los Angeles[98] that are intended to reduce people's exposure to noise. The reader is referred to that discussion. For convenience in interpreting the findings of this technical study, we repeat those regulations that are directly relevant to the proposed Project.

98 Because North Hollywood High School and the immediately surrounding area are within the City of Los Angeles, the City's regulations take precedence over those of the County of Los Angeles, which apply to unincorporated areas.

Federal

Because North Hollywood High School is surrounded on four sides primarily by residences that could be affected by construction noise from the Project, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's goal of 45 dBA L_{dn} as a desirable maximum interior standard for residential units developed under HUD funding (HUD 1985) is pertinent. While HUD does not specify acceptable exterior noise levels, standard construction of residential dwellings constructed under Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations typically provides 20 dBA of acoustical attenuation with the windows closed and 10 dBA with the windows open. Based on this assumption, the exterior L_{dn} or CNEL should not exceed 65 dBA under normal conditions.

State of California

The most current guidelines prepared by the state noise officer are contained in the "General Plan Guidelines" issued by the Governor's Office of Planning and Research in 2003.[99] [100] These guidelines establish four categories for judging the severity of noise intrusion on specified land uses:

- **Normally Acceptable**: Is generally acceptable, with no mitigation necessary.
- **Conditionally Acceptable**: May require some mitigation, as established through a noise study.
- **Normally Unacceptable**: Requires substantial mitigation.
- **Clearly unacceptable**: Probably cannot be mitigated to a less-than-significant level.

The types of land uses addressed by the state standards, and the acceptable noise categories for each are presented in Table 4.12-5, Land Use Compatibility for Community Noise Sources. There is some overlap between categories, which indicates that some judgment is required in determining the applicability of the numbers in every situation.

City of Los Angeles

The City of Los Angeles has established noise standards and guidelines that are consistent with the federal and state noise standards. The Noise Element of the City of Los Angeles' General Plan uses a scheme similar to that of Table 4.12-5 to classify the acceptability of different long-term noise levels for sensitive land uses.[101] For the single-family houses immediately bordering North Hollywood High School, 24-hour averages below 55 dBA CNEL are normally acceptable, and levels between 55 and 70 dBA CNEL are conditionally acceptable. For multifamily housing, 24-hour averages below 60 dBA CNEL are normally acceptable, and levels between 60 and 70 dBA CNEL are conditionally acceptable.

As described in the Program EIR, the City of Los Angeles Municipal Code has short-term noise exposure standards for various types of sources, but none appears to be relevant to this analysis. Section 41.40(a) of the

99 General Plan Guidelines: State of California, Governor's Office of Planning and Research, Sacramento, California. 2003.

100 Prior to this, the California Department of Health Services (DHS) Office of Noise Control studied the correlation of noise levels with effects on various land uses. However, the Office of Noise Control no longer exists.

101 City of Los Angeles. Noise Element of the Los Angeles City General Plan. Exhibit I: Guidelines for Noise Compatible Land Use. Department of City Planning, Los Angeles, California. Adopted February 3, 1999. Internet URL: http://planning.lacity.org/cwd/gnlpln/noiseElt.pdf.

Municipal Code restricts construction operations to 7:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 6 p.m. on Saturdays and national holidays. Construction is prohibited on Sundays. Variances for construction during normally prohibited hours may be obtained from the Executive Officer of the Los Angeles Board of Police Commissioners.[102]

Section 112.05(a) of the City of Los Angeles Municipal Code limits noise exposures from construction equipment to 75 dBA at a distance of 50 feet. Almost all common types of construction equipment exceed that limit. The Municipal Code allows exceedance of the limit upon demonstration that compliance is technically infeasible.

Thresholds of Significance for this Analysis

Two criteria were used for judging noise impacts from the proposed Project. 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 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. According to LAUSD guidelines,[103] the proposed Project would have a significant noise impact if it would do any of the following:

- Create a maximum exterior noise level exceeding 70 dBA L_{10} or 67 dBA L_{eq}.
- Result in a maximum interior classroom noise level exceeding 55 dBA L_{10} or 45 dBA L_{eq}.
- Result in a permanent increase in noise levels at nearby sensitive land uses exceeding 3 dBA CNEL.

The following additional criteria are from the City of Los Angeles. The proposed Project would have a significant noise impact if it would do any of the following:

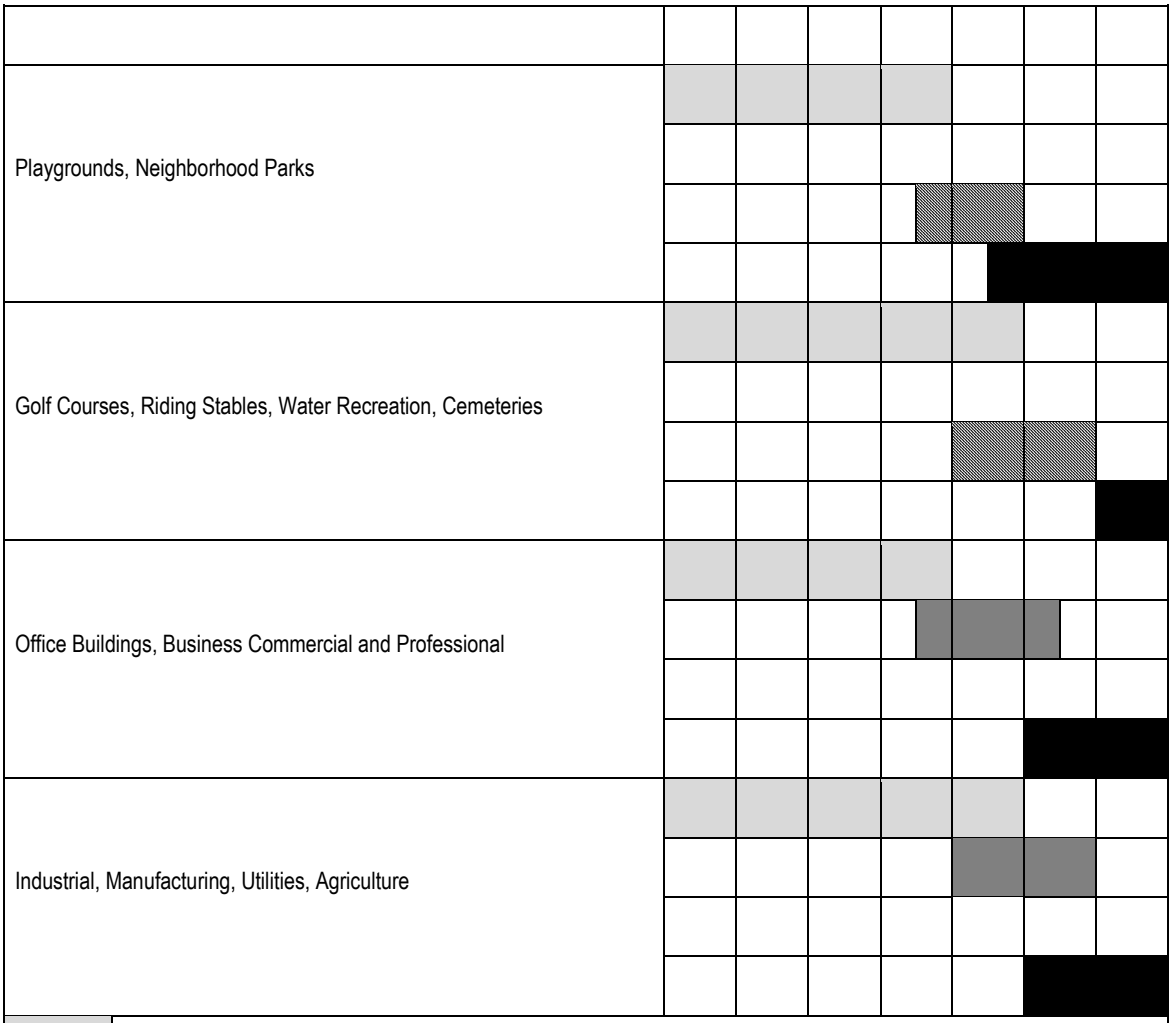
- Generate operational noise from traffic and onsite sources that would cause the ambient noise levels at the property line of affected uses to increase by 3 dBA CNEL and noise levels reach or are within the "normally unacceptable" or "clearly unacceptable" category or increase by 5 dBA CNEL or greater.
- Generate noise from operational stationary sources that causes ambient levels to increase by more than 5 dB.
- For construction activities lasting more than one day, exceed existing exterior ambient levels by 10 dBA or more at a noise sensitive use.
- For construction activities lasting more than ten days in a three-month period, exceed existing exterior ambient levels by 5 dBA or more at a noise sensitive use.

102 City of Los Angeles Municipal Code. § 41.40(b).
103 LAUSD OEHS, "School Upgrade Program Final Environmental Impact Report," http://achieve.lausd.net/ceqa, Adopted by the Board of Education on November 10, 2015., p. 5.12-25.

- For construction activities between 9:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. Monday through Friday, before 8:00 a.m. or after 6:00 p.m. on Saturday, or at any time on Sunday, exceed the ambient level by 5 dBA at a sensitive receiver.

Table 4.12-5
LAND USE COMPATIBILITY FOR COMMUNITY NOISE SOURCES

Land Use Category	Noise Exposure (dBA, CNEL)						
	55	60	65	70	75	80	
Residential – Low-Density Single-Family, Duplex, Mobile Homes							
Residential – Multiple Family							
Transient Lodging – Motel, Hotels							
Schools, Libraries, Churches, Hospitals, Nursing Homes							
Auditoriums, Concert Halls, Amphitheaters							
Sports Arena, Outdoor Spectator Sports							



Normally Acceptable: Specified land use is satisfactory, based upon the assumption that any buildings involved are of normal conventional construction without any special noise insulation requirements.

Conditionally Acceptable: New construction or development should be undertaken only after a detailed analysis of the noise reduction requirements is made and needed noise insulation features included in the design. Conventional construction, but with closed windows and 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 the noise reduction requirements must be made and needed noise insulation features included in the design.

Clearly Unacceptable: New construction or development should generally not be undertaken.

Source: State of California, 2003.

The proposed Project will replace or upgrade facilities on the campus of North Hollywood High School, but it will not increase the number of students or faculty at the school, and will not introduce major new on-site noise sources or bring existing noise sources closer to sensitive receivers. Therefore, there will be no change in exposure to the community and the impact will be less than significant. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

b) Would the project expose persons to or generate excessive ground-borne vibration or ground-borne noise levels?

Less Than Significant Impact. As stated in the Program EIR, school operations do not involve sources that cause substantial ground-borne vibration. Therefore, the proposed Project would not result in long-term significant impacts due to ground-borne vibration or noise levels.

Certain types of construction activity, such as pile driving and use of explosives for rock blasting can be annoying and can damage fragile structures. Use of explosives for rock blasting would not be necessary under this Project. It is not anticipated that pile driving will be required, however if rammed aggregate or sonic pile driving is an option considered during the design stage, then implementing **SC-N-7** and **SC-N-9** will ensure that not only damage to fragile structures but also noise exposure from pile driving would either be precluded or be reduced to a less than significant level. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

c) Would the project cause a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?

Less Than Significant Impact. The Project would replace or upgrade facilities on the campus of North Hollywood High School, but it would not increase the number of students or faculty at North Hollywood High School, and would not introduce major new onsite noise sources or bring existing noise sources closer to sensitive receivers. Therefore, there would be no change in exposure to the community and the impact would be less than significant. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

For offsite, on-road noise impacts to be significant, it is generally necessary for traffic to double.[104] The proposed Project would not increase the existing number of students, nor would it add additional uses, and therefore would not generate new (permanent) traffic to the study area. [105] Therefore, impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

104 Technical Noise Supplement. Prepared by ICF Jones & Stokes, Sacramento, California for California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), Sacramento, California (November 2009), p. 2-12.

105 North Hollywood High School Modernization Traffic Memo. Memorandum from Brian Marchetti, KOA Corporation to William Meade, Los Angeles Unified School District and Betsy Lindsay, UltraSystems Environmental Inc. November 14, 2017, p. 1.

d) Would the project cause a substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?

Less Than Significant Impact. Noise impacts from construction activities are a function of the noise generated by the operation of construction equipment and on-road delivery and worker commuter vehicles, the location of equipment, and the timing and duration of the noise-generating activities.

For the purpose of this analysis, it was estimated that construction of the proposed Project would begin in Q3 2019 and finish in Q4 2022. The Project would be divided into three major phases and combinations of seven sub-phases.[106] The total construction time would be 39 months.

The air pollutant emissions estimation model CalEEMod[107] was used with the preliminary design and scheduling information from LAUSD[108] to estimate the number of days to execute the following construction sub-phases:

- Demolition
- Site preparation
- Grading
- Building construction
- Architectural coating
- Asphalt paving
- Concrete paving

Table 4.12-6 lists the equipment expected to be used. 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.[109] Equipment use was matched to phases of the construction schedule.

Table 4.12-6
CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT NOISE CHARACTERISTICS

Equipment Type	Horsepower	Usage Factor	Maximum Sound Level (dBA @ 50 feet)
Air Compressor (portable)	78	0.48	81
Crushing/Proc. Equipment	97	0.78	96
Crane	231	0.29	83
Excavator	158	0.4	80
Forklift	89	0.2	67
Off-Highway Trucks	402	0.4	90

106 Definitions and durations of phases and sub-phases are presented in **Appendix E**.
107 BREEZE Software, California Emissions Estimator Model. User's Guide, Version 2016.3.1, September 2016.
108 Personal communication from Will Meade, Los Angeles Unified School District, Los Angeles, CA to Michael Rogozen, UltraSystems Environmental Inc., Irvine, CA. October 5, 2017.
109 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.

Equipment Type	Horsepower	Usage Factor	Maximum Sound Level (dBA @ 50 feet)
Skid Steer Loaders	65	0.4	79
Generator Set	84	0.5	73
Plate Compactors	97	0.2	83
Grader	187	0.41	85
Trenchers	78	0.5	83
Paver	130	0.5	77
Paving Equipment	132	0.5	85
Roller	80	0.2	80
Rubber Tired Dozer	247	0.4	79
Cement and Mortar Mixers	9	0.4	85
Tractor/Loader/Backhoe	97	0.37	85
Welder	46	0.45	74

Construction noise from onsite activities was analyzed for each of the sub-phases within each of the three construction phases. These are shown in the first column of **Table 4.12-7**. The impact analysis focused on three sensitive receivers described in **Table 4.12-3** and shown in **Figure 4.12-2**: an apartment building on Colfax Avenue, a single-family residence on W. Magnolia Boulevard), and a multi-family residence on Chandler Boulevard. These residences correspond approximately to ambient noise sampling points 1, 11, and 4, respectively. Distances between each construction activity and each sensitive receiver were determined by Geographic Information System (GIS) analysis.

Many of the sub-phases are concurrent at various times during construction. A noise exposure analysis was conducted for each sub-phase and combination of sub-phases. The highest exposures (about 79.3, 79.0, and 77 dBA L_{eq}) would occur during Phase 2 demolition, which would begin while Phase 1 construction is still underway. **Table 4.12-7** shows the 1-hour L_{eq} noise exposure due to construction.

Table 4.12-7
CONSTRUCTION NOISE EXPOSURES AT THREE SENSITIVE RECEIVERS

Sensitive Receiver	Construction Activity	1-Hour L_{eq} (dBA)
Residence on Colfax Avenue	Phase 1 construction + Phase 2 demolition	79.0
Residence on W. Magnolia Boulevard	Phase 1 construction + Phase 2 demolition	77.0
Multi-family Residential Units on Chandler Boulevard.	Phase 1 construction + Phase 2 demolition	79.3

As seen in **Table 4.12-8**, for the residence on Colfax Avenue, the residence on W. Magnolia Boulevard, and the residence on Chandler Boulevard, the increase over the measured ambient levels would be 13.5, 10.2, and 14.0 dBA L_{eq}, respectively.

Table 4.12-8
ESTIMATED UNMITIGATED CONSTRUCTION NOISE EXPOSURES AT NEAREST SENSITIVE RECEIVERS

Site	Sensitive Receiver	1-Hour L_{eq} (dBA)		
		Existing	Projected[a]	Change
1	Residence on Colfax Avenue	65.7	79.0	+13.5
11	Residence on W. Magnolia Boulevard	67.2	77.0	+10.2
4	Multi-family Residential Units on Chandler Boulevard.	65.4	79.3	+14.0

[a]Existing ambient plus contribution of construction equipment during the loudest construction phase combination.

These increases in unmitigated noise exposure would normally be considered significant. However, the analysis did not take into account shielding by existing and future structures. Furthermore, the construction noise measures enumerated in **SC-N-9** will reduce exposures to a less than significant level. For example, temporary noise barriers alone can reduce exposure by about 10 dBA; the resulting exposure increase would therefore be less than the 5-dBA criterion stated above. These measures will be incorporated in the design build contract for the proposed Project. Those SCs having particular utility for the exposures near the campus include:

- Limit construction activity to 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.
- Wherever practical, use electric-powered instead of diesel construction equipment.
- Ensure that engines have quality mufflers installed and in proper condition.
- Minimize the number of pieces of construction equipment operating simultaneously.
- Have a technician onsite to ensure compliance.
- Erect temporary, portable wooden or concrete barriers between noise sources and receivers.
- Deliver advance notice of construction to potentially affected sensitive receivers and provide a means for filing complaints to the contractor and the District.

Therefore, impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

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 expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?

No Impact. The Burbank (Bob Hope) Airport is located approximately 2.5 miles northeast of North Hollywood High School, Van Nuys Airport is located approximately 6 miles northwest of the campus, and Whiteman Airport is located approximately 6.5 miles north of the campus. The flight patterns for landings and take-offs from the three airports are not in the general vicinity of North Hollywood High School, and do not cross over the campus (Figure 4.8-1). The Project site is not located in the airport influence areas for these three airports.[110] Therefore, no impacts would occur. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?

No Impact. The Project site is not located within the vicinity of a private airstrip, or heliport or helistop. North Hollywood High School is an existing campus; therefore, the proposed Project would not create any new safety hazards associated with a private airstrip, or heliport/helistop operations, and no impacts would occur in this regard. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

110 Airport Land Use Commission (ALUC), Los Angeles County. Van Nuys Airport and Bob Hope Airport Influence Areas. May 13, 2003.

4.13 Pedestrian Safety

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
XIII. PEDESTRIAN SAFETY. Would the project:				
a) Substantially increase vehicular and/or pedestrian safety hazards due to a design feature or incompatible uses?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Create unsafe routes to schools for students walking from local neighborhoods?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Be located on a site that is adjacent to or near a major arterial roadway or freeway that may pose a safety hazard?	☐	☐	☒	☐

4.13.1 Summary of Impacts

This analysis is based in part on a pedestrian access analysis included in the project-specific traffic study[111] (see **Appendix F**). The Program EIR evaluated the potential for implementation of the SUP-related projects to impact pedestrian safety. Most of LAUSD's campuses, including North Hollywood High School, are located in urban areas with established street systems that provide access to the various school sites. Vehicular and pedestrian access to North Hollywood High School is provided via Magnolia Boulevard, Colfax Avenue, and Chandler Boulevard. The access routes for vehicles and pedestrians would not change as a result of the comprehensive modernization project at North Hollywood High School.

