El Monte Union High School District

3537 Johnson Avenue • El Monte, California 91731
(626) 444-9005

SUBJECT: **NOTICE OF INTENT TO ADOPT A DRAFT NEGATIVE DECLARATION**

PROJECT TITLE: **ROSEMEAD ADULT EDUCATION AND TRANSITION CENTER**

In accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the El Monte Union High School District is the Lead Agency and has prepared a Draft Negative Declaration for the project identified above. The purpose of this Notice of Intent (NOI) is to solicit comments on the environmental analysis contained in the Negative Declaration.

The El Monte Union High School District is proposing to modernize and expand the existing adult education facilities at the Rosemead Adult Education and Transition Center to provide additional educational opportunities. The school is located at 4105 Rosemead Boulevard, Rosemead, California and the project would add approximately 20,000 square feet of education space, as well as modernize and update the existing 2-story facility to current safety standards (including ADA and fire codes) and to meet current programming needs.

This Notice is not a form requiring a response from you. Its purpose is simply to provide information to you on the above project. If the proposed project has no bearing on you or your organization, no action on your part is necessary. If you wish to receive the Negative Declaration, please call Norma Macias, Director of Facilities, Maintenance, Operations and Transportation at (626) 444-9005. Comments relative to the environmental analysis should be addressed to El Monte Union High District, 3537 Johnson Avenue, El Monte, CA 91731, sent by FAX to (626) 522-4811, or emailed to norma.macias@emuhsd.org. Comments must be received no later than 5:00 p.m. on October 13, 2024. Please include the name and phone number of the contact person for your organization. The Negative Declaration is expected to be considered by the El Monte Union High School Board at its headquarters located at 3537 Johnson Avenue, El Monte, CA 91731 on November 6, 2024 at 6:00 p.m.

Project Applicant: El Monte Union High School District

Date: September 11, 2024 **Signature:** _____

Title: Director of Facilities, Maintenance, Operations and Transportation

Telephone: (626) 444-9005

EL MONTE UNION HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT
3537 Johnson Avenue, El Monte, CA 91731

NOTICE OF INTENT TO ADOPT A DRAFT NEGATIVE DECLARATION

Project Title:
Draft Negative Declaration: Rosemead Adult Education and Transition Center

Project Location:
The project site is located at 4105 Rosemead Boulevard, Rosemead, California, 91770

Description of Nature, Purpose, and Beneficiaries of Project:
The El Monte Union High School District is proposing to modernize and expand the existing adult education facilities at the Rosemead Adult Education and Transition Center to provide additional educational opportunities, including approximately 20,000 square feet of additional education space, as well as modernize and update the existing 2-story facility to current safety standards (including ADA and fire codes) and to meet current programming needs.

Lead Agency:

El Monte Union High School District

Draft Negative Declaration and all Supporting Documentation are Available at:

El Monte Union High School District
3537 Johnson Avenue
El Monte, CA 91731

Or by Calling:
(626) 444-9005

or by email:
norma.macias@emuhsd.org

The Public Notice of Completion is provided through the following:

☑ Newspaper (San Gabriel Valley Tribune)

Review Period and Public Hearing:

September 12, 2024 through October 13, 2024
The Negative Declaration is expected to be considered by the El Monte Union High School Board at its headquarters located at 3537 Johnson Avenue, El Monte, CA 91731 on November 6, 2024 at 6:00 p.m.

CEQA Contact Person:	**Phone Number:**
Norma Macias	(626) 444-9005

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EL MONTE UNION HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT

Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration for Rosemead Adult Education and Transition Center

El Monte Union High School District
3537 Johnson Avenue
El Monte, CA 91731

Contact: Norma Macias
Director of Facilities Maintenance Operations & Transportation
(626) 444-9005 Ext. 9865

Prepared by:

ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT, INC.
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Placentia, CA 92870
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www.envaudit.com

September 2024

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page No.

TABLES:

APPENDIX:

CHAPTER 1

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Introduction
Agency Authority
Project Location and Background
Proposed Project Description

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1.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

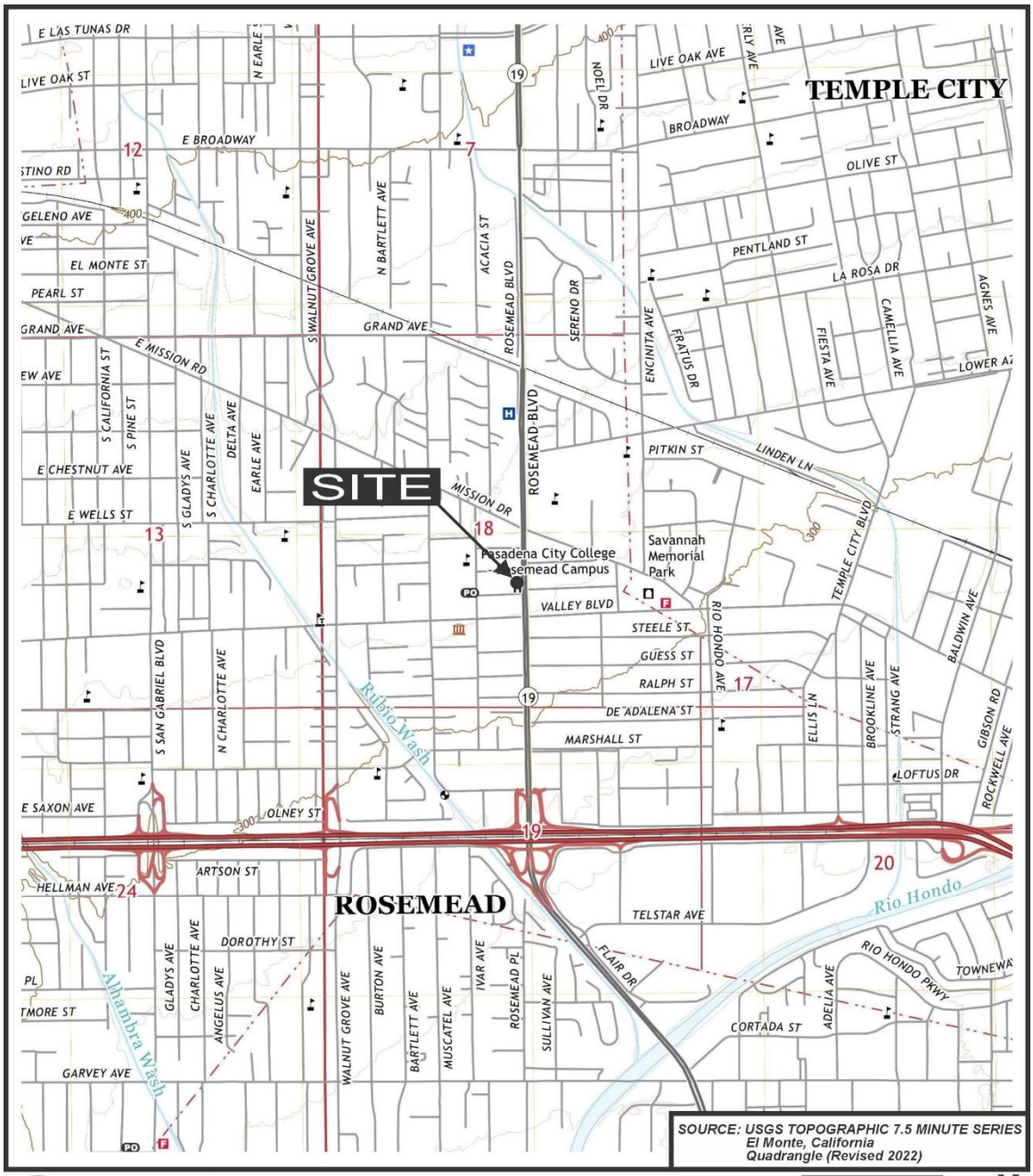
The El Monte Union High School District (EMUHSD) is proposing the rehabilitation of an existing Adult Education Facility (proposed project) at 4105 Rosemead Boulevard, Rosemead, California 91770 (see Figure 1). The project site was leased from EMUHSD by the Pasadena City College for educational purposes for approximately the last 10 years and the college campus was closed in June 2023.

1.2 AGENCY AUTHORITY

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resources Code Section 21000 et seq., requires that the environmental impacts of proposed "projects" be evaluated and that feasible methods to reduce, avoid or eliminate significant adverse impacts of these projects be identified and implemented. The proposed revisions to the Rosemead Adult Education Center constitutes a "project" as defined by CEQA. To fulfill the purpose and intent of CEQA, the EMUHSD is the "lead agency" for this project, and has prepared this Mitigated Negative Declaration to address the potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed modifications to the Rosemead Adult Education Center in Rosemead, California.

The lead agency is the public agency having the principal responsibility for carrying out or approving a project that may have a significant adverse effect upon the environment (Public Resources Code §21067). Since the EMUHSD has the greatest responsibility for supervising or approving the project as a whole, it was determined that the EMUHSD would be the most appropriate public agency to act as lead agency (CEQA Guidelines §15051(b)).

To fulfill the purpose and intent of CEQA, the EMUHSD has prepared this Negative Declaration to address the potential adverse environmental impacts associated with the proposed project. This document, prepared pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resources Code 21000 et seq., constitutes a Mitigated Negative Declaration for the EMUHSD's Rosemead Adult Education Center and Transition Center Modernization Project.



Environmental Audit, Inc.

SITE LOCATION MAP
ROSEMEAD ADULT EDUCATION AND TRANSITION CENTER
4105 Rosemead Boulvard
Rosemead, CA 91770

Project No. 3337

Figure 1

N:\3337\SiteLocMap.cdr

1.3 PROJECT LOCATION AND BACKGROUND

The project site is located at 4105 Rosemead Blvd, on the northwest corner of Rosemead Blvd. and Bentel Avenue in Rosemead, California (see Figure 2), on approximately XX acres of land. Regional access is provided by Interstate 10 (approximately 0.5 mile south of the site) to Rosemead Blvd. Local access to the site is provided by Rosemead Blvd. to Newby Avenue and Bentel Avenue. Drive ways to the parking lots at the project site are provided via both Newby and Bentel Avenues.

The site has been historically used for educational purposes. From the fall of 2013 through June of 2023, the site was used by the Pasadena City College. As part of the City College, the site had 12 classrooms and offered more than 120 courses per semester at its peak, which included classes in business and computer technology, English, kinesiology health and athletics, math, natural sciences, performing and communication arts, and social sciences. Student enrollment was an estimated 2,000 students per year (Pasadena City College, 2020). The site includes an existing two-story approximately, 24,000 square foot building plus three parking lots, referred to as Parking Lots #1, #2, and #3 (see Figure 2).

The project site is located in an urbanized area of Rosemead. Land uses around the site are primarily commercial land uses along and adjacent to Rosemead Blvd. north, east and south of the site. A church is located north of the site on the northwest corner of Rosemead Blvd. at Newby Avenue. Single-family residential land uses are located immediately west and northwest of the site. In addition, several schools are also located within the area including Muscatel Middle School (4201 Ivar Avenue, Rosemead, approximately 650 feet west of the project site), Rosemead High School (9063 Mission Drive, Rosemead, approximately 700 feet north of the project site), and Encinita Elementary School (4515 Encinita Ave., Rosemead, approximately 2,000 feet northeast of the project site). Rosemead Park and Aquatic Center is also located near the project site (9155 Mission Dr., Rosemead, approximately 1,400 feet northeast of the project site). In addition, the Pasadena City College has reportedly purchased commercial property south of the project site on Rosemead Blvd./Bentel Avenue to provide additional college-level education.[1]

1.4 PROPOSED PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project site will continue to be used for educational purposes. The EMUHSD will use the site as an Adult Education and Transitional Center to provide educational opportunities for a diverse population, including computer classes, medical technology classes, high school equivalency classes, English as a second language, among others. The student/staff occupancy will be 150-190 at any given time, with an estimated capacity of 1,176 occupants per year.

The proposed project includes the modernization of the existing 2-story, wood-framed construction adult education facility to update the campus to current safety standards and

[1] https://pasadena.edu/news-and-events/news/pcc-plans-return-rosemead-property-purchases.php

to meet current programming needs. Safety standards include the California Building Codes for earthquake resistance, American Disability Act (ADA) requirements, and fire codes. Project modifications include the reconfiguration of the skill lab classrooms and associated amenities in the existing 2-story building, as well as fire sprinkler system, a new elevator, and upgraded ADA compliant restrooms. The existing shade structure will remain and will be repainted.

The project includes the construction of a new approximately 20,000 square foot building of new classroom space with skill labs, classrooms and education classroom spaces. The Adult Education and Transition Center is expected to have 16 classrooms, a staff lounge, commons area, health office, skills and labs, restrooms, and administration offices when complete. In addition, the project includes 1,605 square feet of solar panels on the roof of the new building.

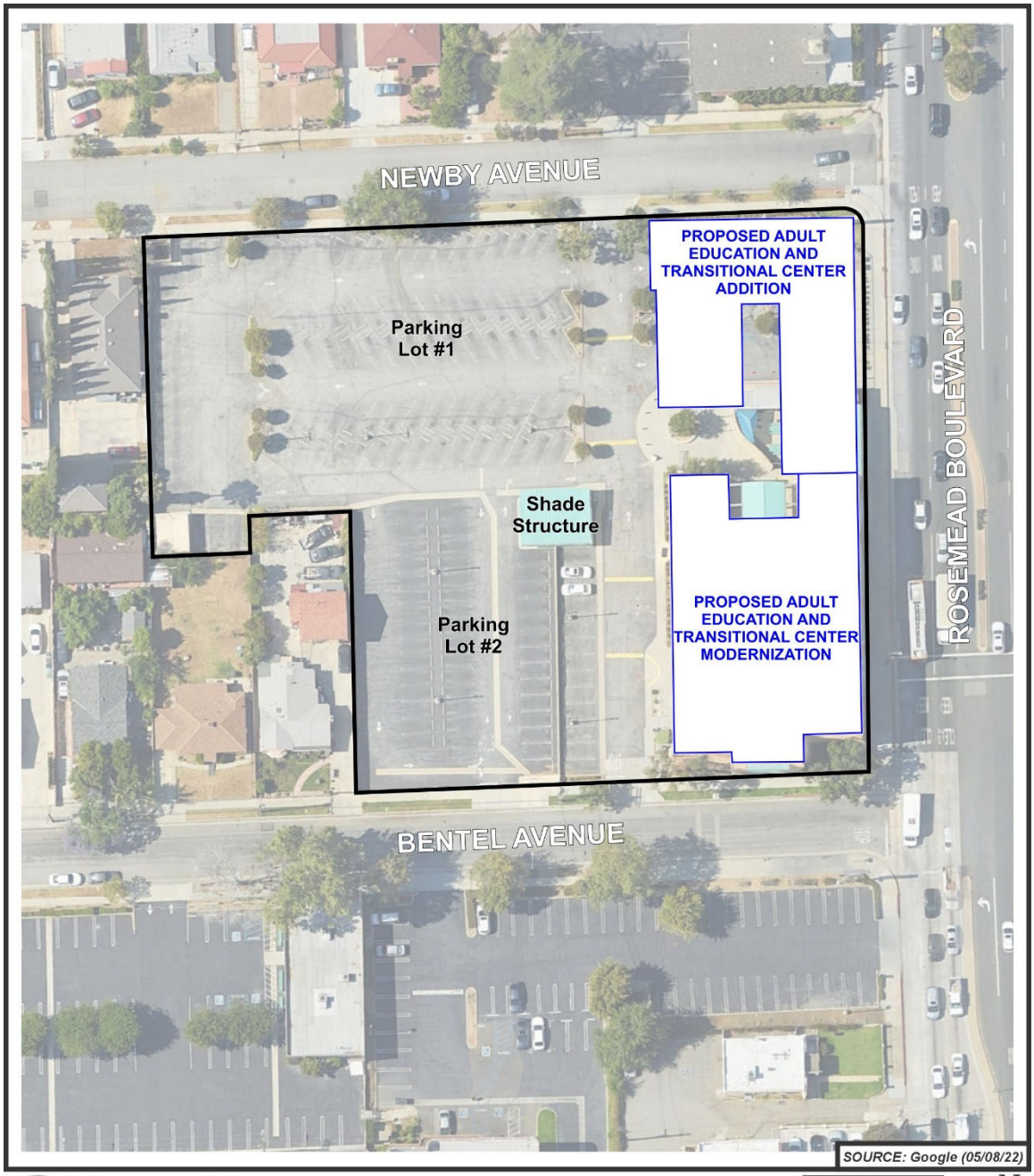
An interior courtyard will be provided in the center of the center of the newly configured building which will contain an outdoor dining area, outdoor learning and gardening area, and an outdoor exercise area.

The proposed project will reconfigure the parking and drop-off areas. Parking Lot #3 will be removed to install the new building. Existing parking Lots 1 and 2 will be repaved and restripped, a revised drop-off location will be provided, new designated path of travel, new accessible parking spaces, and new locations for plug-in electric vehicles. A total of 141 parking stalls will be provided. Other site improvements include the installation of general landscaping around the building perimeter and in the courtyard.

