August 2017 | Initial Study

WILSON MIDDLE SCHOOL MULTI-PURPOSE FIELD PROJECT

Glendale Community Services & Parks

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PLACEWORKS

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

AAQS	ambient air quality standards
AB	Assembly Bill
AQMP	air quality management plan
BMP	best management practices
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CBC	California Building Code
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
cfs	cubic feet per second
CGS	California Geologic Survey
CMP	congestion management program
CNDDB	California Natural Diversity Database
CNEL	community noise equivalent level
CO	carbon monoxide
CO_2e	carbon dioxide equivalent
Corps	US Army Corps of Engineers
CSO	combined sewer overflows
CUPA	Certified Unified Program Agency
CWA	Clean Water Act
dBA	A-weighted decibel
DPM	diesel particulate matter
DTSC	Department of Toxic Substances Control
EIR	environmental impact report
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
GHG	greenhouse gases
LOS	level of service

Abbreviations and Acronyms

LST	localized significance thresholds
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NO_X	nitrogen oxides
NPDES	National Pollution Discharge Elimination System
O_3	ozone
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SB	Senate Bill
SCAG	Southern California Association of Governments
SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District
SoCAB	South Coast Air Basin
SO_X	sulfur oxides
SUSMP	standard urban stormwater mitigation plan
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
UWMP	urban water management plan
VMT	vehicle miles traveled
VOC	volatile organic compound
WQMP	water quality management plan

1. Introduction

The City of Glendale Community Services and Parks Department (City or Glendale) has partnered with the Glendale Unified School District (GUSD) to develop a multi-purpose field with sports field lighting on the campus of Wilson Middle School (Wilson MS), at 1221 Monterey Road in the northeast part of Glendale. The City of Glendale will serve as the Lead Agency for the proposed project in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Section 15051(c). This Initial Study is a preliminary evaluation of the potential environmental consequences associated with the proposed project. As part of the City's approval process, the proposed project is required to undergo an environmental review pursuant to CEQA. The lead agency uses the initial study analysis to determine whether an environmental impact report (EIR) or a negative declaration (ND) is required. If the initial study concludes that the project may have a significant effect on the environment, an EIR must be prepared. Otherwise, a ND or mitigated negative declaration (MND) is prepared

1.1 PROJECT LOCATION

Wilson MS is located at 1221 Monterey Road in the northeast part of the City of Glendale, Los Angeles County, California (Figure 1, *Regional Location*). The Wilson MS Multi-Purpose Field Project (proposed project) would disturb approximately 3.85 acres – consisting of the existing athletic field and basketball courts – along the northern portion of the Wilson MS campus. The proposed project would not impact other areas of the campus. The 3.85 acres will be referred to as the "project site." The project site is bounded by multifamily residential uses to the north (fronting East Glenoaks Boulevard), Wilson MS campus buildings, including classrooms and administrative buildings (fronting Monterey Road) to the south, Wilson MS campus buildings to the west, with single-family and multi-family residential uses located west of the campus fronting Adams Street, and Verdugo Road to the east. The City of Glendale is surrounded by the cities of La Canada Flintridge to the north, Pasadena to the east, Burbank to the west and Los Angeles to the south. Regional access to the Wilson MS campus is State Route 134 (SR-134), approximately 0.13 miles to the south. The Wilson MS campus is rectangularly shaped and bordered by Glenoaks Boulevard to the north, Monterey Road to the south, Verdugo Road to the east, and Adams Street to west (Figure 2, *Local Vicinity*).

1.2 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

1.2.1 Existing Land Use

Wilson MS campus is approximately 10 acres in size and is currently developed with classroom buildings, administration building, a gymnasium, a multi-purpose athletic field, ten outdoor basketball courts, an outdoor lunch area, cafeteria, staff/visitor parking lot, student drop-off/pick-up zone, pedestrian walkways and landscaped planters (see Figure 3, *Aerial Photograph*). School enrollment for the 2016-17 school year included 1,183 students attending 6th through 8th grade. The typical bell schedule begins the school day at 8:00 a.m. and dismissal occurs at 2:47 p.m.

1. Introduction

The existing athletic field is located on the northernmost portion of the campus, to the north of the existing basketball courts. The athletic field is a 2.75-acres and comprised of natural turf, with a long jump pit located along the eastern border. The basketball courts are approximately 0.92 acres and include six of the ten courts on the campus (the remaining four are to the south and separated from the project site by an existing fence and are not a part of the proposed project). The field does not have bleachers or lights. The project site is approximately 6 feet below the grade of Verdugo Road, and 5 feet below the grade of the unnamed alley between the site and the multi-family homes to the north. A small storage box is located along the eastern border. The field and the adjacent basketball courts are relatively level, with a minor slope towards the center for site drainage

The project site is currently utilized by Wilson MS for physical education purposes and school sports programs. In addition to Wilson MS uses, outside sporting groups have been individually permitted by Glendale Unified School District (GUSD) to use the practice field on weekends generally between the hours of 8:30 AM and 6:00 p.m. on Saturdays and 8:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. on Sundays.

Parking and Access

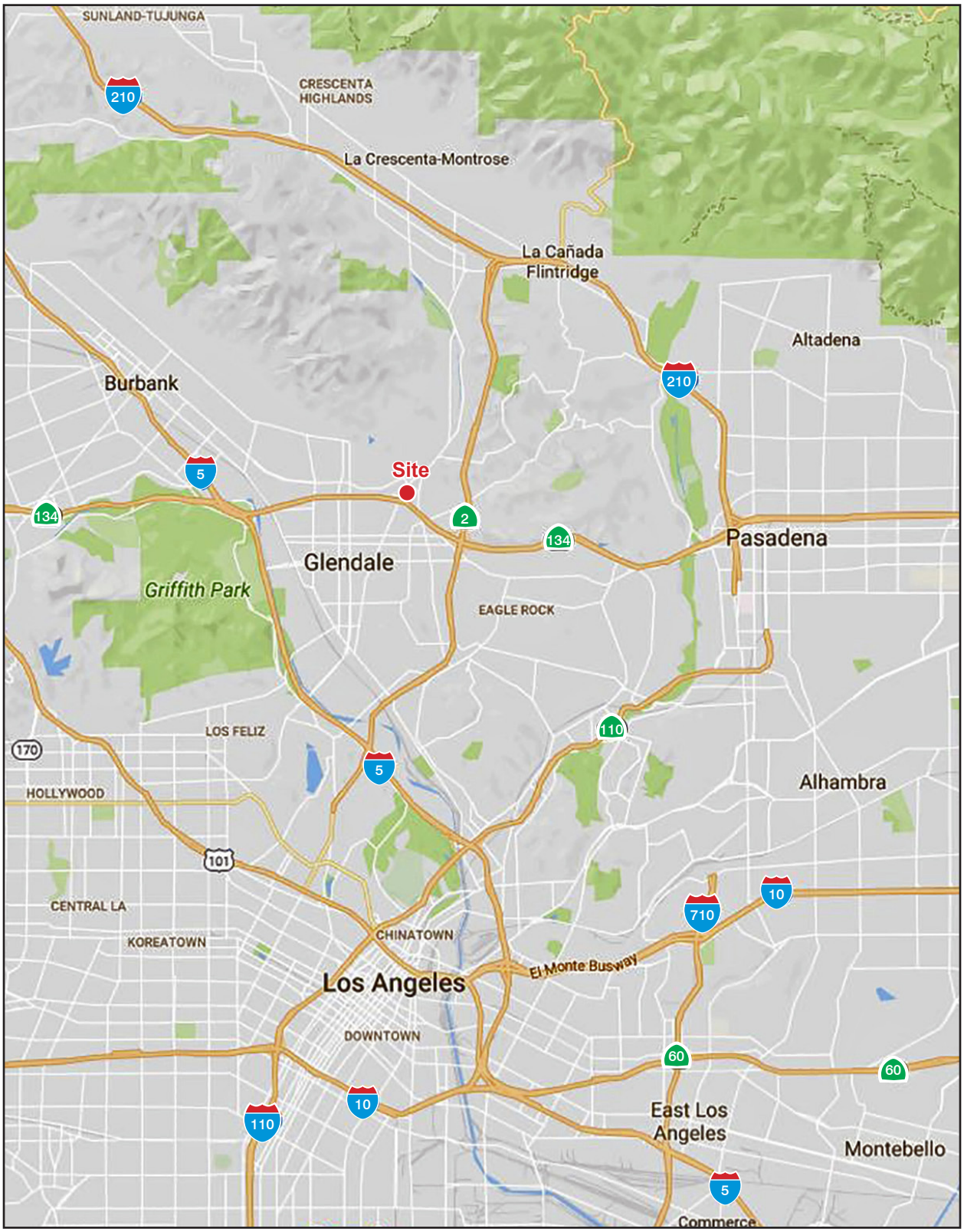
Main vehicular access to the Wilson MS campus is provided along Monterey Road, including the student drop-off/pick-up zone and faculty/visitor parking located along Monterey Road. Limited parking is provided along the western perimeter of the campus, adjacent the classroom buildings located west of the project site. Street parking is available on Verdugo Road, Monterey Road and Adams Street.

1.2.2 Surrounding Land Use

The project site is surrounded by academic facilities on the Wilson MS campus and a mix of single- and multi-family residential uses. Directly to the north of the project are multi-family residential uses beyond the alley. To the east across Verdugo Road are single-family and multi-family residences. To the south are the main buildings of Wilson MS campus, the faculty and staff parking lot, and multi-family residential uses across Monterey Road. To the west, immediately adjacent the project site, are Wilson MS campus buildings and single-family and multi-family residential uses fronting Adams Street.

Figure 1 - Regional Location

1. Introduction



0 2
Scale (Miles)