The Program EIR includes **SCs** for minimizing impacts on pedestrian safety in areas where future projects would be implemented under the SUP. Applicable **SCs** related to pedestrian safety for the Project are provided in **Table 4.13-1.**

111 Traffic Memorandum North Hollywood High School Modernization, KOA Corporation November 2017

Table 4.13-1
PEDESTRIAN SAFETY STANDARD CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

Applicable SCs	Description
SSC-PED-5	**School Design Guide.** The Guide states student drop-off and pick-up, bus loading areas, and parking areas shall be separated to allow students to enter and exit the school grounds safely.
SSC-T-4	**Construction Traffic.** LAUSD shall require its contractors to submit a construction worksite traffic control plan to the LADOT for review prior to construction. The plan will show the location of any haul routes, hours of operation, protective devices, warning signs, and access to abutting properties. LAUSD shall encourage its contractor to limit construction-related trucks to off-peak commute periods. As required by Caltrans, applicable transportation related safety measures shall be implemented during construction.

According to the Program EIR, projects implemented under the SUP are anticipated to have less than significant impacts on pedestrian safety in the LAUSD region. Similarly, project-specific analysis provided in **Section 4.13.2** concludes that implementation of the Project would have less than significant impacts on pedestrian safety.

4.13.2 Impacts Associated with the Proposed Project

Impact Analysis

a) Would the project substantially increase vehicular and/or pedestrian safety hazards due to a design feature or incompatible uses?

Less than Significant Impact. The proposed Project would not increase the capacity of North Hollywood High School, nor would it result in increased enrollment at the school. The project would improve vehicular and pedestrian access to the North Hollywood High School campus. Transit service in the project study area is provided by the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (Metro). The project site is served by Metro Routes 156, 183 and 656, with stops along Magnolia Boulevard and Chandler Boulevard. Regional Bus Rapid Transit on the Metro Orange Line is accessible through the nearest station at Laurel Canyon Boulevard/Chandler Boulevard, located approximately one-half of a mile from the project site.[112]

Construction traffic will predominantly flow from the existing driveway on Magnolia Boulevard, towards the center of the campus via the existing parking lot. Additional access will be provided along Chandler Boulevard. Pedestrian access to the school during the construction phase would be minimally altered. Any modifications to parking lots and campus entrances/exits would be designed per the requirements of LAUSD. Modifications to the parking lots will be required and across the various phases, the configuration of the campus parking lots

112 Pg 7 KOA Corporation. 2017. North Hollywood High School Modernization Traffic Memorandum. August

and other circulation areas will be modified to allow for access and laydown areas. Campus vehicle traffic flows and campus pedestrian circulation areas will be separated from construction traffic and detours and alternate access for each will be provided as necessary. [113]

During construction, should any pedestrian access be temporarily changed, the LAUSD contractor will be required to comply with **SC-T-4** for large construction equipment utilizing public roadways and access to LAUSD campuses. LAUSD will require contractors to submit a construction Worksite Traffic Control Plan (WTCP) prior to the start of construction. The WTCP would potentially include restrictions on hauling/delivery truck access during times of school travel to avoid conflicts with pedestrians, defined haul routes to and from the nearest freeway access points, and designation of truck queuing/loading areas[114]. With the implementation of **SC-T-4**, (temporary) construction-related traffic impacts to the study area intersections, and vehicular and pedestrian access points would be less than significant.

Therefore, the proposed Project would not generate permanent additional traffic in the vicinity of the school campus. Pedestrian access to the school campus would continue to be provided by Colfax Avenue, Chandler Boulevard and Magnolia Boulevard during construction and after the proposed Project is complete. Implementation of LAUSD OEHS CEQA Specification Manual, Appendix C, Traffic and Pedestrian Safety Requirements for New Schools and the School Design Guide, would require that bus loading areas do not overlap with car loading areas, thereby reducing the potential for conflicts between cars and buses arriving and departing, especially during pick-up and drop-off times.

To further ensure pedestrian safety in the vicinity of the school campus during peak traffic hours, **SC-T-4** would be implemented. In addition, projects are required to provide for emergency vehicle access, as required by the City of Los Angeles Fire Department (LAFD), and conformance to local ordinances to ensure that adequate access would be maintained.

The Project as designed would enhance pedestrian safety. Implementation of **SC-PED-5**, **SC-T-4**, the LAUSD OEHS CEQA Specification Manual, and LAFD requirements would ensure that project impacts related to vehicular and/or pedestrian safety hazards would be less than significant. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

b) Would the project create unsafe routes to schools for students walking from local neighborhoods?

No Impact. The proposed Project would occur on the existing North Hollywood High School campus. Project operation would not generate additional trips. Currently pedestrians access the campus via Colfax Avenue, Chandler Boulevard and Magnolia Boulevard, and these routes would continue to be used during construction and after the proposed modernization project is complete. The anticipated construction and new campus design may alter the orientation or location of certain campus features; however, the recommended and primarily pedestrian access routes to the campus would remain unchanged. The Project would be implemented in accordance with LAUSD Standards. Project operation would not generate additional trips. Existing travel routes to North Hollywood High School would not be altered as a result of the proposed Project. Therefore,

113 Page 12 Ibid.
114 Ibid.

the proposed Project would not create unsafe routes to school, and there would be no impacts to students walking to the campus from local neighborhoods. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

c) Would the project be located on a site that is adjacent to or near a major arterial roadway or freeway that may pose a safety hazard?

Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. The proposed Project would occur on the existing North Hollywood High School campus. The campus frontage is located on Colfax Avenue, with secondary frontage on Magnolia Boulevard. Students currently walk and bike to the existing school campus, and safety devices, such as crosswalks, traffic lights, and signage, are in place to protect students accessing the campus. As discussed in the responses for **Checklist Questions a)** and **b)**, the Project would not change the existing pedestrian access routes or alter the campus in a manner that would create a safety hazard. Thus, implementation of the proposed Project at North Hollywood High School would not pose a new safety hazard, as compared to current conditions.

The design of the Project would include the use of standard engineering practices, such as standard driveway widths and turning radii and the provision of adequate line of sight to avoid design elements that could result in hazards. Implementation of LAUSD OEHS CEQA Specification Manual, Appendix C, Traffic and Pedestrian Safety Requirements for New Schools and the School Design Guide, would require that bus loading areas do not overlap with car loading areas, thereby reducing the potential for conflicts between cars and buses arriving and departing, especially during pick-up and drop-off times. LAUSD requires implementation of **SC-PED 5**, which requires that student drop-off and pick-up areas, bus loading areas, and parking areas shall be separated to allow students to enter and exit the school grounds safely. In addition, projects are required to provide for emergency vehicle access, as required by the City of Los Angeles Fire Department (LAFD), and conformance to local ordinances would ensure that adequate access would be maintained.

As described in **Section 4.17,** Transportation and Traffic of this IS/MND, the proposed Project includes additional on-site parking that may result in changes in locations of vehicular ingress and egress on campus to improve vehicular and pedestrian access to and from the campus. The main entrance for the school is along Colfax Avenue, and the designated student pick-up and drop-off area is along the Colfax Avenue sidewalk. The sidewalk along Colfax Avenue is marked as "Passenger Loading Only" with signage prohibiting parking during specified student pick-up and drop-off hours. Smaller buses for special needs students currently enter through the access driveway. Pedestrians also enter the campus from Magnolia Boulevard. Existing access to the campus onsite parking lot is from Magnolia Boulevard. During Project construction, appropriate traffic and pedestrian safety measures and signage would be in place on Chandler Boulevard, Colfax Avenue, Magnolia Boulevard and at the parking lot located on-campus.

Compliance with **SC-PED-5**, the LAUSD OEHS CEQA Specification Manual, and LAFD requirements would ensure that Project impacts related to vehicular and/or pedestrian safety hazards would be less than significant. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

4.14 Population and Housing

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

4.14.1 Summary of Impacts

The Program EIR evaluated the potential for implementation of SUP-related projects to impact population growth in the LAUSD service area and cause displacement of people and housing. The Program EIR includes one **SC** for minimizing impacts associated with commercial or residential property acquisition and property displacement in areas where future projects would be implemented under the SUP. As the proposed Project includes renovation and modernization of an existing school campus, located entirely within the boundary of the existing North Hollywood High School campus, no property acquisition would be required. Therefore, the **SC** related to displacement of properties is not applicable to the proposed Project.

According to the Program EIR, new construction, renovation and modernization projects implemented under the SUP on existing LAUSD campuses are anticipated to have less than significant impacts related to indirect population growth and no impacts related to displacement of housing and people in the LAUSD region. Similarly, the project-specific analysis below concludes that implementation of the Project would also have less than significant impacts related to indirect population growth and no impacts related to displacement of housing and people in the Project area.

4.14.2 Impacts Associated with the Proposed Project

Impact Analysis:

a) Induce substantial 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)?

Less Than Significant Impact The proposed Project would include reconstruction, modernization, renovation and repair of buildings and infrastructure within the North Hollywood High School campus. The Project would not increase student capacity at North Hollywood High School and the reconstructed/renovated facilities would serve students currently attending the school. The proposed Project would generate short-term construction employment; however, to the extent possible, the regional labor force would be utilized. There would be no increase in jobs or employment during Project operation. The Project does not include the

extension of roads or increase in capacity of any existing off-site infrastructure. Therefore, the Project is not anticipated to induce substantial population growth in the area, either directly or indirectly. Less than significant impacts are anticipated. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

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

No Impact. The proposed Project includes reconstruction, renovation, modernization and repair of buildings and infrastructure within the existing North Hollywood High School campus. The Project does not include expansion of the existing school campus and no property acquisition would be required. There is no existing housing at North Hollywood High School that could be displaced due to Project construction or operation. Therefore, no impact would occur. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

c) Would the project displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?

No Impact. The Project would be implemented within an existing school campus, and no people would be displaced due to Project construction or operation. Therefore, no impact would occur. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

4.15 Public Services

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XV. PUBLIC SERVICES. Would the project:				
a) Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of 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:				
Fire protection?	☐	☐	☒	☐
Police protection?	☐	☐	☒	☐
Schools?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Parks?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Other public facilities?	☐	☐	☐	☒

4.15.1 Summary of Impacts

The Program EIR evaluated the potential for implementation of SUP-related projects to impact public services in the LAUSD region. Proposed new construction projects under the SUP could lead to an expansion of existing school campuses or increase in total building area or changes in access, circulation and site plans, thereby generating increased demands for fire and police protection services. Applicable **SCs** related to Public Services for the Project are provided in **Table 4.13-1.**

Table 4.13-1
PUBLIC SERVICES STANDARD CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

Applicable SCs	Description
SC-PS-1	LAUSD shall: 1) have local fire and police jurisdictions review all construction and site plans prior to the State Fire Marshall's final approval; and 2) provide a full site plan for the local review, including all buildings, both existing and proposed, fences, drive gates, retaining walls, and other construction affecting emergency vehicle access, with unobstructed fire lanes for access indicated.
SC-PS-2	LAUSD shall implement emergency preparedness and response procedures in all schools as required in LAUSD References, Bulletins, Safety Notes, and Emergency Preparedness Plans.

According to the Program EIR, projects implemented under the SUP are anticipated to have less than significant impacts on fire protection, emergency and police protection services, and no impacts on existing public facilities such as schools, parks and libraries in the LAUSD region. Similarly, a project-specific analysis, provided below concludes that implementation of the North Hollywood High School Modernization Project would also have less than significant impacts on fire protection, emergency, police protection, and park services and no impacts on existing public facilities, such as schools and libraries in the Project area

4.15.2 Impacts Associated with the Proposed Project

Environmental Setting:

Fire Protection. The Los Angeles Fire Department (LAFD) provides fire protection and emergency medical services in the City of Los Angeles. The closest LAFD fire station is Fire Station 60, located at 5320 Tujunga Avenue, approximately one mile east of the Project site. Another LAFD fire station near the Project site is Fire Station 89, located at 7063 Laurel Canyon Boulevard, approximately three miles north of the Project site. The LAFD's Schools, Churches and Institutions Units are responsible for the inspection of all public, private and charter schools in the city of Los Angeles, including LAUSD schools, and enforcing the California Code of Regulations, Title 19, Health and Safety Code; the California Building Code; and the California Fire Code.[115]

Police Protection. The Los Angeles School Police Department (LASPD) is the primary provider of police protection to LAUSD schools, providing security to schools within its jurisdiction. LASPD is the largest independent school police department in the United States, with over 410 sworn police officers, 101 non-sworn school safety officers, and 34 civilian support staff dedicated to serving the LAUSD.[116]

LASPD's Northeast Division office oversees operations in the east half of San Fernando Valley including the Project site.[117] Most LAUSD high schools are assigned a full-time LASPD officer who provides on-campus security. In the event of an emergency that would require additional officers, a back-up LASPD patrol force is also available. General campus activities would be under the supervision of the principal, vice principal, teachers, and other campus employees.

The Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) would be the secondary providers of law enforcement services within the Project area and would supplement the LASPD. LAPD's North Hollywood Community Police Station provides service in the Project area and is located at 11640 Burbank Boulevard, approximately 0.5 mile from the Project site.[118] LASPD maintains a cooperative working relationship with the LAPD.

Parks. The City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks manages public parks and recreational facilities in the North Hollywood-Valley Village Community. Public parks within the community include two community parks and a series of properties adjacent to the State Route 170 (SR-170) freeway that have been developed as pocket parks.[119] The nearest public parks and open spaces include North Hollywood Park and Valley Village Park, located adjacent to SR-170, approximately 0.25 mile east and southeast of the Project site, respectively.

115 Los Angeles Fire Department. Website: http://www.lafd.org/fire-prevention/schools-churches-institutions. Accessed October 2016.
116 Los Angeles Unified School District, Los Angeles School Police Department. Website: http://achieve.lausd.net/Page/8851. Accessed October 2016.
117 Ibid.
118 Los Angeles Police Department. Website: http://lapdonline.org/pacific_community_police_station. Accessed October 2016.
119 City of Los Angeles, North Hollywood-Valley Village Community Plan. Internet URL: http://planning.lacity.org/complan/pdf/nhlcptxt.pdf. Accessed in October 2016.

Other Public Facilities. The LAUSD is served by two library systems: the Los Angeles City Public Library (LAPL) and the County of Los Angeles Public Library. The LAPL provides library services within the community of North Hollywood-Valley Village. The LAPL has 72 branch libraries, including the Central Library in downtown Los Angeles. The LAPL's collection consists of over six million books, audiobooks, periodicals, DVDs, and CDs.[120] The community is served primarily by two libraries,[121] including the North Hollywood Amelia Earhart Regional Library, located at 5211 Tujunga Avenue, approximately 0.7 mile east of the Project site, and Valley Plaza Branch Library, located at 12311 Vanowen Street, approximately three miles northwest of the Project site.

Impact Analysis:

a) Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of 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:

i) Fire protection?

Less than Significant Impact. The construction phase of the Project may result in a temporary increase in demand for fire protection and emergency medical services because of the presence of construction workers on site. However, the Project would not result in an increase in enrollment within LAUSD or at North Hollywood High School. Furthermore, overall LAUSD enrollment is forecast to decrease by 2.2 percent over the next ten years.[122] Therefore, implementation of the proposed Project would not generate increased demands for fire protection and emergency services due to a significant increase in people. As LAFD is already serving the Project site, response times would not be affected by the Project. Thus, the proposed Project would not generate the need for a new fire station. In addition, the Project would be required to comply with LAFD and City of Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety regulations for water availability, fire hydrant pressure and accessibility for firefighting equipment to minimize the threat of fire. The project would comply with standard design requirements in accordance with the California Building Code, California Fire Code, and local fire department requirements, which include fire sprinklers, fire alarm devices, emergency access, and evacuation procedures. The project would also include installation of new and upgraded fire alarms, safety and technology upgrades, and life safety and seismic safety upgrades. Prior to project approval, site plans would be reviewed by local fire departments to ensure safety and access as outlined in SC-PS-1. Additionally, LAUSD has several emergency procedures in place to ensure the safety of people on and around schools, as outlined in SC-PS-2.[123]

Compliance with applicable State, City and LAUSD requirements, including implementation of **SC-PS-1** and **SC-PS-2**, would ensure that no new or expanded fire protection services or facilities would be required. Impacts on fire protection services would be less than significant. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

120 LAUSD School Upgrade Program, Final Environmental Impact Report, Section 5.15 Public Services.
121 City of Los Angeles, North Hollywood-Valley Village Community Plan. Internet URL: http://planning.lacity.org/complan/pdf/nhlcptxt.pdf. Accessed October 2016.
122 Ibid.
123 LAUSD School Upgrade Program, Final Environmental Impact Report, Section 5.15 Public Services.

ii) Police protection?

Less than Significant Impact. Demands for police protection are generated more by an increase in the population within a service area than by the number of buildings or total building area. Implementation of the proposed Project would not increase enrollment at the LAUSD level or at North Hollywood High School. Furthermore, overall LAUSD enrollment is forecast to decrease by 2.2 percent over the next ten years. Implementation of the proposed Project would not generate an increased demand for police services. In addition, the Project will comply with LAUSD Standards regarding emergency response procedures and school safety, as required. Prior to project approval, site plans would be reviewed by local police departments to ensure safety and access as outlined in SC-PS-1. Additionally, LAUSD has several emergency procedures in place to ensure the safety of people on and around schools, as outlined in SC-PS-2.[124]

Implementation of **SC-PS-1** and **SC-PS-2** would ensure that no new or expanded police protection services or facilities would be required. Impacts on police protection services would be less than significant. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

iii) Schools?

No Impact. Implementation of the proposed Project would be limited to improvements at the existing North Hollywood High School campus. Project implementation would not increase population in the Project area or generate new students at North Hollywood High School. No impact on the provision of schools would occur. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

iv) Parks?

No Impact. Demand for parks typically increases with housing or population growth in their service areas. The proposed Project would not directly or indirectly induce any population growth in the Project area. Additionally, North Hollywood High School has its own athletic playfields and recreational facilities for use by its students, which would be improved with implementation of the Project. Therefore, the Project would not create increased demands for parks. No impact would occur. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

v) Other public facilities?

No Impact. Demands for other public services and facilities such as libraries are generated by an increase in population in the facilities' service areas. Project implementation would not increase current student enrollment at North Hollywood High school or generate population growth in the Project area. Therefore, the Project would not generate an increased demand for additional public facilities (including libraries) and no new or physically altered government or public facilities would be required as a result of Project implementation. No impact would occur. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

124 LAUSD School Upgrade Program, Final Environmental Impact Report, Section 5.15 Public Services.

4.16 Recreation

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

4.16.1 Summary of Impacts

The Program EIR evaluated the potential for implementation of SUP-related projects to impact existing recreation facilities and parks in the LAUSD region, due to increased demand or adverse effect on the environment from the provision of new and/or expanded recreational facilities. According to the Program EIR, projects implemented under the SUP are anticipated to have no impacts on parks and recreation facilities in the LAUSD region. Therefore, Project-specific analysis provided below concludes that implementation of the Project would have less than significant impacts on existing park and recreation facilities in the Project area and no impact on the provision of new and/or expanded facilities.

4.16.2 Impacts Associated with the Proposed Project

Impact Analysis:

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

No Impact. Demands for park and recreational facilities are generated by an increase in population in the park's service area. The proposed Project would not increase the population in the area, as it consists of replacement, modernization and repair of buildings and other infrastructure on the existing North Hollywood High School Campus. In addition, North Hollywood High School has its own athletic playfields and recreational facilities for use by its students, which would be enhanced with implementation of the Project. Therefore, the Project would not create increased demands for parks and recreational facilities. No impact would occur. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

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

No Impact. The proposed Project would not develop recreational facilities outside of LAUSD-owned properties. North Hollywood High School has existing athletic and recreational facilities (including two gymnasiums, a football stadium, and a baseball field). Under the Project, existing gymnasium buildings would be replaced by a new gymnasium building. Proposed improvements at the existing baseball field and football

stadium would include the addition of new bleachers, and resurfacing of grass fields and track. As discussed in Sections 4-I through 4-XIX of this IS/MND, re-construction and improvement of these facilities would not result in any adverse environmental impacts.