1.4.1 Construction Schedule

The maintenance and upgrades to Building #1 is expected to begin in August 2024 and will take approximately 1 year to complete. Construction for the new addition is expected to begin in August 2024 and take approximately 16 months, paving will take approximately 1 month, and architectural coating will take approximately 1 month. Thus, construction is expected to take approximately 18 months total from grading to project completion.


NEWBY AVENUE
Parking Lot #1
Parking Lot #3
ROSEMEAD BOULEVARD
Shade Structure
Building A
Parking Lot #2
BENTEL AVENUE
SOURCE: Google (05/08/22)
Environmental Audit, Inc.
0
70'
N
EXISTING SITE PLAN
ROSEMEAD ADULT EDUCATION AND TRANSITION CENTER
4105 Rosemead Boulvard
Rosemead, CA 91770
Project No. 3337
Figure 2
N:\3337\ExistingSitePlan.cdr



PROPOSED PROJECT
ROSEMEAD ADULT EDUCATION AND TRANSITION CENTER
4105 Rosemead Boulvard
Rosemead, CA 91770

Project No. 3337

Figure 3

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CHAPTER 2

ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST FORM

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INTRODUCTION

The environmental checklist provides a standard evaluation tool to identify a project's adverse environmental impacts. This checklist identifies and evaluates potential adverse environmental impacts that may be created by the proposed project.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Project Title:	Rosemead Adult Education and Transition Center
Lead Agency Name:	El Monte Union High School District
Lead Agency Address:	3537 Johnson Avenue, El Monte, CA 91731
Contact Person:	Norma Macias
Contact Phone Number:	(626) 444-9005 x9865
Project Location:	4105 Rosemead Boulevard, Rosemead, California
Project Sponsor's Name:	El Monte Union High School District
Project Sponsor's Address:	3537 Johnson Avenue, El Monte, CA 91731
General Plan Designation:	Commercial[1]
Zoning:	C-1 Neighborhood Commercial; C-3 Medium Commercial with Design Overlay[2]
Description of Project:	The project would modernize and expand the existing adult education facilities at the Rosemead Adult Education and Transition Center to provide additional education opportunities.
Surrounding Land Uses and Setting:	Land uses east, north, and south of the site are commercial. Land uses to the west and northwest are low density residential.
Other Public Agencies Whose Approval is Required:	State of California Department of Education, School Facilities Planning Division California Division of the State Architect
Have California Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area requested consultation pursuant to Public	No tribes have requested consultation.

[1] https://cdnsm5-hosted.civiclive.com/UserFiles/Servers/Server_10034989/File/Gov/City%20Departments/Community%20Development/Planning/General%20Plan%20Map%209-28-21.pdf

[2] https://cdnsm5-hosted.civiclive.com/UserFiles/Servers/Server_10034989/File/Gov/City%20Departments/Community%20Development/Planning/Zoning%20Map%202021-11-17%20updated.pdf

Resources Code section 21080.3.1? If so, is there a plan for consultation that includes, for example, the determination of significance of impacts to tribal cultural resources, procedures regarding confidentiality, etc.?

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED:

The following environmental impact areas have been assessed to determine their potential to be affected by the proposed project. As indicated by the checklist on the following pages, environmental topics marked with an "✓" may be adversely affected by the proposed project. An explanation relative to the determination of impacts can be found following the checklist for each area.

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

DETERMINATION

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

- ☑ I find the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and that 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 significant effects in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
- ☐ I find that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.
- ☐ I find that the proposed project MAY have a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated" impact on the environment, but at least one effect 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.
- ☐ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.

Signature:

Norma, Macias, Director of Facilities, Maintenance and Operations — September 11, 2024

Printed Name: — Date:

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, the checklist answers must indicate whether the impact is potentially significant, less than significant with mitigation, or less than significant. "Potentially Significant Impact" is appropriate if there is substantial evidence that an effect may be significant. If there are one or more "Potentially Significant Impact" entries when the determination is made, an EIR is required.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

8) This is only a suggested form, and lead agencies are free to use different formats; however, lead agencies should normally address the questions from this checklist that are relevant to a project's environmental effects in whatever format is selected.

9) The explanation of each issue should identify:

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

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

ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST AND DISCUSSION

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

1.1 Significance Criteria

The proposed project impacts on aesthetics will be considered significant if:

- The project will block views from a scenic highway or corridor.
- The project will adversely affect the visual continuity of the surrounding area.
- The impacts on light and glare will be considered significant if the project adds lighting which would add glare to residential areas or sensitive receptors.

1.2 Setting and Impacts

1. a). Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista? No Impact.

1. b). Substantially damage to scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings along a scenic highway? No Impact. The proposed project site is located at 4105 Rosemead Blvd., between Bentel and Newby Avenues, in Rosemead. Land use around the site is primarily commercial, with residential to the west and northwest. Rosemead Park is located approximately 1,300 feet to the northeast of the site. The most dominant scenic vista to the Rosemead community is the San Gabriel Mountain range located approximately 8 miles north of the project site. The project would expand the existing two-story building, adding approximately 20,000 square feet of education space along Rosemead Blvd. There are several other two-story buildings along Rosemead Blvd., including commercial buildings across the street and the church north of the site. The project is not expected to block existing views of the mountains, as the closest resident is west of the project site on Bentel Avenue. These residents may have partial views of the mountains along the streets and yards outside of their houses but most of the mountains are blocked by the existing development, including the existing houses, as well as the existing landscaping (e.g., trees) that interrupts the views. There are no other scenic vistas, scenic resources or scenic highways located adjacent to the project site or within the city of Rosemead. The proposed project site is approximately 13 miles away from Route 2, which is listed by Caltrans as officially designated as a scenic highway (California Dept. of Transportation, 2024). As such, the project site would not be visible from Route 2 due to distance separation and intervening topography (e.g., hills and landscaping).

1. c). In non-urbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from a publicly accessible vantage point). If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality. No Impact. The proposed project site is located in an urbanized area and has been graded, developed, paved, and is flat. The site has been cleared of all native vegetation and only landscape vegetation remains on portions of the site. The additional building on the school site will blend in to the existing site and a portion of the site would change from an undeveloped parking lot to a two-story building adjacent to the existing 2-story building. No significant adverse aesthetic impacts are expected from the development of the project site as no unique visual resources will be disturbed. Further, the proposed project would not substantially degrade the existing visual environment.

The project site is zoned for neighborhood commercial (C-1 and C-3) uses along Rosemead Blvd. and the project is consistent with this zoning. Further the project would not conflict with any other regulations governing scenic quality.

1. d). Create a new source of substantial light or glare that would adversely affect daytime or nighttime views in the area? Less Than Significant Impact. The site is currently developed with an existing school that generates light associated with the existing uses. Lights at the site include lights in the parking lot and lights within and along the existing building. In addition, street lights are located along Rosemead Blvd, Bentel Ave., and Newby Avenue. In addition, the project site is surrounded by existing commercial and residential development. Therefore, light

and glare is generated in the project vicinity from the existing development within, adjacent to, and surrounding the site.

The project site will remove parking lot lighting and add lighting for the new school facilities. The project will eliminate light poles in the existing parking lot #3, to develop the new 20,000 sq. ft. building. Interior and exterior lighting will be provided for the new classrooms for security and safety purposes. Since the addition to the school site will occur adjacent to Rosemead Blvd., the project is not expected to add light sources that will impact residential areas west of the site.

Light generated by the new two-story addition would be visible from areas surrounding the site. However, the site has an existing two-story building. To construct the addition to the building, outdoor light poles in the parking lot #3 would be removed. The outdoor light poles generate more light as they are aimed at lighting a larger area than the interior and exterior lighting for the new classrooms. Additionally, the existing light poles in lots #1 and #2 are located between the new building and the residential areas to the west of the site. Therefore, light and glare impacts to the residents west of (and closest to) the project site are not expected to increase due to construction of the project.

There is light in the immediate project area from existing commercial and residential uses and as a result the change in project lighting is not anticipated to significantly impact residents because light exists in the project area. Light associated with the project is not expected to be noticeable to the commercial area along Rosemead Blvd. or the nearby residential areas, as the area currently has street lights and lights in the existing parking lots #1 and #2, which are not expected to change.

Based on the above, the project is not expected to generate new sources of lighting that do not already exist within the project area. The lighting generated by the project is not anticipated to be significantly greater than the intensity of the light of the existing project site, as well as the surrounding commercial development within the immediate vicinity of the project site. Therefore, no significant impacts on light and glare are expected due to the proposed project.

1.3 Mitigation Measures

No further mitigation measures are required since no significant adverse aesthetic impacts associated with the proposed project were identified.

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

non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?

2.1 Significance Criteria

Project-related impacts on agricultural and forest resources will be considered significant if any of the following conditions are met:

- The proposed project conflicts with existing zoning or agricultural use or Williamson Act contracts.
- The proposed project will 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.
- The proposed project would involve changes in the existing environment, which due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of farmland to non-agricultural uses or forest to non-forest uses.

2.2 Environmental Setting and Impacts

2. 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? No Impact. The project site is located within an urbanized area which is developed with school uses and surrounded by commercial and residential land uses. There are no agricultural uses either within or adjacent to the project site. The site is designated "Urban and Built-Up Land" by the State of California Department of Conservation.[3] This land is used for residential, commercial, and school uses. The project would not convert prime, unique of farmland of statewide importance to non-agricultural or non-farmland use. The project would have no agricultural impacts.

2. b). Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or conflict with a Williamson Act contract? No Impact. The project site is not in an Agricultural Preserve, is not under a Williamson Act contract, and is not located within 300 feet of agriculturally zoned property. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in potentially significant direct or indirect impacts to agricultural lands. Since the proposed project site is not zoned for agriculture use, and zoned agricultural land is not located in close proximity to the site, development of the proposed project site would not create changes in the environment which could potentially convert other farmlands to non-agricultural use.

[3] Department of Conservation https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/DLRP/CIFF/

2. 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 located within an urbanized area which is developed with school uses and surrounded by commercial and residential land uses. There are no areas zoned for timber or forest land in the City of Rosemead, and none at the project site. Therefore, the project will not conflict with existing zoning or cause rezoning of forest land.

2. d). Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use? No Impact. The project site is located within an urbanized area which is developed with school uses and surrounded by commercial and residential land uses. There are no timber or forest land in the City of Rosemead, and none at the project site. The project would not impact any forest of timber production since there is no forest or timber production on the site. Therefore, the project will not convert forest land to non-forest land or impact forestland. Therefore, the project would not result in any direct or indirect impacts to forestland, timberland or timberland production.

2. 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. As described above, the project site is located within an urbanized area which is developed with school uses and surrounded by commercial and residential land uses. The site currently contains no agricultural uses or forestland uses. Therefore, the project would not result in any direct or indirect impacts to agricultural or forest land resources.

2.3 Mitigation Measures

No further mitigation measures are required since no significant adverse agricultural or forest resource impacts associated with the proposed project were identified.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
III. AIR QUALITY.				
When available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management district or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:				
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	☐	☐	☐	☑
b) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is a non-attainment area for an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?	☐	☐	☑	☐
c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	☐	☐	☑	☐
d) Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors adversely affecting substantial number of people?)	☐	☐	☑	☐

3.1 Significance Criteria

Impacts will be evaluated and compared to the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) significance criteria in Table 2-1. If impacts equal or exceed any of the criteria in Table 2-1, they will be considered significant.

TABLE 2-1

Air Quality Significance Thresholds

Mass Daily Thresholds		
Pollutant	Construction	Operation
NOx	100 lbs/day	55 lbs/day
VOC	75 lbs/day	55 lbs/day
PM10	150 lbs/day	150 lbs/day
SOx	150 lbs/day	150 lbs/day
CO	550 lbs/day	550 lbs/day
Lead	3 lbs/day	3 lbs/day
TAC, AHM, and Odor Thresholds		
Toxic Air Contaminants (TACs)	Maximum Incremental Cancer Risk $\geq$ 10 in 1 million Hazard Index $\geq$ 1.0 (project increment) Hazard Index $\geq$ 3.0 (facility-wide)	
Odor	Project creates an odor nuisance pursuant to SCAQMD Rule 402	

PM10 = particulate matter less than 10 microns in size, TAC = toxic air contaminant; AHM = Acutely Hazardous Material. NOx = Nitrogen Oxide, CO = Carbon Monoxide, VOC = Volatile Organic Compounds, SOx = Sulfur Oxide.

3.2 Environmental Setting and Impacts

3. a). Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan? **No Impact.** The Federal Clean Air Act requires that a designated agency in any area of the United States that does not meet national clean air quality standards ("non-attainment areas") must prepare a plan demonstrating the steps that would bring the area into compliance with the national standards. The South Coast Air Basin is considered non-attainment for federal ozone and PM2.5 standards, the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD), as the agency responsible for air quality compliance in Southern California, was required to prepare such a plan.

The most recent air quality plan prepared by the SCAQMD is the 2022 Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP), which demonstrates that the applicable ambient air quality standards can be achieved within the timeframes required under federal law (SCAQMD, 2022). Growth projections from local general plans adopted by cities in the District are provided to the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG), the agency that develops regional growth forecasts, and they are then used to develop future air quality forecasts for the 2022 AQMP. Development consistent with the growth projections in the General Plans for counties and cities in southern California are considered to be consistent with the 2022 AQMP. The City of Rosemead General Plan designates the project site for neighborhood commercial land uses. The project modifications are consistent with this land use and, therefore, consistent with the 2022 AQMP.

Based the analysis above, the project modifications are not expected to conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan or diminish an existing air quality rule or future compliance requirement resulting in a significant increase in any air pollutants.

3. b). Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is a non-attainment area for an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard? Less Than Significant Impact.

Construction Emissions: Construction activities associated with the proposed project would result in emissions of carbon monoxide (CO), particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter (PM10), particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5), volatile organic compounds (VOCs), nitrogen oxides (NOx) and sulfur oxides (SOx). Construction activities include removal of asphalt, the construction of new foundations, installation of the new school building, and modernization activities associated with the existing buildings. Construction-related activities will generate emissions from worker vehicles, trucks, and construction equipment.

Daily construction emissions were calculated for the peak daily construction activities. Construction emissions are the sum of the highest daily emissions from employee vehicles, fugitive dust sources, construction equipment, and transport activities for the construction period. The peak day is based on the day in which the highest emissions occur for each pollutant. The construction emission calculations were determined using the California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod) Version 2022.1.1.24 for a high school. Criteria pollutant emissions during construction activities were then compared to their respective significance thresholds. Peak construction emissions for the proposed project are summarized in Table 2-2. The CalEEMod output for the construction emissions is provided in Appendix A.

The proposed project emissions during the construction phase are compared to the SCAQMD CEQA thresholds in Table 2-2. The peak construction emissions are expected to be less than the SCAQMD CEQA significance thresholds, so that no significant impacts on air quality are expected during the construction phase.

TABLE 2-2

Peak Construction Emissions

Year of Activity	Peak Daily Emissions (lbs/day)					
	CO	VOC	NOx	SOx	PM10	PM2.5
2024 Emissions	18.8	1.82	17.2	<0.1	6.78	3.38
2025 Emissions	7.79	9.56	5.34	<0.1	0.47	0.26
SCAQMD Threshold	**550**	**75**	**100**	**150**	**150**	**55**
Threshold Exceeded?	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO

See Appendix A for CalEEMod results.
Notes: SCAQMD Threshold = threshold criteria for determining environmental significance of construction activities, as provided in the South Coast Air Quality Management District's 1993 Handbook for Air Quality Analysis.

The construction emissions were also compared to the SCAQMD's localized significance thresholds (SCAQMD, 2009) (see Table 2-3) for a one-acre project. The overall construction is on a 1.85 acre site, so assuming a one-acre project would overestimate the projects potential impacts. The localized significance thresholds are used to determine whether or not a project may generate significant adverse air quality impacts to the local sensitive receptors in the vicinity of the proposed project. The proposed project site is located in SCAQMD source receptor area 11 (South San Gabriel Valley). The estimated construction emissions associated with construction of the school were compared to the localized significance thresholds for CO, NOx, PM10, and PM2.5. In all cases, the construction emissions were below the localized significance thresholds (see Appendix A). Therefore, no significant localized air quality impacts are expected.

TABLE 2-3

Localized Emission Impacts Analysis

Source/Activity	On-site Source Emissions (lbs/day)					
	CO	VOC	NOx	SOx	PM10	PM2.5
Peak On-site Emissions	18.8	9.5	17.2	<0.1	6.78	3.38
Screening Value (1)	760	NA	84	NA	13	5
Significant?	No	-	No	-	No	No

(1) Screening values for LST analysis from SCAQMD Final Localized Significance Threshold Methodology, Appendix C, Tables C-1, C-2, and C-4 and C-5 for SRA No. 11 for one-acre sites at 50 meters (October 2009).