Source: Google Maps, 2017

1. Introduction

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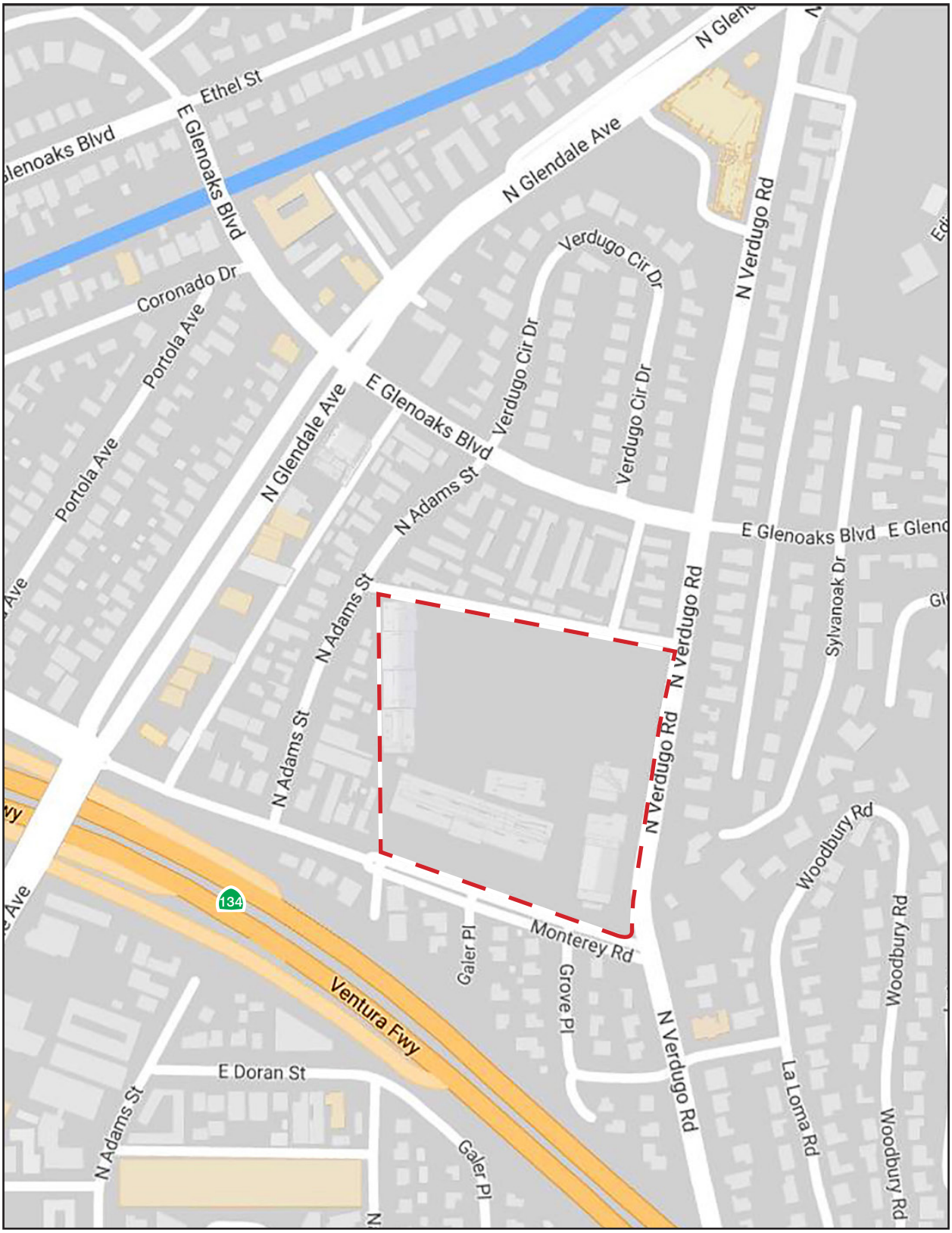
Figure 2 - Local Vicinity

1. Introduction



Project Site

0 300
Scale (Feet)

Source: Google Maps, 2017

1. Introduction

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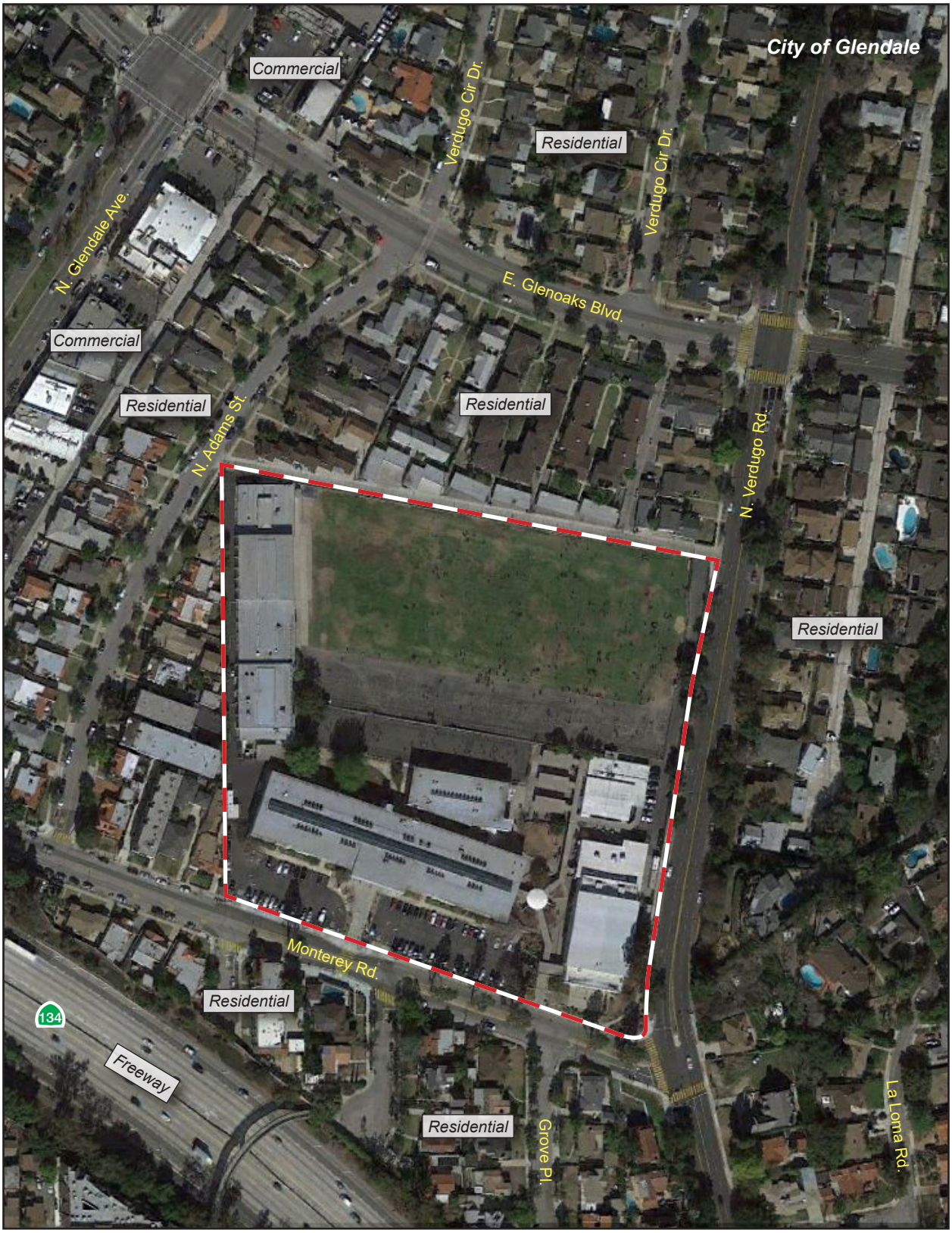
Figure 3 - Aerial Photograph

1. Introduction



Project Site

0 300
Scale (Feet)

Source: Google Maps, 2017

1. Introduction

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1.3 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.3.1 Proposed Land Use

The proposed project would result in the redevelopment of the existing grass field and paved basketball courts with a joint use multi-purpose field with football, soccer, and lacrosse markings and surrounding rubberized surface jogging track, fitness equipment, perimeter security fence with privacy screening, restroom and storage/maintenance building(s), walkways, landscaping, irrigation, re-grading of the existing basketball court surface, and sports field lighting. The proposed project would make use of existing street and on-site parking. No change in site access or parking would occur. The proposed field lighting is necessary for evening use on both weeknights and weekends. The City's use of the proposed field would be from 5:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, and 8:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. on Saturday and Sunday. The City would have a Community Services & Parks Department employee on site during permitted field times when the school is not in use. No permanent seating or bleachers are proposed.

The proposed project involves the installation and operation of four to six 60-foot-tall light poles along the perimeter of the running track and installation of a synthetic all-weather sports field and five-lane all-weather running track. Figure 4, *Project Site Plan* illustrates the location of the proposed field lighting fixtures on the project site. Each light pole would be mounted with seven light fixtures utilizing 1,500 watt (1.56 kilowatts per hour [kW/h]) Musco TLC-LED-1150 lamps and equipped with Light-Structure Green (LSG) visors. The new light poles would provide an average of 30 foot-candles across the athletic field, which is the lighting standard for recreational activity. The lighting would also be designed to reduce illumination levels to zero at the site perimeter. The design of the proposed field lighting was selected in order to minimize spill light onto adjacent uses.

The proposed project would not introduce new uses to the project site; rather, the proposed project would allow for the extended use of the project site by outside sporting groups during nighttime hours. Specifically, operation of field lighting would allow these groups to utilize the field until 10:00 p.m., in accordance with the 1999 Joint Use Agreement. Use of the proposed field lighting by outside groups would require a Facilities Use Permit issued by GUSD or the City of Glendale, similar to existing conditions that would establish the allowable hours of use.

1.3.2 Project Phasing

Construction activities are anticipated to begin in Summer 2018. The construction would be completed in one stage, last approximately three months, and include the following activities: grading and excavation of the existing field, trenching for site utilities and irrigation; synthetic turf installation; and light pole installation. Grading activities would result in the disturbance of approximately 121,771 square feet of area, and would result in the export of approximately 13,381 cubic yards of soil.

1.4 EXISTING ZONING AND GENERAL PLAN

The project site has a general plan designation of Public/Semi Public and is zoned as R1 – Low Density Residential.

1.5 OTHER AGENCY ACTION REQUESTED

REGIONAL AGENCIES

- Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (NPDES permit; construction storm water run-off permits)
- South Coast Air Quality Management District – Rule 201: Permit to construct

LOCAL AGENCIES

- City of Glendale Public Works/Engineering (for grading permit)
- Storm Drain MS4 Permit

Figure 4 - Site Plan

1. Introduction

Project Site Lighting Locations (6) 0 125 Scale (Feet)

Source: Google Earth Pro, 2017

1. Introduction

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2. Environmental Checklist

2.1 BACKGROUND

1. **Project Title:** Wilson Middle School Multi-Purpose Field Project

2. Lead Agency Name and Address:
   The City of Glendale
   Community Services and Parks Department
   613 East Broadway, Room 120
   Glendale, California 91206

3. Contact Person and Phone Number:
   Peter Vierheilig, Project Manager
   818.548.2000

4. **Project Location:** 1221 Monterey Road in the northeast part of Glendale, approximately 0.13 miles to the northeast of the intersection of North Glendale Avenue and SR-134. The Wilson MS campus is rectangularly shaped and bordered by Glenoaks Boulevard to the north, Monterey Road to the south, Verdugo Road to the east, and Adams Street to west.

5. **Project Sponsor's Name and Address:**
   The City of Glendale
   Community Services and Parks Department
   613 East Broadway, Room 120
   Glendale, California 91206

6. **General Plan Designation:** Public/Semi Public

7. **Zoning:** R1 – Low Density Residential

8. **Description of Project:**
   The City of Glendale Community Services and Parks Department (City or Glendale) has partnered with the Glendale Unified School District (GUSD) to develop a multi-purpose field with sports field lighting on the campus of Wilson Middle School (Wilson MS), at 1221 Monterey Road in the northeast part of Glendale. The proposed project would result in the redevelopment of the existing grass field and paved basketball courts with a joint use multi-purpose field with soccer and lacrosse markings and surrounding rubberized surface jogging track, fitness equipment, perimeter security fence with privacy screening, seating, restroom and storage/maintenance building(s), walkways, landscaping, irrigation, re-grading of the existing basketball court surface, and sports field lighting.

2. Environmental Checklist

9. Surrounding Land Uses and Setting:

The project site is surrounded by Wilson MS buildings and medium- and low-density residential, with community commercial to the west across Adams Street. Directly to the north of the project are multi-family residential uses beyond the alley. To the east across Verdugo Road are single-family and multi-family residences. To the south are the main buildings of Wilson MS campus, the faculty and staff parking lot, and multi-family residential uses across Monterey Road. To the west, immediately adjacent the project site, are Wilson MS campus buildings and single-family and multi-family residential uses fronting Adams Street.

10. Other Public Agencies Whose Approval Is Required:

- Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (NPDES permit; construction storm water run-off permits)
- South Coast Air Quality Management District – Rule 201: Permit to construct

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

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

The Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians and the Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians are on the City of Glendale's notification list pursuant to AB 52. The City will notify those tribes and will consult with both tribes requesting consultation.