The Project would not result in any unique impacts to recreational resources or require expansion of existing facilities. Pursuant to the requirements of the Civic Center Act,[125] school facilities such as gyms, playing fields, stadiums, auditoriums, multipurpose rooms, cafeterias, and classrooms may be permitted by LAUSD for public use within designated times outside school hours. North Hollywood High School is open on weekends, as a community recreational facility.[126] Therefore, improvement of existing recreation facilities would have, via joint-use, a positive impact on the availability of recreational facilities in communities near the Project. No adverse impact would occur. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

125 California Education Code Section 38131.b, Civic Center Act, permits public use of school facilities.
126 Arborgate Consulting, Inc. July 6, 2016. Tree Management & Preservation Study, Page 1.

4.17 TransportationCirculation

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
XVII. TRANSPORTATION/CIRCULATION. Would the project:				
a) Conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance, or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b) Conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including, but not limited to level of service standards and travel demand measures, or other standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Substantially increase hazards to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Result in inadequate emergency access?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities?	☐	☐	☒	☐

4.17.1 Summary of Impacts

The Program EIR evaluated the potential for implementation of SUP-related projects to result in impacts related to transportation and traffic.

The Program EIR includes **SCs** for minimizing impacts on transportation and traffic in areas where future projects would be implemented under the SUP. Applicable **SCs** related to transportation and traffic are provided in **Table 4.17-1**, Transportation and Traffic Standard Conditions of Approval and **SCs**.

Table 4.17-1
TRANSPORTATION AND TRAFFIC STANDARD CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

Applicable SCs	Description
SC-T-4	LAUSD shall require its contractors to submit a construction worksite traffic control plan to the local City or County jurisdiction for review prior to construction. The plan shall show the location of any haul routes, hours of operation, protective devices, warning signs, and access to abutting properties. LAUSD shall encourage its contractor to limit construction-related trucks to off-peak commute periods. As required by Caltrans, applicable transportation related safety measures shall be implemented during construction.

According to the Program EIR, projects implemented under the SUP are anticipated to have less than significant and potentially significant impacts on transportation and traffic in the LAUSD region. The Project-specific analysis provided in **Section 4.17.2** concludes that implementation of the North Hollywood High School Project would have either no impacts or less than significant impacts on transportation and traffic in the surrounding community.

4.17.2 Impacts Associated with the Proposed Project

A Project-specific traffic memorandum was prepared to identify potential traffic-related impacts associated with the peak construction activities related to the proposed Project (see **Appendix F**). The findings of that study are incorporated into the following impact analysis.

The Program EIR evaluated the potential for implementation of SUP-related projects to result in impacts related to transportation and traffic. The Program EIR includes SCs for minimizing impacts on transportation and traffic in areas where future projects would be implemented under the SUP. Applicable SCs related to transportation and traffic are provided in **Table 4.17-1** above.

The Project-specific analysis provided in Section 4.17 concludes that implementation of the North Hollywood High School Project would have less than significant impacts with mitigation on transportation and traffic in the surrounding community.

Environmental Setting

The North Hollywood High School campus is bounded by Chandler Boulevard to the north, Colfax Avenue to the east, Magnolia Boulevard to the south, and residential neighborhoods to the south. The Hollywood Freeway (US 101) is approximately 0.25 mile east of the campus. The areas immediately surrounding the campus are zoned as low medium or medium density multi-family residential. Areas to the north, east, and south of the campus are designated for low density single-family residential. Small areas to the southeast of the campus are designated for neighborhood commercial land use.

Street System

Characteristics of the existing street system in the proposed Project vicinity are shown in **Table 4.17-2**, Existing Street System. Vehicular and pedestrian access to North Hollywood High School is provided via Chandler Boulevard to the north, Colfax Avenue to the east, Magnolia Boulevard to the south, and by residential streets in the area. These access routes would not change as a result of the comprehensive modernization Project at North Hollywood High School.

Table 4.17-2
EXISTING STREET SYSTEM

Roadway	Street Classification[1]	Posted Speed Limit (MPH)	Number of Travel Lanes	Parking	Sidewalks	Bicycle Lanes
Chandler Boulevard	Avenue II	35	4	Yes	Yes	Yes
Magnolia Boulevard	Avenue II	35	2-4	Yes	Yes	No
Colfax Avenue	Avenue II	35	2-4	On some segments	Yes	Yes
Morella Avenue	Local/Other Streets	25	2	On some segments	On some segments	No
McCormick Street	Local/Other Streets	25	2	Yes	Yes	No

MPH = miles per hour
[1] Classification Information from City of Los Angeles Mobility Plan 2035.
Source: Table 2 in KOA Corporation's November 2017 North Hollywood High School Modernization Traffic Memo

Traffic Volumes

Traffic counts were collected in October 2016 during a typical weekday for all study intersections and analyzed with passenger car equivalent (PCE) factors when applicable. A one percent annual growth rate was applied to project the counts to year 2017 volumes, which were used to evaluate existing traffic conditions. The following roadway segments were counted in October 2016, and their average daily traffic (ADT) counts are as follows:

- Magnolia Boulevard, from Radford Avenue to Morella Avenue: 22,900 ADT
- Colfax Avenue, from McCormick Street to Chandler Boulevard: 15,000 ADT

However, since the Project-related daily construction traffic volume share on these roadways is relatively low (one percent or less) and largely focused along Magnolia Boulevard, the addition of 296 PCE daily volumes will not have any impact on the existing average daily traffic volumes along these segments. [127]

Intersection Operations

127 North Hollywood High School Modernization Traffic Memo. Prepared by KOA Corporation, Monterey Park, CA for UltraSystems Environmental Inc., Irvine, CA. November 14, 2017, p. 7.

Level of Service (LOS) analyses were prepared for the existing conditions per LADOT requirements and are shown in **Table 4.17-3** below. LADOT has designated the Critical Movement Analysis (CMA) spreadsheet as the desired tool. As shown in the table, all of the study intersections currently operate at LOS D or better during the weekday AM and PM peak hours under existing conditions.[128]

Table 4.17-3
EXISTING WITHOUT-PROJECT WEEKDAY PEAK HOUR INTERSECTION LOS

	AM Peak		PM Peak	
Intersection	**V/C[1]**	**LOS[2]**	**V/C[1]**	**LOS[2]**
1. Morella Avenue-School Driveway/Magnolia Boulevard	0.612	B	0.585	A
2. Colfax Avenue/Magnolia Boulevard	0.687	B	0.853	D
3. Colfax Avenue/McCormick Street	0.504	A	0.309	A
4. Colfax Avenue/Chandler Boulevard	0.691	B	0.482	A

[1] Level of Service, based on LADOT CMA methodology

[2] Volume-to-capacity ratio

Source: Table 3 KOA Corporation. 2017. North Hollywood High School Modernization Traffic Memorandum. November.

Public Transit

Transit service in the Project study area is provided by the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (Metro). The Project site is served by Metro Routes 156, 183 and 656, with stops along Magnolia Boulevard and Chandler Boulevard. The bus transit service varies in frequency, with most routes providing service every day, with 30-minute trip headways during the weekday and 30- to 60-minute trip headways on the weekends and holidays. Regional Bus Rapid Transit on the Metro Orange Line is accessible through the nearest station at Laurel Canyon Boulevard/Chandler Boulevard, located approximately one-half mile from the Project site.[129]

Impact Analysis

a) Conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths and mass transit?

Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated.

128 Ibid.
129 Ibid.

Operation

The proposed Project would include modernizing, constructing, and renovating buildings and infrastructure within the North Hollywood High School campus. The proposed Project would not increase the existing number of student seats, nor would it add additional uses to the school campus, and therefore would not generate new (permanent) traffic to the study area.[130]

Construction

Project construction related activities include demolition of some existing buildings, construction of new buildings, and upgrades to campus infrastructure and facilities. The additional traffic generated by the construction activities would be temporary, and would not last beyond the construction period. Project vehicle trip generation during the busiest phase of the construction period was analyzed, which would occur from June 2020 to September 2020, within the overall 2020 to 2022 construction schedule.[131]

Construction Trip Generation

Project vehicle trip generation during the busiest phase of the construction period (June to September 2020) was analyzed. Trip generation for the peak construction phase was defined by data from the California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod),[132] which was used in the separate air quality analysis to calculate air pollutant emissions during construction.[133] Refer to **Appendix F**, Traffic Memorandum, for detailed information regarding trip generation during Project construction.

For purposes of this analysis, it was assumed that half of the construction worker trips would arrive and depart the Project site during the AM and PM Peak hours. There would be 120 vendor delivery trips per day. Half of the vendor delivery truck trips were assumed to arrive and depart the Project site during the AM and PM peak hours. Among the 30 trips during the AM peak hour, it was assumed that two thirds will be inbound trips and one third will be outbound trips. Among the 30 trips during the PM peak hour, it was assumed that two thirds will be outbound trips and one third will be inbound trips. Vendor truck trips were adjusted with a PCE factor of 2.0. The peak construction activity trip generation estimates are shown in **Table 4.17-4**. [134]

130 Ibid. page 9
131 Ibid.
132 California Emissions Estimator Model. User's Guide, Version 2016.3.2. Prepared by BREEZE Software for the California Air Pollution Control Officers Association, in collaboration with South Coast Air Quality Management District and the California Air Districts. September 2016.
133 See the air quality report in Appendix A.
134 North Hollywood High School Modernization Traffic Memo. Prepared by KOA Corporation, Monterey Park, CA for UltraSystems Environmental Inc., Irvine, CA. November 14, 2017.

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Table 4.17-4
PROJECT PEAK CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY TRIP GENERATION ESTIMATES

			AM Peak Hour			PM Peak Hour		
Land Use	**Units**	**Daily**	**In**	**Out**	**Total**	**In**	**Out**	**Total**
Trip Rates								
Project Trip Generation [1]								
Construction Crew (Max)		334	83	0	83	0	83	83
Vendor Trips		120	20	10	30	10	20	30
Total Trip Generation		**454**	**103**	**10**	**113**	**10**	**103**	**113**
Project Trip Generation in PCE [2]								
Construction Crew (Max)		334	83	0	83	0	83	83
Vendor Trucks (in PCE, assuming 2.0 PCE)		240	40	20	60	20	40	60
Total Trip Generation (in PCE)		**574**	**123**	**20**	**143**	**20**	**123**	**143**

[1] Data provided by UltraSystems Environmental.

[2] All truck trips were converted using a 2.0 for all other trucks passenger car equivalence (PCE) factor as noted in Equation 18-6 of the HCM 2010.

As shown in **Table 4.17-4**, the peak construction activity of the Project would generate approximately 574 daily PCE trips, including 143 AM peak hour trips (123 inbound and 20 outbound), and 143 PM peak hour trips (20 inbound and 123 outbound).

Project construction phase trips were distributed to the study area intersections using logical travel paths between the Project and regional travel routes, including freeways.

Construction Year with Project Traffic Volumes

Construction Year with-Project (peak construction phase) traffic volumes were determined by adding the Project trips to the Construction Year without-Project traffic volumes.[135]

Intersection Operations

An intersection operations analysis was conducted for the study area to evaluate the Construction Year with-Project (peak construction phase) weekday AM and PM peak hour conditions with the Project. **Table 4.17-5** provides a comparison between the Construction Year without and with-Project conditions for the weekday AM and PM peak hours. Detailed LOS worksheets are included in the traffic memorandum in **Appendix F**.

135 Ibid. page 12

Table 4.17-5
TRAFFIC IMPACT ANALYSIS SUMMARY

	Opening Year				Opening Year plus Project				V/C Change		Impact	
	AM Peak		PM Peak		AM Peak		PM Peak		AM	PM	AM	PM
Intersection	V/C[1]	LOS[2]	V/C[1]	LOS[2]	V/C[1]	LOS[2]	V/C[1]	LOS[2]				
1. Morella Avenue-School Driveway/Magnolia Boulevard	0.6	B	0.58	A	0.654	B	0.625	B	0.05	0.05	No	No
2. Colfax Avenue/Magnolia Boulevard	0.68	B	0.87	D	0.729	C	0.896	D	0.04	0.03	Yes	Yes
3. Colfax Avenue/McCormick Street	0.5	A	0.3	A	0.517	A	0.331	A	0.02	0.03	No	No
4. Colfax Avenue/Chandler Boulevard	0.69	B	0.48	A	0.708	C	0.489	A	0.02	0.01	No	No

[1]Level of Service, based on LADOT CMA methodology

[2]Volume-to-capacity ratio

Source: KOA Corporation. 2017. North Hollywood High School Modernization Traffic Memorandum. November, Table 3.

As shown in the table above, all of the study intersections are forecast to continue to operate at LOS D or better during the AM and PM peak hours in the Construction Year plus Project conditions scenario.[136]

However, the construction activity would cause a significant traffic impact at the intersection of Colfax Avenue and Magnolia Boulevard during both peak hours. During the AM peak hour, the Project-added volume/capacity ratio (V/C) increase is more than 0.040 V/C (at LOS C). During the PM peak hour, the V/C ratio will increase by more than 0.020 V/C (at LOS D). The Project will not cause any significant traffic impact on any of the other three study intersections.[137]

The significant traffic impact at the intersection of Colfax Avenue and Magnolia Boulevard, will be mitigated by including travel demand management measures in the Project Worksite Traffic Control Plan (WTCP). The recommended mitigation measure is listed below:

MM TRANS-1: Include travel demand management measures in the Project WTCP. These measures shall include the requirement that all construction employees be onsite before 7:00 AM and depart the site before 4:00 PM.

Implementation of **MM TRANS-1** will avoid a peak hour overlap of construction activity with the peak period of commute traffic, and will fully avoid the creation of any significant traffic impacts.

Vehicular Circulation

Construction traffic would predominantly flow from the existing driveway on Magnolia Boulevard, towards the center of the campus. Further access will be provided along Chandler Boulevard, allowing construction traffic to navigate towards the interior portion of the campus. This will create a path for construction-related traffic to exit the campus onto Magnolia and Chandler Boulevards, while minimizing the effects of construction traffic on adjacent streets. The new parking lots and campus entrances/exits would be designed per the requirements

136 Ibid
137 Ibid.

of LAUSD and the LADOT. Construction vehicles accessing the campus would avoid drop-off and deliveries during the start and end of the school day. Further construction-related access and traffic specifics would be coordinated with the campus administrators, LAUSD's Transportation Branch, and Office of Environmental Health and Safety, and will be detailed in the worksite traffic control plan to be prepared in accordance with **SC-T-4**.

Non-motorized Traffic and Mass Transit

The Project would not generate new non-motorized traffic during Project operation. During Project construction, there is a possibility that some of the construction workers may walk or bike to the Project site or use existing bus transit service in the Project area. Therefore, the Project may generate a negligible temporary increase in non-motorized traffic during the construction phase. Pedestrian access to the school during the construction phase would be minimally altered and any temporary changes to pedestrian access during construction would be completed as outlined in a worksite traffic control plan for the Project (per **SC-T-4**). Therefore, Project impacts associated with non-motorized traffic circulation would be less than significant.

Operation of the proposed Project would not affect existing transit routes or bus facilities in the Project area, and would not conflict with plans or policies relative to these travel modes. The proposed Project would not conflict with existing policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation, and Project-related traffic impacts would be less than significant.

The Project construction and operation would not affect or conflict with plans, ordinances or policies related to the operational effectiveness of the existing roadway system. With the implementation of **SC-T-4** and **MM TRANS-1** (temporary) construction-related traffic impacts to the study area intersections, and vehicular and pedestrian access points would be less than significant.

Cumulative Analysis

The year 2020 was selected as construction analysis year. To acknowledge regional traffic growth that would affect operations at the study intersections, an ambient/background traffic growth rate was applied. The future traffic forecasts include an ambient growth rate of 1%. A list of related projects in the area was obtained from the LADOT web site.[138] Table 5 in the Project traffic memorandum (**Appendix F**) summarizes the trip generation for planned and recently completed projects.

b) Would the project conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including, but not limited to level of service standards and travel demand measures, or other standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?

Less Than Significant Impact. The Los Angeles County Congestion Management Program (CMP) requires evaluation of all CMP arterial monitoring intersections where the project adds 50 or more new peak hour trips. The nearest CMP monitoring intersection is Ventura Boulevard/Laurel Canyon Boulevard, approximately three miles from the Project site. Due to the location of the intersection and its distance from the Project, is it unlikely that 50 peak hour trips would be added to this location. Similarly, the CMP requires CMP freeway mainline monitoring locations to be evaluated when the Project would add 150 or more trips at the monitoring location.

138 http://planning.lacity.org/.

The nearest CMP freeway monitoring station is located on the US-101 freeway at Coldwater Canyon Avenue. The Project would not add 150 trips to this CMP freeway mainline monitoring station. Based on the trip generation and location, no CMP arterial intersection or freeway mainline monitoring stations are required to be included in the analysis. Project-related traffic impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

c) Would the project result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?

No Impact. As discussed in **Section 4.8**, the Project site is not within two miles of a public airport or within an airport influence area. The nearest public airport is the Burbank (Bob Hope) Airport, located approximately 2.5 miles northeast of the Project site. Per Education Code § 17215, the District must receive approval from the CDE and California Department of Transportation before acquiring title to property for a new school site if the proposed site is within 2 nautical miles of an airport runway. However, Education Code § 17215 does not apply to school sites acquired prior to January 1, 1966, nor to any additions or extensions to those sites. North Hollywood High School is an existing campus acquired prior to January 1, 1966 and the proposed Project would be constructed within the existing North Hollywood High School campus.

The Project site is not located within the vicinity of a private airstrip. North Hollywood High School is an existing campus; therefore, the proposed Project would not create any new safety hazards associated with heliport operations.

For these reasons, the Project would not result in a change in air traffic patterns that would result in safety risks and no impact would occur. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

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

No Impact. The Project is located onsite of an existing school campus, and does not include changes to roadways or intersections in the vicinity of the Project site. Therefore, the Project would not result in a substantial increase in roadway hazards and no impact would occur. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

e) Would the project result in inadequate emergency access?

No Impact. The Project is located on an existing school campus, and does not include changes to roadways or intersections in the vicinity of the Project site, and does not include changes to the roadway access to the Project site. North Hollywood High School is located in a developed urban area with an existing roadway network. The campus is not located along a roadway designated as a "selected disaster route." The proposed Project does not include any uses or design features that would result in interference with any adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. Although the final Project site plan concept has not been decided, the Project concept site plans show that an internal vehicular emergency access would be better defined through the center of the campus, in a roughly north-south fashion to allow for emergency vehicle access. The construction contractor shall prepare and implement a worksite traffic control plan through **SC-T-4** that would ensure emergency access to the site and the site is managed and maintained throughout the construction period. No impact would occur. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

f) Would the project conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities?

Less Than Significant Impact. The Project is located on an existing school campus, and does not include changes to existing public transit, bicycle or pedestrian facilities. The Project site has no publicly accessible throughways and no bicycle paths are located directly adjacent to the site. Transit service in the Project study area is provided by Metro. The Project site is served by Metro Routes 156, 183 and 656, with stops along Magnolia Boulevard and Chandler Boulevard. The bus transit service varies in frequency, with most routes providing service every day, with 30-minute trip headways during the weekday and 30- to 60-minute trip headways on the weekends and holidays. Regional Bus Rapid Transit on the Metro Orange Line is accessible through the nearest station at Laurel Canyon Boulevard/Chandler Boulevard, located approximately one-half mile from the Project site. Operation of the proposed Project would not affect existing transit route or bus facilities in the Project area, and not conflict with any plans or policies related to these travel modes. The proposed Project would not conflict with existing policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation.