Construction activities must comply with the SCAQMD's Rule 403 – Control of Fugitive Dust Emissions in order to minimize impacts on nearby residential areas.

Operational Emissions

The emissions related to the operation of the proposed project include emissions from mobile sources, including buses and vehicles, and area sources (emissions associated with natural gas use, landscaping activities, etc.). The operational emissions from the proposed project were determined

using CalEEMod Version 2022.1.1.24 (see Appendix A) and are summarized in Table 2-4. Table 2-4 reports the peak operational emissions regardless of whether the emissions occur during winter or summer months. The peak proposed project emissions during the operational phase are also compared to the SCAQMD CEQA thresholds in Table 2-4. The estimated operational emissions are expected to be less than the SCAQMD CEQA thresholds so that no significant impacts on air quality are expected during the operation of the proposed project.

It should be noted that the operational emissions provided in Table 2-4 are conservative and only include emissions associated with vehicle travel to the site. They do not include the estimated emission reductions associated with the decrease in transportation emissions due to sighting a neighborhood school closer to the population that it serves or the generation of electricity on-site via solar panels.

TABLE 2-4

Operational Emissions Increases

Activity	Emissions (lbs/day, 24 hr/day)					
	CO	**VOC**	**NOx**	**SOx**	**PM10**	**PM2.5**
Area Source Emissions	0.9	0.6	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Energy	0.1	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Vehicle Emissions	11.5	1.4	1.1	<0.1	2.4	0.6
Total Project Emissions	**12.5**	**2.0**	**1.2**	**<0.1**	**2.4**	**0.6**
SCAQMD Threshold	550	55	55	150	150	55
Significant?	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO

See Appendix A for CalEEMod results.

3. c). Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations? Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed project site is not expected to expose sensitive receptors within one mile to significant emissions. The consumer products (e.g., paints, coatings, cleaners, solvents, etc.) used by the school are regulated by the California Air Resources Board (CARB). The VOC content of coatings, cleaners, and solvents have been regulated by CARB and the SCAQMD, and the allowable VOC content of these materials has been decreasing, resulting in a concurrent reduction in VOC and related toxic air contaminant emissions. No major changes in the use of materials or the land uses adjacent to the existing school are expected.

School districts are required to consider emissions resulting from the use of chemicals listed in the California Health and Safety Code §25532 and §44321. The school site is located within the jurisdiction of the SCAQMD. In order to determine if the SCAQMD has any permitted facilities with the potential to emit hazardous air pollutants within one-quarter mile of the school site, the SCAQMD FIND website was accessed. The FIND website contains information on permitted facilities with emissions, including toxic air contaminants. No SCAQMD-permitted source was

identified within one-quarter mile of the school site. Eight SCAQMD-permitted facilities were identified within one mile of the school site. SCAQMD-permitted sources at these facilities included emergency generators, vapor recovery systems. Chlorinated fluorocarbons (CFC) recycling equipment, fuel dispensing equipment, charbroilers, small boilers, and drycleaning equipment. These facilities are regulated by the SCAQMD. Therefore, the project is not expected to expose sensitive receptors to substantial emissions. Impacts related to toxic air contaminants are expected to be less than significant.

3. d). Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors adversely affecting substantial number of people?) Less Than Significant Impact. No emissions are expected during either the construction or operational phases that are expected to generate odors. Emissions are limited to construction equipment and mobile sources so that no significant odor impacts are expected.

3.3 Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required since no significant adverse air quality impacts associated with the proposed project were identified.

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact 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 modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☐	☐	☑
b)	Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☐	☐	☑
c)	Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal wetlands, 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)	Conflicting with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	☐	☐	☐	☑
f)	Conflict with the provisions of an adopted habitat conservation plan, natural community conservation plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☑

4.1 Significance Criteria

The impacts on biological resources will be considered significant if any of the following criteria apply:

- The project results in a loss of plant communities or animal habitat considered to be rare, threatened or endangered by federal, state or local agencies.
- The project interferes substantially with the movement of any resident or migratory wildlife species.
- The project adversely affects aquatic communities through construction or operation of the project.

4.2 Environmental Setting and Impacts

4. a). Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service? No Impact. The project site is located in an urbanized area and has been graded, developed, paved, and is flat. The site has been cleared of all native vegetation and only landscape vegetation remains on portions of the site. The addition to the existing school site will be located adjacent to the existing school building and a portion of the site would change from an undeveloped parking lot to an addition to the existing school.

The project may remove some non-native landscape vegetation within parking lot #3 to make room for the new classrooms. The existing on-site non-native landscaping does not support any wildlife species, including special candidate, sensitive or special status animal species and none of the existing introduced non-native urban landscaping is a candidate for a sensitive of special status species. The project would not impact wildlife or wildlife habitat.

4. b). Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service? No Impact. The proposed project site is located in an urbanized area and has been graded, developed, paved, and is flat. The site has been cleared of all native vegetation and only landscape vegetation remains on portions of the site. The addition to the existing school site will be located adjacent to the existing school building and a portion of the site would change from an undeveloped parking lot to an addition to the existing school.

There is no riparian habitat or other natural communities on or adjacent to the site. The existing land uses to the project site include residential and commercial uses. As a result, there is no riparian habitat, wetlands or other natural habitat communities adjacent to the site. The project would not

impact any riparian, wetlands or natural communities either directly or through habitat modifications.

4. c). Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal wetlands, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means? No Impact. The proposed project site is located in an urbanized area and has been graded, developed, paved, and is flat. The site has been cleared of all native vegetation and only landscape vegetation remains on portions of the site. The addition to the existing school site will be located adjacent to the existing school building and a portion of the site would change from an undeveloped parking lot to an addition to the existing school.

There are no state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal wetlands, etc.) on or adjacent to the site. The existing land uses to the project site include residential and commercial uses. As a result, there are no state or federally protected wetlands adjacent to the site. The project would not impact any state or federally protected wetlands through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means.

4. 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? No Impact. The proposed project site is located in an urbanized area and has been graded, developed, paved, and is flat. The site has been cleared of all native vegetation and only landscape vegetation remains on portions of the site. The addition to the existing school site will be located adjacent to the existing school building and a portion of the site would change from an undeveloped parking lot to an addition to the existing school. There is no habitat on-site that serves or could serve as a migratory wildlife corridor or nursery site. The project would not impact or impede any wildlife corridors.

4. e). Conflicting with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance? No Impact. The proposed project site is located in an urbanized area and has been graded, developed, paved, and is flat. The site has been cleared of all native vegetation and only landscape vegetation remains on portions of the site. The addition to the existing school site will be located adjacent to the existing school building and a portion of the site would change from an undeveloped parking lot to an addition to the existing school.

The proposed project is not expected to conflict with local policies protecting biological resources, or conflict with local policies protecting biological resources, since native biological resources do not exist at the site. There are no trees that require protection or replacement (e.g., oak trees) at the site. The project would not have any oak tree or any other tree preservation impacts. The project would not impact any local policies that protect biological resources, including trees.

4. 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? No Impact. The proposed project site is located in an urbanized area and has been graded, developed, paved, and is flat. The site has been cleared of all native vegetation and only landscape vegetation remains on portions of the site. The addition to the existing school

site will be located adjacent to the existing school building and a portion of the site would change from an undeveloped parking lot to an addition to the existing school.

The City of Rosemead is not located within an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan or other approved local, regional or state habitat conservation plan. The project would not conflict with or impact any habitat or natural community conservation plan.

4.3 Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required since no significant adverse biological resource impacts associated with the proposed project were identified.

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

5.1 Significance Criteria

Impacts to cultural resources will be considered significant if:

- The project results in the disturbance of a significant prehistoric or historic archaeological site or a property of historic or cultural significance to a community or ethnic or social group.
- Unique paleontological resources are present that could be disturbed by construction of the proposed project.
- The project would disturb human remains.

5.2 Environmental Setting and Impacts

5. a). Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to § 15064.5? No Impact. CEQA Guidelines state that "generally, a resource shall be considered 'historically significant' if the resource meets the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources including the following:

- Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
- Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;

- Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values;

- Has yielded or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history (CEQA Guidelines §15064.5).

Generally, resources (buildings, structures, equipment) that are less than 50 years old are excluded from listing in the National Register of History Places unless they can be shown to be exceptionally important. No buildings will be demolished as part of the project. Further, no buildings at the site are listed as historical resources.[4] As a result, no adverse impacts to historic buildings are expected as a result of implementing the project.

5. b). Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to § 15064.5? No Impact. The site has been disturbed in the past with the construction and development of the existing school site. Considering the current use of the site and taking into account previous and current site activities, no archaeological resources have been identified at the project site that would be affected by either construction or operation of the project modifications. The expansion will be built on the existing parking lot which has already been graded and paved. Modifications to the existing school building will go on inside an existing building. No impacts to archaeological resources would occur.

5. c). Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries? No Impact. No known human remains or burial sites have been identified within the school site. Further, the project site has not been used as a cemetery in the past. During previous ground-disturbing activities, no human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries, have been encountered. Because of the commercial use and the project is located in areas that have already been developed, project activities are not expected to disturb human remains.

5.3 Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required since no significant adverse cultural resources impacts associated with the proposed project were identified.

[4] Office of Historic Preservation (OHP). Listed California Historical Resources. Accessed February 28, 2024. https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/ListedResources/?view=county&criteria=33

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
VI. ENERGY.					
	Would the project:				
a)	Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operations?	☐	☐	☑	☐
b)	Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?	☐	☐	☐	☑

6.1 Significance Criteria

The impacts to energy resources will be considered significant if any of the following criteria are met:

- The project conflicts with adopted energy conservation plans or standards.
- The project results in substantial depletion of existing energy resource supplies.
- An increase in demand for utilities impacts the current capacities of the electric and natural gas utilities.
- The project uses non-renewable resources in a wasteful and/or inefficient manner.

6.2 Environmental Setting and Impacts

6. a). Would the project result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operations? Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed project involves the expansion of an existing school site in the City of Rosemead. Energy uses associated with the project site are expected to include electricity, natural gas, and petroleum products in the form of gasoline and diesel fuel. Electricity will be used for lighting, computers, cafeteria purposes, etc. Natural gas is expected to be used for heating purposes. Gasoline and diesel fuels are used for construction activities and to transport students, employees, and delivery trucks to/from the school site.

Using the CalEEMod estimates (see Appendix A), the school is estimated to require approximately 125,087 kilowatt hours per year (kWhr/yr) and approximately 420 million Btu per year of natural

gas. Construction of the proposed project site will be required to comply with the applicable portions of Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations (California Building Standards). Specifically, Parts 6 and 11, the California Energy Code and the California Green Building Standards Code (CALGreen), address the need to improve energy efficiency and combat climate change and have been adopted to minimize energy consumption and reduce GHG emissions. Because of the success of these standards, California's per capita electricity consumption has dropped 24 percent over the last 40 years. Compliance with California's Title 24/CalGreen standards ensures that the project will not result in wasteful, inefficient or unnecessary consumption of energy resources or result in a significant impact on electricity or natural gas. In addition, the project includes 1,605 square feet of solar panels on the roof of the new building providing an on-site source of electricity generation which is expected to reduce the electricity that would need to be purchased. Finally, using energy resources to educate students would not be considered an unnecessary consumption of energy.

6. b). Would the project conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency? No Impact. The project is not expected to conflict with any adopted energy conservation plan or existing energy standard. The applicable energy conservation plan and standards are those that are included in Title 24/CALGreen standards. Electricity for the school site will be generated through on-site solar panels, allowing for the use of a renewable source of electricity (solar) to generate a portion of the electricity used at the site. Additional electricity will be purchased through Southern California Edison which is subject to the requirements of Senate Bill 100 (SB 100). SB 100 requires that renewable energy resources and zero-carbon resources supply 100% of retail sales of electricity to California end-use customers by December 2045. As discussed in 6 a) above, the project is required to comply with the applicable portions of Title 24/CALGreen standards; therefore, the project would not conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency.

6.3 Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required since no significant adverse energy impacts associated with the proposed project were identified.

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

f)	Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature.	☐	☐	☐	☑

7.1 Significance Criteria

The impacts on the geological environment will be considered significant if any of the following criteria apply:

- Topographic alterations would result in significant changes, disruptions, displacement, excavation, compaction or over covering of large amounts of soil.
- Unique geological resources (paleontological resources or unique outcrops) are present that could be disturbed by the construction of the proposed project.
- Exposure of people or structures to major geologic hazards such as earthquake surface rupture, ground shaking, liquefaction or landslides.
- Secondary seismic effects could occur which could damage facility structures, e.g., liquefaction.
- Other geological hazards exist which could adversely affect the facility, e.g., landslides, mudslides.

7.2 Environmental Setting and Impacts

7. a). Would the project directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving: i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? (Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42); ii) Strong seismic ground shaking; iii) seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction; iv) Landslides? Less Than Significant Impact. The southern California area is located within a seismically active region. The most significant potential geologic hazard is estimated to be seismic shaking from future earthquakes generated by active or potentially active faults in the region. Although there have been a number of faults identified in southern California, all of the faults are associated with the San Andreas Fault system. The San Andreas Fault is located on the north side of the San Gabriel Mountains trending east-southeast as it passes the Los Angeles Basin. This fault is recognized as the longest and most active fault in California. It is generally characterized as a right-lateral strike-slip fault which is comprised of numerous sub-parallel faults in a zone over two miles wide. There is a high probability that southern California will experience a magnitude 7.0 or greater earthquake along

the San Andreas or San Jacinto fault zones, which could generate strong ground motion in the project area (Reich, 1992).

The project site is not located within a state-designated Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone. Figure 5-3 of the City of Rosemead General Plan shows the project site is not located in an Aluist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone. Figure 5-4 of the Rosemead General Plan shows that the project is also not located in a Fault Hazard Management zone.

The closest active fault to the project site is the Upper Elysian Park fault, located approximately 1 mile southwest of the site (City of Rosemead, 2022). The Hollywood/Raymond Fault Zone as well as portions of the Sierra Madre fault are located near the base of the San Gabriel Mountains approximately 4.5 to 5 miles from the project site. The location of the project site is flat with minimal change in elevations and no known landslides, lateral spreading, collapse or rock fall hazards, although the site is in an area of potential liquefaction (City of Rosemead, 2022).

Based on the historical record, it is probable that earthquakes will affect the southern California region in the future. Research shows that damaging earthquakes will occur on or near recognized faults which show evidence of recent geologic activity. There is the potential for damage to the new structure in the event of an earthquake. Thus, the new classroom building must be designed to comply with the California Building Code requirements since the project is located in a seismically active area. The local city is usually responsible for assuring that a new development complies with the California Building Code as part of the issuance of the building permits and can conduct inspections to ensure compliance. For schools, the Division of the State Architect (DSA) approves building permits and assures compliance with the applicable building codes. The California Building Code is considered to be a standard safeguard against major structural failures and loss of life. The goal of the code is to provide structures that will: (1) resist minor earthquakes without damage; (2) resist moderate earthquakes without structural damage, but with some non-structural damage; and (3) resist major earthquakes without collapse, but with some structural and non-structural damage.

The California Building Code determines seismic design based on minimum lateral seismic forces ("ground shaking"). The California Building Code requirements operate on the principle that providing appropriate foundations, among other aspects, helps to protect buildings from failure during earthquakes. The basic formulas used for the California Building Code seismic design require determination of the seismic zone and site coefficient, which represent the foundation conditions at the site. EMUSD must obtain building permits, as applicable, for all new project structures. EMUSD must submit and receive approval of all building plans and building permits to assure compliance with the latest Building Code adopted by the DSA prior to commencing construction activities.

Accordingly, the installation of new structures at a school site is required to conform to the California Building Code and all other applicable state and local building codes. Thus, the installation of the new structure would not alter the exposure of people or property to geological hazards such as earthquakes, liquefaction, subsidence, landslides, mudslides, ground failure, or other natural hazards. As a result, substantial exposure of people or structures to the risk of loss, injury, or death is not anticipated.

7. b). Would the project result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil? Less than Significant Impact. During construction of the proposed project, the possibility exists for temporary wind and water erosion resulting from excavation and grading activities. These activities are expected to be minor since the topography of the proposed project site is flat. Wind erosion will be minimized through soil stabilization measures required under SCAQMD Rule 403 – Fugitive Dust, which includes control measures such as water application in sufficient quantities to prevent the generation of visible dust plumes, and limit vehicular traffic and disturbances on soil, where possible. Water erosion is minimized by erosion control practices required pursuant to the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System which includes silt fencing, fiber rolls, or sandbags. Following completion of the construction phase, the school site would be covered by paving, structures, and landscaping. Impacts related to soil erosion would be less than significant with implementation of the existing regulations and requirements.

7.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 onsite or offsite landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse? **Less Than Significant.** The project would not be significantly impacted by unstable soil due to an off-site landslide, lateral spreading, liquefaction of soil collapse. As discussed in 7.a) above, all construction would have to comply with the applicable requirements of the California Building Code. Compliance with the California Building Code is considered to be a standard safeguard against major structural failures and loss of life and minimize geological impacts to less than significant.