2.2 ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED

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

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

2.3 DETERMINATION (TO BE COMPLETED BY THE LEAD AGENCY)

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

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

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

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

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

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

Signature — August 1, 2017 *Date*

Peter Vierheilig *Printed Name* — ONNIG BULANIKIAN *For*

2.4 EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

1. A brief explanation is required for all answers except "No Impact" answers that are adequately supported by the information sources a lead agency cites in the parentheses following each question. A "No Impact" answer is adequately supported if the referenced information sources show that the impact simply does not apply to projects like the one involved (e.g., the project falls outside a fault rupture zone). A "No Impact" answer should be explained where it is based on project-specific factors, as well as general standards (e.g., the project would not expose sensitive receptors to pollutants, based on a project-specific screening analysis).

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

3. Once the lead agency has determined that a particular physical impact may occur, then the checklist answers must indicate whether the impact is potentially significant, less 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.

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 Analyses Used.** Identify and state where they are available for review.

   b) I**mpacts 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 and the extent to which they address site-specific conditions for the project.

6. Lead agencies are encouraged to incorporate into the checklist references to information sources for potential impacts (e.g., general plans, zoning ordinances). Reference to a previously prepared or outside document should, where appropriate, include a reference to the page or pages where the statement is substantiated. A source list should be attached, and other sources used or individuals contacted should be cited in the discussion.

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

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

9. The explanation of each issue should identify:

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

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

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
I. AESTHETICS. Would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?			X	
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?				X
c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?			X	
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	X			
II. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY RESOURCES. In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Dept. 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?				X
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?				X
c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code Section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code Section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code Section 51104(g))?				X
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?				X
e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?				X

2. Environmental Checklist

	Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
III. AIR QUALITY. **Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:**					
a)	Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	X			
b)	Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?	X			
c)	Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?	X			
d)	Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	X			
e)	Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?			X	
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?				X
b)	Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?				X
c)	Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?				X
d)	Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?				X
e)	Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?				X
f)	Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?				X
V. CULTURAL RESOURCES. **Would the project:**					
a)	Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in § 15064.5?				X
b)	Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to § 15064.5?			X	
c)	Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?			X	

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?			X	
VI. GEOLOGY AND SOILS. Would the project:				
a) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map, issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.				X
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?			X	
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?			X	
iv) Landslides?				X
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?			X	
c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?			X	
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?			X	
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?				X
VII. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS. Would the project:				
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	X			
b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	X			
VIII. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS. Would the project:				
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?			X	
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?			X	
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?			X	
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code § 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?				X

2. Environmental Checklist

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?				X
f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?				X
g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?				X
h) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?				X
IX. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY. Would the project:				
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?			X	
b) Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?			X	
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in a substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site			X	
d) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site?			X	
e) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned storm water drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?			X	
f) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?			X	
g) Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?				X
h) Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?				X
i) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?				X
j) Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?				X
X. LAND USE AND PLANNING. Would the project:				
a) Physically divide an established community?				X

2. Environmental Checklist

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?				X
c) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?				X
XI. MINERAL RESOURCES. Would the project:				
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be a value to the region and the residents of the state?				X
b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?				X
XII. NOISE. Would the project result in:				
a) Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	X			
b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	X			
c) A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	X			
d) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	X			
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?				X
f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?				X
XIII. POPULATION AND HOUSING. Would the project:				
a) Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?				X
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?				X
c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?				X

2. Environmental Checklist

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XIV. PUBLIC SERVICES. 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 public services:				
a) Fire protection?			X	
b) Police protection?			X	
c) Schools?				X
d) Parks?				X
e) Other public facilities?				X
XV. RECREATION.				
a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?				X
b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?				X
XVI. TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC. Would the project:				
a) Conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit?	X			
b) Conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including, but not limited to level of service standards and travel demand measures, or other standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?	X			
c) Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?				X
d) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?				X
e) Result in inadequate emergency access?	X			
f) Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities?	X			
g) Result in inadequate parking capacity? (optional)	X			

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XVII. TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES. 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 Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or			X	
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 Resource Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.			X	
XVIII. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS. Would the project:				
a) Exceed waste water treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?			X	
b) Require or result in the construction of new water or waste water treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?			X	
c) Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?			X	
d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources or are new or expanded entitlements needed?			X	
e) Result in a determination by the waste water treatment provider, which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?			X	
f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?			X	
g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?			X	
XIX. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE.				
a) Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?			X	

2. Environmental Checklist

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

3. Environmental Analysis

Section 2.4 provided a checklist of environmental impacts. This section provides an evaluation of the impact categories and questions contained in the checklist and identifies mitigation measures, if applicable.

3.1 AESTHETICS

a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?

Less Than Significant Impact. The project site is fully developed and consists of a middle school campus. The project's surrounding vicinity is urban and is fully developed with residential and commercial uses. The project site does not contain unique visual features that would distinguish it from surrounding areas nor is it located within a designated scenic vista. The nearest scenic areas in the vicinity are the Verdugo Mountains Open Space Preserve, approximately 1.5 miles to the north, and the San Rafael Hills, approximately 1.2 miles to the east. Views from the project site and these scenic areas are limited and obstructed by the surrounding urban environment. Although project elements would be visible from the surrounding neighborhood, implementation of the proposed project would not result in the obstruction or degradation of existing scenic views, and views would continue to be available beyond the project site.

While the project would construct field lighting and a restroom facility, the project is not considered an impediment to scenic vistas as no formal scenic vistas are identified in the Glendale General Plan Open Space and Conservation Element (Glendale 2017). As such, the project would have a less than significant impact on scenic vistas.

b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?

No Impact. The project would be located on a developed middle school campus. No state scenic highways, scenic resources, or historic buildings exist on the site or within the project vicinity. Therefore, the project would have no impact on scenic resources within a state scenic highway. As such, no impact would occur to scenic resources.

c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?

Less than Significant Impact. The project site is a developed middle school campus, with all construction taking place on the existing athletic field at the north end of the campus. The field currently does not have field lighting facilities or a track. The proposed lighting design will limit light overflow to adjacent properties, as discussed in section d) below. Changing the existing grass field to a synthetic turf field would not change the visual character of the site or the surrounding areas, as it would continue to be used as it is presently. Implementation of the proposed lighting facilities, synthetic turf field, and, surrounding rubberized jogging

track would not detract from the visual character of the site, as these improvements would be visually consistent with the uses currently existing on the project site.

Grading and construction activities associated with the proposed project have the potential to cause temporary degradation of local aesthetics for residents living close to the school site and for Wilson MS staff and students. However, such activities are temporary and would cease with completion of the field renovations. In addition, the construction activities would not alter the character of the surrounding neighborhood as the project would occur on the school site and not within the surrounding neighborhoods. Upon completion of construction activities, the school's athletic field would return to a use for which it was originally intended. Due to the short-term, temporary nature of construction activities and the non-altering effect on the surrounding neighborhood character, impacts would be less than significant.

d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare, which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?

Potentially Significant Impact. Under current conditions, no nighttime lighting is installed at the existing athletic fields, and therefore, all programmed activity on the sports fields ceases at dusk. The athletic fields are surrounded by the Wilson MS campus to the west and south, North Verdugo Road to the east, and residential uses to the north. The athletic fields are separated from the residential uses by an approximately 55-foot wide setback.

The proposed project would result in the redevelopment of the existing grass field and paved playground with a multi-purpose synthetic turf field with soccer and lacrosse markings and surrounding rubberized surface jogging track, fitness equipment, perimeter security fence with privacy screening, restroom and storage/maintenance building(s), walkways, landscaping, irrigation, re-grading of the existing basketball court surface, and sports field lighting. Four to six field lights would be provided for evening practices, with each light pole being approximately 60 feet in height and producing an estimated 30 foot-candles on the field. Lighting would not be used past 10:00 p.m.

A photometric plan will be prepared to identify the location of all proposed lighting on-site and measure the light intensity within the interior of the project site and at the project boundaries. The photometric plan is intended to demonstrate that lighting levels at the project boundaries will meet established lighting thresholds and will not result in light spillover onto adjacent properties, including the adjacent residential uses. The methodology and findings of the photometric study will be discussed in detail in the EIR. As described above, with the addition of nighttime lighting, the project as proposed would have the potential to result in significant impacts relative to lighting and glare impacts. Therefore, impacts are considered potentially significant, and this issue will be further evaluated in the EIR.

3.2 AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY RESOURCES

In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Dept. 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 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?**

No Impact. The California Department of Conservation manages the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP), which identifies and maps significant farmland. Farmland is classified using a system of five categories including Prime Farmland, Farmland of Statewide Importance, Unique Farmland, Farmland of Local Importance, and Grazing Land. The classification of farmland as Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, and Farmland of Statewide Importance is based on the suitability of soils for agricultural production, as determined by a soil survey conducted by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). The California Department of Conservation manages an interactive website, the California Important Farmland Finder. This website program identifies the project site as being outside of the survey area and is therefore not considered to be agriculturally important land (CIFF 2014).

The project site is fully developed with existing educational uses and no farmland exists within the area. The project would be located on a developed middle school campus. This site is not subject to a Williamson Act contract, and the site is zoned as Public Semi-Public in the City of Glendale Zoning Ordinance. This zoning district was not intended for agricultural uses. The project site contains no forest or timber resources, and is not zoned for forestland protection or timber production. The entirety of the project would occur on the existing athletic field portion of the school campus. The project site is not located adjacent to or within the vicinity of any farmland. Therefore, the project would result in no impact to agricultural or forest resources.

3.3 AIR QUALITY

Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:

3. Environmental Analysis

a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?

Potentially Significant Impact. The project site is located in the South Coast Air Basin (SoCAB), which is under the jurisdiction of the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD). The SCAQMD is the air pollution control agency primarily responsible for preparing the Basin Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP), which is a comprehensive air pollution control program for making progress towards and attaining the established state and federal ambient air quality standards. The most recent 2016 AQMP was adopted by the governing board of the SCAQMD on March 3, 2017. The 2016 AQMP is a regional and multi-agency effort including the SCAQMD, the California Air Resources Board (CARB), the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG), and the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The plan's pollutant control strategies are based on the latest scientific and technical information and planning assumptions, including SCAG's 2016 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (RTP/SCS), updated emission inventory methodologies for various source categories, and SCAG's latest growth forecasts. SCAG's latest growth forecasts were defined in consultation with local governments and with reference to local general plans. The project is subject to the SCAQMD's Air Quality Management Plan.

Criteria for determining consistency with the AQMP are defined by the following indicators:

- *Consistency Criterion No. 1*: The proposed project would not result in an increase in the frequency or severity of existing air quality violations, or cause or contribute to new violations, or delay the timely attainment of air quality standards or the interim emissions reductions specified in the AQMP.
- *Consistency Criterion No. 2*: The proposed project would not exceed the assumptions in the AQMP based on the years of project buildout phase.

The violations to which Consistency Criterion No. 1 refers are the California ambient air quality standards (CAAQS) and the national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS). As evaluated under Response 3.3.b) below, the project could exceed the short-term construction standards or long-term operational standards, and in so doing, could potentially violate air quality standards. Thus, potentially significant impacts could occur, and the project's consistency with the first criterion will be further analyzed in the EIR.