During construction activities, the Project may affect sidewalk accessibility within the North Hollywood High School campus. However, any effects on sidewalk accessibility would be temporary and transient. Pedestrian access to the school during the construction phase would be minimally altered and any temporary changes to pedestrian access during construction would be completed as outlined in a worksite traffic control plan for the proposed Project (per **SC-T-4**). The Project does not include changes to existing roadways or study area intersections or public transit, bicycle or pedestrian facilities in the vicinity of the Project site. With the implementation of **SC-T-4**, (temporary) construction-related impacts to pedestrian safe access points would be less than significant. For these reasons, the Project would not conflict with policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities and impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

4.18 Tribal Cultural Resources

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
XVIII. TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES: Would the project:				
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)?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource that is determined by the lead agency to be significant pursuant to criteria in Public Resources code § 5024.1(c)?	☐	☐	☐	☒

4.18.1 Summary of Impacts

Appendix G, a Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, provides an assessment of Tribal Cultural Resources as they relate to the proposed Project.

The Program EIR includes **SCs** for minimizing impacts on cultural resources which are applicable to tribal cultural resources in areas where projects would be implemented under the SUP. Applicable **SCs** related to Tribal Cultural Resources are provided in **Table 4.18-1.**

Table 4.18-1
TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES STANDARD CONDITION OF APPROVAL

Applicable SC	Description
SSC-TCR-1	All work shall stop within a 30-foot radius of the discovery. Work shall not continue until the discovery has been evaluated by a qualified archaeologist and the local Native American representative has been contacted and consulted to assist in the accurate recordation and recovery of the resources.

Tribal cultural resources are defined in Public Resources Code § 21074 as either a site, feature, place, or cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:

- Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code § 5020.1(k), or

- A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code § 5024.1. In

applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code § 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe. [139]

The Project-specific analysis provided below concludes that implementation of the Project would have less than significant impacts related to tribal cultural resources.

4.18.2 Impacts Associated with the Proposed Project

Impact Analysis

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)?

Less than Significant Impact. Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) requires meaningful consultation with California Native American Tribes on potential impacts to tribal cultural resources. As part of the AB 52 process, California Native American tribes must submit a written request to LAUSD (lead agency) to be notified of projects within their traditionally and culturally affiliated area. LAUSD must provide written notification to those tribes upon deciding to undertake a project. The tribe must respond to LAUSD if they want to engage in consultation on the project, and LAUSD must begin the consultation process within 30 days of receiving the tribe's request. Consultation concludes when either (1) the parties agree to mitigation measures to avoid a significant effect on a tribal cultural resource, or (2) a party, acting in good faith and after reasonable effort, concludes mutual agreement cannot be reached. To date the District has not received any requests to be notified about projects in the District.

The LAUSD uses the IS/MND Draft notification process to provide outreach to the several California Native American tribes on its AB 52 distribution list for notification of the current specific Project. The Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians, the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council, the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation, the Gabrielino/Tongva Nation, the Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe, and the San Fernando Band of Mission Indians are on the LAUSD's IS/MND Draft notification list and will be sent this document. The LAUSD will consult with all tribes on this Project upon request by the tribe(s).

No sites were documented in the NAHC's Sacred Lands File search. The NAHC identified a list of seven local Native American Tribes to contact regarding the Cultural Resources study and to date four responses have been received but the tribes did not describe any resources as defined by Public Resources Code § 21074 (**Attachment C in Appendix G**). Additionally, the site has not been recommended for historic designation for prehistoric and tribal cultural resources. No specific Tribal cultural resources have been identified. LAUSD would implement **SC-TCR-1**, which requires consultation of a qualified archaeologist and the local Native American representative if unanticipated discoveries are made during construction activities. With the implementation of **SC-TCR-1**, potential impacts to tribal cultural resources would be less than significant. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

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

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)?

No Impact. To date, LAUSD has not received any requests for notification or consultation from California Native American tribes regarding resources defined by Public Resources Code § 21074. There is no substantial evidence that Tribal Cultural Resources are present on the Project site. Therefore, the proposed Project would result in no impacts related to Tribal Cultural Resources. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

4.19 Utilities and Service Systems

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XIX. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS. Would the project:				
a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Require or result in the construction of new stormwater drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resource, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) 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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?	☐	☐	☒	☐
g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	☐	☐	☐	☒

4.19.1 Summary of Impacts

The Program EIR evaluated the potential for implementation of the SUP-related projects to impact utilities and service systems.

Table 4.19-1
UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS STANDARD CONDITION OF APPROVAL

Applicable SC	Description
SC-USS-1	**School Design Guide.** Construction and demolition waste shall be recycled to the maximum extent feasible. LAUSD has established a minimum non-hazardous construction and demolition debris recycling requirement of 75% by weight as defined in Specification 01340, Construction & Demolition Waste Management. **Guide Specifications 2004 - Section 01340, Construction & Demolition Waste Management.** This section of the LAUSD Specifications includes procedures for preparation and implementation, including reporting and documentation, of a Waste Management Plan for reusing, recycling, salvage or disposal of non-hazardous waste materials generated during demolition and/or new construction (Construction & Demolition (C&D) Waste), to foster

	material recovery and re-use and to minimize disposal in landfills. Requires the collection and separation of all C&D waste materials generated on-site, reuse or recycling on-site, transportation to approved recyclers or reuse organizations, or transportation to legally designated landfills, for the purpose of recycling salvaging and/or reusing a minimum of 75% of the C&D waste generated.

According to the Program EIR, projects implemented under the SUP are anticipated to have less than significant impacts on utilities and service systems in the LAUSD region. Similarly, the Project specific analysis provided below concludes that implementation of the Project would also have less than significant impacts or no impacts on utilities and service systems.

4.19.2 Impacts Associated with the Proposed Project

Environmental Setting

The San Fernando Valley, including the North Hollywood High School site, is served by an existing City of Los Angeles sewer collection and conveyance system. Wastewater treatment services are provided by the Hyperion Treatment Plant (HTP) and the Tillman Water Reclamation Plant, which are operated and maintained by the City of Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation. The HTP is designed to treat 450 million gallons of wastewater per day (mgd), while average daily flows are 300 mgd.[140] The Tillman Water Reclamation Plant in the Community of Van Nuys (City of Los Angeles) has a capacity of 80 mgd, with average daily flows of 67 mgd.[141] The City of Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation also provides solid waste collection services for the Project site.

The water purveyor to the City of Los Angeles is the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP). The LADWP obtains water supplies from four sources: the Los Angeles Aqueduct, water provided by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD), local groundwater, and recycled water.

The Los Angeles County storm drain system consists of channels, drains, debris basins, and catch basins owned and maintained by the Los Angeles County Flood Control District (LACFCD), the City of Los Angeles, and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The primary drainage channel in the Los Angeles River Watershed is the Los Angeles River.

Regulatory Setting

The Program EIR summarizes the regional and local laws, regulations, plans, policies, and guidelines that require District compliance. These regulations have not been changed or added to since the certification of the Program EIR.

140 City of Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation, Sewer System Management Plan, Hyperion Sanitary Sewer System, February 2015.
141 LAUSD School Upgrade Program Final EIR, September 2015, page 5.18-17.

Impact Analysis:

a) Would the project exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB)?

Less than Significant Impact. All wastewater that would be generated by the proposed Project would be treated at the HTP. The Project site is an existing school use and the improvements associated with the proposed Project would not develop land uses that generate wastewater treatment requirements separate from those of the existing municipal wastewater treatment system. Compliance with requirements for discharges to municipal storm water systems are addressed in Section 4-IX, Hydrology and Water Quality.

Construction of the proposed Project would include all necessary on- and off-site sewer pipe improvements and connections to adequately connect to the City's existing sewer system. The Project would not generate sewer flows that would jeopardize the ability of the HTP to operate within its established wastewater treatment requirements. The District's program-wide SWPPP was developed in 2005, and updated in 2007 and 2009. LAUSD's construction contracting protocols, for new or existing sites which would undergo land disturbance, provide BMPs required to prevent or minimize stormwater pollution, including submission of a SWPPP.[142] With adherence to LAUSD Standards and applicable regulations, adverse impacts to stormwater quality would be avoided through implementation of BMPs recommended for such construction activity. Project operation would not result in an exceedance of wastewater treatment requirements, as the proposed Project would not increase enrollment at the school. As a result, the Project would not exceed the requirements of the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board, and impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

b) Would the project require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?

No Impact. The proposed Project would not expand capacity and would not expand District enrollment; therefore, the proposed Project would not require construction of new or expanded water treatment facilities or wastewater treatment facilities. No impact would occur. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

c) Would the project require or result in the construction of new stormwater drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?

Less than Significant Impact. The proposed Project would include stormwater BMPs that would be adequately designed to accommodate site runoff so that it would not adversely impact downstream storm drain facilities or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff. In addition, California Government Code § 53097 requires school districts to comply with city and county ordinances regulating drainage improvements and requiring review and approval of grading plans as they relate to design and construction of onsite improvements that affect drainage. The District would comply with § 53097 in implementing the proposed Project. This compliance would ensure that the proposed Project would not require or result in the construction of new stormwater drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause

142 LAUSD School Upgrade Program Draft EIR, September 2015, at pages 5.9-7 to 5.9-9.

significant environmental effects. Impacts would be less than significant. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

d) Would the project have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?

No Impact. As the proposed Project would not increase student capacity at North Hollywood High School, following construction of the Project, the campus would not require a new or increased demand for water. Therefore, no new or expanded water supplies would be needed. No impact would occur. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

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

No Impact. As the proposed Project would not increase student capacity at North Hollywood High School, following construction of the Project, the campus would not require a new or increased demand for wastewater treatment services. Therefore, the proposed Project would not require new or expanded wastewater treatment capacity. No impact would occur. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

f) Would the project be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?

Less than Significant Impact. The proposed Project would comply with AB 341 recycling requirements.[143] During construction and demolition, the Project would comply with the construction and demolition (C&D) waste recycling/reuse requirement in California Green Building Standards Code Section 5.408, and LAUSD School Design Guide & Specification 01340, Construction & Demolition Waste Management, as detailed under **SC-USS-1**. LAUSD **SC-USS-1** requires the collection and separation of all C&D waste materials generated on-site, reuse or recycling on-site, transportation to approved recyclers or reuse organizations, or transportation to legally designated landfills, for the purpose of recycling salvaging and/or reusing a minimum of 75% of the C&D waste generated.

The proposed Project would not expand capacity or District enrollment; therefore, during operation it would not expand solid waste generation above existing conditions. Incorporation of **SC-USS-1** would ensure that impacts regarding solid waste disposal capacity would be less than significant. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

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

No Impact. As previously noted, the proposed Project will comply with LAUSD, federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste. During construction of the proposed Project, LAUSD would require its contractors to reuse, recycle, salvage or dispose of non-hazardous waste materials generated during demolition and construction, to foster material recovery and reuse and to minimize disposal in landfills. With the incorporation of **SC-USS-1**, there would be no impacts during construction and operation of the Project.

143 Assembly Bill (AB) 341 sets forth the requirements of the statewide mandatory commercial recycling program to reduce GHG emissions by diverting commercial solid waste to recycling efforts and to expand the opportunity for additional recycling services and recycling manufacturing facilities in California.

Furthermore, the proposed Project will comply with all city, county, and state solid waste diversion, reduction, and recycling mandates; thereby ensuring that there would be no impact in this regard. No impact would occur. No mitigation measures or further evaluation are required.

4.20 Mandatory Findings of Significance

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

4.20.1 Summary of Cumulative Impacts

The Program EIR analyzed the environmental impacts associated with cumulative development pursuant to future development that would be planned, constructed, and operated under the SUP. The Program EIR addressed the cumulative impacts of school-related development within the entire 710-square-mile school district. According to the Program EIR, for projects implemented under the SUP, for most environmental resource areas, such as traffic and historic resources, the potential for cumulative impacts would be contiguous with the District boundary, since all schools and students attending those schools reside within the District. Other impacts would be site-specific, such as aesthetics and geology and soils; and still others may have impacts outside the district boundaries, such as air quality.

4.20.2 Impacts Associated with the Proposed Project

Impact Analysis

a) Does the project have the potential to 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, 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. Based on the information provided in **Sections 4.4** and **4.5** of this Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration, the proposed Project would not substantially degrade the quality of the environment. As the Project site and surrounding area are located in an established and urbanized community, with the implementation of LAUSD SCs, the Project would not significantly impact the habitat or population level of fish or wildlife species, nor would it threaten a plant or animal community, nor impact the range of a

rare or endangered plant or animal. No important examples of California history or prehistory would be significantly affected by the proposed Project. Potential impacts related to cultural resources would be reduced to less than significant levels with incorporation of the required **SCs**. Compliance with **SCs**, and other applicable federal, state and City regulations would reduce impacts, if any, to below a level of significance.

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. Cumulative impacts are concluded to be less than significant for those issues for which it has been determined that the proposed Project would have no impact. Environmental issues meeting this criterion include agricultural resources, land use, mineral resources, and recreation. Incorporation of the required **SCs, mitigation measure MM TRANS-1 (for short term traffic impacts during project construction)** and other applicable federal, state and City regulations would preclude significant cumulative impacts with regard to the remaining environmental issue areas analyzed in this IS/MND. Therefore, no significant cumulatively considerable impacts would occur as a result of the proposed Project.

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

Less than Significant Impact. Based on the documentation provided in **Sections 4.1** through **4.19** of this Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration, implementation of the proposed Project would not cause environmental effects that cause substantial direct or indirect adverse effects on human beings. Potential impacts related to air quality, biological resources, cultural resources, noise and traffic would be reduced to less than significant levels with incorporation of the **SCs and mitigation measure MM TRANS-1 (for short term traffic impacts during project construction)**. For the balance of the environmental issue areas discussed in this IS/MND compliance with **SCs** and applicable federal, state and City regulations would reduce impacts, if any, below a level of significance.

5.0 LIST OF PREPARERS

5.1 LEAD AGENCY

Los Angeles County Unified School District
Office of Environmental Health & Safety
333 S. Beaudry Avenue, 21st Floor, Los Angeles, CA 90017

Contact: Will Meade, LEED AP
Environmental Planning Specialist

5.1.1 UltraSystems Environmental Inc.

Environmental Planning Team

Betsy Lindsay, MURP
Principal

Hina Gupta, MURP, LEED-AP
Senior Planner
Aesthetics, Agriculture, Geology and Soils, Hazards and Hazard Materials, Hydrology and Water Quality, Land Use, Mineral Resources, Population and Housing, Public Services, and Recreation

Technical Team

Robert C. Mason, MURP
Senior Planner
Pedestrian Safety, Transportation and Traffic, and Mandatory Findings

Michael Rogozen, D. Env.
Senior Principal Engineer/Air & Noise
Air Quality, GHG Emissions, Noise

Paula Fell, MS
Associate Planner
Geology and Soils, Hazards and Hazardous Materials, Hydrology and Water Quality, Land Use, Utilities and Service Systems

Margaret Partridge, MURP, AICP, LEED Green Associate
Project Manager
Pedestrian Safety

Michelle Tollett, BA
Senior Biologist
Biological Resources

Sloane Seferyn, BS
Staff Biologist
Biological Resources

Mina Rouhi, MURP
Senior Planner/GIS Analyst
Mapping and Spatial Analysis

Stephen O'Neil, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Manager
Cultural Resources and Tribal Cultural Resources

Shelah Spiegel
Word Processor/Technical Editing

Pam Burgett
Word Processor/Technical Editing

Subcontractors

KOA Corporation
Brian Marchetti, AICP, BS
Senior Transportation Planner
Traffic and Circulation

Transpo Group
Dennis Pascua, BA
Transportation Planning Manager
Traffic and Circulation

Meghan Macias, MURP, TE
Project Manager
Traffic and Circulation

6.0 ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

The Environmental Monitoring and Reporting Program has been prepared in conformance with § 21081.6 of the Public Resources Code and § 15097 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines, which requires 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 Environmental Monitoring and Reporting Program 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 Environmental Monitoring and Reporting Program 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 LAUSD to implement.

The following table lists impacts, mitigation measures and SCs 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 6.0-1
ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

Reference #	Topic	Mitigation Measure	Implementation Phase	Responsible Implementing Party	Signature of Responsible Party (OEHS)
MM TRANS-1	Traffic Impacts during Project Construction	Include travel demand management measures in the Project WTCP. These measures shall include the requirement that all construction employees be onsite before 7:00 AM and depart the site before 4:00 PM.	During Project Construction	LAUSD OEHS and Construction Contractor	_____ Signature Title: Date:

7.0 LAUSD STANDARD CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

Table 7.0-1
LAUSD STANDARD CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

Apply if Checked	Reference #	Topic	Trigger for Compliance	Implementation Phase	Standard Conditions	Original Source	Responsible Implementing Party	Signature of Responsible Party (OEHS)
AESTHETICS								
☒	SC-AE-1	Degradation of neighborhood character	Demolition of historic building or construction of a new building	During project design (Planning)	**School Design Guide.** This document outlines measures for re-use rather than destruction of historical resources. Requires the consideration of architectural appearance/consistency and other aesthetic factors during the preliminary design review for a proposed school upgrade project. Architectural quality must consider compatibility with the surrounding community.	School Design Guide. Los Angeles Unified School District. Current Version.	Design Builder	_____ Signature Title: Date:
☒	SC-AE-2	Degradation of neighborhood character	May increase graffiti and accumulation of rubbish and debris along the walls adjacent to public rights-of-way	During project operation (Planning, Construction & Post-Construction)	**School Design Guide.** This document outlines measures to reduce aesthetic impacts around schools, such as shrubs and ground treatments that deter taggers, vandal-resistant and graffiti-resistant materials, painting, etc.	School Design Guide. Los Angeles Unified School District. Current Version.	Design Builder and LAUSD, FSD, M&O	_____ Signature Title: Date:
☒	SC-AE-3	Degradation of neighborhood character and viewshed obstruction	Increase density, height, bulk, or decrease setback compared to the surrounding neighborhood; increase opportunities for graffiti	During project design (Planning)	LAUSD shall assess a proposed Project's consistency with the general character of the surrounding neighborhood, including any proposed changes to the density, height, bulk, and setback of new building (including stadium), addition, or renovation. Where feasible, LAUSD shall make appropriate design changes to reduce or eliminate viewshed obstruction and degradation of neighborhood character. Such design changes could include, but are not limited to, changes to campus layout, height of buildings, landscaping, and/or the architectural style of buildings.	2004 New Construction Program EIR Mitigation Measure **AE-1.1**, adopted by the Board of Education on June 2004.	Design Builder	_____ Signature Title: Date:
☐	SC-AE-4	Outdoor signs with electronic message display	Install or change a school marquee	Prior to final design and prior to and during installation	**Marquee Signs Bulletin BUL-5004.1.** This policy provides guidance for the procurement and installation of marquee signs (outdoor sign with electronic message display) on District campuses. The policy includes requirements for the design, approval, placement, operation, and maintenance of electronic school marquees erected and operated at a LAUSD schools. The policy also includes measures to mitigate light and glare, such as the use of "luminaries" in connection with school construction.	School marquees (outdoor sign with electronic message display). BUL-5004.1 adopted May 25, 2010.	Design Builder	_____ Signature Title: Date:
☐	SC-AE-5	Shadows	Construction of buildings or structures taller than surrounding neighborhood	Prior to project approval	**OEHS CEQA Specification Manual, Appendix F, Protocol for Shadow Analysis in CEQA Documents for Proposed School Sites.** This document outlines the methodology and impact thresholds for shadow analysis.	LAUSD OEHS CEQA Specification Manual, Appendix F, Protocol For Shadow Analysis In CEQA Documents For Proposed School Sites. December 2005, Revised June 2007.	LAUSD OEHS	_____ Signature Title: Date:
☒	SC-AE-6	Light and glare	Generate additional light and/or glare	During and after installation of lights (Construction)	**School Design Guide.** This document outlines requirements for lighting and measures to minimize glare for pedestrians, drivers and sports teams, and to avoid light spilling onto adjacent properties.	School Design Guide. Los Angeles Unified School District. Current Version.	Design Builder	_____ Signature Title: Date:

Apply if Checked	Reference #	Topic	Trigger for Compliance	Implementation Phase	Standard Conditions	Original Source	Responsible Implementing Party	Signature of Responsible Party (OEHS)
☒	SC-AE-7	Light and glare	Generate additional light and/or glare	Prior to building occupation, first stadium event, or first use of lights (Construction)	LAUSD shall reduce the lighting intensity from the new sources on adjacent residences to no more than two foot-candles, measured at the residential property line. LAUSD shall utilize hoods, filtering louvers, glare shields, and/or landscaping as necessary to achieve the standard. The lamp enclosures and poles shall also be painted to reduce reflection. Following installation of lights, the lighting contractor shall review and adjust lights to ensure the standard is met.	2004 New Construction Program EIR Mitigation Measure **AE-1.2**, adopted by the Board of Education on June 2004.	Design Builder	_____ Signature Title: Date:
☒	SC-AE-8	Light and glare	Generate additional light and/or glare	Prior to building occupation, first stadium event, or first use of lights (Construction)	Design site lighting and select lighting styles and technologies to have minimal impact off-site and minimal contribution to sky glow. Minimize outdoor lighting of architectural and landscape features and design interior lighting to minimize trespass outside from the interior. International Dark-Sky Association (IDA) and the Illuminating Engineering Society (IES) Model Lighting Ordinance (MLO) shall be used a guide for environmentally responsible outdoor lighting. The MLO outdoor lighting has outdoor lighting standards that reduce glare, light trespass, and skyglow. The Joint IDA-IESNA Model Outdoor Lighting Ordinance (MLO) uses lighting zones (LZ0-4) which allow the District to vary the stringency of lighting restrictions according to the sensitivity of the area as well as consideration for the community. The MLO also incorporates the Backlight-Uplight-Glare (BUG) rating system for luminaires, which provides more effective control of unwanted light. IDA-IESNA Model establishes standards to: Limit the amount of light that can be used Minimize glare by controlling the amount of light that tends to create glare Minimize sky glow by controlling the amount of uplight Minimize the amount of off-site impacts or light trespass	Based on The Collaborative for High Performance Schools. High Performance Schools Best Practices Manual, Volume III— Criteria. Version 1.0, November 1, 2001. Adopted by the Board of Education on October 28, 2003. Updated 2009 CHPS Scorecard with 2011 Amendments. SS5.1: Light Pollution Reduction. Includes additional language from International Dark-Sky Association (IDA).	Design Builder	_____ Signature Title: Date:
AIR QUALITY								
☒	SC-AQ-1	Air Toxics Health Risk	Place new classrooms or outdoor play areas: - Within ¼-mile of mobile and stationary emission sources - Within 500 feet of a major transportation corridor (freeway, major rail line) - Within 500 feet of a major stationary source of emissions - On the LAUSD priority list of schools most	Prior to project approval (Planning)	**OEHS CEQA Specification Manual, Appendix J, Air Toxics Health Risk Assessment (HRA).** This document includes guidance on HRA protocols for permitted, nonpermitted, and mobile sources that might reasonably be anticipated to emit hazardous air emissions and result in potential long-term and short-term health impacts to student and staff at the school site.	LAUSD OEHS CEQA Specification Manual, Appendix J, Air Toxics Health Risk Assessment (HRA). December 2005, Revised June 2007.	LAUSD OEHS	_____ Signature Title: Date:

Apply if Checked	Reference #	Topic	Trigger for Compliance	Implementation Phase	Standard Conditions	Original Source	Responsible Implementing Party	Signature of Responsible Party (OEHS)
			at risk from air pollution - Near a high-risk facility previously identified by the OEHS.					
☒	SC-AQ-2	Construction Emissions	Requires the use of large construction equipment	During construction	LAUSD's construction contractor shall ensure that construction equipment is properly tuned and maintained in accordance with manufacturer's specifications, to ensure excessive emissions are not generated by unmaintained equipment.	LAUSD Best Management Practices, adopted by the Board of Education on June 2004 as part of the 2004 Program EIR.	Design Builder	_____ Signature Title: Date:
☒	SC-AQ-3	Construction Emissions	Requires a removal action for soil contamination	During construction	LAUSD's construction contractor shall: Maintain slow speeds with all vehicles. Load impacted soil directly into transportation trucks to minimize soil handling. Water/mist soil as it is being excavated and loaded onto the transportation trucks. Water/mist and/or apply surfactants to soil placed in transportation trucks prior to exiting the site. Minimize soil drop height into transportation trucks or stockpiles during dumping. During transport, cover or enclose trucks transporting soils, increase freeboard requirements, and repair trucks exhibiting spillage due to leaks. Cover the bottom of the excavated area with polyethylene sheeting when work is not being performed. Place stockpiled soil on polyethylene sheeting and cover with similar material. Place stockpiled soil in areas shielded from prevailing winds.	LAUSD Best Management Practices, adopted by the Board of Education on June 2004 as part of the 2004 Program EIR.	Design Builder	_____ Signature Title: Date:
☒	SC-AQ-4	Construction Emissions	Exterior construction and the use of large, heavy or noisy construction equipment	During planning and construction (Planning & Construction)	LAUSD shall prepare an air quality assessment: If site-specific review of a school construction project identifies potentially significant adverse regional and localized construction air quality impacts, then LAUSD shall implement all feasible measures to reduce air emissions below the South Coast Air Quality Management District's (SCAQMD) regional and localized significance thresholds. LAUSD shall mandate that construction bid contracts include the measures identified in the air quality assessment. Measures shall reduce construction emissions during high-emission construction phases from vehicles and other fuel driven construction engines, activities that generate fugitive dust, and surface coating operations. Specific air emission reduction measures include, but are not limited to, the following: <u>Exhaust Emissions</u> Schedule construction activities that affect traffic flow to off-peak hours (e.g. between 10:00 AM and 3:00 PM). Consolidate truck deliveries and/or limit the number of haul trips per day. Route construction trucks off congested streets. Employ high pressure fuel injection systems or engine timing retardation.	2004 New Construction Program EIR Mitigation Measure **AQ-2.1**, adopted by the Board of Education on June 2004.	LAUSD OEHS and Design Builder	_____ Signature Title: Date:

Apply if Checked	Reference #	Topic	Trigger for Compliance	Implementation Phase	Standard Conditions	Original Source	Responsible Implementing Party	Signature of Responsible Party (OEHS)
					Utilize ultra-low sulfur diesel fuel, containing 15 ppm sulfur or less (ULSD) in all diesel construction equipment. Use construction equipment rated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency as having Tier 3 (model year 2006 or newer) or Tier 4 (model year 2008 or newer) emission limits for engines between 50 and 750 horsepower. Restrict non-essential diesel engine idle time, to not more than five consecutive minutes. Utilize electrical power rather than internal combustion engine power generators as soon as feasible during construction. Utilize electric or alternatively fueled equipment, if feasible. Utilize construction equipment with the minimum practical engine size. Utilize low-emission on-road construction fleet vehicles. Ensure construction equipment is properly serviced and maintained to the manufacturer's standards. <u>Fugitive Dust</u> Apply non-toxic soil stabilizers according to manufacturers' specification to all inactive construction areas (previously graded areas inactive for ten days or more). Replace ground cover in disturbed areas as quickly as possible. Sweep streets at the end of the day if visible soil material is carried onto adjacent public paved roads (recommend water sweepers with reclaimed water). Install wheel washers where vehicles enter and exit unpaved roads onto paved roads, or wash off trucks and any equipment leaving the site each trip. Pave construction roads that have a traffic volume of more than 50 daily trips by construction equipment, and/or 150 daily trips for all vehicles. Pave all construction access roads for at least 100 feet from the main road to the Project site. Water the disturbed areas of the active construction site at least three times per day, except during periods of rainfall. Enclose, cover, water twice daily, or apply non-toxic soil binders according to manufacturers' specifications to exposed piles (i.e., gravel, dirt, and sand) with a five percent or greater silt content. Suspend all excavating and grading operations when wind speeds (as instantaneous gusts) exceed 25 miles per hour (mph). Apply water at least three times daily, except during periods of rainfall, to all unpaved road surfaces. Limit traffic speeds on unpaved road to 15 mph or less. Prohibit high emission causing fugitive dust activities on days where violations of the ambient air quality standard have been forecast by SCAQMD. Tarp and/or maintain a minimum of 24 inches of freeboard on trucks hauling dirt, sand, soil, or other loose materials. Limit the amount of daily soil and/or demolition debris loaded and hauled per day. <u>General Construction</u> Utilize ultra-low VOC or zero-VOC surface coatings.			

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					Phase construction activities to minimize maximum daily emissions. Configure construction parking to minimize traffic interference. Provide temporary traffic control during construction activities to improve traffic flow (e.g., flag person). Develop a trip reduction plan for construction employees. Implement a shuttle service to and from retail services and food establishments during lunch hours. Increase distance between emission sources to reduce near-field emission impacts. Require construction contractors to document compliance with the identified mitigation measures.			
☒	SC-AQ-5	Air Pollutant Emissions	Increases student capacity and/or generates additional traffic	During school operation	LAUSD shall encourage ride-sharing programs for students and teachers as well as maintain fleet vehicles such as school buses, maintenance vehicles, and other service fleet vehicles in good condition in order to prevent significant increases in air pollutant emissions created by operation of a new school.	LAUSD Best Management Practices, adopted by the Board of Education on June 2004 as part of the 2004 Program EIR.	LAUSD OEHS and School Administration	_____ Signature Title: Date:
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES								
☐	SC-BIO-1	Sensitive Species and Habitat	May affect sensitive species and/or their habitat within or near a Project site Alter surface drainage in a way that affects sensitive species and/or their habitat	As part of the site-specific CEQA review process; agency coordination prior to the start of construction; monitoring during construction	LAUSD qualified biologist shall identify sensitive species and their habitat within or near proposed Project site. LAUSD will conduct a literature search, which shall consider a one-mile radius beyond the project construction site and shall be performed by a qualified biologist with knowledge of local biological conditions as well as the use and interpretation of the data sources identified below. Where appropriate, in the opinion of the biologist, the literature search shall be supplemented with a site visit and/or aerial photo analysis. Resources and information that shall be investigated for each site should include, but not be limited to: USFWS National Marine Fisheries Services (NMFS) CDFW California Native Plant Society (CNPS) County and/or city planning or environmental offices for sensitive species, habitat, and/or heritage trees that may not exist on published databases. CNDDB CNPS Rare Plant Inventory Local Audubon Society Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning for information on Significant Ecological Areas California Digital Conservation Atlas for district-wide location of reserves, plan areas, and land trusts that may overlap with Project sites. <u>Biological Resources Report</u> If the LAUSD qualified biologist determines that a school construction project will affect an identified sensitive plant, animal, or habitat, a biological resources report shall be prepared. To provide a complete assessment of the flora and fauna within and adjacent to a site-specific project impact area, with particular emphasis on identifying endangered, threatened, sensitive, and locally unique	2004 New Construction Program EIR Mitigation Measures **B-1.1** and **B-1.2**, adopted by the Board of Education on June 2004. Recommendations as listed in CDFW SUP Draft EIR comment letter dated August 4, 2014.	LAUSD OEHS	_____ Signature Title: Date:

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					species and sensitive habitats, the biological resources report shall include the following. Information on regional setting that is critical to the assessment of rare or unique resources A thorough, recent floristic-based assessment of special status plans and natural communities, following the CDFW's *Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Natural Communities*. CDFW recommends that floristic, alliance- and/or association-based mapping and vegetation impact assessments be conducted at the Project site and neighboring vicinity. The *Manual of California Vegetation (Sawyer et al.)* should also be used to inform this mapping and assessment. Adjoining habitat areas should be included in this assessment where site activities could lead to direct or indirect6 impacts offsite. Habitat mapping at the alliance level will help establish baseline vegetation conditions. A current inventory of the biological resources associated with each habitat type onsite and within the area of potential effect. CDFW's California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDB) should be contacted to obtain current information on any previously reported sensitive species and habitat, including Significant Natural Areas identified under Chapter 12 of the Fish and Game Code. An inventory of rare, threatened, and endangered, and other sensitive species onsite and within the area of potential effect. Species to be addressed should include all those identified in CEQA Guidelines Section 15380, including sensitive fish, wildlife, reptile, and amphibian species. Seasonal variations in use of the project area should also be addressed. Focused species-specific surveys, conducted at appropriate time of year and time of day when sensitive species are active or otherwise identifiable, are required. Acceptable species-specific survey procedures should be developed in consultation with the CDFW and USFWS. A discussion of the potential adverse impacts from light, noise, human activity, exotic species, and drainage. Drainage analysis should address project-related changes on drainage patterns on and downstream from the site; the volume, velocity, and frequency of existing and post- project surface flows; polluted runoff; soil erosion and/or sedimentation in streams and water bodies; and post-project fate of runoff from the Project site. Discussions about direct and indirect project impacts on biological resources, including resources in nearby public lands, open space, adjacent natural habitats, wetland and riparian ecosystems, and any designated and/or proposed or existing reserve lands (e.g., preserve lands associated with a NCCP). Impacts on, and maintenance of, wildlife corridor/movement areas, including access to undisturbed habitats in adjacent areas. Mitigation measures for adverse project-related impacts to sensitive plants, animals, and habitats. Measures should emphasize avoidance and reduction of biological impacts. For unavoidable impacts, onsite habitat restoration or enhancement should be outlined. If onsite measures are not feasible or would not be biologically viable, offsite measures through habitat creation			

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					and/or acquisition and preservation in perpetuity should occur. This measure should address restrictions on access, proposed land dedications, monitoring and management programs, control of illegal dumping, water pollution, increased human intrusion, etc. Plans for restoration and vegetation shall be prepared by qualified biologist with expertise in southern California ecosystems and native plant vegetation techniques. Plans shall include, at a minimum: - location of the mitigation site - plant species to be used, container sizes, and seeding rates - schematic depicting the mitigation area - planting schedule - irrigation method - measures to control exotic vegetation - specific success criteria - detailed monitoring program - contingency measures should the success criteria not be met - identification of the party responsible for meeting the success criteria and providing for conservation of the site in perpetuity. LAUSD shall consult with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, USFWS and/or the CDFW and comply with any permit conditions or directives from those agencies regarding the protection, relocation, creation, and/or compensation.			
☒	SC-BIO-2	Light Impacts to Sensitive Species	New outdoor lighting that is near sensitive species habitat	During lighting installation and prior to first use of lights (Construction)	LAUSD shall protect sensitive species from harmful exposure to light by shielding light sources, redirecting light sources, or using low intensity lighting.	2004 New Construction Program EIR Mitigation Measure **B-1.3**, adopted by the Board of Education on June 2004.	Design Builder	_____ Signature Title: Date:
☒	SC-BIO-3	Bird and Bat Nesting Sites	Project site or construction staging are near and/or cause direct disturbances to native and nonnative vegetation, structures, and/or substrates during nesting season (February 1 through August 31; as early as	Prior to start of construction (Construction)	LAUSD shall comply with the following: Project activities (including, but not limited to, staging and disturbances to native and nonnative vegetation, structures, and substrates144) should occur outside of avian breading season to avoid take of birds or their eggs.145 Depending on the avian species present, a qualified biologist may determine that a change in the breeding season dates is warranted. If avoidance of the avian breeding season is not feasible, beginning 30 days prior to the initiation of the project activities, a qualified biologist with experience in conducting breeding bird surveys shall conduct weekly bird surveys to detect protected native birds occurring in suitable nesting habitat that is to be disturbed and (as access to adjacent areas allows) any other such habitat within 300 feet of the disturbance area (within 500 feet for raptors). The surveys shall continue on a weekly basis with the last survey being conducted no more than three days prior to the initiation of project activities. If a protected native bird is found, LAUSD shall delay all project activities within 300 feet of the	2004 New Construction Program EIR Mitigation Measure **B-1.4**, adopted by the Board of Education on June 2004. Recommendations as listed in CDFW SUP Draft EIR comment letter dated August 4, 2014.	Design Builder	_____ Signature Title: Date:

144 Substrate is the surface on which a plant or animal lives.
145 Take means to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture or kill (Fish and Game Code Section 86), and includes take of eggs and/or young resulting from disturbances that cause abandonment of active nests.