7.d). Would the project be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the California Building Code, creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property? Less Than Significant. Expansive soils are not known to exist on the project site. As discussed in 7.a) above, all construction would have to comply with the applicable requirements of the California Building Code. Compliance with the California Building Code is considered to be a standard safeguard against major structural failures and loss of life and minimize geological impacts to less than significant.

7. e). Would the project have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems in areas where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater? No Impact. Sewer service to the site is currently provided by the existing public wastewater collection system and will continue to be used by the site, so the soil will not need to support septic tanks, or alternative wastewater disposal systems. Therefore, no impacts on soils due to septic systems or alternative wastewater systems would occur.

7. f). Would the project directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature? No Impact. The Rosemead General Plan does not identify the presence of any paleontological resources in the City. The site has been graded, developed and paved with the construction of the existing school building. Because the site is developed and has been previously disturbed and paleontological resources are not known to exist in the city, it is unlikely that paleontological resources would be uncovered during construction of the project. Further, there are no unique geologic feature at the site. Therefore, the project would not impact any paleontological resources or unique geologic features.

7.3 Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required since no significant adverse geology and soils impacts associated with the proposed project were identified.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
VIII. 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?	☐	☐	☑	☐

8.1 Significance Criteria

Under CEQA, a project would have a potentially significant greenhouse gas (GHG) impacts if it:

- Generates GHG emissions, directly or indirectly that any have a significant impact on the environment, or
- Conflicts with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted to reduce GHG emissions.

In September 2010, the SCAQMD Governing Board Working Group recommended a threshold of 10,000 metric tons per year for industrial facilities that are regulated by the SCAQMD and 3,000 MT per year for all other land use types. The 3,000 MT/year threshold is used for the GHG emissions analysis for the school modernization project.

8.2 Environmental Setting and Impacts

8. 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. Global climate change refers to changes in average climatic conditions on the earth as a whole, including temperature, wind patterns, precipitation and storms. Global warming, a related concept, is the observed increase in the average temperature of the earth's surface and atmosphere. One identified cause of global warming is an increase of GHGs in the atmosphere. The six major GHGs identified by the Kyoto Protocol are CO_2, methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), sulfur hexafluoride (SF_6), haloalkanes (HFCs), and perfluorocarbons (PFCs).

Three major greenhouse gas pollutants have been included: carbon dioxide (CO_2), nitrous oxide (N_2O), and CH_4. These GHG emissions are reported in million metric tons of CO_2 equivalent ($MMTCO_2e$.) Mobile sources generate 59.4 percent of the total GHG emissions in the Basin (47.0 percent from on-road vehicles and 12.4 percent from other mobile sources (aircraft, trains, ships and boats, and other sources (construction equipment, airport equipment, oil and gas drilling equipment)). The remaining 40.6 percent of the total Basin GHG emissions are from stationary and area sources.

Fuel combustion is the largest contributor to stationary/area source GHG emissions, accounting for 68.6 percent of all the GHG emissions from the stationary/area source category. Fuel combustion from the stationary/area source category accounts for 27.8 percent of the total GHG emissions in the Basin.

In response to growing scientific and political concern regarding global climate change, California has recently adopted a series of laws to reduce both the level of GHGs in the atmosphere and to reduce emissions of GHGs from commercial and private activities within the state. In June 2005, Governor Schwarzenegger signed Executive Order S-3-05, which established GHG emissions reduction targets for the state, as well as a process to ensure that the targets are met.

The GHG emissions for the proposed project were estimated using CalEEMod (see Table 2-5 and Appendix A). GHG emissions during construction activities are primarily associated with internal combustion engines in heavy construction equipment, e.g., trucks, cranes, bulldozers, etc. The estimated GHG emissions due to construction activities associated with the proposed project are estimated to be about 169 metric tons during the entire construction period, or 5.6 metric tons per year amortized over 30 years.

Operational emissions associated with the proposed project include combustion emissions from vehicle engines, energy use, and area sources. The estimated GHG operations emissions due to operation of the proposed project are expected to be about 403 metric tons per year. The total operational GHG emissions (i.e., amortized construction and operations) from the proposed modifications are 409 metric tons per year, which is below the SCAQMD GHG significance threshold of 3,000 metric tons per year. Therefore, no significant increase in GHG emissions and related climate change are expected due to the school modernization project.

TABLE 2-5

Proposed Project Increase in GHG Emissions
(metric tons per year)

ACTIVITY	CO_2e
30-year Amortized Construction Emissions	5.6
Increase in Operational Emissions	403
Total GHG Emissions	408.6
Significance Threshold Level	3,000
Significant?	**No**

The GHG emission estimates in Table 2-5 are conservative and include GHG emissions associated with vehicle travel to the site. They do not include the estimated GHG emission reductions associated with generating electricity on-site via the solar panels.

8. b). Would the project Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases? Less Than Significant Impact. The City of Rosemead has not adopted a GHG Reduction Plan. Therefore, the applicable GHG planning document that is applicable to the project is AB-32. As discussed in 8 a) above, the project would not have a significant increase in either construction or operational GHG emissions. The project estimated GHG emissions are calculated to be 409 MTCO2(e) tons/yr which is below the SCAQMD 3,000 MTCO2(e) tons/yr. Therefore, the project would not conflict with any applicable plan, policy, or regulation to reduce GHG emissions.

8.3 Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required since no significant adverse greenhouse gas impacts associated with the proposed project were identified.

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
IX.	**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 involve handling hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	☐	☐	☐	☑
d)	Be located on a site that 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, be within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, and result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?	☐	☐	☐	☑
f)	Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☑
g)	Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?	☐	☐	☐	☑

9.1 Significance Criteria

The following thresholds of significance are generally based on Appendix G to the CEQA Guidelines. Implementation of the proposed project may have a significant adverse hazards and hazardous materials impact on the environment if the project:

- Creates a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials;

- Creates 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; or

- 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, create a significant hazard to the public or the environment.

9.2 Environmental Setting and Impacts

9. a). Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials? No Impact. The project would add classrooms to an existing school site. The project is not expected to involve handling of substantial quantities or hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances or waste. Use of hazardous materials at school sites is generally in the form of routinely used commercial cleaning materials, which could be stored at the school sites. Therefore, there is not routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials, so no impact from routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials is expected.

9. 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? No Impact. The project would add classrooms to an existing school site. The project is not expected to involve handling of substantial quantities or hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances or waste. Use of hazardous materials at school sites is generally in the form of routinely used commercial cleaning materials, which could be stored at the school sites. No reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment with a potential to pose a significant hazard to the public or environment expected from the proposed project. Therefore, no impact is expected.

9. c). Emit hazardous emissions or involve handling hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school? No Impact. The project would add classrooms to an existing school site. The project is not expected to involve handling of substantial quantities or hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances or waste.

Use of hazardous materials at school sites is generally in the form of routinely used commercial cleaning materials, which could be stored at the school sites. The probability of a major hazardous materials incident associated with the use of routine cleaning materials would be remote. Minor incidents would be more likely, but the consequences of such accidents would likely not be due to the types of common chemicals anticipated to be used within the school environments. Adherence to all local, state, and federal regulations would ensure that the impact would remain less than significant. These rules and regulations include, but are not limited to: (1) California's Hazardous Waste Control Law, which provide extensive regulations governing the generation, transportation and disposal of hazardous waste within California (Title 22, CCR Division 4.5, Environmental Health Standards for the Management of Hazardous Waste); (2) CalOSHA requirements which require employee training and education (Title 8 CCR Sections 337-340); (3) Hazardous Materials Disclosure Program administered by the local CUPAs; and (4) California hazardous waste transportation requirements (13 CCR Title 13). Compliance with the existing federal, state and local requirements is expected to minimize impacts associated with the routine use of consumer products.

9. d). Be located on a site that 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? No Impact. Government Code §65962.5 requires creation of lists of facilities that may be subject to Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) permits or site cleanup activities.

The school site is not located on a list of hazardous materials sites. The closest contaminated site to the project site is approximately one mile east and active remediation is underway for this site.[5] The site is a machine shop with arsenic and volatile organic compounds in soil at the site listed as the contaminants of concern. Another site within approximately one mile of the school site is former aerospace manufacturing facility with 1,4-dioxane, chromium VI, perchlorate, and VOCs as potential chemicals of concern in groundwater. Remediation activities at the former aerospace facility is also ongoing. The requirements for remediation of these sites remain in effect and continue to establish requirements for site monitoring and cleanup of existing contamination. The project site is located approximately one mile from these contaminated properties and remediation activities will not have any impact on the school site. Further, the addition of classrooms at the project site would not hinder the cleanup of these sites.

9. e). For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, be within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, and result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area? No Impact. The closest airport to the project site is San Gabriel Valley Airport, which is just over 2 miles east of the site, and limited to general aviation. The project is not located within an airport land use plan. The addition of school classrooms to the existing school site is not expected to result in any safety hazards for project employees, students, or visitors. The operations at the San Gabriel Valley Airport would not have any safety or noise impacts to the project site.

[5] https://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/map/?myaddress=4105+Rosemead+Blvd%2C+Rosemead%2CCalifornia#60003417

9 f). Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan? No Impact. The site contains an existing school site that is surrounded by low density housing and commercial development. The addition of school classrooms to the existing school site is not expected to interfere with any current emergency response plans. The EMUHSD would develop emergency response plans for the school to implement in the evident of natural disasters, fires or other types of incidents. However, the proposed project would not interfere with any current emergency response plans.

9. g). Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires? No Impact. The project site is located in an area that has been disturbed for urban development, and is not located within an area that contains dense vegetation. The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CalFIRE) maps areas of significant fire hazard based on fuels, terrain, weather, and other relevant factors. These zones, referred to as Fire Hazard Severity Zones, determine the requirements for special building codes designed to reduce the potential impacts of wildland fires on urban structures. The project site and surrounding areas are located within a non-Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone, as the area is urbanized, and not located adjacent to wildland areas. The project site is well outside Very High Fire Hazard Zones, which indicates that it is not subject to significant wildfire hazard. Implementation of the proposed project would be expected to have no impact related to wildland fires.

9.3 Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required since no significant adverse hazard or hazardous materials impacts associated with the proposed project were identified.

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

10.1 Significance Criteria

Potential impacts on water resources will be considered significant if any of the following criteria apply:

Water Quality:

- The project will cause degradation or depletion of ground water resources substantially affecting current or future uses.
- The project will cause the degradation of surface water substantially affecting current or future uses.
- The project will result in a violation of National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit requirements.
- The capacities of existing or proposed wastewater treatment facilities and the sanitary sewer system are not sufficient to meet the needs of the project.
- The project results in substantial increases in the area of impervious surfaces, such that interference with groundwater recharge efforts occurs.
- The project results in alterations to the course or flow of floodwaters.

Water Demand:

- The existing water supply does not have the capacity to meet the increased demands of the project, or the project would use a substantial amount of potable water.
- The project increases demand for water by more than five million gallons per day.

10.2 Environmental Setting and Impacts

10. a). Would the project violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality? Less Than Significant Impact. During construction activities, silt could be generated from the site, especially if construction occurs during the winter months from October to April when rainfall typically occurs in Southern California. A Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPP) would be required in accordance with California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), Order No. 99-08-DWQ, Los Angeles County MS4 Permit Order No. R4-2021-0105, and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit No. CAS004004. The SWPPP would require the contractor to implement Best Management Practices (BMPs) to reduce and eliminate storm water pollution from construction activities. The SWPPP would require the contractor to identify pollutant sources that may affect the quality of the storm water that could be discharged from the site during construction activities. The SWPPP would require the contractor

to identify, construct and implement storm water pollution prevention measures and BMPs to reduce pollutants that may be present in the storm water that is discharged from the site. The installation and maintenance of all required BMPs by the contractor during construction would reduce potential water quality impact to less than significant.

The project site almost 100 percent impermeable due to the existing development on the site with minor landscaping. The project would add classrooms to the paved parking lot area. As a result, the project is not expected to increase storm water that would drain from the site or alter the potential pollutants in the storm water runoff, as no change in land use would occur. Therefore, the project is not expected to change stormwater runoff or impact the water quality of the storm water.

Wastewater generated by the proposed project site will be limited to sanitary waste, which will be treated by the local wastewater treatment plant so no significant water quality impacts are expected. See Section XIX – Utilities and Service Systems for a more detailed discussion of the proposed project's impact on wastewater treatment systems.

10. b). Would the project substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin? Less Than Significant Impact. The project would be expected to require the control of fugitive dust during site preparation activities, e.g., grading, per the requirements of SCAQMD Rule 403. Water is primarily used for dust suppression during project grading and would be provided by the Golden State Water Company. Water from Golden State Water is from San Gabriel Groundwater Basin, supplemented with water from the Colorado River and the State Water Project.[6] The amount of water that would be required to control dust during construction activities would be minimal and would not significantly impact existing groundwater supplies because of the relatively small size of the project (footprint of approximately 10,000 square feet). Therefore, construction of the project would not interfere or impact the existing groundwater management of the San Gabriel Groundwater Basin.

As discussed in 10 a) above, the project site is almost 100 percent impermeable due to the existing development on the site. The project would add classrooms to the paved parking lot area. Therefore, the project is not expected to change stormwater runoff or substantially interfere with groundwater recharge.

10. c). Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner that would: i) result in substantial erosion or siltation onsite or offsite; ii) substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or offsite; iii) create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff; iv) impede or redirect flood flows? Less Than Significant Impact. As discussed in X a), the project site is almost 100 percent impermeable due to the existing development on the site. The project would add classrooms to the paved parking

[6] Golden State Water Company, 2024. https://www.gswater.com/san-gabriel.

lot area. As a result, the project is not expected to increase stormwater runoff or substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or surrounding drainage systems.

10. d). In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation? No Impact. As mapped on the National Flood Insurance Program Flood Insurance Rate Maps prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Project Site is designated Zone X, which means that it is an area determined to be an area of minimal flood hazard (outside the 0.2 percent annual chance floodplain) (FEMA, 2024). Therefore, the project site is not located within a flood hazard area and is not 100-year or 500-year flood zone (City of Rosemead, 2022). Additionally, the project site is not located in a mapped dam inundation area and is not subject to hazards associated with dam hazards or flooding. Based on the topography and/or site elevations in relation to the ocean, the project site is not expected to result in an increased risk of seiche, tsunami or mud flow hazards. No significant water bodies are located in the vicinity of the proposed project so there is no risk of a seiche impact.

Tsunamis are seismically induced sea waves that, upon entering shallow near-shore waters, may reach heights capable of causing widespread damage to coastal areas. The project site is located over 21 miles from the Pacific Ocean, so there is no risk of tsunami. Finally, the proposed project is located on relatively flat land and not subject to potential mudflows.

10. e). Would the project conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan? Less than Significant. As discussed in 10. a) above, the project site is almost 100 percent impermeable due to the existing development on the site. The project would add classrooms to the paved parking lot area. Therefore, the project is not expected to change stormwater runoff or substantially interfere with groundwater recharge or management.

10.3 Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required since no significant adverse hydrology or water quality impacts associated with the proposed project were identified.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XI. LAND USE AND PLANNING. Would the project:				
a) Physically divide an established community?	☐	☐	☐	☑
b) Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	☐	☐	☑	☐

11.1 Significance Criteria

Land use and planning impacts will be considered significant if the project conflicts with the land use and zoning designations established by the City.

11.2 Environmental Setting and Impacts

11. a). Physically divide an established community? No Impact. There are no components of the proposed project that would disrupt of divide an established community. The site has been historically used for educational purposes. From the fall of 2013 through June of 2023, the site was used by the Pasadena City College. The site includes an existing two-story approximately, 24,000 square foot building plus three parking lots, referred to as Parking Lots #1, #2, and #3 (see Figure 2).

The project site is located in an urbanized area of Rosemead. The project site is located within land zoned C-1 Neighborhood Commercial and C-3 Medium Commercial with Design Overlay[7]. The Rosemead General Plan identifies the site for commercial activities. Land uses surrounding the site are primarily commercial land uses along and adjacent to Rosemead Blvd. north, east and south of the site. A church is located north of the site on the northwest corner of Rosemead Blvd. at Newby Avenue. Single-family residential land uses are located immediately west and northwest of the site. In addition, several schools are also located within the area including Muscatel Middle School (4201 Ivar Avenue, Rosemead, approximately 650 feet west of the project site), Rosemead High School (9063 Mission Drive, Rosemead, approximately 700 feet north of the project site), and Encinita Elementary School (4515 Encinita Ave., Rosemead, approximately 2,000 feet northeast of the project site).

The project will continue the use of the site as an education facility and allow the construction of

[7] https://cdnsm5-hosted.civiclive.com/UserFiles/Servers/Server_10034989/File/Gov/City%20Departments/Community%20Development/Planning/Zoning%20Map%202021-11-17%20updated.pdf

approximately 20,000 square feet of classrooms at the existing school site. The project would add space to an existing educational facility but would not change any access or block any surrounding streets. Therefore, the project would not physically divide an established community.

11. b). Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect? Less Than Significant. Approval of the proposed project would include the construction of 20,000 square feet of classrooms at an existing school site. The site is consistent with land use and zoning growth envisioned in the General Plan, which recognizes the appropriate use of the site for general commercial activities. Development of the proposed project will not conflict with any applicable land use plan, general plan or specific plan.

The proposed project site is not expected to conflict with local habitat conservation plans, or natural community conservation plans, as the proposed school site is currently paved and does not contain native habitat because it has been developed and paved. Based on these considerations, no significant adverse impacts to established residential or natural communities, or habitat conservation plans are expected.

11.3 Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required since no significant adverse land use impacts associated with the proposed project were identified.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XII. 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?	☐	☐	☐	☑

12.1 Significance Criteria

Project-related impacts on mineral resources will be considered significant if any of the following conditions are met:

- The project would 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.
- The project results 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.

12.2 Environmental Setting and Impacts

12. 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? No Impact. The State Mining and Geology Board classifies land in California on the availability of mineral resources. There are four Mineral Resources Zone (MRZ) designations in California for the classification of sand, gravel, and crushed rock resources (MRZ-1, MRZ-2, MRZ-3, AND MRZ-4). According to the Rosemead General Plan, the project site is within the MRZ-1 designation.[8] The MRZ-1 classification is for areas where "Adequate information indicates that no significant mineral deposits are present or likely to be present." As Rosemead is completely urbanized and the State has not identified any significant recoverable mineral resources within the City, no mineral extraction activities are permitted within the City. There are no mining activities on or adjacent to the site. Therefore, the project would not have an impact or result in the loss of mineral resources of value to the state.

[8] Rosemead General Plan, Figure 4-2 Mineral Resources Map.

12. 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? No Impact. The State Mining and Geology Board classifies land in California on the availability of mineral resources. There are four Mineral Resources Zone (MRZ) designations in California for the classification of sand, gravel, and crushed rock resources (MRZ-1, MRZ-2, MRZ-3, AND MRZ-4). According to the Rosemead General Plan, the project site is within the MRZ-1 designation.[9] The MRZ-1 classification is for areas where "Adequate information indicates that no significant mineral deposits are present or likely to be present." As Rosemead is completely urbanized and the State has not identified any significant recoverable mineral resources within the City, no mineral extraction activities are permitted within the City. There are no mining activities on or adjacent to the site. Therefore, the project would not have an impact or result in the loss of a locally important mineral resources resource recovery site.

12.3 Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required since no significant adverse mineral resource impacts associated with the proposed project were identified.

[9] Rosemead General Plan, Figure 4-2 Mineral Resources Map.

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

13.1 Significance Criteria

Impacts on noise will be considered significant if:

- Construction noise levels exceed the City noise ordinance or, if the noise threshold is currently exceeded, proposed project noise sources increase ambient noise levels by more than three decibels (dBA) at the site boundary.

- The proposed project operational noise levels exceed any of the local noise ordinances at the site boundary or, if the noise threshold is currently exceeded, proposed project noise sources increase ambient noise levels by more than three dBA at the site boundary.

The Office of Planning and Research has established guidelines for exterior sound levels based on land use categories for Noise Elements in General Plans. The noise guidelines state that the normally acceptable outdoor noise exposure-level for Schools, Libraries, Churches, Hospitals, and Nursing Homes, and school zones is 50 to 70 dBA CNEL. Table 2-6 summarizes the noise compatibility guidelines applicable to a variety of different land use types. The project area is within the City of Rosemead and the City of Rosemead General Plan Noise Element uses the same noise compatibility guidelines (City of Rosemead, 2008).

TABLE 2-6

Land Use Noise Compatibility Guidelines

Land Use[(a)]	Normally Acceptable	Conditionally Acceptable	Normally Unacceptable	Clearly Unacceptable
Residential	50 - 60	60 – 70	70 – 75	75 – 85
Transient Lodging – Motel, Hotels	50 – 60	60 – 70	70 – 80	80 – 85
Schools, Libraries, Churches, Hospitals, Nursing Homes	50 – 60	60 – 70	70 – 80	80 – 85
Auditoriums, Concert Halls, Amphitheaters	NA	50 – 70	NA	70 – 85
Sports Arenas, Outdoor Spectator Sports	NA	50 – 75	NA	75 – 85
Playgrounds, Parks	50 – 70	NA	70 - 75	75 – 85
Golf Courses, Riding Stables, Water Recreation, Cemeteries	50 – 70	NA	70 – 80	80 – 85
Office Buildings, Business Commercial and Professional	50 – 70	65 – 75	75 – 85	NA
Industrial, Manufacturing, Utilities, Agriculture	50 – 70	70 – 80	75 – 85	NA

NORMALLY ACCEPTABLE: Specified land use is satisfactory, based upon the assumption that any buildings involved meet conventional Title 24 construction standards. No special noise insulation requirements.
CONDITIONALLY ACCEPTABLE: New construction or development shall be undertaken only after a detailed noise analysis is made and noise reduction measures are identified and included in project design.
NORMALLY UNACCEPTABLE: New construction or development is discouraged. If new construction is proposed, a detailed analysis is required, noise reduction measures must be identified, and noise-insulation features must be included in the design.
CLEARLY UNACCEPTABLE: New construction or development should generally not be undertaken.

Source: City of Rosemead General Plan, 2008.

13.2 Environmental Setting and Impacts

13. a). Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies? Less Than Significant Impact. The primary existing noise sources within the City of Rosemead are freeways, major arterial roadways and trains that traverse the City. Mobile sources of noise, especially cars and trucks, are the most common and significant sources of noise within the City. Major transportation noise sources within Rosemead include Interstate 10 and Interstate 60 is located along the southern portion of the City. Union Pacific Railroad operates two rail lines within the City of Rosemead, one running through the northern boundary of the City and the other parallel to the Interstate10. Secondarily, land uses throughout the City generate stationary-source noise. Land uses that are sensitive to noise sources include residential, school and open space/recreational areas where quiet environments are necessary for enjoyment, public health, and safety.

The ambient noise environment in the vicinity of the project site is primarily from traffic on Rosemead Blvd. The project site is located within the 60-65 dBA noise contours associated with

Rosemead Blvd., which runs adjacent to the site (City of Rosemead, 2008). The area immediately adjacent to Rosemead Blvd. is within the 65 dBA contours, while most of the site is within the 60 dBA noise contour.

Construction activity associated with the development of the new school buildings/classrooms, will produce noise as a result of operation of construction equipment. Typical sound levels for construction equipment ranges from about 80 to 85 decibels (dBA) (see Table 2-7). Proposed project construction is anticipated to increase noise levels temporarily at noise-sensitive (e.g., residential) receptors in the vicinity of the existing school site, because heavy construction equipment is required during construction activities. The magnitude of the increases would depend on the type of construction activity, the noise level generated by various pieces of construction equipment, site geometry (i.e., shielding by intervening fences, buildings, and other structures), and the distance between the noise source and the receptors. These noise sources will operate during daylight hours and will be a source of noise over the construction period.

TABLE 2-7

Construction Noise Sources

Equipment	Typical Noise Level 50 Feet from source (dBA)[a]
Air Compressor	80
Backhoe	80
Concrete Mixers	85
Concrete Pumps	82
Cranes	83
Dozers	85
Excavators/Graders	85
Front Loader	80
Generators	82
Pavers	85
Rollers	85
Welders	80
Trucks	84-95

(a) Federal Transit Administration, 2018. Levels are in dBA at 50-foot reference distance. These values are based on a range of equipment and operating conditions.

(b) Analysis values are intended to reflect noise levels from equipment in good conditions, with appropriate mufflers, air intake silencers, etc. In addition, these values assume averaging of sound level over all directions from the listed piece of equipment at 50 feet.

Construction noise levels were estimated based on the types of equipment proposed to be used on-site to complete the various construction activities. These sources include equipment such as loaders, dozers, cranes, trucks, pavers, etc. During any construction project, the overall average noise levels vary with the level of construction activity and the types of equipment that are on-site and operating at a particular time. The estimated noise level during construction activities is

expected to be an average of about 80 dBA at 50 feet from the center of construction activity and drop off by six decibels with every doubling distance as outlined in Table 2-8.

TABLE 2-8

Noise Level Attenuation from Construction Site

Distance from Construction Noise Source (ft)	Estimated Noise Level (dBA)
50	80
100	74
200	68
400	62
800	56
1,600	50

At the closest resident, noise levels associated with construction would be in the range of 68 dBA. Because of the nature of the construction activities, the types, number, operation time and loudness of construction equipment will vary throughout the construction period. As a result, the sound level associated with construction will change as construction progresses, with the noisiest equipment operating for a short period of time (1-2 weeks) during the grading/site preparation phase. The construction activities that generate noise will be carried out during the daytime from Monday to Friday. The Rosemead Municipal Code restricts construction activities that generate noise to the hours of 7 a.m. to 8 p.m., avoiding construction activities during the more sensitive nighttime hours. Construction noise sources will be temporary and will cease following construction activities. Further, typical residential construction materials and methods reduce exterior noise levels to interior noise levels by approximately 20-25 dBA. Noise impacts associated with the proposed project construction activities are expected to be less than significant as they would occur during the weekday hours of 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. and will cease when construction is completed.

Following completion of construction, the noise associated with operations at the modified school site would be primarily associated with transportation sources, e.g., vehicles and buses. The City of Rosemead estimated that traffic noise immediately adjacent to Rosemead Blvd. is within the 65 dBA contours, while most of the project site is within the 60 dBA noise contour. 60 dBA is in the "normally acceptable" noise range for schools (see Table 2-6) so noise levels would continue to be acceptable for the proposed use. Further, typical construction materials and methods reduce exterior noise levels to interior noise levels by approximately 20-25 dBA, therefore, noise within the school buildings would be within the acceptable range.

Proposed project-related sources of stationary noise would include building heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems, school bells, school announcements, and student movements between classes. Given the distances between these sources and potential off-site receptors, plus the fact that most of them are momentary or short-term, no significant noise impacts are anticipated to occur at adjacent receptor areas.

13. b). Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels? Less Than Significant Impact. Commercial land uses are located along and adjacent to Rosemead Blvd to the north, east, and south of the site. Residential land uses are located west and northwest of the Project site. The site is subject to occasional groundborne vibration due to heavy trucks that travel on Rosemead Blvd., adjacent to the site.

A vibration descriptor commonly used to determine structural damage is the peak particle velocity (ppv) which is defined as the maximum instantaneous positive or negative peak of the vibration signal, usually measured in in/sec. According to Caltrans and the Federal Transit Administration (FTA), the threshold for structural vibration damage is 0.5 in/sec. Older structures have a 0.3 in/sec threshold.

As shown in Table 2-9, the calculated vibration levels generated by construction equipment are well below the vibration threshold at any off-site building location as they are over 100 feet away. Therefore, vibration impacts are less than significant.

TABLE 2-9

Estimated Vibration Levels During Project Construction

Equipment	PPV (in/sec)					
	At 10 ft.	At 15 ft.	At 25 ft.	At 40 ft.	At 50 ft.	At 100 ft.
Large Bulldozer	0.352	0.191	0.089	0.044	0.031	0.022
Loaded Trucks	0.300	0.163	0.076	0.037	0.027	0.019
Jackhammer	0.138	0.075	0.035	0.017	0.012	0.0085
Small Bulldozer	0.012	0.006	0.003	0.001	<0.001	<0.001

Federal Transit Administration, 2018.

13. c). For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport and expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels? No Impact. The proposed project site is not located within an airport land use plan, as there are no private airstrips or public airports within the City of Rosemead. The closest airport to the project site is the San Gabriel Valley Airport, which is over two miles from the site. Noise due to air traffic is not expected to disturb school activities or expose people working or studying at the site to excessive noise levels.

13.3 Mitigation Measures

Compliance with existing noise ordinances is expected to minimize construction noise impacts to less than significant. No mitigation measures are required since no significant adverse noise quality impacts associated with the proposed project were identified.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XIV. POPULATION AND HOUSING. Would the project:				
a) Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area either directly (e.g., by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (e.g. through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	☐	☐	☐	☑
b) Displace a substantial number of existing people or housing units, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☐	☑

14.1 Significance Criteria

The impacts of the proposed project on population and housing will be considered significant if the following criteria are exceeded:

- The demand for temporary or permanent housing exceeds the existing supply.
- The proposed project produces additional population, housing or employment inconsistent with adopted plans either in terms of overall amount or location.

14.2 Environmental Setting and Impacts

14. a). Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area either directly (e.g., by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (e.g. through extension of roads or other infrastructure)? No Impact. The additional school facilities are being developed to support the existing and anticipated regional population growth in the San Gabriel Valley area. No new housing or businesses are part of the proposed project. The proposed school modifications will provide educational opportunities for students within the area but are not expected to specifically induce population growth directly. Therefore, no impacts to population growth are expected.

14. b). Displace a substantial number of existing people or housing units, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere? No Impact. The additional school facilities are being developed to support the existing and anticipated regional population growth in the San Gabriel Valley area. The proposed school modifications will provide educational opportunities for students within the area but are not expected to specifically induce population growth directly. No people will be displaced due to construction of the project, as the site is currently used for educational purposes or as a parking lot. The project is not expected to induce unplanned

population growth or displace existing people or housing units. Therefore, no significant impacts to population and housing are expected.

14.3 Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required since no significant adverse impacts on population and housing associated with the proposed project were identified.

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

15.1 Significance Criteria

Impacts on public services will be considered significant if the project results in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, or the need for new or physically altered government facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response time or other performance objectives.

15.2 Environmental Setting and Impacts

15. a). Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any of the following public services: Fire Protection? Police Protection? Schools? Parks? Other public facilities? Less Than Significant Impact. Public services in the Project area are provided by the City of Rosemead, as well as Los Angeles County.

Fire protection services are provided by the Los Angeles County Fire Department. Ten County fire stations are located within about 3 miles of the Project Site, with Fire Station #42 the primary

station responsible for fire protection for the project site. The following are the closest fire stations to the project site.

Fire Station	Location – Distance from Proposed Project
Los Angeles County Fire Dept. Station #42	9319 E, Valley Blvd. Rosemead, CA 91770 (626) 286-2417 (~0.4 miles)
San Gabriel Fire Dept.	21303 S. Del Mar Ave. San Gabriel, CA 91776 (1.5 miles)
Los Angeles County Fire Dept. Station #4	2644 N. San Gabriel Blvd. Rosemead, CA 91770 (626)280-1833 (~1.8 miles)
Los Angeles County Fire Department Station #166 Battalion 10 Headquarters	3615 Santa Anita Ave. El Monte, CA 91731 (626) 527-6940 (~1.9 miles)
Los Angeles County Fire Dept. Station #47	5946 N. Kauffman Ave. Temple City, CA 91780 (626) 287-9521 (~2 miles)
Fire Station No. 2 – N. Del Mar Ave.	115 N. Del Mar Ave. San Gabriel, CA 91775 (626) 308-288 (~2.1 miles)

The project site is located in an area that has been disturbed for urban development, and is not located within an area that contains dense vegetation. Further, the proposed project site is well outside Very High Fire Hazard Zone, which indicates that it is not subject to significant wildfire hazard. The fire hazards associated with the project would be typical of urban areas and the project is not expected to require an increase in fire services. Therefore, no significant adverse impacts to fire services are expected.

Law enforcement services in the area of the project are provided by the Los Angeles Sheriff Department. Other services provided by the Sheriff Department include, but are not limited to, operating the emergency 911 system, performing traffic control, crime scene investigation, and providing crime prevention education. The closest Sheriff's Department is located at 8838 Las Tunas Dr. Temple City, approximately 1.5 miles north of the school site.

Rosemead also operates a Public Safety Center, located at 8301 E. Garvey Ave. Rosemead, CA 91770. Deputies assigned to the Rosemead Team work directly out of the Rosemead Public Safety Center, providing community-oriented policing, Gang Alternative Prevention Programs, and school crime suppression. Rather than having to go to the Sheriff's Temple Station, residents can visit the center to discuss law enforcement concerns and obtain dog licenses.

The school expansion is being proposed to support the additional educational needs of the existing population. The modifications to the school are not expected to generate additional population growth into the area. Additional police service is not expected to be required to service the school site, and the site includes a number of security measures. Therefore, no significant impacts on police services are expected due to construction and operation of the modifications to the existing school site.

Parks are discussed under Section 16 – Recreation.

15.3 Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required since no significant adverse impacts on public services associated with the proposed project were identified.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XVI. RECREATION. Would the project:				
a) 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) Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☑

16.1 Significance Criteria

The impacts to recreation will be considered significant if:

- The project results in an increased demand for neighborhood or regional parks or other recreational facilities.
- The project adversely effects existing recreational opportunities.

16.2 Environmental Setting and Impacts

16. a). Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated? No Impact. The closest park to the school site is Rosemead Park, located at 4343 Encinita Ave., Rosemead, CA approximately 1,500 feet from the school site. The park includes a swimming pool, three playground areas, a number of picnic shelters with barbecues, two lighted softball/baseball fields, restroom facilities, a 0.5 mile trail, and open space. Other local parks in the area include Garvey Park located at 7933 Emerson Place, Rosemead, and Zapopan Park at 3018 Charlotte Ave., Rosemead.

The modification of the school site is expected to serve the existing population. The project is not expected to result in additional residents living in the area, using additional recreational facilities, or impact any existing parks or recreational facilities, such that new facilities would be required.

16. b). Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment? No Impact. The

modification of the school site is expected to serve the existing population. No recreational facilities are included in the proposed project. As discussed in 16. B), the project is not expected to result in additional residents living in the area, using additional recreational facilities, or impact any existing parks or recreational facilities, such that new facilities would be required. Therefore, no impact to recreation facilities is expected.

16.3 Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required since no significant adverse impacts on recreation associated with the proposed project were identified.

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

17.1 Significance Criteria

The impacts on transportation/traffic will be considered significant if any of the following criteria apply:

- 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.

- Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses.

- Result in inadequate emergency access.

17.2 Environmental Setting and Impacts

17. a). Conflict with a program, plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities? Less Than Significant Impact. The Rosemead area is served by major freeways connecting Los Angeles, Orange, and San Diego Counties to Riverside and San Bernardino Counties. Interstate 10 – The San Bernardino Freeway is a ten-lane freeway with high-occupancy vehicle lanes in both directions. The facility bisects the

commercial/retail areas of the city. Interstate 10 provides a full-access interchange with Interstate 710 (Long Beach Freeway) approximately four miles to the west, and also with Interstate 605 (San Gabriel River Freeway) approximately four miles to the east. Via Interstate 10, direct access is provided to Los Angeles on the west and San Bernardino County on the east. State Route 60 – The Pomona Freeway traverses the southern end of Rosemead, with an interchange at San Gabriel Boulevard.

The function of a Major Arterial is to connect traffic from minor arterials and collectors to other parts of the city, freeway interchanges, and adjacent major land uses. They are the principal urban thoroughfares and provide a linkage between activity centers in the City and to adjacent communities. Major Arterials are designed to move large volumes of traffic, typically in the range of 40,000 to 60,000 vehicles per day. They are generally served by regional transit routes and are the primary truck routes in the community. There are currently four Major Arterials within the City of Rosemead: Valley Boulevard, Garvey Avenue, San Gabriel Boulevard, and Rosemead Boulevard. The school site is located on Rosemead Boulevard which provides the primary access to the school site.

The primary purpose of Minor Arterials is to serve as an intermediate route carrying traffic between local streets and major arterials. They are designed to carry moderate levels of traffic, generally in the range of 15,000 to 25,000 vehicles per day. Minor Arterials within the City include Del Mar Avenue, Graves Avenue, New Avenue, Rush Street, Temple City Boulevard, Lower Azusa Road, Mission Drive, and Walnut Grove Avenue.

The primary function of a collector street is to connect a neighborhood area with nearby arterials. Collector roads are intended to move traffic between local streets and arterials and commonly carry less than 15,000 vehicles per day. Roadways classified as collector streets include Encinita Avenue, Grand Avenue, Hellman Avenue, Ivar Avenue, Loftus Drive, Marshall Street, Muscatel Avenue, Ramona Boulevard, Rio Hondo Avenue, and Rosemead Place.

The project site is located on Rosemead Boulevard, approximately 0.65 mile north of Interstate 10. Rosemead Boulevard is the major arterial in the area of the school site and vehicle access to the site is via driveways on Bentel Avenue and Newby Avenue. The project would make no change to a roadway, transit system, bicycle facilities, or pedestrian facilities outside of the project site. The project will reconfigure the parking and drop-off areas and a new designated on-site path of travel will be provided to provide safer access to the school site. The project is not expected to result in any impacts to the circulation system, outside of the school site.

17. b). Would the project conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines § 15064.3 subdivision (b)? Less Than Significant. Access to the school site will continue to be provided via Rosemead Boulevard. A student pickup and dropoff area is being provided onsite with access from Newby Avenue and Bentel Avenue.

During construction activities, 10 to 20 construction workers would be required during construction activities, depending on the phase. The construction workers would be expected to stage onsite and use the existing parking lots as the school site will not be operational. The construction workers would be expected to arrive between 6:30 a.m. and 7:00 a.m. with

construction ending between 5:00 p.m. and 5:30 p.m. The construction activities are temporary and will cease following completion of the school construction and prior to any increase associated with the additional students that would be allowed by the increase in capacity.

The proposed new school is expected to have a student/staff occupancy of 150-190 at any given time. Since the school is proposed to be a neighborhood-serving school, some of the students would walk to the school site, and some would be dropped off, some would take mass transit and some would drive to the site.

The Office of Planning and Research issued a Technical Advisory to support the implementation of SB 743, which identified vehicle miles of travel (VMT) as the preferred metric for analyzing traffic impacts as part of CEQA documents. Based on the State Office of Planning and Research (OPR) Technical Advisory on Evaluating Transportation Impacts in CEQA (December 2018) which states that absent substantial evidence indicating that a project would generate a potentially significant level of VMT, or inconsistency with a Sustainable Communities Strategy (SCS) or general plan, projects that generate or attract fewer than 110 trips per day generally may be assumed to cause a less-than significant transportation impact.

The City of Rosemead Traffic Impact Analysis Guidelines for Vehicle Miles Traveled (City of Rosemead, 2020), has developed a list of projects that can be screened out based on the type of project and are presumed to have a less than significant impact. The Guidelines indicated that both K-12 schools and local-serving community colleges would decrease the number of trips or the distance those trips travel to transport students to school and, thus, would be VMT-reducing projects. As a VMT-reducing project, the calculation of VMT is not required. Further, the applicable Regional Transportation Plans/Sustainable Communities Strategy (RTP/SCS) for the site is the 2024 Connect SoCal Plan prepared by SCAG.[10] SCAG develops small-area growth projection data for households and employment based on information provided by local jurisdictions using local General Plans. As the project site has been and will continue to be used for educational purposes and it consistent with the Rosemead General Plan, it is also consistent with the assumptions in the applicable RTP/SCS. Based on the above, the proposed modifications to the school are expected to be a VMT-reducing project that will serve the local community and, therefore, would not conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines § 15064.3 subdivision(b).

17. c). Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g. sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g. farm equipment)? d). Result in inadequate emergency access? No Impact. The proposed project includes the modernization and expansion of an existing school site. Access to the site will continue to be provided through Bentel and Newby Avenues via Rosemead Boulevard. No new roads, streets, or access ways will be constructed as part of the project. No hazardous features (sharp curves or dangerous intersections) are included as part of the proposed project. There are no known potential incompatible uses that could result in traffic hazards in the vicinity of the school site.

17. d). Would the project result in inadequate emergency access? No Impact. Emergency access will continue to be provided for the existing and modified school site. Adequate access

[10] SCAG, 2024. Available at: https://scag.ca.gov/connect-socal

exists via Rosemead Boulevard to Bentel and Newby Avenues and no changes to the emergency access is required. Therefore, the modifications to the school site would not result in inadequate emergency access to the site.

17.3 Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required since no significant adverse impacts on transportation associated with the proposed project were identified.

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

18.1 Significance Criteria

The proposed project impacts to tribal resources will be considered significant if:

- The project results in the disturbance of a significant prehistoric or historic archaeological site or a property of tribal cultural significance to a community or ethnic or social group or a California Native American tribe.
- Unique objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe are present that could be disturbed by construction of the proposed project.

18.2 Environmental Setting and Impacts

The State CEQA Guidelines were amended in July 2015 to include evaluation of impacts on tribal cultural resources. Tribal cultural resources include sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe (Public Resources Code 21074). Assembly Bill (AB) 52 specifies that a project that may cause a substantial adverse change to a Tribal Cultural Resource (TCR) may result in a significant effect on the environment. AB52 requires tribes interested in development projects within a traditionally and culturally affiliated geographic area to notify a lead agency of such interest and to request notification of future projects subject to CEQA prior to determining if a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report is required for a project. The lead agency is then required to notify the tribe within 14 days of deeming a development application subject to CEQA complete to notify the requesting tribe as an invitation to consult on the project. AB52 identifies examples of mitigation measures that will avoid or minimize impacts to a TCR and applies to projects that have a notice of preparation or a notice of intent to adopt a negative declaration/mitigated negative declaration circulated on or after July 1, 2015.

The District has not received any request from a tribe that it is interested in development projects within the school District.

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

i. Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(k). No Impacts As discussed in 5 a) above, resources (buildings, structures, equipment) that are less than 50 years old are excluded from listing in the National Register of History Places unless they can be shown to be exceptionally important. No buildings will be demolished as part of the project. Further, no buildings at the site are listed as historical resources.[11] As a result, no adverse impacts to historic buildings are expected as a result of implementing the project.

ii. A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe? Less than Significant. The site has been disturbed in the past with the construction and development of the existing school site. Considering the current use of the site and taking into account previous and current site activities, no archaeological or tribal

[11] Office of Historic Preservation (OHP). Listed California Historical Resources. Accessed February 28, 2024. https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/ListedResources/?view=county&criteria=33

resources have been identified at the project site that would be affected by either construction or operation of the project modifications. The expansion will be built on the existing parking lot which has already been graded and paved, and no substantial grading is expected to be required for the new classroom facilities. Modifications to the existing school building will go on inside an existing building. No significant impacts to archaeological or tribal resources are expected.

18.3 Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required since no significant adverse impacts on tribal cultural resources were identified.

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

19.1 Significance Criteria

The impacts to utilities/service systems will be considered significant if any of the following criteria are met:

- The capacities of existing or proposed wastewater treatment facilities and the sanitary sewer system are not sufficient to meet the needs of the project.

- The existing water supply does not have the capacity to meet the increased demands of the project, or the project would use a substantial amount of potable water.

- The project increases demand for water by more than 300,000 gallons per day.

- The generation and disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous waste exceeds the capacity of designated landfills.

19.2 Environmental Setting and Impacts

19. a). Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects? Less than Significant. As discussed in 19 b and 19 c below, the proposed project would not result in new or expanded water or wastewater treatment. As discussed in 10 c, the construction of the proposed project site is not expected to impact drainages or alter a stream or river.

The proposed project would need to be supplied with electricity, natural gas, and telecommunications. Existing service lines run to the school site and can be used to service the additional classrooms. These services can be provided from the existing lines that currently service the surrounding area, so no significant impacts would be expected due to construction of electricity, natural gas or telecommunication services.

19. b). Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years? Less Than Significant. Water to Rosemead is provided by the Golden State Water Company. Water delivered by Golden State Water Company primarily comes from groundwater pumped from the Main San Gabriel Basin, with some water supplies supplemented with imported water from the Colorado River Aqueduct and the State Water Project.[12]

New water lines will be needed to connect the new school facilities to the existing water lines. Water use increases as a result of the proposed project will be limited to water for drinking purposes, sanitary purposes and landscape purposes. The CalEEMod model estimates the water usage associated with the school to be approximately 882,550 gallons per year or 2,500 gallons of water per day. The estimated water demands are expected to be well below the 300,000 gallons per day threshold.

The Golden State Water Company projects annual demands of 2,396 acre-feet of water demand in 2025 and 2,500 acre-feet in 2045, (780.7 million and 814.6 million gallons, respectively), and projects an adequate water supply to meet this demand (Golden State Water Company, 2021). The Golden State Water Company Urban Water Management Plan assumed a population growth rate for the City of Rosemead of 0.44 percent per year through 2040, based on SCAG population growth estimates. There have been no significant changes in the SCAG planning projections since

[12] Golden State Water Company, 2024. https://www.gswater.com/san-gabriel.

that time, therefore, the growth projections are considered to be adequate. The population growth and associated infrastructure, including schools, have been built into the Urban Water Management Plan. Thus, no new infrastructure or water treatment facilities will be required to support the proposed project as existing facilities can meet the necessary capacity.

19. c). Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments? Less Than Significant. Compliance with NPDES requirements applies to the project which will minimize construction-related water quality impacts. The project site is expected to generate an estimated 2,500 gallons of wastewater per day, based on the CalEEMod model predictions for a school site. Although the development will result in additional demands upon the current sewer facilities, the Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts (LACSD) is expected to have sufficient capacity to accommodate the project's demand for wastewater treatment facilities.

LACSD operates and maintains 11 regional water reclamation facilities, and the Whittier Narrow Water Reclamation Plant is the one that services the project site, servicing a population of approximately 150,000 people and treating 15 million gallons a day of wastewater, all of which is reused at either the plant, the Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District, or for groundwater recharge into the Rio Hondo and San Gabriel Coastal Spreading Grounds.[13] Therefore, the minor increase in wastewater use due to upgrades at the school site is not expected to require or result in the construction or expansion of new wastewater treatment facilities.

19. d). Generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals? Less Than Significant. The project would generate more solid waste from the site than the current uses due to an increase in the number of students at the site. Solid waste from the project site would continue to be hauled to the Puente Hills Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) in the City of Whittier and operated by the Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts. The MRF separates recyclable materials from municipal solid waste and all residual waste is hauled to permitted landfills and recovered materials are recycled. The Puente Hills MRF is permitted to accept up to 4,400 tons per day (8,800,000 pounds) of municipal solid waste.[14]

The proposed addition to the school is estimated to generate approximately 36.5 tons per year (2,000 lbs/day) of waste (CalEEMod model). The landfill needs of the project are expected to be met by the existing landfill capacity. Therefore, no significant impacts associated with solid infrastructure or attainment of solid waste reduction goals are expected.

19. e). Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste? Less Than Significant. As discussed in 19. d), the project would generate more solid waste from the site than the current uses due to an increase in the

[13] LACSD, 2024. https://www.lacsd.org/services/wastewater-sewage/facilities/whittier-narrows-water-reclamation-plant

[14] LACSD, 2024a. https://www.lacsd.org/services/solid-waste/facilities/puente-hills-materials-recovery-facility-mrf/puente-hills-materials-recovery-facility-fact-sheet

number of students at the site. Solid waste from the project site would continue to be hauled to the Puente Hills Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) in the City of Whittier and operated by the Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts. The MRF separates recyclable materials from municipal solid waste and all residual waste is hauled to permitted landfills and recovered materials are recycled. The Puente Hills MRF is permitted to accept up to 4,400 tons per day (8,800,000 pounds) of municipal solid waste.[15]

The proposed addition to the school is estimated to generate approximately 36.5 tons per year (2,000 lbs/day) of waste (CalEEMod model). The landfill needs of the project are expected to be met by the existing landfill capacity. The proposed project must comply with local, state and federal regulations and statutes regarding federal wastes, including the County Integrated Waste Management Plan (CIWMP). Therefore, no significant impacts associated with solid wastes are expected.

19.3 Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required since no significant adverse impacts on utilities and service systems associated with the proposed project were identified.

[15] LACSD, 2024a. https://www.lacsd.org/services/solid-waste/facilities/puente-hills-materials-recovery-facility-mrf/puente-hills-materials-recovery-facility-fact-sheet

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

20.1 Significance Criteria

The impacts to wildfires will be considered significant if:

- The project results in new structures located within or adjacent to lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones
- The project adversely effects emergency response or emergency evacuation plans.

20.2 Environmental Setting and Impacts

20. a). Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan? No Impact. As discussed in 9 f) above, the site contains an existing school site that is surrounded by low density housing and commercial development. The addition of school classrooms to the existing school site is not expected to interfere with any current emergency response plans. The EMUHSD would develop emergency response plans for the school to implement in the evident of natural disasters, fires or other types of incidents. However, the proposed project would not interfere with any current emergency response plans.

In addition, the City has a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan that outlines the long-term strategy to eliminate risk to human life, property, and infrastructure from future natural and man-made disasters. The project will not change the implementation of the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan.

20. b). Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to, pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread or a wildfire? No Impact. The proposed project will not increase the existing risk of wildland fires. As discussed in 9 g) above, the school site is located in an area that has been disturbed for urban development, and is not located within an area that contains dense vegetation. The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CalFIRE) maps areas of significant fire hazard based on fuels, terrain, weather, and other relevant factors. These zones, referred to as Fire Hazard Severity Zones, determine the requirements for special building codes designed to reduce the potential impacts of wildland fires on urban structures. The school site and surrounding areas are located within a non-Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone, as the area is urbanized, and not located adjacent to wildland areas. The proposed project site is well outside Very High Fire Hazard Zone, which indicates that it is not subject to significant wildfire hazard. Implementation of the proposed project would be expected to have no impact related to wildland fires.

20. c). Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment? No Impact. The project does not modify the City infrastructure related to response to wildfires (i.e., roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, etc.). Therefore, there is not impact to infrastructure.

20. d) Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes? No Impact. The proposed project will not increase the existing risk of wildland fires. As discussed in 9 g) above, the school site is located in an area that has been disturbed for urban development, and is not located within an area that contains dense vegetation. The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CalFIRE) maps areas of significant fire hazard based on fuels, terrain, weather, and other relevant factors. These zones, referred to as Fire Hazard Severity Zones, determine the requirements for special building codes designed to reduce the potential impacts of wildland fires on urban structures. The school site and surrounding areas are located within a non-Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone, as the area is urbanized, and not located adjacent to wildland areas. The proposed project site is well outside Very High Fire Hazard

Zone, which indicates that it is not subject to significant wildfire hazard. Implementation of the proposed project would be expected to have no impact related to wildland fires.

20.3 Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required since no significant adverse wildfire impacts associated with the proposed project were identified.

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

21. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

21. a). Does the project have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory? Less Than Significant. No significant impacts to biological impacts are expected due to expansion to the proposed project site because no native habitat exists and no sensitive biological habitat or species exist at the site. Due to previous ground disturbances and development of the existing school building, the project site does not support native habitat, and is not used for the movement or migration of native wildlife species. As discussed in Section

IV - Biological Resources, no significant adverse impacts on biological resources are expected. Therefore, development of the proposed project is not expected to degrade the quality of the environment, 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.

As discussed in Section V – Cultural Resources and Section XVIII – Tribal Cultural Resources, the site has been disturbed in the past with the construction and development of the existing school site. Considering the current use of the site and taking into account previous and current site activities, no cultural or tribal cultural resources have been identified at the project site that would be affected by either construction or operation of the project modifications. The expansion will be built on the existing parking lot which has already been graded and paved. The impacts of the proposed project on cultural and tribal cultural resources are considered to be less than significant. Further, no buildings will be demolished as part of the project and no buildings at the site are listed as historical resources. Therefore, the proposed project is not expected to eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory

21. 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. CEQA Guidelines Section 15064(h) requires an evaluation of whether the District's implementation of the proposed project will result in any "cumulatively considerable" contribution to an existing (or reasonably foreseeable future) significant impact. As discussed in the above analyses, the implementation of the proposed project would not result in any significant impacts and will not directly or indirectly adversely affect human beings. Therefore, impacts of the proposed project are not cumulatively significant and would not make a considerable contribution to a cumulatively significant impact. The District concludes that the proposed project will not result in any significant impacts, individually or cumulatively, that must be addressed further.

21. c). Does the project have environmental effects that will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly? Less Than Significant. Based on the evaluation of the proposed project's impacts on CEQA Checklist items 1 through 19, there are no environmental effects associated with the proposed school site modifications that would result in adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly, as evaluated in the previous sections of this document. While there are a variety of temporary adverse impacts during construction related to noise, for example, these impacts are expected to be temporary and less than significant. Long-term operational impacts include increased traffic and noise in the local vicinity of the school site. Potential hazards associated with the continued use of the site for educational purposes are expected to be less than significant. Therefore, the analysis herein concludes that the direct and indirect environmental impacts will be less than significant.

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Appendix A

CalEEMod Emissions Modeling Report

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El Monte Adult Education Center [3337] Detailed Report

Table of Contents

Appendix A

1. Basic Project Information

1.1. Basic Project Information

Data Field	Value
Project Name	El Monte Adult Education Center [3337]
Construction Start Date	8/1/2024
Operational Year	2025
Lead Agency	El Monte Union High School District
Land Use Scale	Project/site
Analysis Level for Defaults	County
Windspeed (m/s)	0.50
Precipitation (days)	18.2
Location	4105 Rosemead Blvd, Rosemead, CA 91770, USA
County	Los Angeles-South Coast
City	Rosemead
Air District	South Coast AQMD
Air Basin	South Coast
TAZ	4926
EDFZ	7
Electric Utility	Southern California Edison
Gas Utility	Southern California Gas
App Version	2022.1.1.26

1.2. Land Use Types

Land Use Subtype	Size	Unit	Lot Acreage	Building Area (sq ft)	Landscape Area (sq ft)	Special Landscape Area (sq ft)	Population	Description
High School	200	Student	0.61	20,000	50.0	50.0	—	—

1.3. User-Selected Emission Reduction Measures by Emissions Sector

No measures selected

2. Emissions Summary

2.1. Construction Emissions Compared Against Thresholds

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Un/Mit.	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	9.56	5.34	7.79	0.01	0.24	0.60	0.84	0.22	0.07	0.29	—	1,525	1,525	0.06	0.03	0.97	1,536
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	1.82	17.2	18.8	0.03	0.79	6.01	6.78	0.73	2.66	3.38	—	3,336	3,336	0.14	0.05	0.03	3,354
Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.75	2.20	3.13	0.01	0.09	0.23	0.31	0.08	0.09	0.16	—	611	611	0.03	0.01	0.13	615
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.14	0.40	0.57	< 0.005	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.03	—	101	101	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	102
Exceeds (Daily Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Threshold	75.0	100	550	150	—	—	150	—	—	55.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,000
Unmit.	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	—	No	—	—	Yes	—	—	—	No
Exceeds (Average Daily)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Appendix A

Threshold	75.0	100	550	150	—	—	150	—	—	55.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,000
Unmit.	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	—	No	—	—	Yes	—	—	—	No

2.2. Construction Emissions by Year, Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Year	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily - Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2024	0.56	4.83	6.58	0.01	0.24	0.60	0.84	0.22	0.07	0.29	—	1,067	1,067	0.04	0.02	0.73	1,076
2025	9.56	5.34	7.79	0.01	0.22	0.25	0.47	0.20	0.06	0.26	—	1,525	1,525	0.06	0.03	0.97	1,536
Daily - Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2024	1.82	17.2	18.8	0.03	0.79	6.01	6.78	0.73	2.66	3.38	—	3,336	3,336	0.14	0.05	0.03	3,354
2025	0.56	5.30	7.49	0.01	0.22	0.14	0.36	0.20	0.03	0.23	—	1,519	1,519	0.06	0.03	0.02	1,529
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2024	0.19	1.77	2.21	< 0.005	0.08	0.23	0.31	0.07	0.09	0.16	—	402	402	0.02	0.01	0.08	405
2025	0.75	2.20	3.13	0.01	0.09	0.06	0.15	0.08	0.02	0.10	—	611	611	0.03	0.01	0.13	615
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2024	0.03	0.32	0.40	< 0.005	0.01	0.04	0.06	0.01	0.02	0.03	—	66.6	66.6	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	67.0
2025	0.14	0.40	0.57	< 0.005	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.02	< 0.005	0.02	—	101	101	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	102

2.4. Operations Emissions Compared Against Thresholds

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Un/Mit.	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Unmit.	2.00	1.14	12.5	0.03	0.03	2.35	2.38	0.03	0.60	0.62	21.4	2,997	3,019	2.30	0.11	9.89	3,120
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	1.84	1.23	10.7	0.03	0.03	2.35	2.38	0.02	0.60	0.62	21.4	2,882	2,903	2.30	0.12	0.33	2,996
Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	1.62	0.99	9.11	0.02	0.02	1.80	1.82	0.02	0.46	0.48	21.4	2,327	2,348	2.27	0.09	3.35	2,436
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.30	0.18	1.66	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.33	0.33	< 0.005	0.08	0.09	3.54	385	389	0.38	0.02	0.55	403
Exceeds (Daily Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Threshold	55.0	55.0	550	150	—	—	150	—	—	55.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,000
Unmit.	No	No	No	No	—	—	No	—	—	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	No
Exceeds (Average Daily)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Threshold	55.0	55.0	550	150	—	—	150	—	—	55.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,000
Unmit.	No	No	No	No	—	—	No	—	—	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	No

2.5. Operations Emissions by Sector, Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Sector	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	1.38	1.02	11.5	0.03	0.02	2.35	2.37	0.02	0.60	0.61	—	2,668	2,668	0.13	0.11	9.81	2,713
Area	0.62	0.01	0.87	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	3.58	3.58	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	3.59

Energy	0.01	0.11	0.09	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	317	317	0.02	< 0.005	—	318
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.69	8.75	10.4	0.17	< 0.005	—	16.0
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19.7	0.00	19.7	1.97	0.00	—	68.8
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.08	0.08
Total	2.00	1.14	12.5	0.03	0.03	2.35	2.38	0.03	0.60	0.62	21.4	2,997	3,019	2.30	0.11	9.89	3,120
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	1.36	1.12	10.6	0.02	0.02	2.35	2.37	0.02	0.60	0.61	—	2,556	2,556	0.14	0.11	0.25	2,594
Area	0.48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Energy	0.01	0.11	0.09	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	317	317	0.02	< 0.005	—	318
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.69	8.75	10.4	0.17	< 0.005	—	16.0
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19.7	0.00	19.7	1.97	0.00	—	68.8
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.08	0.08
Total	1.84	1.23	10.7	0.03	0.03	2.35	2.38	0.02	0.60	0.62	21.4	2,882	2,903	2.30	0.12	0.33	2,996
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	1.04	0.87	8.42	0.02	0.01	1.80	1.81	0.01	0.46	0.47	—	1,999	1,999	0.11	0.09	3.27	2,031
Area	0.58	0.01	0.60	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	2.45	2.45	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	2.46
Energy	0.01	0.11	0.09	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	317	317	0.02	< 0.005	—	318
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.69	8.75	10.4	0.17	< 0.005	—	16.0
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19.7	0.00	19.7	1.97	0.00	—	68.8
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.08	0.08
Total	1.62	0.99	9.11	0.02	0.02	1.80	1.82	0.02	0.46	0.48	21.4	2,327	2,348	2.27	0.09	3.35	2,436
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.19	0.16	1.54	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.33	0.33	< 0.005	0.08	0.09	—	331	331	0.02	0.01	0.54	336
Area	0.11	< 0.005	0.11	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	0.41	0.41	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.41
Energy	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	52.4	52.4	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	52.6
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.28	1.45	1.73	0.03	< 0.005	—	2.65

Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.26	0.00	3.26	0.33	0.00	—	11.4
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	0.01
Total	0.30	0.18	1.66	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.33	0.33	< 0.005	0.08	0.09	3.54	385	389	0.38	0.02	0.55	403

3. Construction Emissions Details

3.1. Demolition (2024) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.51	4.69	5.79	0.01	0.19	—	0.19	0.17	—	0.17	—	852	852	0.03	0.01	—	855
Demolition	—	—	—	—	—	0.09	0.09	—	0.01	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.03	0.28	0.35	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	51.4	51.4	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	51.5
Demolition	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	0.01	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.05	0.06	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	8.50	8.50	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	8.53
Demolition	—	—	—	—	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.04	0.05	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.03	0.03	—	141	141	0.01	< 0.005	0.56	143
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	< 0.005	0.09	0.04	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	—	73.7	73.7	< 0.005	0.01	0.17	77.5
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	8.19	8.19	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	8.30
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	4.44	4.44	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	4.67
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.36	1.36	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.37
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.74	0.74	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.77

Appendix A

3.3. Site Preparation (2024) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.50	4.60	5.56	0.01	0.24	—	0.24	0.22	—	0.22	—	858	858	0.03	0.01	—	861
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	0.53	0.53	—	0.06	0.06	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.50	4.60	5.56	0.01	0.24	—	0.24	0.22	—	0.22	—	858	858	0.03	0.01	—	861
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	0.53	0.53	—	0.06	0.06	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.03	0.25	0.30	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	47.0	47.0	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	47.2
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	0.03	0.03	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.05	0.06	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	7.78	7.78	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	7.81

Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	0.01	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.02	0.02	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.02	0.02	—	70.6	70.6	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.28	71.7
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.02	0.03	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.02	0.02	—	66.9	66.9	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	67.7
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	3.72	3.72	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	3.77
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.62	0.62	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.62
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.5. Grading (2024) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	1.19	11.4	10.7	0.02	0.53	—	0.53	0.49	—	0.49	—	1,713	1,713	0.07	0.01	—	1,719
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	5.31	5.31	—	2.57	2.57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.04	0.34	0.32	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.01	—	0.01	—	51.6	51.6	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	51.8
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	0.16	0.16	—	0.08	0.08	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.06	0.06	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	8.55	8.55	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	8.58
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.01	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.03	0.04	0.48	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.02	0.02	—	100	100	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	102
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	3.07	3.07	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	3.11
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.51	0.51	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.52
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.7. Building Construction (2024) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.56	5.60	6.98	0.01	0.26	—	0.26	0.23	—	0.23	—	1,305	1,305	0.05	0.01	—	1,309

Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.09	0.85	1.06	< 0.005	0.04	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.04	—	199	199	0.01	< 0.005	—	200
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	0.16	0.19	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	33.0	33.0	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	33.1
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.04	0.05	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.03	0.03	—	112	112	0.01	< 0.005	0.01	114
Vendor	< 0.005	0.13	0.06	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.03	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	—	106	106	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	110
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	0.01	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	17.4	17.4	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	17.7
Vendor	< 0.005	0.02	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	16.1	16.1	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	16.8
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	2.88	2.88	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	2.92
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	2.67	2.67	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	2.79
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.9. Building Construction (2025) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.52	5.14	6.94	0.01	0.22	—	0.22	0.20	—	0.20	—	1,305	1,305	0.05	0.01	—	1,309
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.52	5.14	6.94	0.01	0.22	—	0.22	0.20	—	0.20	—	1,305	1,305	0.05	0.01	—	1,309
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.18	1.80	2.43	< 0.005	0.08	—	0.08	0.07	—	0.07	—	457	457	0.02	< 0.005	—	459
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.03	0.33	0.44	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	75.7	75.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	75.9
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Worker	0.04	0.04	0.58	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.03	0.03	—	116	116	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.43	118
Vendor	< 0.005	0.12	0.06	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.03	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	—	104	104	< 0.005	0.01	0.28	109
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.04	0.04	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.03	0.03	—	110	110	0.01	< 0.005	0.01	111
Vendor	< 0.005	0.12	0.06	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.03	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	—	104	104	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	109
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	0.02	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.01	—	39.1	39.1	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.06	39.7
Vendor	< 0.005	0.04	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	36.4	36.4	< 0.005	0.01	0.04	38.0
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	6.48	6.48	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	6.57
Vendor	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	6.03	6.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	6.30
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.11. Paving (2025) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.51	4.37	5.31	0.01	0.19	—	0.19	0.18	—	0.18	—	823	823	0.03	0.01	—	826
Paving	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.03	0.29	0.35	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	54.1	54.1	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	54.3
Paving	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.05	0.06	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	8.96	8.96	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	8.99
Paving	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.08	0.08	1.22	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.05	0.05	—	242	242	0.01	0.01	0.89	246
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	0.01	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	15.3	15.3	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	15.5
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	2.53	2.53	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	2.57

Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.13. Architectural Coating (2025) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.13	0.88	1.14	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	134	134	0.01	< 0.005	—	134
Architectural Coatings	8.83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.05	0.07	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	7.68	7.68	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	7.71
Architectural Coatings	0.51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	1.27	1.27	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.28

Architectural Coatings	0.09	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	0.01	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	—	23.2	23.2	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.09	23.6
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.29	1.29	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.30
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.21	0.21	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.22
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

4. Operations Emissions Details

4.1. Mobile Emissions by Land Use

4.1.1. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
High School	1.38	1.02	11.5	0.03	0.02	2.35	2.37	0.02	0.60	0.61	—	2,668	2,668	0.13	0.11	9.81	2,713
Total	1.38	1.02	11.5	0.03	0.02	2.35	2.37	0.02	0.60	0.61	—	2,668	2,668	0.13	0.11	9.81	2,713
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
High School	1.36	1.12	10.6	0.02	0.02	2.35	2.37	0.02	0.60	0.61	—	2,556	2,556	0.14	0.11	0.25	2,594
Total	1.36	1.12	10.6	0.02	0.02	2.35	2.37	0.02	0.60	0.61	—	2,556	2,556	0.14	0.11	0.25	2,594
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
High School	0.19	0.16	1.54	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.33	0.33	< 0.005	0.08	0.09	—	331	331	0.02	0.01	0.54	336
Total	0.19	0.16	1.54	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.33	0.33	< 0.005	0.08	0.09	—	331	331	0.02	0.01	0.54	336

4.2. Energy

4.2.1. Electricity Emissions By Land Use - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
High School	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	182	182	0.01	< 0.005	—	183
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	182	182	0.01	< 0.005	—	183
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

High School	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	182	182	0.01	< 0.005	—	183
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	182	182	0.01	< 0.005	—	183
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
High School	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.2	30.2	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	30.3
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.2	30.2	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	30.3

4.2.3. Natural Gas Emissions By Land Use - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
High School	0.01	0.11	0.09	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	134	134	0.01	< 0.005	—	135
Total	0.01	0.11	0.09	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	134	134	0.01	< 0.005	—	135
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
High School	0.01	0.11	0.09	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	134	134	0.01	< 0.005	—	135
Total	0.01	0.11	0.09	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	134	134	0.01	< 0.005	—	135
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
High School	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	22.3	22.3	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	22.3
Total	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	22.3	22.3	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	22.3

4.3. Area Emissions by Source

4.3.1. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Source	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer Products	0.43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	0.05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Landscape Equipment	0.14	0.01	0.87	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	3.58	3.58	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	3.59
Total	0.62	0.01	0.87	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	3.58	3.58	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	3.59
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer Products	0.43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	0.05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	0.48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer Products	0.08	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Landscape Equipment	0.02	< 0.005	0.11	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	0.41	0.41	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.41

Total	0.11	< 0.005	0.11	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	0.41	0.41	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.41

4.4. Water Emissions by Land Use

4.4.1. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
High School	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.69	8.75	10.4	0.17	< 0.005	—	16.0
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.69	8.75	10.4	0.17	< 0.005	—	16.0
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
High School	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.69	8.75	10.4	0.17	< 0.005	—	16.0
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.69	8.75	10.4	0.17	< 0.005	—	16.0
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
High School	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.28	1.45	1.73	0.03	< 0.005	—	2.65
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.28	1.45	1.73	0.03	< 0.005	—	2.65

4.5. Waste Emissions by Land Use

4.5.1. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e

Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
High School	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19.7	0.00	19.7	1.97	0.00	—	68.8
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19.7	0.00	19.7	1.97	0.00	—	68.8
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
High School	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19.7	0.00	19.7	1.97	0.00	—	68.8
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19.7	0.00	19.7	1.97	0.00	—	68.8
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
High School	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.26	0.00	3.26	0.33	0.00	—	11.4
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.26	0.00	3.26	0.33	0.00	—	11.4

Appendix A

4.6. Refrigerant Emissions by Land Use

4.6.1. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
High School	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.08	0.08
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.08	0.08
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
High School	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.08	0.08

Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.08	0.08
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
High School	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	0.01
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	0.01

4.7. Offroad Emissions By Equipment Type

4.7.1. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Equipment Type	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.8. Stationary Emissions By Equipment Type

4.8.1. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Equipment Type	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e

Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.9. User Defined Emissions By Equipment Type

4.9.1. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Equipment Type	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type

4.10.1. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Vegetation	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10.2. Above and Belowground Carbon Accumulation by Land Use Type - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10.3. Avoided and Sequestered Emissions by Species - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Species	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e

Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

5. Activity Data

5.1. Construction Schedule

Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Days Per Week	Work Days per Phase	Phase Description
Demolition	Demolition	8/1/2024	9/1/2024	5.00	22.0	—
Site Preparation	Site Preparation	9/4/2024	10/1/2024	5.00	20.0	—
Grading	Grading	10/1/2024	10/15/2024	5.00	11.0	—
Building Construction	Building Construction	10/15/2024	6/28/2025	5.00	184	—
Paving	Paving	7/1/2025	8/1/2025	5.00	24.0	—
Architectural Coating	Architectural Coating	8/1/2025	8/30/2025	5.00	21.0	—

5.2. Off-Road Equipment

5.2.1. Unmitigated

Phase Name	Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Engine Tier	Number per Day	Hours Per Day	Horsepower	Load Factor
Demolition	Concrete/Industrial Saws	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	33.0	0.73
Demolition	Rubber Tired Dozers	Diesel	Average	1.00	1.00	367	0.40
Demolition	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	2.00	6.00	84.0	0.37
Site Preparation	Graders	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	148	0.41
Site Preparation	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	84.0	0.37
Grading	Graders	Diesel	Average	1.00	6.00	148	0.41
Grading	Rubber Tired Dozers	Diesel	Average	1.00	6.00	367	0.40

Grading	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	1.00	7.00	84.0	0.37
Building Construction	Cranes	Diesel	Average	1.00	4.00	367	0.29
Building Construction	Forklifts	Diesel	Average	2.00	6.00	82.0	0.20
Building Construction	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	84.0	0.37
Paving	Cement and Mortar Mixers	Diesel	Average	4.00	6.00	10.0	0.56
Paving	Pavers	Diesel	Average	1.00	7.00	81.0	0.42
Paving	Rollers	Diesel	Average	1.00	7.00	36.0	0.38
Paving	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	1.00	7.00	84.0	0.37
Architectural Coating	Air Compressors	Diesel	Average	1.00	6.00	37.0	0.48

5.3. Construction Vehicles

5.3.1. Unmitigated

Phase Name	Trip Type	One-Way Trips per Day	Miles per Trip	Vehicle Mix
Demolition	—	—	—	—
Demolition	Worker	10.0	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Demolition	Vendor	—	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Demolition	Hauling	1.05	20.0	HHDT
Demolition	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Site Preparation	—	—	—	—
Site Preparation	Worker	5.00	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Site Preparation	Vendor	—	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Site Preparation	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Site Preparation	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Grading	—	—	—	—
Grading	Worker	7.50	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2

Grading	Vendor	—	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Grading	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Grading	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Building Construction	—	—	—	—
Building Construction	Worker	8.40	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Building Construction	Vendor	3.28	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Building Construction	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Building Construction	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Paving	—	—	—	—
Paving	Worker	17.5	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Paving	Vendor	—	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Paving	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Paving	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Architectural Coating	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coating	Worker	1.68	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Architectural Coating	Vendor	—	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Architectural Coating	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Architectural Coating	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT

5.4. Vehicles

5.4.1. Construction Vehicle Control Strategies

Non-applicable. No control strategies activated by user.

5.5. Architectural Coatings

Phase Name	Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Parking Area Coated (sq ft)
Architectural Coating	0.00	0.00	30,000	10,000	—

5.6. Dust Mitigation

5.6.1. Construction Earthmoving Activities

Phase Name	Material Imported (Cubic Yards)	Material Exported (Cubic Yards)	Acres Graded (acres)	Material Demolished (Building Square Footage)	Acres Paved (acres)
Demolition	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,000	—
Site Preparation	0.00	0.00	10.0	0.00	—
Grading	0.00	0.00	8.25	0.00	—
Paving	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10

5.6.2. Construction Earthmoving Control Strategies

Non-applicable. No control strategies activated by user.

5.7. Construction Paving

Land Use	Area Paved (acres)	% Asphalt
High School	0.10	100%

5.8. Construction Electricity Consumption and Emissions Factors

kWh per Year and Emission Factor (lb/MWh)

Year	kWh per Year	CO2	CH4	N2O
2024	0.00	532	0.03	< 0.005
2025	0.00	532	0.03	< 0.005

5.9. Operational Mobile Sources

5.9.1. Unmitigated

Land Use Type	Trips/Weekday	Trips/Saturday	Trips/Sunday	Trips/Year	VMT/Weekday	VMT/Saturday	VMT/Sunday	VMT/Year
High School	406	116	50.0	114,506	3,318	948	409	935,782

5.10. Operational Area Sources

5.10.1. Hearths

5.10.1.1. Unmitigated

5.10.2. Architectural Coatings

Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Parking Area Coated (sq ft)
0	0.00	30,000	10,000	—

5.10.3. Landscape Equipment

Season	Unit	Value
Snow Days	day/yr	0.00
Summer Days	day/yr	250

5.11. Operational Energy Consumption

5.11.1. Unmitigated

Electricity (kWh/yr) and CO2 and CH4 and N2O and Natural Gas (kBTU/yr)

Land Use	Electricity (kWh/yr)	CO2	CH4	N2O	Natural Gas (kBTU/yr)
High School	125,087	532	0.0330	0.0040	419,598

5.12. Operational Water and Wastewater Consumption

5.12.1. Unmitigated

Land Use	Indoor Water (gal/year)	Outdoor Water (gal/year)
High School	880,992	1,558

5.13. Operational Waste Generation

5.13.1. Unmitigated

Land Use	Waste (ton/year)	Cogeneration (kWh/year)
High School	36.5	—

5.14. Operational Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment

5.14.1. Unmitigated

Land Use Type	Equipment Type	Refrigerant	GWP	Quantity (kg)	Operations Leak Rate	Service Leak Rate	Times Serviced
High School	Household refrigerators and/or freezers	R-134a	1,430	0.02	0.60	0.00	1.00
High School	Other commercial A/C and heat pumps	R-410A	2,088	< 0.005	4.00	4.00	18.0
High School	Stand-alone retail refrigerators and freezers	R-134a	1,430	< 0.005	1.00	0.00	1.00
High School	Walk-in refrigerators and freezers	R-404A	3,922	< 0.005	7.50	7.50	20.0

5.15. Operational Off-Road Equipment

5.15.1. Unmitigated

Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Engine Tier	Number per Day	Hours Per Day	Horsepower	Load Factor

5.16. Stationary Sources

5.16.1. Emergency Generators and Fire Pumps

Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Number per Day	Hours per Day	Hours per Year	Horsepower	Load Factor

5.16.2. Process Boilers

Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Number	Boiler Rating (MMBtu/hr)	Daily Heat Input (MMBtu/day)	Annual Heat Input (MMBtu/yr)

5.17. User Defined

Equipment Type	Fuel Type

5.18. Vegetation

5.18.1. Land Use Change

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Vegetation Land Use Type	Vegetation Soil Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres

5.18.1. Biomass Cover Type

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Biomass Cover Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres

5.18.2. Sequestration

5.18.2.1. Unmitigated

Tree Type	Number	Electricity Saved (kWh/year)	Natural Gas Saved (btu/year)

6. Climate Risk Detailed Report

6.1. Climate Risk Summary

Cal-Adapt midcentury 2040–2059 average projections for four hazards are reported below for your project location. These are under Representation Concentration Pathway (RCP) 8.5 which assumes GHG emissions will continue to rise strongly through 2050 and then plateau around 2100.

Climate Hazard	Result for Project Location	Unit
Temperature and Extreme Heat	17.4	annual days of extreme heat
Extreme Precipitation	7.15	annual days with precipitation above 20 mm
Sea Level Rise	—	meters of inundation depth
Wildfire	0.00	annual hectares burned

Temperature and Extreme Heat data are for grid cell in which your project are located. The projection is based on the 98th historical percentile of daily maximum/minimum temperatures from observed historical data (32 climate model ensemble from Cal-Adapt, 2040–2059 average under RCP 8.5). Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.
Extreme Precipitation data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The threshold of 20 mm is equivalent to about ¾ an inch of rain, which would be light to moderate rainfall if received over a full day or heavy rain if received over a period of 2 to 4 hours. Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.
Sea Level Rise data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The projections are from Radke et al. (2017), as reported in Cal-Adapt (Radke et al., 2017, CEC-500-2017-008), and consider inundation location and depth for the San Francisco Bay, the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta and California coast resulting different increments of sea level rise coupled with extreme storm events. Users may select from four scenarios to view the range in potential inundation depth for the grid cell. The four scenarios are: No rise, 0.5 meter, 1.0 meter, 1.41 meters
Wildfire data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The projections are from UC Davis, as reported in Cal-Adapt (2040–2059 average under RCP 8.5), and consider historical data of climate, vegetation, population density, and large (> 400 ha) fire history. Users may select from four model simulations to view the range in potential wildfire probabilities for the grid cell. The four simulations make different assumptions about expected rainfall and temperature are: Warmer/drier (HadGEM2-ES), Cooler/wetter (CNRM-CM5), Average conditions (CanESM2), Range of different rainfall and temperature possibilities (MIROC5). Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.

6.2. Initial Climate Risk Scores

Climate Hazard	Exposure Score	Sensitivity Score	Adaptive Capacity Score	Vulnerability Score
Temperature and Extreme Heat	2	0	0	N/A
Extreme Precipitation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sea Level Rise	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wildfire	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Flooding	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Drought	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Snowpack Reduction	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Air Quality Degradation	0	0	0	N/A

The sensitivity score reflects the extent to which a project would be adversely affected by exposure to a climate hazard. Exposure is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest exposure.
The adaptive capacity of a project refers to its ability to manage and reduce vulnerabilities from projected climate hazards. Adaptive capacity is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest ability to adapt.
The overall vulnerability scores are calculated based on the potential impacts and adaptive capacity assessments for each hazard. Scores do not include implementation of climate risk reduction measures.

6.3. Adjusted Climate Risk Scores

Climate Hazard	Exposure Score	Sensitivity Score	Adaptive Capacity Score	Vulnerability Score
Temperature and Extreme Heat	2	1	1	3
Extreme Precipitation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sea Level Rise	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wildfire	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Flooding	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Drought	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Snowpack Reduction	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Air Quality Degradation	1	1	1	2

The sensitivity score reflects the extent to which a project would be adversely affected by exposure to a climate hazard. Exposure is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest exposure.
The adaptive capacity of a project refers to its ability to manage and reduce vulnerabilities from projected climate hazards. Adaptive capacity is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest ability to adapt.
The overall vulnerability scores are calculated based on the potential impacts and adaptive capacity assessments for each hazard. Scores include implementation of climate risk reduction measures.

6.4. Climate Risk Reduction Measures

7. Health and Equity Details

7.1. CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Scores

The maximum CalEnviroScreen score is 100. A high score (i.e., greater than 50) reflects a higher pollution burden compared to other census tracts in the state.

Indicator	Result for Project Census Tract
Exposure Indicators	—
AQ-Ozone	74.1
AQ-PM	70.5
AQ-DPM	84.6
Drinking Water	72.9
Lead Risk Housing	79.3

Pesticides	43.8
Toxic Releases	77.2
Traffic	60.6
Effect Indicators	—
CleanUp Sites	87.0
Groundwater	90.0
Haz Waste Facilities/Generators	83.9
Impaired Water Bodies	0.00
Solid Waste	77.6
Sensitive Population	—
Asthma	34.7
Cardio-vascular	29.6
Low Birth Weights	72.1
Socioeconomic Factor Indicators	—
Education	77.6
Housing	71.2
Linguistic	83.8
Poverty	67.0
Unemployment	4.89

7.2. Healthy Places Index Scores

The maximum Health Places Index score is 100. A high score (i.e., greater than 50) reflects healthier community conditions compared to other census tracts in the state.

Indicator	Result for Project Census Tract
Economic	—
Above Poverty	30.77120493
Employed	36.37880149
Median HI	31.01501347
Education	—

Bachelor's or higher	45.14307712
High school enrollment	100
Preschool enrollment	1.873476197
Transportation	—
Auto Access	49.51879892
Active commuting	43.08995252
Social	—
2-parent households	49.09534197
Voting	23.35429231
Neighborhood	—
Alcohol availability	33.51725908
Park access	61.40125754
Retail density	67.0088541
Supermarket access	75.3111767
Tree canopy	62.67162838
Housing	—
Homeownership	48.80020531
Housing habitability	18.2599769
Low-inc homeowner severe housing cost burden	27.78134223
Low-inc renter severe housing cost burden	6.236365969
Uncrowded housing	20.80071859
Health Outcomes	—
Insured adults	46.18247145
Arthritis	0.0
Asthma ER Admissions	61.5
High Blood Pressure	0.0
Cancer (excluding skin)	0.0
Asthma	0.0

Coronary Heart Disease	0.0
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	0.0
Diagnosed Diabetes	0.0
Life Expectancy at Birth	82.3
Cognitively Disabled	54.2
Physically Disabled	52.4
Heart Attack ER Admissions	67.7
Mental Health Not Good	0.0
Chronic Kidney Disease	0.0
Obesity	0.0
Pedestrian Injuries	55.1
Physical Health Not Good	0.0
Stroke	0.0
Health Risk Behaviors	—
Binge Drinking	0.0
Current Smoker	0.0
No Leisure Time for Physical Activity	0.0
Climate Change Exposures	—
Wildfire Risk	0.0
SLR Inundation Area	0.0
Children	87.9
Elderly	24.3
English Speaking	10.0
Foreign-born	98.3
Outdoor Workers	40.0
Climate Change Adaptive Capacity	—
Impervious Surface Cover	30.2
Traffic Density	59.6

Traffic Access	67.6
Other Indices	—
Hardship	69.4
Other Decision Support	—
2016 Voting	18.7

7.3. Overall Health & Equity Scores

Metric	Result for Project Census Tract
CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Score for Project Location (a)	84.0
Healthy Places Index Score for Project Location (b)	29.0
Project Located in a Designated Disadvantaged Community (Senate Bill 535)	Yes
Project Located in a Low-Income Community (Assembly Bill 1550)	Yes
Project Located in a Community Air Protection Program Community (Assembly Bill 617)	No

a: The maximum CalEnviroScreen score is 100. A high score (i.e., greater than 50) reflects a higher pollution burden compared to other census tracts in the state.
b: The maximum Health Places Index score is 100. A high score (i.e., greater than 50) reflects healthier community conditions compared to other census tracts in the state.

7.4. Health & Equity Measures

No Health & Equity Measures selected.

7.5. Evaluation Scorecard

Health & Equity Evaluation Scorecard not completed.

7.6. Health & Equity Custom Measures

No Health & Equity Custom Measures created.

8. User Changes to Default Data

Screen	Justification
Land Use	Rehabilitation of an existing Adult Education Facility
Construction: Construction Phases	Anticipated renovation schedule
Construction: Paving	Patching around new building