Concerning Consistency Criterion No. 2, the AQMP contains air pollutant reduction strategies and demonstrates that the applicable ambient air quality standards can be achieved within the time frames required under federal law. Growth projections from local general plans adopted by cities in the SCAQMD are provided to the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG), which develops regional growth forecasts that are used to develop future air quality forecasts for the AQMP. Development consistent with the growth projections in the City of Glendale General Plan is considered to be consistent with the AQMP. The proposed project is consistent with the land use designation and development density presented in the General Plan. The proposed project would not result in an increase in population growth in the City of Glendale, nor would student attendance increase due to proposed athletic field improvements. Therefore, the project would not exceed the population or job growth projections used by the SCAQMD to develop the Air Quality Management Plan. Impacts would be less than significant.

b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?

Potentially Significant Impact. Project construction and operations would generate emissions of criteria pollutants that could result in significant impacts to air quality in the area. Equipment usage and activities during construction of the project would result in emissions of fine particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$), course particulate matter (PM_{10}), and ozone precursors, including oxides of nitrogen (NO_X) and volatile organic compounds (VOC), among others, which could result in significant air quality impacts. Sources of emissions include construction (from heavy equipment used for grading, trenching, paving, and building construction, as well as on-road motor vehicles for equipment and material deliveries and workers commuting to the project site) and project operations (from vehicle trips and energy and area sources). Project contribution to regional emissions could result in a potentially significant impact. Further analysis of air quality impacts in the EIR is therefore warranted to determine whether short-term construction emissions and facility operations would significantly contribute to an existing or projected air quality violation of emission standards, requiring the consideration of mitigation measures. This impact is potentially significant and will be further evaluated in the EIR.

c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is nonattainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?

Potentially Significant Impact. The SoCAB is designated nonattainment for Ozone (O_3) and fine particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$) under the California and National AAQS, nonattainment for particulate matter (PM_{10}) under the California AAQS, and nonattainment for lead under the National AAQS. According to SCAQMD methodology, any project that does not exceed or can be mitigated to less than the daily threshold values would not add significantly to a cumulative impact. As discussed in Section 3.3.b, both short-term construction impacts and long-term operational impacts may exceed thresholds, so the project may result in a cumulatively considerable net increase in criteria pollutants. The EIR will evaluate the project's potential to result in a cumulatively considerable net increase in criteria pollutants. Identified mitigation measures will be incorporated as needed.

d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?

Potentially Significant Impact Sensitive populations are more susceptible to the effects of air pollution than is the general population. Sensitive receptors are defined as facilities or land uses that include members of the population that are particularly sensitive to the effects of air pollutants, such as children, the elderly, and people with illnesses. Examples of these sensitive receptors are residences, schools, hospitals, and daycare centers. CARB has identified the following groups of individuals as the most likely to be affected by air pollution: the elderly over 65, children under 14, athletes, and persons with cardiovascular and chronic respiratory diseases such as asthma, emphysema, and bronchitis.

The closest sensitive receptors include adjacent residential uses to the north and west of the site. The occupants of Wilson MS would also be considered sensitive receptors.

3. Environmental Analysis

Project construction activities in close proximity to these receptors would potentially expose residents, students, and staff to fugitive dust emissions. In order to avoid potential localized impacts, the project would be required to implement fugitive dust-control best management practices (BMPs) during construction activities. Construction activities would be short term in nature, and would cease upon completion; however, construction emissions from the proposed project will be evaluated to determine whether project construction emissions would be below SCAQMD thresholds. Additionally, standard mitigation measures for diesel equipment and dust control that are recommended by the SCAQMD will be evaluated as part of the EIR to avoid or reduce potential impacts to construction workers, students and staff, and surrounding residents.

Due to the nature of the proposed project (i.e. athletic fields), localized on-site operational emissions (i.e., area source emissions) are anticipated to be nominal and would not be expected to adversely affect nearby sensitive receptors; however, the project has the potential to generate air quality emissions that may expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations. The primary project operational emissions would occur from vehicles traveling to and from the facilities for practice and for organized events, with some emissions generated from use of equipment and vehicles for maintenance purposes.

An air quality assessment will be prepared, based upon the findings of the traffic impact analysis conducted for the proposed development. As impacts on air quality are considered to be potentially significant, this topic will be further analyzed in the EIR.

e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?

Less Than Significant Impact. Individual responses to odors are highly variable and can result in various effects, including psychological (i.e., irritation, anger, or anxiety) and physiological (i.e., circulatory and respiratory effects, nausea, vomiting, and headache). Generally, the impact of an odor results from a variety of interacting factors such as frequency, duration, offensiveness, location, and sensory perception.

Frequency is a measure of how often an individual is exposed to an odor in the ambient environment. The intensity refers to an individual's or group's perception of the odor strength or concentration. The duration of an odor refers to the elapsed time over which an odor is experienced. The offensiveness of the odor is the subjective rating of the pleasantness or unpleasantness of an odor. The location accounts for the type of area in which a potentially affected person lives, works, or visits; the type of activity they are engaged in; and the sensitivity of the impacted receptor.

CARB's (2005) Air Quality and Land Use Handbook identifies the sources of the most common odor complaints received by local air districts. Typical sources include facilities such as sewage treatment plants, landfills, recycling facilities, petroleum refineries, and livestock operations. The project does not contain any of the land uses identified as typically associated with emissions of objectionable odors. As such, project impacts would be less than significant.

3.4 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

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

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

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

e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as 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?

No Impact. The project site is in the urbanized area of northern Glendale. The area is surrounded by residential units, with SR-134 beyond residences to the south, and light commercial beyond residences to the west. No parks or areas of open space exist adjacent to the project site. The nearest open space areas in the vicinity are the Verdugo Mountains Open Space Preserve, approximately 1.5 miles to the north, and the San Rafael Hills, approximately 1.2 miles to the east.

The proposed project would be on the existing Wilson MS campus that is developed and has been used for school-related activities for many years. Vegetation on the project site includes grass on the athletic fields and campus courtyard, and bushes and trees located adjacent to school buildings.

The school campus is in a completely built-out urban environment. The proposed project's improvements would occur on previously disturbed land. Existing vegetation at the campus consists primarily of landscaping trees and ornamental shrubs. As a result, no suitable habitat for sensitive mammals, reptile, or fish species exist on the project site. Additionally, no riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community exists on the project site, and no wetlands or other jurisdictional waters of the United States are located on the project site (FWS 2017). No surface water bodies or drainages occur on the project site. The site does not provide nursery sites for wildlife, nor is it conducive to function as a corridor for migratory wildlife. No streams or waterways are located on the project site. according to the City's General Open Space and Conservation Element, the project site is not located within a biological resource area, significant ecological area, or a natural community. There

are no adopted habitat conservation plans, natural community conservation plans, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plans that govern the project site (Glendale 2017).

The installation of field lighting and synthetic turf on an existing athletic field, and installation of an all-weather track surface, would not disrupt biological resources, and no impact would occur.

3.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES

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

No Impact. Section 15064.5 defines historic resources as resources listed or determined to be eligible for listing by the State Historical Resources Commission, a local register of historical resources, or the lead agency. Generally a resource is considered "historically significant" if it meets one of the following criteria:

i) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;

ii) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;

iii) 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;

iv) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The project would involve the installation of athletic field light fixtures, replacement of the field grass with synthetic turf, and the addition of a track. The installation of the athletic field lights would occur within the footprint of the existing athletic field and not near any listed historic buildings or other historic resources located within the project site. Improvements to the athletic field would occur on the existing field and would not result in changes to the existing middle school buildings. No historic resources on the project site are listed in the City of Glendale General Plan, Historic Resources Element (Glendale 2017). Therefore, the proposed project would result in no impact to historic resources.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed project involves replacing the existing turf field with synthetic turf, and installing a track, and field lighting. The project site is located within an urbanized area within the city (i.e. not undeveloped, pristine land). As the property has been previously disturbed and currently supports similar sports field uses, it is not anticipated that unknown cultural resources are present on-site. In the unlikely event such resources are discovered during project grading and/or excavation activities, adherence to standard protocols pertaining to the discovery of unknown cultural resources would ensure that any discovery is properly managed. Project impacts to cultural resources are anticipated to be less than significant.

c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?

Less Than Significant Impact. No paleontological resources are known to exist within the project area. The project site has been previously graded and any surficial paleontological resources, which may have existed at one time, have likely been previously disturbed or destroyed and therefore, implementation of the proposed project is not likely to uncover any such resources. In the unlikely event such resources are discovered during project grading and/or excavation activities, adherence to standard protocols pertaining to the discovery of unknown cultural resources would ensure that any discovery is properly managed. Project impacts to paleontological resources are anticipated to be less than significant.

d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?

Less Than Significant Impact. There are no cemeteries or known human burials at the site, and the subject property has been previously disturbed during construction of the sporting facilities present on the site; however, ground disturbance (i.e., grading and excavation) would have the potential to result in discovery of human remains (although the potential is considered to be very low). In this unlikely event, the District would be responsible for compliance with California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5. California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the county coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin. Further, pursuant to California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98(b), remains shall be left in place and free from disturbance until a final decision as to the treatment and disposition has been made. If the Los Angeles County coroner determines the remains to be Native American, the Native American Heritage Commission shall be contacted within a reasonable time frame. Subsequently, the Native American Heritage Commission shall identify the most likely descendant. The most likely descendant shall then make recommendations and engage in consultations concerning the treatment of the remains, as provided in Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. Impacts in this regard would be less than significant.

3.6 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

a) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:

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

No Impact. The proposed project site is not listed within an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone (CGS 1999). No active faults are known to transect the site and, therefore, the site is not expected to be adversely affected by surface rupturing. No fault rupture is delineated by the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map, and no hazard is anticipated at the proposed project site. Therefore, no impact would occur.

3. Environmental Analysis

ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?

Less Than Significant Impact. As with all development in Southern California, the proposed project site is located in a seismically active region and may be subject to the effects of ground shaking. Strong ground shaking occurs when energy is released during an earthquake and varies dependent on the distance between the site and the earthquake, the magnitude of the earthquake, and the geologic conditions underlying and surrounding the site. The project site could be expected to experience strong ground shaking from numerous local and regional faults. Structures for human occupancy must be designed to meet or exceed CBC standards for earthquake resistance. The CBC comprises California Code of Regulations Title 24 Part 2; is updated triennially; and the 2016 CBC took effect on January 1, 2017. The CBC contains provisions for earthquake safety based on factors including occupancy type, the types of soil and rock onsite, and the strength of ground motion with a specified probability at the site. Conformance with the seismic safety provisions of the most current requirements of the CBC would ensure adequate mitigation of the risks associated with faulting within, or proximate to, the project site. Impacts of the project would be less than significant.

iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?

Less Than Significant Impact. Liquefaction is a phenomenon in which cohesionless, saturated, finegrained sand and sandy silt soils lose shear strength and fail due to ground shaking. Liquefaction is defined as the transformation of granular material from a solid state into a liquefied state as a consequence of increased pore-water pressure. The project site is not located within an area prone to liquefaction as indicated in the City's Safety Element (August 2003). Therefore, no impacts associated with liquefaction would occur. Therefore, a less-than-significant impact would occur as a result of seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction.

iv) Landslides?

No Impact. Significant landslides and erosion typically occur on steep slopes where stormwater and high winds can carry topsoil down hillsides. The project is located in a relatively level area, and there are no steep slopes where stormwater and high winds can carry topsoil down hillsides. Therefore, no impact would occur.

b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?

Less than Impact. The potential exists for soil erosion to occur during project construction when the turf grass is removed, exposing the underlying ground surface. The construction contractor would be required to implement standard dust control measures and construction site storm water runoff control measures. Conformance with such standards would reduce the potential for substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil from the site during the grading and construction phase. Once the synthetic turf is installed, all exposed soil materials would be covered, and there would be limited potential for erosion or siltation to occur. Impacts in this regard would be less than significant.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. Due to the flat topography of the proposed project site, the potential for lateral spreading is considered very low. Additionally, as indicated under Section 3.6.a)(iii), the soils on the proposed project site are not susceptible to liquefaction. The potential for lateral spreading, liquefaction, subsidence, and other types of ground failure or collapse was addressed under Section 3.6.a)(iii) and was determined to be a less than significant impact.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. Expansive or shrink-swell soils are soils that swell when subjected to moisture and shrink when dry. Expansive soils typically contain clay minerals that attract and absorb water, greatly increasing the volume of the soil. This increase in volume can cause damage to foundations, structures, and roadways. Conformance with the provisions of the most current requirements of the CBC would ensure adequate mitigation of the risks associated with expansive soils. Therefore, the potential impacts of expansive soils at the proposed project site would be less than significant.

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

No Impact. The proposed project would not produce wastewater that requires support of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems. Therefore, no impact would occur.

3.7 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

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

Potentially Significant Impact. Climate change is not confined to a particular project area and is the consequence of global industrialization over the last 200 years. A typical project, even a very large one, does not generate enough GHG emissions on its own to significantly influence global climate change; hence, the issue of global climate change is, by definition, a cumulative environmental impact. The State of California, through its governor and legislature, has established a comprehensive framework for the substantial reduction of GHG emissions. This will occur primarily through the implementation of Assembly Bill 32 (AB 32), Senate Bill 375 (SB 375), and AB 197, which will address GHG emissions on a statewide, cumulative basis.

Construction and operation of the proposed residential project would have the potential to generate GHG emissions that could significantly impact the environment. The EIR will evaluate the potential for the project to generate a substantial increase in GHG emissions, and identified mitigation measures will be incorporated as needed.

b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?

Potentially Significant Impact. The City of Glendale has adopted the Greener Glendale Plan for the purpose of reducing GHG emissions. The SCAQMD, Glendale's regional air quality district agency, has not set for the region significance thresholds related to GHG emissions, but a project found to contribute to a net decrease in GHG emissions and found to be consistent with the adopted implementation of the CARB AB 32 Scoping Plan is presumed to have less than significant GHG impacts. GHG emissions will be addressed and reviewed in the EIR to determine the significance of potential impacts.

3.8 HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

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

Less Than Significant Impact. Hazardous materials associated with the proposed project would consist mostly of construction related equipment and materials. Use and/or storage of hazardous materials at the project site are expected to be minimal and would not constitute a level that would be subject to regulation.

During the construction phase, hazardous materials in the form of solvents, glues, and other common construction materials containing toxic substances may be transported to the site, and construction waste that possibly contains hazardous materials could be transported off the site for purposes of disposal. Appropriate documentation for all hazardous waste that is transported off site in connection with activities at the Wilson MS campus would be provided as required to ensure compliance with the existing hazardous materials regulations.

Operation of the proposed project would not require the handling of hazardous materials or result in the production of large amounts of hazardous waste. During the construction phase, the proposed project may generate hazardous and/or toxic waste. Federal, state, and local regulations govern the disposal of wastes identified as hazardous which could be produced during demolition and construction. Any potential hazardous materials encountered during demolition or construction activities would be disposed of in compliance with all applicable regulations for the handling of such waste. Adherence to all applicable federal and state laws related to routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials would reduce the likelihood and severity of accidents which might occur during disposal of site-generated hazardous wastes, transit of hazardous waste, and project-induced upset from hazardous materials to a level that is less than significant.

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?

Less Than Significant Impact.

CONSTRUCTION EFFECTS

The proposed project site does not appear on any regulatory agency database (GeoTracker 2017). Construction activities of the proposed project could result in the exposure of construction personnel and the public to

unidentified hazardous substances in the soil. Exposure to unanticipated hazardous substances could also occur from previously unidentified soil contamination caused by migrating contaminants originating at nearby listed sites. Exposure to hazardous materials during construction activities could occur as a result of any of the following:

- Direct dermal contact with hazardous materials
- Incidental ingestion of hazardous materials (usually due to improper hygiene, when workers fail to wash their hands before eating, drinking, or smoking)
- Inhalation of airborne dust released from dried hazardous materials

Cal-OSHA regulates worker safety with respect to the use of hazardous materials, including requirements for safety training, availability of safety equipment, hazardous materials exposure warnings, and emergency action and fire prevention plan preparation. Cal-OSHA enforces the hazard communication program regulations, which include provisions for identifying and labeling hazardous materials, describing the hazards of chemicals, and documenting employee training programs.

Compliance with existing regulations would ensure that construction workers and the general public are not exposed to any unusual or excessive risks related to hazardous materials during construction activities. As such, impacts associated with the exposure of construction workers and the public to hazardous materials during construction activities for the proposed project would be less than significant.

OPERATIONAL EFFECTS

It is not anticipated that operation of the proposed project would create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset or accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment. Hazardous materials that could be stored within the project site would consist of common chemicals. Development of the proposed project would include the use and storage of common hazardous materials such as paints, solvents, and cleaning products for maintenance of the restroom facilities. The properties and health effects of different chemicals are unique to each chemical and depend on the extent to which an individual is exposed. The extent and exposure of individuals to hazardous materials would be limited by the relatively small quantities of these materials that are expected to be stored and used on the project site. As common maintenance products and chemicals would be consumed by use and with adherence to warning labels and storage recommendations from the individual manufacturers, these hazardous materials would not pose any greater risk than at any other similar development. Therefore, the probability of a major hazardous materials incident would be remote for the proposed project. Minor incidents could occur, but the consequences of such accidents would likely not be severe due to the types and amount of common chemicals anticipated to be used at the site. Impacts would be less than significant.

3. Environmental Analysis

c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed project site is the practice field on the existing Wilson MS campus. The next closest school to the project site is RD White Elementary School located 0.4 mile to the southwest. As discussed above under Responses 8.a) and 8.b), the use of hazardous materials and substances during the operation of the proposed project are generally minimal and in small quantities. Currently, hazardous materials are used at Wilson MS for maintenance and repair activities, landscaping, air conditioning, medical supplies, and science labs. Operation of the Wilson MS facility would continue as under existing conditions. All hazardous materials and substances at the proposed project site would be subject to federal, state, and local health and safety requirements (i.e. RCRA, California Hazardous Waste Control Law, and principles prescribed by the California Department of Health Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and National Institutes of Health) and the proposed project would be under the regulatory oversight agencies (e.g., Los Angeles County Environmental Health Division, Department of Toxic Substance Control (DTSC) and/or RWQCB. The proposed project would result in a less-than-significant impact with regard to the emission or handling of hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or wastes within 0.25 mile of an existing or proposed school (air quality emissions are discussed in Section 3, above).

d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?

No Impact. The Wilson MS campus does not appear on any regulatory agency database (GeoTracker 2017). Adherence to existing laws and regulations would ensure that the no impact associated with exposure to hazardous materials from the development of the proposed project would occur.

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

No Impact. The proposed project site is located approximately 7 miles southeast of the Bob Hope Airport, located at 2627 North Hollywood Way in the City of Burbank. According to the Bob Hope Airport Influence Area Map, the proposed project site is not located in an airport land use plan area (Los Angeles 2017). As a result, the proposed project would not result in safety hazards for people residing or working in the area, and no impact would occur.

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

No Impact. Refer to Response 8.e) above

g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

No Impact. The installation of a turf field and field lighting system would not interfere with an emergency response plan or an emergency evacuation plan and field lighting will in no way interfere with the City of Glendale emergency operations. Therefore, implementation of the proposed project would have no impact on emergency response or evacuation plans.

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

No Impact. The proposed project site and surrounding area are characterized by features typical of an urban landscape. No wildlands exist within the immediate vicinity of the proposed project site. Consequently, development of the proposed project would not result in the exposure of people or structures to hazards associated with wildland fires and no impact would occur.

3.9 HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?

Less Than Significant Impact. Urban runoff (both dry and wet weather) discharges into storm drains and in most cases, flows directly to creeks, rivers, lakes, and the ocean. Polluted runoff can have harmful effects on drinking water, recreational water, and wildlife. Urban runoff pollution includes a wide array of environmental, chemical, and biological compounds from both point and nonpoint sources. In the urban environment, stormwater characteristics depend on site conditions (e.g., land use, impervious cover, pollution prevention, types and amounts of best management practices), rain events (duration, amount of rainfall, intensity, and time between events), soil type and particle sizes, multiple chemical conditions, the amount of vehicular traffic, and atmospheric deposition. Major pollutants typically found in runoff from urban areas include sediments, nutrients, oxygen-demanding substances, heavy metals, petroleum hydrocarbons, pathogens, and bacteria.

Urban runoff can be divided into two categories: dry and wet weather urban runoff.

- Dry weather urban runoff occurs when there is no precipitation-generated runoff. Typical sources include landscape irrigation runoff, driveway and sidewalk washing, noncommercial vehicle washing, groundwater seepage, fire flow, potable water line operations and maintenance discharges, and permitted or illegal non-stormwater discharges.

- Wet weather urban runoff refers collectively to nonpoint source discharges that result from precipitation events. Wet weather runoff includes stormwater runoff. Stormwater discharges are generated by runoff from land and impervious areas such as building rooftops and paved streets and parking lots.

In 1999, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) adopted Order No. 99-08-DWQ, National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Construction Permit No. CAS000002, Waste

3. Environmental Analysis

Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Storm Water Runoff Associated with Construction Activity (General Construction Permit). This permit was subsequently amended to include smaller construction sites. The general construction permit requires that construction sites with 1 acre or greater of soil disturbance, or less than 1 acre, but part of a greater common plan of development, apply for coverage for discharges under the general construction permit by submitting a Notice of Intent (NOI) for coverage, developing a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP), and implementing best management practices (BMPs) to address construction site pollutants. The SWRCB is responsible for implementing the Clean Water Act and issues NPDES permits to cities and counties through the individual Regional Water Quality Control Boards.

Construction of the proposed project would be subject to local, state, and federal water quality regulations. This includes, but is not limited to, required adherence to the federal Clean Water Act (CWA), Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) regulations, NPDES requirements, the National Flood Insurance Act, California Department of Water Resources (DWR) requirements, the California Fish and Wildlife Code, the California Water Code, and other applicable regulatory requirements. Development of the proposed project would cause a significant impact to hydrology and water quality if associated construction activities or operations would result in the violation of any water quality or waste discharge standards.

Prior to construction, the City would be required to prepare a SWPPP and obtain a waste discharge identification number from the SWRCB. The SWPPP would include a series of specific measures that would be included in the construction process to address erosion, accidental spills, and the quality of stormwater runoff. Best management practices (BMPs) that must be implemented as part of a SWPPP can be grouped into two major categories: erosion and sediment control BMPs, and non-stormwater management and materials management BMPs. Erosion controls include practices to stabilize soil, to protect the soil in its existing location, and to prevent soil particles from migrating. Sediment controls are practices to collect soil particles after they have migrated but before the sediment leaves the site. Examples of sediment control BMPs are street sweeping, fiber rolls, silt fencing, gravel bags, sand bags, storm drain inlet protection, sediment traps, and stockpile management areas. Tracking controls prevent sediment from being tracked off site via vehicles leaving the site to the extent practicable. A stabilized construction entrance not only limits the access points to the construction site but also functions to partially remove sediment from vehicles prior to leaving the site.

Requirements for waste discharges to stormwater from operation of developed land uses within the coastal watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura counties are set forth in the Municipal Stormwater Permit (MS4 Permit), Order No. R4-2012-0175, issued by the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board in 2012. The project would include preparation and implementation of a water quality management plan pursuant to the MS4 Permit, specifying BMPs to be used during project design and operation to minimize stormwater pollution. It is anticipated that project conformance with appropriate BMPs and compliance with applicable local, state, and federal water quality regulations, in combination with design standards implemented by the the City, would reduce potential water quality impacts during construction and operation to less than significant. Refer also to Section 9.(c).

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

Less Than Significant Impact. The project site is currently developed land on the existing Wilson MS campus. The majority of the project would result in the installation of synthetic all-weather turf for the sports fields and track, thereby allowing stormwater to continue to infiltrate through the ground surface. Only a relatively limited portion of the site, the addition of a restroom/storage facility, would support impervious surfaces. The increase in impervious surfaces on-site with project implementation, as compared to existing conditions, is not anticipated to be substantial relative to groundwater recharge in the area.

The proposed project site is neither a designated groundwater recharge area, nor does the project site serve as a primary source of groundwater recharge. No water features (e.g., streams or creeks) that serve the purpose of groundwater recharge for the area are located in the project vicinity. Therefore, implementation of the proposed project would not substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere with groundwater recharge, and a less than significant impact would occur.

c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in a substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site.

Less Than Significant Impact. Refer to Response 9.a), above. As stated above, the contractor would be responsible for preparation and implementation of a SWPPP by using a qualified SWPPP practitioner as defined in the General Construction Permit. This includes maintenance of erosion and sediment control during the life of the project and submittal of the annual reports.

Implementation of the proposed project would not alter the existing drainage patterns as the proposed uses would occur on the existing athletic field and track and would not result in changes to the drainage for those facilities. The City's contractor will be required to prepare an SWPPP in order to comply with the RWQCB's General Construction Storm Water Permit. The SWPPP will identify BMPs to be implemented during construction activities at the proposed project site to minimize soil erosion and protect existing drainage systems. Compliance with existing regulations developed to minimize erosion and siltation would reduce this impact to a less than significant level. Project infrastructure would connect to existing off-site storm drain infrastructure, and no upgrades or expansion of such existing off-site facilities would occur with project implementation. The proposed on-site drainage system would slow stormwater runoff velocities, allow sediment to settle out of the water, and capture trash and debris collected in the system. Furthermore, standard BMPs designed to prevent erosion both during and after construction would be implemented. While the proposed project would alter the existing on-site drainage patterns, any such alterations would be designed to meet local, state, and federal water quality standards and to ensure that stormwater flows do not result in substantial erosion or siltation.

3. Environmental Analysis

The proposed project would not substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner that would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site. Impacts would be less than significant.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. Refer to Response 9.c), above. The project would not substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner, which would result in flooding on- or off-site. Impacts would be less than significant.

e) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned storm water drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?

Less Than Significant Impact. Refer to Responses 9.b) and 9.c), above. Grading and drainage improvement plans will be prepared for the project, consistent with local, state, and federal water quality requirements. The project would not create or contribute runoff water that would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff. The City's existing stormwater infrastructure is adequate to accommodate stormwater runoff from the site, which would not increase in rate or amount as compared to existing conditions with project implementation. Impacts would be less than significant.

f) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?

Less Than Significant Impact. As stated in Responses 9.a) and 9.e), above, compliance with existing laws and regulations would ensure that the proposed project would result in a less than significant impact with respect to water quality or drainage in the proposed project area.

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

No Impact. The proposed project area is within Federal Emergency Management Act (FEMA) Flood Zone Designation X (Zone X) (FEMA 2008). Zone X is an area of minimal flood hazard, usually depicted on Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) as above the 500-year flood level. According to the City of Glendale General Plan Safety Element, the proposed project site is not located within the inundation zone of any levee or dam (Glendale 2017). The proposed project site is not within a 100-year flood hazard area or inundation zone. No housing is proposed with the project, and no impact would occur.

h) Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?

No Impact. Refer to Response 9.g), above.

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

No Impact. Refer to Response 9.g), above. The project site is not located in a flood hazard area; therefore, the significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving flooding is minimal. According to the City of Glendale General Plan Safety Element, the proposed project site is not located within the inundation zone of any levee or dam (Glendale 2017).

The subject site is currently developed with similar use types (sporting fields) as those proposed with the project. As such, the proposed improvements would not substantially change on-site circumstances with regard to flooding or substantially increase the number of people potentially exposed to hazards caused by flooding events. If a flooding event occurred, occupants of the project site would follow existing evacuation procedures, as under present conditions, or other hazard mitigation plans in effect at the time to minimize or avoid potential risks to public safety. Therefore, the project would not expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam. No impact would occur.

j) Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?

No Impact. A seiche is a surface wave created when a body of water is shaken, usually by earthquake activity. Seiches are of concern relative to water storage facilities because inundation from a seiche can occur if the wave overflows a containment wall, such as the wall of a reservoir, water storage tank, dam or other artificial body of water. Although there are no large water tanks in the area that could impact the proposed project site, there are dams in the region that could create flooding impacts. Thirteen dams in the greater Los Angeles area moved or cracked during the 1994 Northridge earthquake. However, none were severely damaged. This low damage level was due in part to completion of the retrofitting of dams and reservoirs pursuant to the 1972 State Dam Safety Act.

The project site is located approximately 17.5 miles to the northeast of the Pacific Ocean and is therefore not located in a tsunami inundation zone. Furthermore, the project site is an existing middle school surrounded by urban and built up land. Topography on the campus is generally flat. Lands immediately surrounding the site are also generally flat in nature with topography sloping upward to the east, and no hillsides that would be potentially subject to mudslide events are present in the immediate vicinity. Additionally, no large bodies of water such as lakes or reservoirs are located within a 5-mile radius of the site. Therefore, the project is not subject to inundation by tsunami, seiche, or mudflow, and no impacts would occur.

3.10 LAND USE AND PLANNING

a) Physically divide an established community?

No Impact. The proposed project would not divide an established residential community, as the proposed project would occur entirely on an existing school campus. It is anticipated that all proposed improvements would occur within the interior of the site, and that no off-site improvements (e.g. construction of new roadways) would be required. Therefore, no impact would occur.

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

No Impact. The City of Glendale General Plan Land Use Element designates the project site as Public Semi-Public (Glendale 2017). The middle school campus is zoned as Low Density Residential (R1); however, government (state) owned facilities (i.e. public schools) override city zoning (Government Resources Code Sections 53094, 65402[a], 65403, and Public Resources Code Section 21151.2). No changes to the existing land use designation or zoning is required or proposed with the project. Additionally, the proposed project would result in a continuation of the existing use of the site (athletic fields), allow for the extended use of the project site by existing uses, and therefore would not conflict with the intended use of the property or with surrounding land uses. Therefore, the proposed project would not conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project. No impact would occur.

c) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?

No Impact. The project site is in an urbanized area where surrounding lands are largely built out. There is no adopted habitat conservation plan (HCP), natural community conservation plan (NCCP), or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan that governs the project site (CDFW 2017). Therefore, the proposed project would not conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan. No impact would occur.

3.11 MINERAL RESOURCES

a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be a value to the region and the residents of the state?

No Impact. No mineral resource recovery sites of statewide or regional significance are located on or in the immediate vicinity of the project site according to the City of Glendale General Plan, Open Space and Conservation Element. The project site is identified as being in a Mineral Resource Zone (MRZ) 3, an area containing mineral deposits whose significance cannot be evaluated from available data (Glendale 2017). Urbanized areas in Glendale are precluded from resource development and the project site is currently developed as an athletic field within an existing middle school campus; therefore, implementation of the proposed project would not result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource or resource recovery site. No mineral resource impact would occur.

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. As discussed above in Response 11.a), no mineral resource recovery sites are identified on or in the immediate vicinity of the project site. There would be no loss of availability of mineral resources and no impact would occur.

3.12 NOISE

a) Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?

Potentially Significant Impact. The proposed project would not generate any additional student population that would generate noise. Noise sensitive receptors in the vicinity of the proposed project are the residential uses located immediately to the north and adjacent to the practice field, the residential uses located to the west opposite school buildings and the residential uses located to the east across from North Verdugo Road. Glendale Municipal Code Section 8.36.040 establishes daytime residential exterior noise levels at 55 dBA, and evening exterior noise levels at 45 dBA.

The construction activities associated with the proposed project could result in a temporary increase in ambient noise levels. Construction noise could be generated by dirt haulers, concrete mixers, materials delivery and on-site movement, and hand and power tools such as hammers, skill saws, pneumatic nail guns, and power drills, as well as by the arrival and departure of construction laborers and the on-site servicing of equipment. The City of Glendale Municipal Code Section 8.36.080 allows for noise resulting from construction activities to be exempt from noise limits established in the Code. In accordance with the Noise Ordinance, construction activities would also be limited to the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. on Monday through Saturday, and is prohibited on Sundays and federal holidays. Construction would not occur except during the times permitted in the Noise Ordinance, and the Municipal Code Section 8.36.080 allows construction noise in excess of standards to occur between these hours. The construction phase of the proposed project will be further analyzed in the EIR to verify that it complies with established standards.

Operation of the proposed project would not involve new uses at the Wilson MS practice field, rather, the proposed project would allow for the extended use of the project site past dusk by existing uses and the increase in use due to the utilization of the sports fields by city programs. Therefore, night time use that would utilize the field lighting would not result in new noise sources associated with uses on the practice field, but would result in changes to when these uses typically occur, as evening uses could more easily be accommodated as well as additional community uses of the field. City of Glendale Municipal Code Section 8.36.290(b) (Exemptions) specifically allows for:

> Activities conducted on public parks or playgrounds and public or private school grounds including but not limited to school athletic and school entertainment events or outdoor activities such as public dances, shows, sporting events, and entertainment events provided such events are conducted pursuant to a permit issued by the City where otherwise required.

As impacts on noise are considered to be potentially significant, this topic will be further analyzed in the EIR.

b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?

Potentially Significant Impact. Vibration generated by construction-related activities on the proposed project site would be restricted by the requirements of the City's noise ordinance pursuant to the provisions of

Municipal Code Section 8.36.080. The City's construction contractor for the proposed project would comply with all the cited sections of the Municipal Code. Implementation of the proposed project would not be expected to result in significant vibration-related environmental effects during the construction period, however, impacts will be further evaluated in the EIR.

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

Potentially Significant Impact. The proposed project includes installation of lighting at the Wilson MS practice field which would allow for community use of the field until 10:00 p.m. This would result in the potential for an increase in evening noise levels due to community use. Increases in noise levels due to operational changes, as well as the potential for traffic noise increases will be further evaluated in the EIR.

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

Potentially Significant Impact. Off-site single- and multi-family residential uses directly adjacent to the practice field to the north would experience temporary increases in noise levels during practice or community use events. Temporary and periodic increases in noise due to the proposed project will be further evaluated and discussed in the EIR.

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

No Impact. The proposed project site is located approximately 7 miles southeast of the Bob Hope Airport, located at 2627 North Hollywood Way in the City of Burbank. Accordingly, implementation of the proposed project would not expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels from private or public airports, and no impact would occur.

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

No Impact. Refer to Response 12.e), above.

3.13 POPULATION AND HOUSING

a) Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?

No Impact. The project site is located within the established Wilson MS campus, and no new roads or extensions of existing roads that could enable development of undeveloped land are proposed. The proposed project does not include the construction of any new homes or businesses, and would not result in any change in school enrollment. The objective of the proposed project is to provide athletic field/track improvements

and lighting. Therefore, no impacts involving direct or indirect increases in population growth would occur as a result of the proposed project.

b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?

No Impact. The project site is completely within the existing school boundaries. No residences would be displaced or removed as a result of the proposed project, and the proposed project would have no impact on existing housing. Therefore, no significant new housing impact would occur.

c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?

No Impact. The proposed project would not involve the removal or relocation of any housing and would therefore not displace any people or necessitate the construction of any replacement housing. Therefore, no significant new displacement impact would occur.

3.14 PUBLIC SERVICES

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 public services:

a) Fire protection?

Less Than Significant Impact. Fire prevention, fire protection, and emergency medical services in the project area are provided by the Glendale Fire Department. The proposed improvements would be constructed to meet the requirements of the state fire marshal. By adhering to the City'sl fire safety standards, the proposed project will not affect the Fire Department's performance objectives. Although the proposed improvements would result in additional usage of the site during organized events or practices, due to the nature of the facilities proposed, it is not anticipated that such conditions would substantially increase the need for fire protection services, alter response times, or adversely affect the department's ability to provide service to the site using existing equipment and personnel. Additionally, the City would have a Community Services & Parks Department employee on site during permitted field times when the school is not in use. Therefore, a less than significant impact would occur.

b) Police protection?

Less Than Significant Impact. Law enforcement services in the area are provided by the Glendale Police Department. Although the proposed improvements would result in additional usage of the site during organized events or practices, due to the nature of the facilities proposed, it is not anticipated that such conditions would substantially increase the need for police protection services, alter response times, or adversely affect the department's ability to provide service to the site using existing equipment and personnel.

Additionally, the City would have a Community Services & Parks Department employee on site during permitted field times when the school is not in use. Therefore, a less than significant impact would occur.

c) Schools?

No Impact. The proposed project improvements would benefit students attending the existing Wilson MS, and would not result in an increase in student population. The proposed project would not result in land uses (e.g., housing) that would result in population growth or create a greater demand for school services. Therefore, no impact to schools would result from project implementation.

d) Parks?

No Impact. The proposed project is intended to allow for the construction and operation of new sports fields and lighting at the existing Wilson MS that would enhance recreational opportunities for athletes and enable community usage of the site. As such, the proposed project would not result in increased demand for additional park and recreation services either on-site or in the surrounding area. The proposed project would not cause an increase in area population that would have the potential to increase demands on the city's recreational amenities or public parks. As such, no impact with regard to parks would occur.

e) Other public facilities?

No Impact. The proposed project is designed to serve the existing and future student population at Wilson MS and to provide improved and expanded sports facilities for use by students and utilization of the sports fields by the community. No new population would be generated by the proposed uses; therefore, no increased demand on other public facilities is anticipated. The project would not significantly affect any other public facilities. No impact would occur.

3.15 RECREATION

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

No Impact. The project site is currently developed as a grass field. Implementation of the proposed project would result in the installation and operation of a turf field and running track, field lighting, and the construction of a restroom/storage facility, intended to better accommodate existing Wilson MS and community practice field users. No residential uses are proposed with the project that would have the potential to generate new population growth that could increase demand for local or regional recreational facilities or parks. Due to the nature of the land uses proposed, the proposed project would not increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities, nor would the proposed project require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that would result in adverse physical effects on the environment. No impact with regard to recreation would occur.

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

No Impact. Refer to Response 15.a), above

3.16 TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC

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

Potentially Significant Impact. Main access to the Wilson MS campus is currently from Monterey Road. The proposed project will offer athletic fields that will be similar in nature to the existing facilities, but that will improve upon the quality and capabilities of the facilities to provide recreational opportunities for students and the community. With project implementation, the vehicle trips currently generated by Wilson MS sports field uses will be redistributed to area roadways within the project vicinity, and could increase, especially in the evenings. Additionally, as similar uses presently occur on-site, it is anticipated that project effects on the circulation system will generally be limited to late afternoon to evening and/or weekend hours, as this is when most people will attend practices or events at the site.

Construction of the proposed project would generate additional traffic on the existing area roadway network. These new vehicle trips would include construction workers traveling to the site as well as delivery trips associated with construction equipment and materials. Delivery of construction materials to the site would likely require a number of oversize vehicles that may travel at slower speeds than existing traffic and, due to their size, may intrude into adjacent travel lanes. These oversize trips may decrease the existing level of service (LOS) on area freeways, roadways, and/or at intersections. Additionally, the total number of vehicle trips associated with all construction-related traffic (including construction workers) could temporarily increase daily traffic volumes traveling on local roadways and intersections. Proposed project operations would also increase the daily traffic volumes on local roadways and at area intersections, as the proposed project would provide enhanced recreational facilities and nighttime lighting on-site, allowing for expanded sports field usage.

A traffic impact assessment (TIA) will be prepared for the proposed project to estimate trip generation, analyze effects on intersection operations, and review area roadway capacity and access during weekday evenings and weekends. Additionally, a parking study will be prepared to determine potential effects on the adequacy of on-site parking (existing and proposed), as well as to evaluate the potential for spillover parking on surrounding local streets to occur. The findings of the TIA will serve as the basis for evaluation of the project in the EIR to determine whether significant impacts with regard to transportation/traffic would occur with project implementation, and proper mitigation measures will be identified, if appropriate, to reduce any adverse effects.

For the reasons above, the proposed project will have the potential to conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance, or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system,

including alternative modes of transportation. Thus, the effects of both the temporary construction-related traffic and operational-related traffic will be evaluated further in the EIR.

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

Potentially Significant Impact. Construction of the proposed project would generate vehicle trips and may require roadway lane closures, which could temporarily increase daily traffic volumes and congestion on local roadways and intersections. Operation of the proposed project would also generate trips on local roadways. Such events would have the potential to affect the existing level of service of area roadways or intersections. The proposed project would therefore have the potential to conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including, but not limited to, level of service standards and travel demand measures, or other standards established by the County congestion management agency for designated roads or highways. The traffic analysis will be prepared in consultation with City of Glendale staff and according to requirements for the preparation of traffic impact studies in the City of Glendale and the Los Angeles County Congestion Management Plan. As a result, this topic will be further analyzed in the EIR.

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

No Impact. The proposed project site is located approximately 7 miles southeast of the Bob Hope Airport, located at 2627 North Hollywood Way in the City of Burbank. Bob Hope Airport is governed by the Los Angeles County Airport Land Use Commission Comprehensive Land Use Plan guidelines. This document is intended to provide for reasonable, safe, and efficient use of the airport as a public transportation facility, provide a base for aviation and aviation-related operations, and protect the municipal environment from the effects of aircraft noise. According to the Bob Hope Airport Influence Area Map, the proposed project site is not located in an airport land use plan area. The proposed project does not include an aviation component, and would not change air traffic patterns. No impact would occur.

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

No Impact. No off-site improvements are proposed or required to implement the proposed project. The main access points would be from the south side of the school site where existing surface parking lots are present. Other parking would be available in surrounding areas, off the school property. No new access drives or roadway improvements are proposed to provide access to the project site; therefore, no improvements that may result in hazardous conditions would occur. Additionally, the proposed project would not change the existing land use of the site, as the property currently is developed as sporting fields. The proposed project would not substantially increase hazards due to a design feature or incompatible uses and no impact would occur.

e) Result in inadequate emergency access?

Potentially Significant Impact. Construction of the proposed project will generate construction vehicle trips, potential roadway lane closures, and potential increases in construction and operational traffic that could impact daily traffic volumes on local roadways and intersections, thereby impeding emergency access. A Traffic Control Plan will be prepared to address such issues, and it is anticipated that preparation of the plan will reduce any potential impacts relative to this topic to less than significant; however, the proposed project's potential impacts on emergency access will be further evaluated in the EIR.

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

Potentially Significant Impact. During construction, the project may have the potential to cause temporary disruption of the use of transportation facilities, or increase safety hazards, due to construction vehicles and materials traveling to and from the site or temporary lane closures. Operation of the project may also have the potential to temporarily decrease the performance of public transit, bicycle lanes, or pedestrian facilities during evening or weekend events due to traffic congestion or traffic control, and may also decrease public safety of those using such means of transit. As indicated above, a traffic control plan will be prepared to address such issues, and it is anticipated that preparation of the plan will reduce any potential impacts to less than significant; however, this topic will be further analyzed in the EIR.

g) Result in inadequate parking capacity? (optional)

Potentially Significant Impact. The proposed project would make use of existing street and on-site parking, and no change in site access or parking would occur. A parking demand evaluation will be provided and a site visit and parking counts will be conducted on a weekend evening and on a weekend to identify parking conditions and the current parking occupancy in the area. Parking demand will be calculated to review if there would be sufficient parking to accommodate the demand and how it would affect parking conditions in the surrounding neighborhoods. Impacts on parking will be further evaluated in the EIR. The results of the traffic and parking study will be documented in a technical report that incorporates the findings and all supporting calculations, and will be included as an appendix to the EIR.

3.17 TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

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 Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or

Less Than Significant Impact. As of July 1, 2015, Public Resources Code Sections 21080.1, 21080.3.1, and 21080.3.2 require public agencies to consult with California Native American tribes recognized by the NAHC

for the purpose of mitigating impacts to tribal cultural resources. This law does not preclude agencies from initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated with their jurisdictions.

In accordance with Public Resources Code Section 21080.1(d), a lead agency is required to provide formal notification of intended development projects to Native American tribes that have requested to be on the lead agency's list for receiving such notification. The formal notification is required to include a brief description of the proposed project and its location, lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation for tribal cultural resources. The Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians and the Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians are on the City of Glendale's notification list pursuant to AB 52. The City will notify those tribes and will consult with both tribes requesting consultation. The results of the consultation will be documented in the EIR.

The project would involve the installation of athletic field light fixtures, replacement of the field grass with synthetic turf, and the addition of a track. The installation of the athletic field lights would occur within the existing athletic field. No historic resources on the project site are listed in the City of Glendale General Plan, Historic Resources Element (Glendale 2017). The project site is not listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(k). As the property has been previously disturbed and currently supports similar sports field uses, it is not anticipated that unknown tribal cultural resources are present on-site. Impacts would be less than significant.

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 Resource Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

Less Than Significant Impact. The project would involve the installation of athletic field light fixtures, replacement of the field grass with synthetic turf, and the addition of a track. The installation of the athletic field lights would occur within the existing athletic field. No historic resources on the project site are listed in the City of Glendale General Plan, Historic Resources Element (Glendale 2017). The project site is not listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(k). As the property has been previously disturbed and currently supports similar sports field uses, it is not anticipated that unknown tribal cultural resources are present on-site. Impacts would be less than significant.

3.18 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

a) Exceed waste water treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?

Less Than Significant Impact. Implementation of the proposed project would result in the installation and operation of field lighting and the construction of a restroom/storage facility intended to better accommodate Wilson MS practice field users. The restroom and storage facility would include restroom, storage, electrical,

and custodial uses. The Glendale Public Works Department (GPWD) provides sewer collection and treatment services in the City. Sewage from the City is treated by the City of Los Angeles Hyperion System, which includes the Los Angeles/Glendale Water Reclamation Plant, located outside the Glendale City limits in Los Angeles, and the Hyperion Treatment Plant, located in Playa del Rey. The City and the City of Los Angeles jointly own and share operating capacity of the Los Angeles/Glendale Water Reclamation Plant. Any City sewage not treated at the Los Angeles/Glendale Water Reclamation Plant is treated at the Hyperion Treatment Plant. As the proposed project would not increase student population at the Wilson MS Campus, the proposed project would not exceed wastewater treatment requirements and this impact would be less than significant.

b) Require or result in the construction of new water or waste water treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed project site is located in an area served by an existing sewer collection and conveyance system, all of which are maintained by the GPWD. Because the existing on-site fields would be replaced with the proposed synthetic turf, water demand for purposes of irrigation would be substantially reduced as compared to existing conditions; however, some irrigation use would still be required for the project components. The new restroom associated with the project would connect to this existing system, which involves coordination with the GPWD regarding design, operation, and maintenance. All utility connections to the proposed project would be required to comply with applicable Uniform Codes, City ordinances, Public Works standards, and Water Division criteria. Implementation of the proposed project would not result in an increase in overall student population, and community uses would be limited to permitted activities, such that the net increase in wastewater generation is not anticipated to exceed the existing capacity. As such, construction of facilities or expansion of existing facilities would not be required. Impacts would be less than significant.

c) Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?

Less Than Significant Impact. The Wilson MS practice field is located in a developed area of the City of Glendale, which contains an existing stormwater collection and conveyance system. Development of the proposed project would reduce the amount of impervious coverage on other portions of the site where the restroom facility and light fixtures are proposed. The modification of impervious surfaces may reduce alteration of the existing stormwater drainage collection systems. As part of the proposed project, stormwater drainage plans will comply with regulatory requirements. Compliance with the Municipal Stormwater NPDES Permit would ensure that the capacity of the existing storm drainage infrastructure serving the project site would not be diminished and impacts of the proposed project to the storm drain system would be less than significant.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed project would increase water demand by a minor amount due to the new restroom at the proposed project site. The Campus' water supply would adequately supply the new restroom's water needed and, therefore, would have a less-than-significant impact to water supply.

3. Environmental Analysis

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

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed project site is located in an area served by an existing sewer collection and conveyance system, all of which are maintained by the GPWD. The new restroom associated with the project would connect to this existing system, which involves coordination with the GPWD regarding design, operation, and maintenance. All utility connections to the proposed project would be required to comply with applicable Uniform Codes, City ordinances, Public Works standards, and Water Division criteria. Since the overall student population will not change, there will not be a net increase in wastewater generation. Impacts would be less than significant.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. Operation of the proposed project would not generate solid waste at the proposed project site other than minor landscaping cuttings. Construction activity related solid waste would be disposed of at the landfills that serve the City of Glendale. The construction related solid waste contribution to any of the landfills under the proposed project would be less than 0.1 percent. The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939) requires city and county jurisdictions to identify an implementation schedule to divert 50 percent of the total waste stream from landfill disposal by the year 2000 and 70 percent by the year 2020. In addition, given current and future landfill capacity, the solid waste impacts resulting from implementation of the proposed project would be less than significant.

g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?

Less Than Significant Impact. A significant impact would occur if the proposed project were to generate solid waste that is not disposed of in accordance with applicable regulations. As stated above, the proposed project would not result in a significant increase in the demand for solid waste services compared to existing conditions. As under current conditions, solid waste generated on site would be disposed of in accordance with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations related to solid waste. In addition, as the proposed project site is located within California, it would be required to comply with the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939) which was enacted to reduce, recycle, and reuse solid waste generated in the state to the maximum amount feasible. Specifically, the Act requires city and county jurisdictions to identify an implementation schedule to divert 50 percent of the total waste stream from landfill disposal by the year 2000 and 70 percent by the year 2020. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

3.19 MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

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

Less Than Significant Impact. The site is presently developed with athletic fields and courts, and ongoing maintenance of the existing facilities (i.e. mowing) greatly reduces the potential for sensitive habitat or species to be present on-site. The proposed project site is located within an urban and fully developed area, and would not have an impact on the habitat or population level of fish or wildlife species; threaten a plant or animal community; or impact the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal. The potential exists for as-yet undiscovered archaeological resources, paleontological resources, or human remains to be encountered during excavation and grading activities. Conformance with standard protocols for the discovery of such resources will ensure that project impacts remain less than significant.

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

Potentially Significant Impact.

Aesthetics

The project would result in new sources of light and glare, thereby contributing to existing sources of light and glare already generated by existing development in surrounding areas, the overall city, and the Los Angeles region as a whole. The EIR will evaluate the proposed project's contribution to cumulative impacts as further technical study is undertaken.

Agricultural Resources

The site is located in a highly-urbanized area and is currently developed with sports fields associated with Wilson MS. No agricultural or forestry resources are present on-site or on surrounding lands, and therefore, the project would not have the potential to contribute to a cumulatively considerable impact on agricultural or forestry resources. No further analysis in the EIR is warranted.

Air Quality

The proposed project has the potential to contribute to cumulative air quality impacts relative to construction and operation, and sensitive receptors are located within the project vicinity. The potential for the project to contribute to a cumulatively considerable impact though conflict with the applicable air quality plan, violation of any air quality standard, contribution to a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for

which the project region is nonattainment, or exposure of sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations, will be further evaluated in the EIR and as identified through additional technical analysis.

Biological Resources

The site is presently developed with athletic fields and courts, and ongoing maintenance of the existing facilities (e.g., mowing) greatly reduces the potential for sensitive habitat or species to be present on-site. No trees on-site will be removed with the proposed project. This topic does not warrant further evaluation in the EIR.

Cultural Resources

The proposed project would not impact any historical resources on-site. The City's General Plan indicates that no known cultural resources are present on the site. Additionally, as the site has been previously developed, the potential for discovery of human remains is low. Standard protocols would be followed in the event of discovery of any unknown resources during construction to ensure that potential impacts do not occur. Due to the unlikely presence of cultural resources or human remains on-site, combined with adherence to established standards, it is not anticipated that the project would contribute to a cumulatively considerable impact on such resources. This topic does not warrant further evaluation in the EIR.

Geology and Soils

Impacts relative to geology and soils are generally site-specific. The on-site improvements would be subject to strong seismic ground shaking, liquefaction, and other seismic and geologic hazards. The project would be subject to compliance with local and state design and construction requirements, including those implemented by the Division of the State Architect (DSA), to reduce the potential for damage and/or risk to public safety to occur. With such conformance, project impacts relative to geology and soils would be less than cumulatively considerable. This topic does not warrant further evaluation in the EIR.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Due to the nature of global climate change, it is not anticipated that any single development project would have a substantial effect on global climate change. In actuality, GHG emissions from the proposed project would combine with emissions emitted across California, the United States, and the world to cumulatively contribute to global climate change. As such, the proposed project has the potential to contribute to cumulative impacts with regard to greenhouse gases and climate change through project construction. The potential for the project to contribute to a cumulatively considerable impact with regard to GHGs will be further evaluated in the EIR and as identified through additional technical analysis.

Hazards and Hazardous Materials

The proposed project has the potential to contribute to cumulative impacts with regard to hazardous materials, as it would replace the existing on-site grass turf with synthetic turf and would have the potential to emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of Wilson MS through project construction and routine maintenance activities. Project conformance with established local, state, and federal standards for the handling, use, and/or disposal of

hazardous materials during construction and/or operation would ensure that the project does not contribute to a cumulatively considerable impact with regard to hazards and hazardous materials. This topic does not warrant further evaluation in the EIR.

Hydrology and Water Quality

The proposed project has the potential to contribute to cumulative impacts with regard to hydrology and water quality, as proposed improvements on the site would alter existing drainage patterns and would have the potential to contribute to stormwater runoff to downstream water bodies. The project would be required to comply with local, state, and federal requirements pertaining to stormwater quality, including requirements of the NPDES permit and preparation of a SWPPP. Project conformance with such requirements would ensure that the project does not adversely impact hydrology and/or water quality and that impacts would remain less than cumulatively considerable. This topic does not warrant further evaluation in the EIR.

Land Use and Planning

The proposed project would result in the development of land uses similar to that which presently occur on-site. The project is not anticipated to create development that would physically divide an established community, conflict with any applicable land use plan or policy, or conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan. No impacts would occur with project implementation, and therefore, the project is not considered to have the potential to contribute to a cumulatively considerable impact with regard to land use and planning. No further analysis in the EIR is warranted.

Mineral Resources

The project site is located in a highly-urbanized area and is currently developed with sports fields associated with Wilson MS. No mineral resources are present on-site or on surrounding lands, and therefore, the project would not have the potential to contribute to a cumulatively considerable impact on mineral resources. No further analysis in the EIR is warranted.

Noise

The proposed project has the potential to contribute to cumulative impacts with regard to construction noise, as well as operational noise, and sensitive receptors are located within the project vicinity. The potential for the project to contribute to a cumulatively considerable impact with regard to noise will be further evaluated in the EIR and as identified through additional technical analysis.

Population and Housing

The project is intended to allow Wilson MS and the City to better accommodate the recreational needs of the existing area student population and community, rather than causing demand for new recreational facilities to be financed and constructed on public lands elsewhere in the city. No housing is proposed, and the project will not require the removal/replacement of any housing structures or displacement of residents, as none are present on-site. As such, no impact relative to population or housing would occur, and the project would not contribute to a cumulatively considerable impact. No further analysis in the EIR is warranted.

3. Environmental Analysis

Public Services

The project would not substantially increase existing demand for fire or police protection services, and would not generate population that would increase existing demand on schools, recreational facilities or parks, or other public services. Therefore, the project would not contribute to a cumulatively considerable impact relative to public services. No further analysis in the EIR is warranted.

Recreation

The proposed project involves replacing the grass field with synthetic turf and developing a rubberized jogging track, field lighting and a bathroom/storage facility. No housing is proposed that would generate population growth in the area or increase demand for recreational resources or parks. Therefore, the project would not 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, or include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment. The project would not contribute to a cumulatively considerable impact with regard to recreation. No further analysis in the EIR is warranted.

Transportation/Traffic

The proposed project has the potential to contribute to cumulative impacts with regard to transportation and traffic. The project will add additional vehicle trips to local roadways and intersections, and may therefore contribute to an existing unacceptable LOS or create a new impact, or conflict with an adopted congestion management or alternative transportation plan or program. Additionally, the project may contribute to a cumulative effect on emergency access during project construction if the project interferes with the ability of local service providers to access the site. As such, the project's contribution to cumulative impacts relative to transportation and traffic will be further evaluated in the EIR and as identified through additional technical analysis.

Tribal Cultural Resources

The proposed project would not impact any tribal historical resources on-site. Additionally, as the site has been previously developed, the potential for discovery of tribal remains is low. Results of any tribal consultation efforts will be fully summarized and evaluated in the EIR, if applicable.

Utilities and Service Systems

Due to the nature of the improvements proposed, the proposed project will not substantially increase the High School's demands on public utilities over that which currently exist. Further, the demand for water used for irrigation purposes will be decreased with the project; however, the synthetic turf fields would still require watering to reduce overall heat effects. All utilities and services are adequate to serve the project without the construction or expansion of new infrastructure. Therefore, the project would not contribute to a cumulatively considerable impact with regard to utilities and public services. No further analysis in the EIR is warranted.

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

Potentially Significant Impact. The proposed project has the potential to cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly, with particular regard for aesthetics, air quality, greenhouse gases, noise, and traffic. Potential adverse effects on human beings will be further evaluated in the EIR.

3. Environmental Analysis

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