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			January 1 for some raptors)		suitable nesting habitat (within 500 feet for suitable raptor nesting habitat) until August 31. Alternatively, the qualified biologist could continue the surveys in order to locate any nests. If an active nest is located, project activities within 300 feet of the nest (within 500 feet for raptor nests), or as determined by a qualified biologist, shall be postponed until the nest is vacated and juveniles have fledged and there is no evidence of a second attempt at nesting. Flagging, stakes, and/or construction fencing shall be used to demarcate the inside boundary of the 300- or 500-foot buffer between the project activities and the nest. Project personnel, including all contractors working on site, shall be instructed on the sensitivity of the area. LAUSD shall provide results of the recommended protective measures to document compliance with applicable State and Federal laws pertaining to the protection of native birds. If the qualified biologist determines that a narrower buffer between the project activities and observed active nests is warranted, a written explanation as to why (e.g., species-specific information; ambient conditions and birds' habituation to them; and the terrain, vegetation, and birds' lines of sight between the project activities and the nest and foraging areas) shall be submitted to LAUSD OEHS project manager. Construction contractors can then reduce the demarcated buffer. No construction shall occur within the fenced next zone until the young have fledged, are no longer being fed by the parents, have left the nest, and will no longer by impacted the construction. A biological monitor shall be present on site during all grubbing and clearing of vegetation to ensure that these activities remain outside the demarcated buffer and that the flagging, stakes, and/or construction fencing are maintained, and to minimize the likelihood that active nests are abandoned or fail due to project activities. The biological monitor shall send weekly monitoring reports to LAUSD OEHS project manager during the grubbing and clearing of vegetation, and shall notify LAUSD immediately if project activities damage avian nests.			
☒	SC-BIO-4	Native Oak Trees	Removal of any native mature oak trees or woodland habitat	During construction	LAUSD shall comply with the following: Mitigation shall not include translocation of rare plants. CDFW, in most cases does not recommend translocation, salvage, and/or transplantation of rare, threatened, or endangered plant species, in particular oak trees, as compensation for adverse effects because successful implementation of translocation is rare. Even if translocation is initially successful, it will typically fail to persist over time. **Permanent conservation of habitat.** To ensure the conservation of sensitive plant species, the preferred method is permanent conservation of habitat containing these species; any translocation proposed shall only be an experimental component of a larger, more robust plan. **Off-site acquisition of woodland habitat.** Due to the inherent difficulty in creating functional woodland habitat with associated understory components, the preferred method is off-site acquisition of woodland habitat in the local area. All acquired habitat shall be protected under a conservation easement and	2004 New Construction Program EIR Mitigation Measure **B-3.1**, adopted by the Board of Education on June 2004. Recommendations as listed in CDFW SUP Draft EIR comment letter dated August 4, 2014.	Design Builder	_____ Signature Title: Date:

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					deeded to a local land conservancy for management and protection. **Creation of oak woodlands**. Any creation of functioning woodlands shall be of similar composition, structure, and function of the affected oak woodland. The new woodland shall mimic the function, demonstrate recruitment, plant density, and percent basil, canopy, and vegetation cover, as well as other measurable success criteria before the measure is deemed a success. - All seed and shrub sources used for tree and understory species in the new planting site shall be collected or grown from on-site sources or from adjacent areas and shall not be purchased from a supplier. This method should reduce the risk of introducing diseases and pathogens into areas where they might not currently exist. - Oaks should be replaced by planting acorns because this has been shown to result in greater oak survival. Monitoring efforts, including the exclusion of herbivores, shall be employed to maximize seedling survival during the monitoring period. - Monitoring period for oak woodland shall be at least 10 years with a minimum of seven years without supplemental irrigation. This allows the trees to go through one typical drought cycle. This should also be the minimal time needed to see signs of stress and disease and determine the need for replacement plantings. LAUSD shall request CDFW review and comment on any translocation plans, habitat preservation, habitat creation and/or restoration plans.			
☐	SC-BIO-5	Wetlands, Riparian Habitat, and other Sensitive Natural Community	May affect wetlands, riparian habitat, and other sensitive natural community	As part of the site-specific CEQA review process; agency coordination prior to the start of construction; monitoring during and after construction	LAUSD shall comply with CDFW recommendations as listed below:[146] Project development or conversion that results in a reduction of wetland acreage or wetland habitat values shall not occur unless, at a minimum, replacement or preservation results in "no net loss" of either wetland habitat values or acreage. All wetlands and watercourses, whether intermittent or perennial, should be retained and provided with substantial setbacks which preserve the riparian and aquatic values and maintain their value to on-site and off-site wildlife populations. A jurisdictional delineation of creeks and their associated riparian habitats shall be conducted as part of the biological resources report. The delineation should be conducted pursuant to the USFWS wetland definition. Implementation of recommended measures shall compensate for affected mature riparian corridors and loss of function and value of wildlife corridors.	2004 New Construction Program EIR Mitigation Measures **B-1.1** and **B-1.2**, adopted by the Board of Education on June 2004. Recommendations as listed in CDFW SUP Draft EIR comment letter dated August 4, 2014.	LAUSD OEHS	_____ Signature Title: Date:
CULTURAL RESOURCES								
☒	SC-CUL-1	Treatment of Historical Resources	Project may directly or indirectly affect historical resources (i.e., buildings,	During project design, design development, pre-construction and construction	**Design Build Team to Include Qualified Historic Architect** For campuses with qualifying historical resources under CEQA, the Design-Build team shall include a qualified Historic Architect. The Historic Architect shall provide input to ensure ongoing compliance, as project plans progress, with the *Secretary of the Interior's*	Los Angeles Unified School District Design Guidelines and Treatment Approaches for Historic Schools. January 2015.	Design Builder and Historic Architect	_____ Signature Title:

146 Recommendations as listed in CDFW SUP Draft EIR comment letter dated August 4, 2014.

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			structures, historic districts, and contributing site plan and landscaping features that are either designated or eligible for local, state, or federal landmark listing)	(Planning & Construction)	*Standards* and LAUSD requirements and guidelines for the treatment of historical resources (specific requirements follow in SC-CUL-2). For projects involving structural upgrades to historic resources, the Design-Build team shall include a qualified Structural Engineer with a minimum of eight (8) years of demonstrated project-level experience in Historic Preservation. The Historic Architect/s shall meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards and the standards described on page 8 of the *LAUSD Design Guidelines and Treatment Approaches for Historic Schools*. The Historic Architect shall provide input throughout the design and construction process to ensure ongoing compliance with the above-mentioned standards.	LAUSD OEHS CEQA Specification Manual, Appendix H, Historical Resources Policy, (Appendix E.2) LAUSD Cultural Resource Assessment Procedures. December 2005, Revised June 2007.		Date:
☒	SC-CUL-2	Treatment of Historical Resources	Project may directly or indirectly affect historical resources (i.e., buildings, structures, historic districts, and contributing site plan and landscaping features that are either designated or eligible for local, state, or federal landmark listing)	During project design, design development, pre-construction and construction (Planning & Construction)	**Role of Historic Architect on Design-Build Team** The tasks of the Historic Architect on the Design-Build team shall include (but not necessarily be limited to) the following: 1. The Historic Architect shall work with the Design Builder and LAUSD to ensure that project components, including new construction and modernization of existing facilities, continue to comply with applicable historic preservation standards, including the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* and *LAUSD Design Guidelines and Treatment Approaches for Historic Schools*. The Historic Architect shall work with the Design-Builder throughout the design process to develop project options that facilitate compliance with the applicable historic preservation standards. • 2. For new construction, the Historic Architect shall work with the Design-Builder and LAUSD to identify options and opportunities for (1) ensuring compatibility of scale and character for new construction, site and landscape features, and circulation corridors, and (2) ensuring that new construction is designed and sited in such a way that reinforces and strengthens, as much as feasible, character-defining site plan features, landscaping, and circulation corridors throughout campus. • 3. For modernization and upgrade projects involving contributing (significant) buildings or features, the Historic Architect shall work with the Design-Builder and LAUSD to ensure that specifications for design and implementation of projects comply with the applicable historic preservation standards. • 4. The Historic Architect shall participate in design team meetings through all phases of the project through 100 percent construction drawings, pre-construction, and construction phases. •	School Design Guide. Los Angeles Unified School District. Current Version. Los Angeles Unified School District Design Guidelines and Treatment Approaches for Historic Schools. January 2015.	Historic Architect	_____ Signature Title: Date:

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					5. The Historic Architect shall produce brief memos, at the 50 percent and 100 percent construction drawings stages, demonstrating how principal project components and treatment approaches comply with applicable historic preservation standards, including the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* and *LAUSD Design Guidelines and Treatment Approaches for Historic Schools*. The memos will be reviewed by LAUSD and incorporated into the Mitigation Monitoring and Report Plan (MMRP) for the project. • 6. The Historic Architect shall participate in pre-construction and construction monitoring activities to ensure continuing conformance with Secretary's Standards and/or avoidance of a material impairment of the historical resources. • 7. The Historic Architect shall provide specialized Construction Specifications Institute (CSI) specifications for architectural features or materials requiring restoration, removal, or on-site storage. This shall include detailed instructions on maintaining and protecting in place relevant features. • 8. The Design-Builder and Historic Architect shall be responsible for incorporating LAUSD's recommended updates and revisions during the design development and review process.			
☒	SC-CUL-3	Treatment of Historical Resources	Project may directly or indirectly affect historical resources (i.e., buildings, structures, historic districts, and contributing site plan and landscaping features that are either designated or eligible for local, state, or federal landmark listing)	During project design, design development, pre-construction and construction (Planning & Construction)	**School Design Guide** and **LAUSD Design Guidelines and Treatment Approaches for Historic Schools.** LAUSD has adopted policies and guidelines that apply to projects involving historic resources. The Design-Builder and Historic Architect shall apply these guidelines, which include the *LAUSD School Design Guide* and *LAUSD Design Guidelines and Treatment Approaches for Historic Schools* and the *Secretary's Standards* for all new construction and upgrade/modernization projects. In keeping with the district's adopted policies and goals, LAUSD shall re-use rather than destroy historical resources where feasible. LAUSD shall follow the guidelines outlined in these documents to the maximum extent practicable when planning and implementing projects and adjacent new construction involving historical resources. General guidelines shall include: • Retain and preserve the historic character of buildings, structures, landscapes, and site features that are historically significant. • Repair rather than remove, replace, or destroy character-defining features; if replacement is necessary, replace in-kind to match in materials and appearance. • Avoid removing, obscuring, or destroying character-defining features and materials.	School Design Guide. Los Angeles Unified School District. Current Version. Los Angeles Unified School District Design Guidelines and Treatment Approaches for Historic Schools. January 2015.	Design Builder and Historic Architect	_____ Signature Title: Date:

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					• Treat distinctive architectural features or examples of skilled craftsmanship that characterize a building with sensitivity. • Conceal reinforcement required for structural stability or the installation of life safety or mechanical systems. • Undertake surface cleaning, preparation of surfaces, and other projects involving character-defining features using the least invasive, gentlest means possible. Avoid sandblasting and chemical treatments.			
☒	SC-CUL-4	Historical Resource Document	Demolition or potential damage to any recognized historic resources or any contributors to a historic district	Prior to demolition or major alteration (Planning & Construction)	Prior to demolition or mothballing activities, LAUSD shall retain a professional architectural photographer and a historian or architectural historian who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards to prepare HABS-like documentation for the historical resources slated for demolition. The HABS-like package will document in photographs and descriptive and historic narrative the historical resources slated for demolition. Documentation prepared for the package will draw upon primary- and secondary-source research and available studies previously prepared for the project. Measured drawings shall not be required for the project. The specifications for the HABS-like package follow: **Photographs:** Photographic documentation will focus on the historical resources/features slated for demolition, with overview and context photographs for the campus and adjacent setting. Photographs will be taken of interior and exterior features of the buildings using a professional-quality single lens reflex (SLR) digital camera with a minimum resolution of 10 megapixels. Photographs will include context views, elevations/exteriors, architectural details, overall interiors, and interior details (if warranted). Digital photographs will be printed in black and white on archival film paper and also provided in electronic format. **Descriptive and Historic Narrative:** The historian or architectural historian will prepare descriptive and historic narrative of the historical resources/features slated for demolition. Physical descriptions will detail each resource, elevation by elevation, with accompanying photographs, and information on how the resource fits within the broader campus during its period of significance. The historic narrative will include available information on the campus design, history, architect/contractor/designer as appropriate, area history, and historic context. In addition, the narrative will include a methodology section specifying the name of researcher, date of research, and sources/archives visited, as well as a bibliography. Within the written history, statements shall be footnoted as to their sources, where appropriate. **Historic Documentation Package Submittal:** The draft package will be assembled by the historian or architectural historian and submitted to LAUSD for review and comment. After final approval, one hard-copy set of the package will be prepared as follows: Photographs will be individually labeled and stored in individual acid-free sleeves. The remaining components of the historic	2004 New Construction Program EIR Mitigation Measure **C-1.5**, adopted by the Board of Education on June 2004.	Design Builder	_____ Signature Title: Date:

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					documentation package (site map, photo index, historic narrative, and additional data) will be printed on archival bond, acid-free paper. Upon completion of the descriptive and historic narrative, all materials will be compiled in electronic format and presented to LAUSD for review and approval. Upon approval, one hard-copy version of the historic documentation package will be prepared and submitted to LAUSD. The historian or architectural historian shall offer a hardcopy package and compiled, electronic version of the final package to the Los Angeles Public Library (Central Library), Los Angeles Historical Society, and the South Central Coastal Information Center, to make available to researchers.			
☒	SC-CUL-5	Historical Resource Reuse	Demolition of any of the recognized historic structures	Prior to demolition or alteration (Construction)	LAUSD, consistent with Education Code Section 17540, shall offer to sell any useful features of the school building (e.g., the school bell, chalkboards, lockers) that do not contain hazardous materials for use or display, if features are not retained by LAUSD for reuse or display.	none	Design Builder	_____ Signature Title: Date:
☒	SC-CUL-6	Historical Resource Reuse	Demolition of any of the recognized historic structures	Prior to demolition or alteration (Construction)	LAUSD, consistent with Education Code Section 17545, shall offer for sale any remaining functional and defining features and building materials from the buildings. These materials could include doors, windows, siding, stones, lighting, doorknobs, hinges, cabinets, and appliances, among others. They shall be made available to the public for sale and reuse, if features are not retained by LAUSD for reuse or display.	none	Design Builder	_____ Signature Title: Date:
☒	SC-CUL-7	Archaeological Resource	Project area is deemed highly sensitive for archaeological resources	Prior to and during grading, excavation, or other ground-disturbing activities (Construction)	LAUSD shall retain a qualified archaeologist to be available on-call. The qualified archaeologist shall meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards (48 Federal Register 44738–39).	none	Design Builder	_____ Signature Title: Date:
☒	SC-CUL-8	Historic and Archaeological Resource	Historical or unique archaeological resources are discovered during construction activities	During grading, excavation, or other ground-disturbing activities (Construction)	The contractor shall halt construction activities in the immediate area and notify the LAUSD. LAUSD shall retain a qualified archeologist to make an immediate evaluation of significance and appropriate treatment of the resource. To complete this assessment, the qualified archeologist will be afforded the necessary time to recover, analyze, and curate the find. The qualified archeologist shall recommend the extent of archeological monitoring necessary to ensure the protection of any other resources that may be in the area. Construction activities may continue on other parts of the building site while evaluation and treatment of historical or unique archaeological resources takes place.	2004 New Construction Program EIR Mitigation Measure **C-1.7**, adopted by the Board of Education on June 2004.	Design Builder	_____ Signature Title: Date:
☒	SC-CUL-9	Archaeological Resource Monitoring Program	Phase I Archaeological Site Investigation shows a strong possibility that unique resources, and/or unique architectural resources have	Prior to the start of construction	LAUSD shall implement an archaeological monitoring program for construction activities at a site prepared by a qualified archaeologist under the following conditions: (1) when a Phase I Site Investigation shows a strong possibility that unique archeological resources are buried on the site; and/or (2) when unique architectural resources have been identified on a site, but LAUSD does not implement a Phase III Data Recovery/Mitigation Program because the resources can be recovered through the archaeological monitoring program.	2004 New Construction Program EIR Mitigation Measure **C-1.8**, adopted by the Board of Education on June 2004.	Design Builder	_____ Signature Title: Date:

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			been identified on a site					
☒	SC-CUL-10	Archaeological Resource	Evidence of prehistoric or historic cultural resources is uncovered	During grading, excavation, or other ground-disturbing activities (Construction)	All work shall stop within a 30-foot radius of the discovery. Work shall not continue until the discovery has been evaluated by a qualified archaeologist. The qualified archaeologist shall assess the find(s) and, if it is determined to be of value, shall draft a monitoring program and oversee the remainder of the grading program. Should evidence of prehistoric or historic cultural resources be found the archaeologist shall monitor all ground-disturbing activities related to the proposed Project. Any significant archaeological resources found shall be preserved as determined necessary by the archaeologist and offered to a local museum or repository willing to accept the resource. Any resulting reports shall also be forwarded to the South Central Coastal Information Center at the California State University, Fullerton.	none	Design Builder	_____ Signature Title: Date:
☒	SC-CUL-11	Archaeological Resource	Project construction requires archaeological monitoring	Prior to the start grading, excavation, or other ground-disturbing activities (Construction)	Cultural resources sensitivity training shall be conducted by a qualified archaeologist for all construction workers involved in moving soil or working near soil disturbance. This training shall review the types of archaeological resources that might be found, along with laws for the protection of resources.	none	Design Builder	_____ Signature Title: Date:
☒	SC-CUL-12	Archaeological Resource	Unique archaeological resources are discovered and LAUSD determines not to avoid them by abandoning the site or redesigning the project	During grading, excavation, or other ground-disturbing activities (Construction)	LAUSD shall determine whether it is feasible to prepare and implement a Phase III Data Recovery/Mitigation Program. A Phase III Data Recovery/Mitigation Program would be designed by a Qualified Archaeologist to recover a statistically valid sample of the archaeological remains and to document the site to a level where the impacts can be determined to be less than significant. All documentation shall be prepared in the standard format of the ARMR Guidelines, as prepared by the OHP. Once a Phase III Data Recovery/Mitigation Program is completed, an archaeological monitor shall be present on site to oversee the grading, demolition activities, and/or initial construction activities to ensure that construction proceeds in accordance with the adopted Phase III Data Recovery/Mitigation Program. The extent of the Phase III Data Recovery/Mitigation Program and the extent and duration of the archaeological monitoring program depend on site-specific factors.	2004 New Construction Program EIR Mitigation Measure **C-1.9**, adopted by the Board of Education on June 2004.	Design Builder	_____ Signature Title: Date:
☒	SC-CUL-13	Native American Resource	Evidence of Native American resources is uncovered	During grading, excavation, or other ground-disturbing activities (Construction)	All work shall stop within a 30-foot radius of the discovery. Work shall not continue until the discovery has been evaluated by a qualified archaeologist and the local Native American representative has been contacted and consulted to assist in the accurate recordation and recovery of the resources.	none	Design Builder	_____ Signature Title: Date:
☒	SC-CUL-14	Paleontological Resource	Cultural Resources Assessment identifies a project area as sensitive for paleontological resources	During grading, excavation, or other ground-disturbing activities (Construction)	LAUSD shall have a paleontological monitor on-call during construction activities. This monitor shall provide the construction crew(s) with a brief summary of the sensitivity, the rationale behind the need for protection of these resources, and information on the initial identification of paleontological resources. If paleontological resources are uncovered during construction, 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 on site for the duration of the ground disturbances to ensure the protection of any other resources that may be in the area.	2004 New Construction Program EIR Mitigation Measure **C-1.10**, adopted by the Board of Education on June 2004.	Design Builder	_____ Signature Title: Date:
☒	SC-CUL-15	Paleontological Resource	Project area is deemed highly sensitive for	During grading, excavation, or other ground-	The paleontological monitor shall be on site for all ground altering activities and shall advise LAUSD as to necessary means of protecting potentially significant paleontological resources, including,	2004 New Construction Program EIR Mitigation Measure **C-1.11**, adopted by	Design Builder	_____ Signature Title:

Apply if Checked	Reference #	Topic	Trigger for Compliance	Implementation Phase	Standard Conditions	Original Source	Responsible Implementing Party	Signature of Responsible Party (OEHS)
			paleontological resources	disturbing activities	but not limited to, possible cessation of construction activities in the immediate area of a find. If resources are identified during the monitoring program, the paleontologist shall be afforded the necessary time and funds to recover, analyze, and curate the find(s). Subsequently, the monitor shall remain on site for the duration of the ground disturbances to insure the protection of any other resources that may be in the area.	the Board of Education on June 2004.		Date:
GEOLOGY and SOILS								
☒	SC-GEO-1	Seismic Hazards	Requires grading, excavation, or other ground-disturbing activities	During project design, and project construction (Planning & Construction)	**OEHS CEQA Specification Manual, Appendix G, Supplemental Geohazard Assessment Scope of Work.** This document outlines the procedures and scope for LASUD geohazard assessments.	LAUSD OEHS CEQA Specification Manual, Appendix G, Supplemental Geohazard Assessment Scope of Work. December 2005, Revised June 2007.	Design Builder	_____ Signature Title: Date:
GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS								
☒	SC-USS-1	Construction Waste Management	Generate construction and/or demolition debris	Prior to start and during construction (Construction)	**School Design Guide.** Construction and demolition waste shall be recycled to the maximum extent feasible. LAUSD has established a minimum non-hazardous construction and demolition debris recycling requirement of 75% by weight as defined in Specification 01340, Construction & Demolition Waste Management. **Guide Specifications 2004 - Section 01340, Construction & Demolition Waste Management.** This section of the LAUSD Specifications includes procedures for preparation and implementation, including reporting and documentation, of a Waste Management Plan for reusing, recycling, salvage or disposal of non-hazardous waste materials generated during demolition and/or new construction (Construction & Demolition (C&D) Waste), to foster material recovery and re-use and to minimize disposal in landfills. Requires the collection and separation of all C&D waste materials generated on-site, reuse or recycling on-site, transportation to approved recyclers or reuse organizations, or transportation to legally designated landfills, for the purpose of recycling salvaging and/or reusing a minimum of 75% of the C&D waste generated.	School Design Guide. Current Version; Specification 01340, Construction & Demolition Waste Management, July 7, 2003; LAUSD Best Management Practices, adopted by the Board of Education on June 2004 as part of the 2004 Program EIR; Guide Specifications 2004. Division 1. Section 01340, Construction & Demolition Waste Management. July 7, 2003; The Collaborative for High Performance Schools. High Performance Schools Best Practices Manual, Volume III– Criteria. Version 1.0, November 1, 2001. Adopted by the Board of Education on October 28, 2003. Updated 2009 CHPS Scorecard with 2011 Amendments. Prerequisite. Construction Waste Management. ME2.0C.P1 and LAUSD 2014 School Design Guide.	Design Builder	_____ Signature Title: Date:
☒	SC-GHG-1	Water Use and Efficiency	Requires work on water pumps, valves, piping, and/or tanks	During school operation (Post-Construction)	During school operation, LAUSD shall perform regular preventative maintenance on pumps, valves, piping, and tanks to minimize water loss.	LAUSD Best Management Practices, adopted by the Board of Education on June 2004 as part of the 2004 Program EIR	LAUSD M&O	_____ Signature Title: Date:

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☒	SC-GHG-2	Water Use and Efficiency	Requires work on landscape irrigation system	Prior to full operation of irrigation system (Post-Construction)	LAUSD shall utilize automatic sprinklers set to irrigate landscaping during the early morning hours to reduce water loss from evaporation.	LAUSD Best Management Practices, adopted by the Board of Education on June 2004 as part of the 2004 Program EIR	LAUSD M&O	_____ Signature Title: Date:
☒	SC-GHG-3	Water Use and Efficiency	Requires work on landscape irrigation system	Prior to full operation of irrigation system (Post-Construction)	LAUSD shall reset automatic sprinkler timers to water less during cooler months and rainy season.	LAUSD Best Management Practices, adopted by the Board of Education on June 2004 as part of the 2004 Program EIR	LAUSD M&O	_____ Signature Title: Date:
☒	SC-GHG-4	Water Use and Efficiency	Requires work on landscape and/or irrigation system	Prior to full operation of irrigation system (Construction)	LAUSD shall develop a water budget for landscape (both non-recreational and recreational) and ornamental water use to conform to the local water efficient landscape ordinance. If no local ordinance is applicable, then use the landscape and ornamental budget outlined by the California Department of Water Resources.	The Collaborative for High Performance Schools. High Performance Schools Best Practices Manual, Volume III– Criteria. Version 1.0, November 1, 2001. Adopted by the Board of Education on October 28, 2003. Updated 2009 CHPS Scorecard with 2011 Amendments. Prerequisite. Construction Waste Management. WE1.0C.P1 and LAUSD 2014 School Design Guide.	LAUSD M&O	_____ Signature Title: Date:
☒	SC-GHG-5	Energy Efficiency	Building construction	Prior to occupancy (Planning & Construction)	LAUSD shall ensure that the time dependent valued energy of the proposed Project design is at least 10 percent, with a goal of 20 percent less than a standard design that is in minimum compliance with the California Title 24, Part 6 energy efficiency standards that are in force at the time the project is submitted to the Division of the State Architect.	The Collaborative for High Performance Schools. High Performance Schools Best Practices Manual, Volume III– Criteria. Version 1.0, November 1, 2001. Adopted by the Board of Education on October 28, 2003. Updated 2009 CHPS Scorecard with 2011 Amendments. Prerequisite. Energy Efficiency. EE1.0C.P1 and LAUSD 2014 School Design Guide.	Design Builder and LAUSD FSD and M&O	_____ Signature Title: Date:
HAZARDS and HAZARDOUS MATERIALS								
☐	SC-HAZ-1	Electro-magnetic fields	Place new classrooms or outdoor play areas near power lines or cell towers	Prior to project approval	**OEHS CEQA Specification Manual, Appendix M, Criteria for School Siting in Proximity to High Voltage Power Lines.** Board of Education resolutions (Effects of Non-Ionizing Radiation-2000, Wireless Telecommunication Installations-2009 and T-Mobile Cell Tower Notification and Condemnation-2009) regarding electromagnetic field (EMF) and radiofrequency exposures associated with cellular towers near schools whereby a prohibition exists regarding siting towers on school campuses.	LAUSD OEHS CEQA Specification Manual, Appendix M, Criteria for School Siting in Proximity to High Voltage Power Lines. December 2005, Revised June 2007. Board of Education resolutions: Effects of Non-Ionizing Radiation-2000 Wireless Telecommunication Installations-2009	LAUSD OEHS and FSD	_____ – Signature Title: Date:

Apply if Checked	Reference #	Topic	Trigger for Compliance	Implementation Phase	Standard Conditions	Original Source	Responsible Implementing Party	Signature of Responsible Party (OEHS)
						T-Mobile Cell Tower Notification and Condemnation-2009		
☐	SC-HAZ-2	Pipeline Hazards	Place new classrooms or outdoor play areas near hazardous pipelines	Prior to project approval	**OEHS CEQA Specification Manual, Appendix L, Pipeline Safety Hazard Analysis.** This document outlines the process for evaluating safety hazards associated with underground and above-ground natural gas and hazardous liquid pipelines. The pipeline safety hazard assessment (PSHA) process determines whether potential releases of natural gas, petroleum product and crude oil from pipelines located near a school site pose a safety risk to students and staff.	LAUSD OEHS CEQA Specification Manual, Appendix L, Pipeline Safety Hazard Analysis. December 2005, Revised June 2007.	LAUSD OEHS	_____ Signature Title: Date:
☐	SC-HAZ-3	Rail Hazards	Place new classrooms or outdoor play areas within 1,500 feet of a railroad track easement	Prior to project approval	**OEHS CEQA Specification Manual, Appendix K, Rail Safety Study Protocol.** This document provides a guidance protocol for conducting a Rail Safety Study (RSS). It is designed to assist in evaluating whether traffic on rail lines within a 1,500-foot radius of a school site poses an unreasonable safety hazard to students and staff at the school.	LAUSD OEHS CEQA Specification Manual, Appendix K, Rail Safety Study. December 2005, Revised June 2007.	LAUSD OEHS	_____ Signature Title: Date:
☒	SC-AQ-1	Air Toxics Health Risk	Place new classrooms or outdoor play areas within ¼-mile of emission sources	Prior to project approval	**OEHS CEQA Specification Manual, Appendix J, Air Toxics Health Risk Assessment (HRA).** This document includes guidance on HRA protocols for permitted, nonpermitted, and mobile sources that might reasonably be anticipated to emit hazardous air emissions and result in potential long-term and short-term health impacts to student and staff at the school site.	LAUSD OEHS CEQA Specification Manual, Appendix J, Air Toxics Health Risk Assessment (HRA). December 2005, Revised June 2007.	LAUSD OEHS	_____ Signature Title: Date:
HYDROLOGY and WATER QUALITY								
☒	SC-HWQ-1	Storm Water Requirements	Land disturbance	During construction (Construction)	**Stormwater Technical Manual** This manual establishes design requirements and provides guidance for the cost-effective improvement of water quality in new and significantly redeveloped LAUSD school sites. These guidelines are intended to improve water quality and mitigate potential impacts to the Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP). While these guidelines meet current post-construction Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigation Plan (SUSMP) requirements. The guidelines address the mandated post-construction element of the NPDES program requirements.	Stormwater Technical Manual. Prepared for LAUSD by Geosyntec Consultants. October 2009.	Design Builder	_____ Signature Title: Date:
☒	SC-HWQ-2	Storm Water Requirements	Land disturbance	During construction (Construction)	**Compliance Checklist for Storm Water Requirements at Construction Sites.** This checklist has requirements for compliance with the General Construction Activity Permit and is used by OEHS to evaluate permit compliance. Requirements listed include a SWPPP; BMPs for minimizing storm water pollution to be specified in a SWPPP; and monitoring storm water discharges to ensure that sedimentation of downstream waters remains within regulatory limits.	OEHS Compliance Checklist for Storm Water Requirements at Construction Sites. No Date.	Design Builder	_____ Signature Title: Date:
☒	SC-HWQ-3	Miscellaneous Requirements	Ongoing maintenance and repair	During construction and operation (Construction & Post-Construction)	LAUSD shall implement the following programs and procedures, as applicable: Environmental Training Curriculum Hazardous Waste Management Program Medical Waste Management Program Environmental Compliance Inspections Safe School Inspections Integrated Pest Management Program	• Environmental Training Curriculum • Hazardous Waste Management Program • Medical Waste Management Program • Environmental Compliance Inspections	Design Builder	_____ Signature Title: Date:

Apply if Checked	Reference #	Topic	Trigger for Compliance	Implementation Phase	Standard Conditions	Original Source	Responsible Implementing Party	Signature of Responsible Party (OEHS)
					Fats Oil and Grease Management Program Solid Waste Management Program	• Safe School Inspections • Integrated Pest Management Program • Fats Oil and Grease Management Program • Solid Waste Management Program		
☒	SC-HWQ-4	Flood Hazards	Site acquisition	During project design (Planning)	The analysis for new projects shall include evaluation of all possible flood hazards as determined by: (1) review of FEMA flood maps; (2) review of flood information provided by local city or county floodplain managers; (3) review of California Department of Water Resources dam safety information; and, (4) local drainage analysis by a civil engineer. The flood hazard determination shall include consideration of tsunamis and debris flow. New projects should be located outside of these hazard areas, if practical.	2004 New Construction Program EIR Mitigation Measure **HWQ-5.1**, adopted by the Board of Education on June 2004.	LAUSD OEHS	_____ Signature Title: Date:
☐	SC-HWQ-5	Flood Hazards	Site acquisition	During project design	Where placing the project outside the floodplain is impractical, the school or project structure shall be protected from flooding by containment and control of flood flows (e.g., elevating lowest floors at least one foot above the expected 100-year flood level).	2004 New Construction Program EIR Mitigation Measures, adopted by the Board of Education on June 2004. **HWQ-5.2**	LAUSD OEHS and FSD	_____ Signature Title: Date:
☐	SC-HWQ-6	Tsunami Hazards	Place new classrooms or outdoor play areas within 0.62 mile of the coast, and less than 100 feet above mean sea level	Prior to classroom occupation	LAUSD shall evaluate tsunami hazards to determine if the Project site is within a tsunami inundation zone as delineated by CalEMA or NOAA. If the Project site is within a tsunami hazard zone LAUSD shall prepare and implement a tsunami awareness program and evacuation plan. This plan shall comply with the provisions of the LAUSD Emergency Operations Plan.	2004 New Construction Program EIR Mitigation Measure **HWQ-5.3**, adopted by the Board of Education on June 2004.	LAUSD OEHS and FSD	_____ Signature Title: Date:
☐	SC-HWQ-7	Debris Flow	Place new classrooms or outdoor play areas in areas subject to potentially damaging debris flow	During project design	LAUSD shall consult with the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, and/or local city officials, as appropriate, regarding the debris flow potential near the mouth of or in natural canyons and feasible mitigation measures shall be developed to reduce any potential risk. Potential debris flow hazards shall be reduced by one or more of the following: adequate building setbacks from natural slopes, construction of debris control facilities in upstream areas, monitoring and maintaining potential debris flow areas and basins. In addition, potential loss shall be minimized by establishing an evacuation plan, and elevated awareness and early warning of pending events.	2004 New Construction Program EIR Mitigation Measure **HWQ-5.4**, adopted by the Board of Education on June 2004.	LAUSD OEHS and FSD	_____ Signature Title: Date:
NOISE								
☐	SC-N-1	Exterior Campus Noise	Exterior noise levels are or would be greater than 70 dBA L_{10} or 67 dBA L_{eq}	During project design	LAUSD shall include features such as sound walls, building configuration, and other design features in order to attenuate exterior noise levels on a school campus to less than 70 dBA L_{10} or 67 dBA L_{eq}.	2004 New Construction Program EIR Mitigation Measure **N-1.1**, adopted by the Board of Education on June 2004.	LAUSD OEHS and FSD and Design Builder	_____ Signature Title: Date:
☒	SC-N-2	Interior Classroom Noise	Interior classroom noise levels would be	During project design	LAUSD shall analyze the acoustical environment of the site (such as traffic) and the characteristics of planned building components (such as heating, ventilation, and air conditioning [HVAC]), and design to achieve interior classroom noise levels of less than	2004 New Construction Program EIR Mitigation Measure **N-1.2**, adopted by	LAUSD OEHS and FSD and Design Builder	_____ Signature

Apply if Checked	Reference #	Topic	Trigger for Compliance	Implementation Phase	Standard Conditions	Original Source	Responsible Implementing Party	Signature of Responsible Party (OEHS)
			greater than 55 dBA L_{10} or 45 dBA L_{eq}		55 dBA L_{10} or 45 dBA L_{eq} with maximum (unoccupied) reverberation times of 0.6 seconds. Noise reduction methods shall include, but are not limited to, sound walls, building and/or classroom insulation, HVAC modifications, double-paned windows, and other design features in order to achieve the noise standards. • The District should acknowledge the ANSI (American National Standards Institute) S12 standard as a District goal that may presently not be achievable in all cases. • Where economically feasible, new school design should achieve classroom acoustical quality consistent with the ANSI standard and in no event exceed the current CHPS (California High Performance Schools) standard of 45 dBA. • Where economically feasible, new HVAC (Heating, Ventilating, and Air Conditioning) installations should be designed to achieve the lowest possible noise level consistent with the ANSI standard. In no event should these installations exceed the current CHPS standard of 45 dBA. • To promote the development of lower noise emitting HVAC units, the District's purchase of new units should give preference to manufacturers producing the lowest noise level at the lowest cost. • Existing HVAC units operating in excess of 50 dBA should be modified.	the Board of Education on June 2004.		Title: Date:
☒	SC-N-3	Traffic Noise	Project-related traffic noise level exceeds local noise standards, policies, or ordinances	Prior to project approval	LAUSD shall require an acoustical analysis to identify feasible measures to reduce traffic noise increases to 3 dBA CNEL or less at the noise-sensitive land use. LAUSD shall implement recommended measures to reduce noise.	2004 New Construction Program EIR Mitigation Measure **N-2.1**, adopted by the Board of Education on June 2004.	LAUSD OEHS	_____ Signature Title: Date:
☒	SC-N-4	Operational Noise	Operational noise levels exceed local noise standards, policies, or ordinances at noise-sensitive land uses	During project design and construction	LAUSD shall incorporate long-term permanent noise attenuation measures between playgrounds, stadiums, and other noise-generating facilities and noise-sensitive land uses, to reduce noise levels to meet jurisdictional standards or an increase of 3 dB or less over ambient. Operational noise attenuation measures include, but are not limited to: buffer zones berms sound barriers: buildings masonry walls enclosed bleacher foot wells other site-specific project design features.	2004 New Construction Program EIR Mitigation Measure **N-2.2**, adopted by the Board of Education on June 2004.	Design Builder	_____ Signature Title: Date:
☒	SC-N-5	Construction Noise and Vibration (Annoyance)	Construction on an existing school campus	Prior to construction	LAUSD Facilities Division or its construction contractor shall consult and coordinate with the school principal or site administrator, and other nearby noise sensitive land uses prior to construction to schedule high noise or vibration producing activities to minimize disruption. Coordination between the school, nearby land uses and the construction contractor shall continue on an as-needed basis throughout the construction phase of the project to reduce school and other noise sensitive land use disruptions.	2004 New Construction Program EIR Mitigation Measure **N-3.1**, adopted by the Board of Education on June 2004.	Design Builder	_____ Signature Title: Date:
☒	SC-N-6	Vibration (Structural Damage)	Rock blasting or demolition activities	During construction	The LAUSD shall require the construction contractor to minimize blasting for all construction and demolition activities, where feasible. If demolition is necessary adjacent to residential uses or fragile structures,	2004 New Construction Program EIR Mitigation Measure **N-5.1**, adopted by	Design Builder	_____ Signature Title:

Apply if Checked	Reference #	Topic	Trigger for Compliance	Implementation Phase	Standard Conditions	Original Source	Responsible Implementing Party	Signature of Responsible Party (OEHS)
					the LAUSD shall require the construction contractor to avoid using impact tools. Alternatives that shall be considered include mechanical methods using hydraulic crushers or deconstruction techniques.	the Board of Education on June 2004.		Date:
☒	SC-N-7	Vibration (Structural Damage)	Pile driving or heavy vibration activities	During construction (Construction)	For projects where pile driving activities are required within 150 feet of a structure, a detailed vibration assessment shall be provided by an acoustical engineer to analyze potential impacts related to vibration to nearby structures and to determine feasible mitigation measures to eliminate potential risk of architectural damage.	none		_____ Signature Title: Date:
☒	SC-N-8	Vibration (Structural Damage)	Vibration intensive activities are planned within 25 feet of a historic building or structure	Prior to and during demolition and construction (Construction)	LAUSD shall meet with the construction contractor to discuss alternative methods of demolition and construction for activities within 25 feet of a historic building to reduce vibration impacts. During the preconstruction meeting, the construction contractor shall identify demolition methods not involving vibration-intensive construction equipment or activities. For example: sawing into sections that can be loaded onto trucks results in lower vibration levels than demolition by hydraulic hammers. Prior to construction activities, the construction contractor shall inspect and report on the current foundation and structural condition of the historic building. The construction contractor shall implement alternative methods identified in the preconstruction meeting during demolition, excavation, and construction for work done within 25 feet of the historic building. The construction contractor shall avoid use of vibratory rollers and packers adjacent to a historic building. During demolition the construction contractor shall not phase any ground-impacting operations near a historic building to occur at the same time as any ground impacting operation associated with demolition and construction of a new building. During demolition and construction, if any vibration levels cause cosmetic or structural damage to a historic building the District shall issue “stop-work” orders to the construction contractor immediately to prevent further damage. Work shall not restart until the building is stabilized and/or preventive measures to relieve further damage to the building are implemented.	none	Design Builder	_____ Signature Title: Date:
☒	SC-N-9	Construction Noise	Exterior construction and the use of large, heavy or noisy construction equipment	During construction (Construction)	LAUSD shall prepare a noise assessment. If site-specific review of a school construction project identifies potentially significant adverse construction noise impacts, then LAUSD shall implement all feasible measures to reduce below applicable noise ordinances. Exterior construction noise levels exceed local noise standards, policies, or ordinances at noise-sensitive receptors. LAUSD shall mandate that construction bid contracts include the measures identified in the noise assessment. Specific noise reduction measures include, but are not limited to, the following: <u>Source Controls</u> Time Constraints – prohibiting work during sensitive nighttime hours Scheduling – performing noisy work during less sensitive time periods (on operating campus: delay the loudest noise generation until class instruction at the nearest classrooms has ended; residential: only between 7:00 AM and 7:00 PM) Equipment Restrictions – restricting the type of equipment used Noise Restrictions – specifying stringent noise limits	LAUSD Best Management Practices, adopted by the Board of Education on June 2004 as part of the 2004 Program EIR.	Design Builder	_____ Signature Title: Date:

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					Substitute Methods – using quieter methods and/or equipment Exhaust Mufflers – ensuring equipment have quality mufflers installed Lubrication & Maintenance – well maintained equipment is quieter Reduced Power Operation – use only necessary size and power Limit Equipment On-Site – only have necessary equipment on-site Noise Compliance Monitoring – technician on site to ensure compliance Quieter Backup Alarms – manually-adjustable or ambient sensitive types <u>Path Controls</u> Noise Barriers – semi-permanent or portable wooden or concrete barriers Noise Curtains – flexible intervening curtain systems hung from supports Enclosures – encasing localized and stationary noise sources Increased Distance – perform noisy activities farther away from receptors, including operation of portable equipment, storage and maintenance of equipment <u>Receptor Controls</u> Window Treatments – reinforcing the building's noise reduction ability Community Participation – open dialog to involve affected residents Noise Complaint Process – ability to log and respond to noise complaints. Advance notice of the start of construction shall be delivered to all noise sensitive receptors adjacent to the project area. The notice shall state specifically where and when construction activities will occur, and provide contact information for filing noise complaints with the contractor and the District. In the event of noise complaints, the LAUSD shall monitor noise from the construction activity to ensure that construction noise does not exceed limits specified in the noise ordinance. Temporary Relocation – in extreme otherwise unmitigable cases. Temporarily move residents or students to facilities away from the construction activity.			
PEDESTRIAN SAFETY								
☐	SC-PED-1	Pedestrian Safety Analysis	Increase student capacity by more than 25% or 10 classrooms	During project design	**Caltrans SRTS program.** LAUSD is a participant in the SRTS program administered by Caltrans and local law enforcement and transportation agencies. OEHS provides pedestrian safety evaluations as a component of traffic studies conducted for new school projects. This pedestrian safety evaluation includes a determination of whether adequate walkways and sidewalks are provided along the perimeter of, across from, and adjacent to a proposed school site and along the paths of identified pedestrian routes within a 0.25-mile radius of a proposed school site. The purpose of this review is to ensure that pedestrians are adequately separated from vehicular traffic.	OEHS pedestrian safety evaluation	LAUSD OEHS	_____ Signature Title: Date:
☐	SC-PED-2	Pedestrian Safety Analysis	Increase student capacity by more than 25% or 10 classrooms	During project design	**OEHS CEQA Specification Manual, Appendix C, Traffic and Pedestrian Safety Requirements** LAUSD has developed these performance guidelines to minimize potential pedestrian safety risks to students, faculty and staff, and visitors at LAUSD schools. The performance guidelines include the requirements for: student drop-off areas, vehicle access, and	LAUSD OEHS CEQA Specification Manual, Appendix C, Traffic and Pedestrian Safety Requirements for New	LAUSD OEHS	_____ Signature Title: Date:

Apply if Checked	Reference #	Topic	Trigger for Compliance	Implementation Phase	Standard Conditions	Original Source	Responsible Implementing Party	Signature of Responsible Party (OEHS)
					pedestrian routes to school. Appendix C states school traffic studies shall identify measures to ensure separation between pedestrians and vehicles along potential pedestrian routes, such as sidewalks, crosswalks, bike paths, crossing guards, pedestrian and traffic signals, stop signs, warning signs, and other pedestrian access measures.	Schools. December 2005, Revised June 2007.		
☐	SC-PED-3	Pedestrian Safety Analysis	Increase student capacity by more than 25% or 10 classrooms	During project design	**OEHS CEQA Specification Manual, Appendix D, Sidewalk Requirements for New Schools** LAUSD shall coordinate with the responsible traffic jurisdiction/ agency to ensure these areas are improved prior to the opening of a school. Improvements shall include, but are not limited to: Clearly designate passenger loading areas with the use of signage, painted curbs, etc. Install new walkway and/or sidewalk segments where none exist. Any substandard walkway/sidewalk segments shall be improved to a minimum of eight feet wide. Provide other alternative measures that separate foot traffic from vehicular traffic, such as distinct travel pathways or barricades.	LAUSD OEHS CEQA Specification Manual, Appendix D, Sidewalk Requirements for New Schools. December 2005, Revised June 2007.	LAUSD OEHS	_____ Signature Title: Date:
☐	SC-PED-4	Pedestrian Safety Analysis	Increase student capacity by more than 25% or 10 classrooms	Prior to project approval	**School Traffic Safety Reference Guide REF- 4492.1.** This Reference Guide replaces Reference Guide 4492.0, School Traffic Safety, September 30, 2008. Updated information is provided, including new guidance on passenger loading zones and the Safety Valet Program. Guide sets forth requirements for traffic and pedestrian safety, and procedures for school principals to request assistance from OEHS, the Los Angeles Schools Police Department (LASPD), or the local police department regarding traffic and pedestrian safety. Distribution and posting of the Back to School Safety Tips flyer is required. This guide also includes procedures for traffic surveys, parking restrictions, crosswalks, advance warning signs (school zone), school parking signage, traffic controls, crossing guards, or for determinations on whether vehicle enforcement is required to ensure the safety of students and staff.	LAUSD Traffic Safety Reference Guide. REF-4492.1. July 23, 2012	LAUSD OEHS	_____ Signature Title: Date:
☒	SC-PED-5	Safe Access to School	Construct bus loading area, student drop-off/pick-up area and/or parking	During project design (Planning)	**School Design Guide.** The Guide states student drop-off and pick-up, bus loading areas, and parking areas shall be separated to allow students to enter and exit the school grounds safely.	LAUSD School Design Guide. Los Angeles Unified School District. Current Version.	Design Builder	_____ Signature Title: Date:
☐	SC-T-3	Traffic Analysis	Increase student capacity by more than 25% or 10 classrooms and/or generate additional traffic or shifts traffic patterns	Prior to project approval	Coordinate with the local City or County jurisdiction and agree on the following: Compliance with the jurisdiction's design guidelines for access, parking, and circulation in the vicinity of the project. Scope of analysis and methodology for the traffic and pedestrian study, including trip generation rates, trip distribution, number and location of intersections to be studied, and traffic impact thresholds. Implementation of SRTS, traffic control and pedestrian safety devices. Fair share contribution and/or other mitigation measures for potential traffic impacts.	none	LAUSD OEHS	_____ Signature Title: Date:

Apply if Checked	Reference #	Topic	Trigger for Compliance	Implementation Phase	Standard Conditions	Original Source	Responsible Implementing Party	Signature of Responsible Party (OEHS)
					Traffic and pedestrian safety impact studies shall address local traffic and congestion during morning arrival times, and before and after evening stadium events. Traffic study will use the latest version of Institute of Transportation Engineer's (ITE) Trip Generation manual to determine trip generation rates (parent vehicles, school buses, staff/faculty vehicles, and delivery vehicles) based on the size of the school facility and the specific school type (e.g., Magnet, Charter, etc.), unless otherwise required by local jurisdiction. Loading zones will be analyzed to determine the adequacy as pick-up and drop-off points. Recommendations will be developed in consultation with the local jurisdiction for curb loading bays or curb parking restrictions to accommodate loading needs and will control double parking and across-the-street loading.			
☒	SC-T-4	Construction Traffic	Construction equipment to use public roadways	Prior to construction (Construction)	LAUSD shall require its contractors to submit a construction worksite traffic control plan to the LADOT for review prior to construction. The plan will show the location of any haul routes, hours of operation, protective devices, warning signs, and access to abutting properties LAUSD shall encourage its contractor to limit construction-related trucks to off-peak commute periods. As required by Caltrans, applicable transportation related safety measures shall be implemented during construction.	none	Design Builder	_____ Signature Title: Date:
POPULATION and HOUSING								
☐	SC-PH-1	Property Displacement	Residential or business property acquisition	Prior to construction	**Relocation Assistance Advisory Program** LAUSD shall conform to all residential and business displacement guidelines presented in the LAUSD's Relocation Assistance Advisory Program which complies with all items identified in the California State Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Guidelines (California Code of Regulations Title 25, Division 1, Chapter 6).	LAUSD's Relocation Assistance Advisory Program	LAUSD Real Estate and Asset Management	_____ Signature Title: Date:
	PUBLIC SERVICES							
☒	SC-PS-1	Emergency Protection Services	New building, new school, change in campus traffic circulation	Prior to construction (Planning & Construction)	LAUSD shall: 1) have local fire and police jurisdictions review all construction and site plans prior to the State Fire Marshall's final approval; and 2) provide a full site plan for the local review, including all buildings, both existing and proposed, fences, drive gates, retaining walls, and other construction affecting emergency vehicle access, with unobstructed fire lanes for access indicated.	LAUSD Best Management Practices, adopted by the Board of Education on June 2004 as part of the 2004 Program EIR.	LAUSD OEHS and FSD and Design Builder	_____ Signature Title: Date:
☒	SC-PS-2	Emergency Preparedness & Response	Practice on a standard schedule during school operation & during emergencies or disaster situations	During school operation (Post-Construction)	LAUSD shall implement emergency preparedness and response procedures in all schools as required in LAUSD References, Bulletins, Safety Notes, and Emergency Preparedness Plans.	REF-5803.2 - Emergency Drills and Procedures, August 26, 2013 SAF:30 - Emergency Response Protocol for LASUD Exiting Facilities, March 2, 2007 Emergency Operations Plan, updated April 2010 BUL-6084.0 - Use of School Facilities in an Emergency or Disaster Situation, June 11, 2013 REF-5511.2 - Safe School Plans Update for 2013-2014, August 15, 2013	LAUSD, OEHS, FSD, M&O and Administration	_____ Signature Title: Date:

Apply if Checked	**Reference #**	**Topic**	**Trigger for Compliance**	**Implementation Phase**	**Standard Conditions**	**Original Source**	**Responsible Implementing Party**	**Signature of Responsible Party (OEHS)**
						BUL-5433.1 - District Emergency Response and Preparedness, March 8, 2013 REF-5451.1 - School Site Emergency/Disaster Supplies, April 12, 2013 REF 5741.0 - Emergency Response – Communications and Response Actions, April 23, 2012 Other LAUSD Emergency Preparedness Plans include earthquakes, bio-terrorism, heavy rain and flooding, disturbances/demonstrations, school safety, West Nile virus precautions, procedures for reentry and cleanup of fire damaged building, disposal procedures for hazardous waste and universal waste.		

Apply if Checked	Reference #	Topic	Trigger for Compliance	Implementation Phase	Standard Conditions	Original Source	Responsible Implementing Party	Signature of Responsible Party (OEHS)
	TRANSPORTATION and TRAFFIC							
☐	SC-T-1	Traffic Analysis	Increase student capacity by more than 25% or 10 classrooms and additional traffic	Prior to project approval	**OEHS CEQA Specification Manual, Appendix C, Traffic and Pedestrian Safety Requirements for New Schools.** Requirements identifies performance requirements for the selection and design of school sites to minimize potential pedestrian safety risks: Site Selection Bus and Passenger Loading Areas Vehicle Access Pedestrian Routes to School Requirements also state school traffic studies shall identify measures to ensure separation between pedestrians and vehicles along potential pedestrian routes, such as sidewalks, crosswalks, bike paths, crossing guards, pedestrian and traffic signals, stop signs, warning signs, and other pedestrian access measures.	LAUSD OEHS CEQA Specification Manual, Appendix C, Traffic and Pedestrian Safety Requirements for New Schools. December 2005, Revised June 2007.	LAUSD OEHS	_____ Signature Title: Date:
☐	SC-T-2	Vehicular Access and Parking	Construction of parking, and/or vehicular or pedestrian access	During project design	**School Design Guide**. Vehicular access and parking shall comply with Section 2.3, Vehicular Access and Parking of the School Design Guide, January 2014 (and/or Current Version). The Design Guide contains the following regulations related to traffic: Parking Space Requirements General Parking Guidelines Vehicular Access and Pedestrian Safety Parking Structure Security	School Design Guide. Los Angeles Unified School District. Current Version.	Design Builder	_____ Signature Title: Date:
☐	SC-T-3	Traffic Analysis	Increase student capacity by more than 25% or 10 classrooms and/or generates additional traffic or shifts traffic patterns	Prior to project approval	Coordinate with the local City or County jurisdiction and agree on the following: Compliance with the jurisdiction's design guidelines for access, parking, and circulation in the vicinity of the project. Scope of analysis and methodology for the traffic and pedestrian study, including trip generation rates, trip distribution, number and location of intersections to be studied, and traffic impact thresholds. Implementation of SR2S, traffic control and pedestrian safety devices. Fair share contribution and/or other mitigation measures for potential traffic impacts. Traffic and pedestrian safety impact studies shall address local traffic and congestion during morning arrival times, and before and after evening stadium events. Traffic study will use the latest version of Institute of Transportation Engineer's (ITE) Trip Generation manual to determine trip generation rates (parent vehicles, school buses, staff/faculty vehicles, and delivery vehicles) based on the size of the school facility, unless otherwise required by local jurisdiction. Loading zones will be analyzed to determine the adequacy as pick-up and drop-off points. Recommendations will be developed in consultation with the local jurisdiction for curb loading bays or curb parking restrictions to accommodate loading needs and will control double parking and across-the-street loading.	none	LAUSD OEHS	_____ Signature Title: Date:
☒	SC-T-4	Construction Traffic	Large construction equipment	Prior to construction (Construction)	LAUSD shall require its contractors to submit a construction worksite traffic control plan to the local City or County jurisdiction for review prior to construction. The plan shall show the location of any haul routes, hours of operation, protective devices, warning	none	Design Builder	_____ Signature Title: Date:

Apply if Checked	Reference #	Topic	Trigger for Compliance	Implementation Phase	Standard Conditions	Original Source	Responsible Implementing Party	Signature of Responsible Party (OEHS)
			required to use public roadways		signs, and access to abutting properties. LAUSD shall encourage its contractor to limit construction-related trucks to off-peak commute periods. As required by Caltrans, applicable transportation related safety measures shall be implemented during construction.			
☐	SC-AQ-5	Traffic Reduction	Increase student capacity by more than 25% or 10 classrooms and additional traffic	During school operation	LAUSD shall encourage ride-sharing programs for students and teachers as well as maintain fleet vehicles such as school buses, maintenance vehicles, and other service fleet vehicles in good condition in order to prevent significant increases in air pollutant emissions created by operation of a new school.	LAUSD Best Management Practices, adopted by the Board of Education on June 2004 as part of the 2004 Program EIR.	LAUSD OEHS and FSD and School Administration	_____ Signature Title: Date:
UTILITIES and SERVICE SYSTEMS								
☒	SC-USS-1	Solid Waste (construction)	Generate construction and/or demolition debris	Prior to start and during construction (Construction)	**School Design Guide.** Construction and demolition waste shall be recycled to the maximum extent feasible. LAUSD has established a minimum non-hazardous construction and demolition debris recycling requirement of 75% by weight as defined in Specification 01340, Construction & Demolition Waste Management. **Guide Specifications 2004 - Section 01340, Construction & Demolition Waste Management.** This section of the LAUSD Specifications includes procedures for preparation and implementation, including reporting and documentation, of a Waste Management Plan for reusing, recycling, salvage or disposal of non-hazardous waste materials generated during demolition and/or new construction (Construction & Demolition (C&D) Waste), to foster material recovery and re-use and to minimize disposal in landfills. Requires the collection and separation of all C&D waste materials generated on-site, reuse or recycling on-site, transportation to approved recyclers or reuse organizations, or transportation to legally designated landfills, for the purpose of recycling salvaging and/or reusing a minimum of 75% of the C&D waste generated.	School Design Guide. Current Version; Specification 01340, Construction & Demolition Waste Management, July 7, 2003; LAUSD Best Management Practices, adopted by the Board of Education on June 2004 as part of the 2004 Program EIR; The Collaborative for High Performance Schools. High Performance Schools Best Practices Manual, Volume III–– Criteria. Version 1.0, November 1, 2001. Adopted by the Board of Education on October 28, 2003. Updated 2009 CHPS Scorecard with 2011 Amendments. Prerequisite. Construction Waste Management. ME2.0C.P1 and LAUSD 2014 School Design Guide.	Design Builder	_____ Signature Title: Date:
☐	SC-USS-2	Water Supply	Excavation near water lines	During construction	LAUSD shall coordinate with the City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power or other appropriate jurisdiction and department prior to the relocation or upgrade of any water facilities to reduce the potential for disruptions in service.	LAUSD Best Management Practices, adopted by the Board of Education on June 2004 as part of the 2004 Program EIR.	LAUSD FSD and M&O	_____ Signature Title: Date:
☐	SC-USS-3	Solid Waste (operation)	New school or new school construction on existing campus	During operation	Provide easily accessible area serving the entire school that are dedicated to the collection and storage of materials for recycling including (at a minimum) paper, cardboard, glass, plastics, metals and landscaping waste. There shall be at least one centralized collection point (loading dock), and ability for separation of recyclables where waste is disposed of for classrooms and common areas such as cafeteria's, gyms or multi-purpose rooms.	The Collaborative for High Performance Schools. High Performance Schools Best Practices Manual, Volume III– – Criteria. Version 1.0, November 1, 2001. Adopted by the Board of Education on October 28, 2003. Updated 2009 CHPS Scorecard with 2011 Amendments.	LAUSD OEHS and M&O	_____ Signature Title: Date:

Apply if Checked	Reference #	Topic	Trigger for Compliance	Implementation Phase	Standard Conditions	Original Source	Responsible Implementing Party	Signature of Responsible Party (OEHS)
						Prerequisite. Storage and Collection of Recyclables. ME1.0.P2		
☐	SC-GHG-1	Water Use and Efficiency	Work on water pumps, valves, piping, and/or tanks	During school operation (Post-Construction)	During school operation, LAUSD shall perform regular preventative maintenance on pumps, valves, piping, and tanks to minimize water loss.	LAUSD Best Management Practices, adopted by the Board of Education on June 2004 as part of the 2004 Program EIR	LAUSD M&O	_____ Signature Title: Date:
☐	SC-GHG-2	Water Use and Efficiency	Requires work on landscape irrigation system	Prior to full operation of irrigation system (Post-Construction)	LAUSD shall utilize automatic sprinklers set to irrigate landscaping during the early morning hours to reduce water loss from evaporation.	LAUSD Best Management Practices, adopted by the Board of Education on June 2004 as part of the 2004 Program EIR	LAUSD M&O	_____ Signature Title: Date:
☐	SC-GHG-3	Water Use and Efficiency	Requires work on landscape irrigation system	Prior to full operation of irrigation system (Post-Construction)	LAUSD shall reset automatic sprinkler timers to water less during cooler months and rainy season.	LAUSD Best Management Practices, adopted by the Board of Education on June 2004 as part of the 2004 Program EIR	LAUSD M&O	_____ Signature Title: Date:
☐	SC-GHG-4	Water Use and Efficiency	Work on landscape and/or irrigation system.	Prior to full operation of irrigation system (Construction)	LAUSD shall develop a water budget for landscape (both non-recreational and recreational) and ornamental water use to conform to the local water efficient landscape ordinance. If no local ordinance is applicable, then use the landscape and ornamental budget outlined by the California Department of Water Resources.	The Collaborative for High Performance Schools. High Performance Schools Best Practices Manual, Vol. III—Criteria. Version 1.0, November 1, 2001. Adopted by the Board of Ed. on October 28, 2003. Updated 2009 CHPS Scorecard with 2011 Amendments. Prerequisite. Construction Waste Management. WE1.0C.P1 and LAUSD 2014 School Design Guide.	LAUSD M&O	_____ Signature Title: Date:
☐	SC-GHG-5	Energy Efficiency	Building construction	Prior to occupancy (Planning & Construction)	LAUSD shall ensure that the time dependent valued energy of the proposed Project design is at least 10 percent, with a goal of 20 percent less than a standard design that is in minimum compliance with the California Title 24, Part 6 energy efficiency standards that are in force at the time the project is submitted to the Division of the State Architect.	The Collaborative for High Performance Schools. High Performance Schools Best Practices Manual, Volume III– Criteria. Version 1.0, November 1, 2001. Adopted by the Board of Education on October 28, 2003. Updated 2009 CHPS Scorecard with 2011 Amendments. Prerequisite. Energy Efficiency. EE1.0C.P1 and LAUSD 2014 School Design Guide.	Design Builder and LAUSD FSD and M&O	_____ Signature Title: Date: