City of Pasadena
Planning and Community Development
175 N. Garfield Avenue
Pasadena, California 91101-1704

PROPOSED MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

PROJECT TITLE: La Salle High School Master Plan

PROJECT APPLICANT: Gonzalez Goodale Architects

PROJECT CONTACT PERSON: Ali Barar, Gonzalez Goodale Architects

ADDRESS: 135 West Green Street, Suite 200, Pasadena, CA 91105

TELEPHONE: 626-568-1428

PROJECT LOCATION: 3880 East Sierra Madre Boulevard (southwest corner of Michillinda Avenue), City of Pasadena, County of Los Angeles, State of California

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PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The proposed project at 3880 E. Sierra Madre Boulevard is a three-phased, 15-year Master Plan for the construction of athletic and performance arts facilities for La Salle High School. The project includes the demolition of two existing buildings, removal of an existing baseball field, renovation of an existing classroom building, and construction of five new buildings, consisting of a Classroom Building, new Practice Gym, Aquatic Center, Performance Arts and Sound Stage building and a Field house, resulting in a net increase of 83,874 square feet. The project also includes a new outdoor swimming pool with an associated sound wall, reconfiguration of an existing surface parking lot (north parking lot), a new surface parking lot (south parking lot), landscaping and the removal of two protected trees. No increase in student enrollment is proposed; the existing permitted enrollment capacity would remain at 780 students. The number of faculty would increase from 90 to 95.

FINDING

On the basis of the initial study on file in the Planning & Community Development Department Office:

____ The proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment.

__X__ The proposed project COULD have a significant effect on the environment, however there will not be a significant effect in this case because the mitigation measures described in the attached Mitigation Monitoring Program.

_____ The proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.

Completed by: Ha Ly
Title: Planner
Date: June 3, 2016

Reviewed By: John Bellas
Title: Environmental Coordinator
Date: June 3, 2016

PUBLIC REVIEW PERIOD: June 6, 2016 to July 5, 2016

COMMENTS RECEIVED ON DRAFT: _____ Yes ____No

INITIAL STUDY REVISED: _____ Yes ____No

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MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

LA SALLE MASTER PLAN PLN2012-00384
3880 EAST SIERRA MADRE BOULEVARD

This Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) for PLN2012-00384, located at 3880 East Sierra Madre Boulevard, has been prepared pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA – Public Resources Code, Section 21000 *et seq.*), the CEQA Guidelines (Cal. Code Regs., Title 14, Chapter 3, Sections 15074 and 15097) and the City of Pasadena CEQA Guidelines. A master copy of this MMRP shall be kept in the office of the Zoning Administrator and shall be available for viewing upon request.

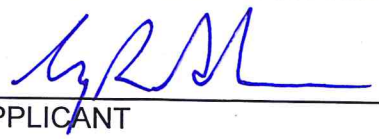
PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The proposed project at 3880 E. Sierra Madre Boulevard is a three-phased, 15-year Master Plan for the construction of athletic and performance arts facilities for La Salle High School. The project includes the demolition of two existing buildings, removal of an existing baseball field, renovation of an existing classroom building, and construction of five new buildings, consisting of a Classroom Building, new Practice Gym, Aquatic Center, Performance Arts and Sound Stage building and a Field house, resulting in a net increase of 83,874 square feet. The project also includes a new outdoor swimming pool with an associated sound wall, reconfiguration of an existing surface parking lot (north parking lot), a new surface parking lot (south parking lot), landscaping and the removal of two protected trees. No increase in student enrollment is proposed; the existing permitted enrollment capacity would remain at 780 students. The number of faculty would increase from 90 to 95. No long-term third-party users of the facilities are permitted under this Master Plan. At full implementation, La Salle High School would include building gross floor area of 179,375 square feet.

This MMRP includes mitigation measures in the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Matrix on the following pages that correspond to the final Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) for the project. For each mitigation measure, the frequency of monitoring and the responsible monitoring entity is identified. Mitigation measures may be shown in submittals and may be checked only once, or they may require monitoring periodically during and/or after construction. Once a mitigation measure is complete, the responsible monitoring entity shall date and initial the corresponding cell, and indicate how effective the mitigation measure was.

If any mitigation measures are not being implemented, the City may pursue corrective action. Penalties that may be applied include, but are not limited to, the following: (1) a written notification and request for compliance; (2) withholding of permits; (3) administrative fines; (4) a stop-work order; (5) forfeiture of security bonds or other guarantees; (6) revocation of permits or other entitlements.

Monitoring Program Cost:

I HEREBY AGREE TO PAY THE CITY MONITORING FEES, AND IMPLEMENT THESE MITIGATION MEASURES, AT A MINIMUM, IN THE DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE OF THE PROJECT.



APPLICANT

6/1/16

DATE

MITIGATION MONITORING REPORTING PROGRAM FOR
LA SALLE HIGH SCHOOL MASTER PLAN
PLN2012-00384, 3880 East Sierra Madre Boulevard

Mitigation Measure	Mitigation Monitoring Timing	Responsible Monitoring Entity	Mitigation Measure Complete?	Effectiveness
Impact – Air Quality				
AQ-1- Haul trips shall be limited to no more than 246 per day, this includes both directions (i.e 123 round trips or 246 one-way trips)	During construction	Planning and Community Development Department		
AQ-2: Painting and surface coating shall be limited to an aggregate area of no more than 6,400 square feet per day during any phase of construction; or paints and surface coatings shall be limited to a VOC content of no more than 140 milligrams per liter of VOC content.	During construction	Planning and Community Development Department		
Impact – Biology				
BIO-1: Construction activities that result in grading or in the removal of shrubs or trees shall be conducted during the non-breeding season for birds (approximately September 1 through February 1), to the maximum extent feasible. Portions of project area where construction must take place during the nesting season (February 2 through August 31) shall be grubbed and graded to remove any potential nesting habitat for birds, per the oversight of a qualified ornithologist, prior to February 1. This will avoid violations of the Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act and California Fish and Game Code Sections 3503, 3503.5 and 3513. Alternatively, if	During construction	Planning and Community Development Department		

Mitigation Measure	Mitigation Monitoring Timing	Responsible Monitoring Entity	Mitigation Measure Complete?	Effectiveness
grubbing and grading activities cannot avoid the bird breeding season, the applicant shall retain the services of a qualified ornithologist approved by the City to conduct surveys of the construction zone. The first survey shall occur not more than three days prior to the initiation of clearing and grubbing activities and follow-up surveys shall be conducted weekly thereafter during the breeding season. If the ornithologist detects any occupied nests of native birds within the construction zone, the applicant shall notify the City and conspicuously flag off the area(s) supporting bird nests, providing an adequate buffer zone to protect nest/individuals as determined by the ornithologist (typically a minimum buffer of 300 feet for most species and 500 feet for raptors). The construction crew shall be instructed to avoid any activities in this zone until the bird nest(s) is/are no longer occupied per the written determination of a qualified ornithologist. The project proponent shall record the results of any undertaken protective measures to document compliance with applicable State and Federal laws pertaining to the protection of migratory birds. Upon completion, such recordation shall be provided to the City of Pasadena.				

Mitigation Measure	Mitigation Monitoring Timing	Responsible Monitoring Entity	Mitigation Measure Complete?	Effectiveness
Impact: Cultural Resources				
CULT-1: If archaeological resources are encountered during project construction that may be eligible for listing in the California Register for Historic Resources, all ground-disturbing activities in the immediate vicinity of the find shall be halted until the find is evaluated by a Registered Professional Archaeologist. If testing determines that significance criteria are met, then the project shall be required to perform data recovery, professional identification, radiocarbon dates as applicable, and other special studies; and provide a comprehensive final report including site record to the City and the South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University Fullerton. No further grading shall occur in the area of the discovery until the Planning Department approves the report.	During construction	Planning and Community Development Department		
CULT-2: The project applicant shall be responsible for having a representative of the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation monitor the project's ground disturbing construction activities.	During construction	Planning and Community Development Department		
CULT-3: If paleontological resources are encountered during project construction, all construction activities in the vicinity of the find shall halt until a paleontologist meeting the satisfaction of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County identifies the paleontological significance of the find and recommends a course of action. Construction shall not resume until the site paleontologist states in writing that the	During construction	Planning and Community Development Department		

Mitigation Measure	Mitigation Monitoring Timing	Responsible Monitoring Entity	Mitigation Measure Complete?	Effectiveness
proposed construction activities will not damage significant paleontological resources.				
Impact: Noise				
NOISE-1: A cantilevered noise barrier shall be constructed at the location shown in Figure 13-1 of the site plan included in the Environmental Noise Study dated September 2, 2015 prepared by Wieland Acoustics. The vertical portion of the noise barrier shall have a constant minimum top-of-wall elevation of 891.5 feet above sea level (i.e. minimum height of 17.5 feet relative to the pool deck). At the top of this vertical portion, the noise barrier shall cantilever for a minimum length of 2 foot 10 inches toward the pool at an angle of 45 degrees. The resulting overall height of the noise barrier shall be at least 19.5 feet relative to the pool deck, or 12 feet relative to the existing grade. The barrier shall be a continuous structure, without gaps or gates, and shall have a minimum surface density of four pounds per square foot.	Prior to certificate of occupancy for swimming pool or Aquatic Center	Planning and Community Development Department		
NOISE-2: Only one buzzer shall be used during an event at the pool. It shall be located at the northwest side of the pool as shown on Figure 13-1 of the site plan included in the Environmental Noise Study dated September 2015 prepared by Wieland Acoustics. The center of the buzzer's speaker shall be no more than 18 inches above the pool deck, and the volume of the buzzer shall be adjusted to a sound pressure level of no more than 84 dBA at a distance of 5 feet from the front of the buzzer.	During operational of the swimming pool	Planning and Community Development Department		

Mitigation Measure	Mitigation Monitoring Timing	Responsible Monitoring Entity	Mitigation Measure Complete?	Effectiveness
NOISE-3: The combined sound rating of the mechanical equipment of the roof of the aquatics center building shall not exceed 85dBA per the AHRI 270 standard.	During operational	Planning and Community Development Department		
NOISE-4: To avoid potential building damage due to vibration from heavy construction equipment (bulldozers, excavators, etc.- the following measures shall be implemented when use of such equipment will take place within nine feet of existing buildings: a. Qualified structural and geotechnical engineers shall review the peak vibration velocities estimated in the Environmental Noise Study dated September 2, 2015 prepared by Wieland Acoustics, and to determine if there are any risks to the building, including possible risks from dynamic soil settlement induced by the vibration. If the structural or geotechnical engineer identifies any potential risks, they shall take all necessary steps to protect the building including, but not limited to, photographing and/or videotaping the building in order to provide a record of the existing conditions before construction. b. If considered appropriate by a qualified structural engineer or geotechnical engineer, an engineer shall be on-site during the construction activities and perform such tests and observations as are necessary to ensure the structural stability of the building. This many include vibration	Prior to issuance of grading or building permit for engineers review of vibration estimates and during construction if observations are necessary	Planning and Community Development Department		

Mitigation Measure	Mitigation Monitoring Timing	Responsible Monitoring Entity	Mitigation Measure Complete?	Effectiveness
measurements obtained inside or outside of the building.				

CITY OF PASADENA
175 NORTH GARFIELD AVENUE
PASADENA, CA 91101-1704

INITIAL STUDY

In accordance with the Environmental Policy Guidelines of the City of Pasadena, this analysis, the associated "Master Application Form," and/or Environmental Assessment Form (EAF) and supporting data constitute the Initial Study for the subject project. This Initial Study provides the assessment for a determination whether the project may have a significant effect on the environment.

SECTION I – PROJECT INFORMATION

1. **Project Title:** La Salle High School Master Plan

2. **Lead Agency Name and Address:** City of Pasadena
   Planning & Community Development Department
   175 N. Garfield Avenue
   Pasadena, CA 91101

3. **Contact Person and Phone Number:** Ha Ly, Planner
   626-744-6743

4. **Project Location:** La Salle High School Campus
   3880 East Sierra Madre Boulevard (southwest corner of Michillinda Avenue)
   Pasadena, CA 91107

5. **Project Sponsor's Name and Address:** La Salle High School of Pasadena, Inc.
   3880 East Sierra Madre Boulevard
   Pasadena, CA 91107

6. **General Plan Designation:** Institutional

7. **Zoning:** Public & Semi-Public (PS)

8. **Description of the Project:** The proposed project at 3880 E. Sierra Madre Boulevard is a three-phased, 15-year Master Plan for the construction of athletic and performance arts facilities for La Salle High School. The project includes the demolition of two existing buildings, removal of an existing baseball field, renovation of an existing classroom building, and construction of five new buildings, consisting of a Classroom Building, new Practice Gym, Aquatic Center, Performance Arts and Sound Stage building and a Field house, resulting in a net increase of 83,874 square feet. The project also includes a new outdoor swimming pool with an associated sound wall, reconfiguration of an existing surface parking lot (north parking lot), a new surface parking lot (south parking lot), landscaping and the removal of two protected trees. No increase in student enrollment is proposed; the existing permitted enrollment capacity would remain at 780 students. The number of faculty would increase from 90 to 95.

   The site is comprised of a 10-acre sloping property with five separate buildings, three of which would be retained. A storage structure and a classroom/locker structure are proposed to be demolished. Generally, the existing and new buildings are concentrated at the eastern end of the property, with an existing open track and football field area occupying the western end. There are two existing surface parking lots: one located along the northern edge of the site along East Sierra

Madre Boulevard, extending from the westerly property line to the western edge of the existing gymnasium; and the second located in the south-eastern portion of the site, accessed from Michillinda Street. A substantial slope of approximately 15 feet descends from the northerly parking lot down to the track and football field area. At full implementation, La Salle High School would include building gross floor area of 179,375 square feet. Table 1 identifies the existing and proposed buildings and facilities.

Table 1
EXISTING AND PROPOSED STRUCTURES

Facility	Building Sq. Ft.	Master Plan	Phase
Building 00 (Storage near bleachers)	1,301 sq. ft.	Demolish	Phase 2
Building 0 (Lockers/classrooms adj. to existing gym)	3,875 sq. ft.	Demolish	Phase 1
Building 1 (Administration/Classrooms)	67,565 sq.ft.	Interior Renovation only	Phase 1
Building 2 (Gym)	12,290 sq.ft.	Remain	NA
Building 3 (Dining Hall)	10,470 sq.ft.	Remain	NA
Facility 4	Track and Football Field	Remain	NA
Building 5 (Classroom building with entry deck above)	1,800 sq.ft.	Proposed	Phase 1
Building 6 (New Practice Gym)	11,600 sq.ft.	Proposed	Phase 1
Facility 7 and Building 8 (Pool and Aquatic Building)	11,900 sq.ft.	Proposed	Phase 1
Facility 9	Parking Lots	Extension	Phase 1
Buildings 10 and 11 (Performance Art Center and Sound Stage)	56,250 sq.ft.	Proposed	Phase 2
Building 12 (Field House)	7,500 sq.ft.	Proposed	Phase 3
Facility 13	Baseball Field	Removed	Relocated program to Arcadia County Park in 2014
Total Floor Area		179,375 sq.ft. 83,874 sq.ft. (net new)	

- **Building 1** is an existing two- and three-story 67,565-square-foot L-shaped Classroom and Administration building at the corner of E. Sierra Madre Boulevard and Michillinda Avenue. The building is 28 feet tall on the north side and 40 feet tall on the south and west sides. The original portion of the building, which is oriented east-to-west, was built in 1956 and the north-south oriented portion was added in 1965. The 1956 portion of the building was designed by the firm Barker and Ott, a firm that designed many buildings for the Archdiocese of Los Angeles.

Both portions of the building are constructed of reinforced brick, with plaster on the upper floor on the original portion of the building. In 1996, a 19,035 square foot addition was constructed toward the southern end of the building, which currently houses classrooms. The 1996 addition is also constructed in brick and is slightly differentiated from the original building by the vertical orientation of the windows. Building 1 is proposed to be renovated and retained with no modifications to the exterior of the building.

- **Building 2** is an existing 12,290-square-foot Gymnasium with a height of 43 feet 5 inches measured from the existing grade on the south side of the building (26 feet from existing grade on the north side facing E. Sierra Madre Boulevard). It was built in 1959, designed by Bissell & Duquette, and is identified by its distinctive barrel-vaulted roof form. This building will be retained.

- **Building 3** is a 10,470-square-foot, two-story Dining Hall that was built in 1996. It has smooth plaster exterior walls, most of which lack openings. The minimal fenestration that exists is aluminum-framed. This building will be retained.

The proposed Master Plan would be built out over three phases, as described below. The schematic site plans for each of the three phases are included as Appendix A.

Phase 1: Projected to occur within 5 years of Master Plan approval

- Interior renovations to the existing Administration/Classroom building with no modifications to the exterior of the building.

- Demolish a 3,875-square-foot, two-story locker and classroom building and construct 1,800 square feet of classroom space located below an entry deck.

- Construct an 11,600-square-foot Practice Gymnasium with a maximum height of 40 feet at the lowest point on the south side. The proposed new Practice Gymnasium would be located immediately west of the existing gymnasium.

- Construct a new open-air swimming pool, including excavation to decrease the finished grade of the pool deck by eight feet from existing grade and construction of an associated sound wall that would extend 12 feet above existing grade. The pool would be immediately south of the existing gym and between the new Aquatic Center and the existing Dining hall. Approximately 40 events (15 Water Polo Games - Boys, 15 Water Polo Games - Girls, and 10 Swim Meets) are proposed with an estimated 30 to 50 spectators at each event. La Salle is also proposing summer camps and programs to be held at the proposed swimming pool with a maximum of 200 users. General public use of the pool is not permitted.

- Construct an 8,750-square foot Aquatic Center located immediately south of the new Practice Gymnasium. The Aquatic Center would include a weight room, locker rooms, team gathering areas, and equipment storage areas. The finished floor of the Aquatic Center would be the same elevation as the proposed pool decking, and would be excavated such that the base of the building would be eight feet below existing grade, resulting in the finished height of the building being eight feet above existing grade. Solar collector panels and mechanical screening would be installed on the rooftop of the new Aquatic Center building.

- Restripe the existing surface parking and drop-off area, along East Sierra Madre Boulevard, extending east from the northwest corner of the property and terminating at the easternmost edge of the existing gym. There are currently four driveways along East Sierra Madre Boulevard. The Master Plan proposes to close two existing curb cuts and add one curb directly in front of the existing Practice Gym, resulting in a total of three curb cuts. The ingress/egress

circulation plan has been reviewed and approved by Department of Transportation. Reconfiguration of the north parking lot would result in the reduction in the number of parking spaces, from 100 to 96 spaces.

- A new parking lot would be built at the southern-center portion of the site, west of the new Aquatic Building and east of the existing track and field area. This lot would replace the existing surface parking lot on which the new pool and Aquatic Building would be constructed and would provide 16 additional parking spaces, resulting in total of 108 parking spaces in the south parking lot.

Phase 2: Projected to occur ten to fifteen years after Master Plan approval

- Demolish an existing 1,301-square-foot storage building.

- Construct a 43-foot 5-inches-high Performance Arts and Indoor Sound Stage Building (measured from its lowest point on the south side). The total square footage of both buildings is 56,250-square-feet. The proposed Performance Arts and Indoor Sound Stage Building would include 500 seats for spectators, an auditorium, a sound recording facility, and an undetermined amount of classrooms. Currently, the existing theater hosts a number of performances with spectators ranging from 75 to 125. The intent of the proposed Performance Arts and Indoor Sound Stage building is to provide a larger seating capacity, therefore, fewer performances a year compared to the existing theater. Performances are anticipated to be held in the evenings, typically starting at 6:30 pm or later and typically include Saturday matinees. No event is permitted to occur simultaneously in the existing theater, cafeteria or any sporting facility while an event is held at the Performance Arts and Indoor Sound Stage building. The Performance Arts and Indoor Sound Stage building would be located immediately west of the proposed Practice Gym.

Phase 3: Projected to occur ten to fifteen years after Master Plan approval

- Construct a Field House built into the hillside beneath the existing bleachers north of the track and field area.

9. **Surrounding Land Uses and Setting:** La Salle High School is in an area with a variety of uses. It is on the south side of Sierra Madre Boulevard at the corner of Michillinda Street, on the border of Pasadena and the City of Sierra Madre. Both Sierra Madre Boulevard and Michillinda Street are heavily trafficked streets that carry commuter traffic. North of the project site, across Sierra Madre Boulevard are a small shopping center and single family homes. South are single family homes on Canfield Road, west is a church, and east, across Michillinda Street are a church and multi- and single-family homes. Figure 1.1 is an aerial photograph of the La Salle High School campus and surrounding area.

Figure 1 – La Salle Master Plan Boundary

10. **Other public agencies whose approval is required (e.g. permits, financing approval, or participation agreement):**

This Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration are intended to be used by the lead agency and any responsible agencies in conjunction with all permits, approvals, and entitlements required for the project. The City of Pasadena will act as the lead agency for the project under the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Approval from the City of Pasadena would be required for the following discretionary entitlements:

- Approval of a Master Plan
- Private Tree Removal Request for the removal of two protected trees

The Master Plan will be reviewed by the Design Commission and Planning Commission which will make a recommendation to the City Council. The City Council is the final decision making body for the Master Plan. Additionally, each individual building with new construction over 25,000 square feet would be subject to Design Commission review, whose decisions are appealable to the City Council. The project will also require ministerial permits from the City, including grading and building permits. No discretionary approvals from public agencies other than the City are currently known to be required for the project.

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		Greenhouse Gases		Noise
	Agricultural Resources		Geology and Soils		Population and Housing
	Air Quality		Hazards and Hazardous Materials		Public Services
	Biological Resources		Hydrology and Water Quality		Recreation
	Cultural Resources		Land Use and Planning		Transportation/Traffic
	Energy		Mineral Resources		Utilities and Service Systems
					Mandatory Findings of Significance

DETERMINATION: (to be completed by the Lead Agency)

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

I find that the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.	
I find that, although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because the mitigation measures described on an attached sheet have been added to the project. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.	**X**
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 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.	

Prepared By — Date: 6/3/16

Ha Ly, Planner
Printed Name, Title

Reviewed By — Date: 6/3/16

John Bellas, Environmental Coordinator
Printed Name, Title

Negative Declaration/Mitigated Negative Declaration adopted on: _____
Date

Adoption attested to by: _____ _____
Signature Date

_____
Printed name

EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS:

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

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

3) Once the lead agency has determined that a particular physical impact may occur, then the checklist answers must indicate whether the impact is potentially significant, less than significant with mitigation, or less than significant. "Potentially Significant Impact' is appropriate if there is substantial evidence that an effect is 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 Unless Mitigation Incorporated" applies where the incorporation of mitigation measures has reduced an effect from "Potentially Significant Impact" to a "Less than Significant Impact." The Lead Agency must describe the mitigation measures and briefly explain how they reduce the effect to a less than significant level (mitigation measures from Section 21, "Earlier Analysis," may be cross-referenced).

5) Earlier analysis 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. See CEQA Guidelines Section 15063(c)(3)(D). Earlier analyses are discussed in Section 21 at the end of the checklist.

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

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

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

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

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

8) 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.

Potentially Significant Impact	Significant Unless Mitigation is Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

SECTION II - ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST FORM

1. **BACKGROUND.**
   Date checklist submitted: June 6, 2016
   Department requiring checklist: Planning & Community Development
   Case Manager: Ha Ly

2. **ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS.** (explanations of all answers are required):

Potentially Significant Impact	Significant Unless Mitigation is Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

3. **AESTHETICS.** Would the project:

   a. *Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista? ( )*

☐	☐	☒	☐

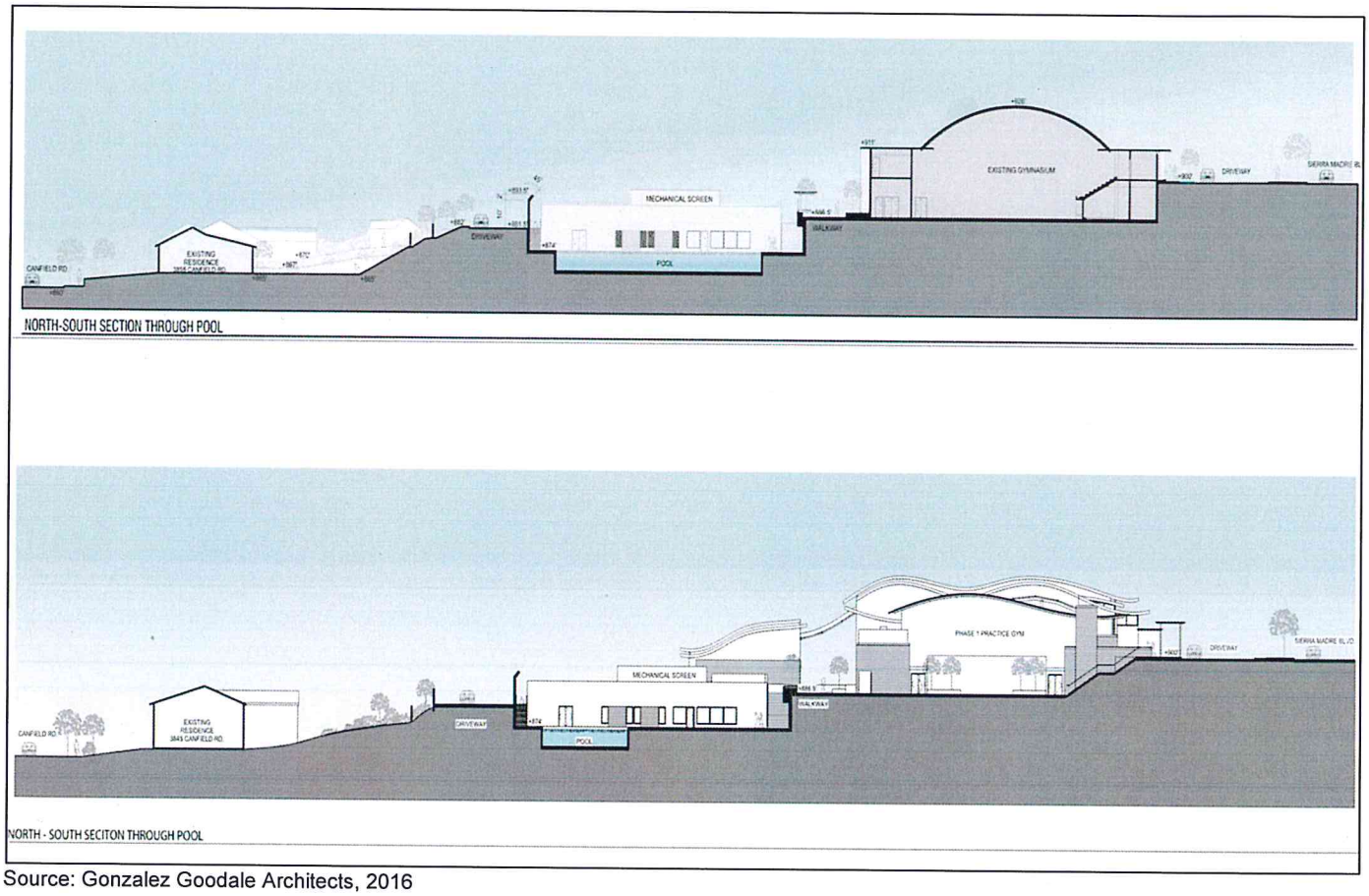
WHY? The project site is not in an area that offers views of the Arroyo Seco, the San Rafael Hills, or Eaton Canyon but offers views of the San Gabriel Mountains. The San Gabriel Mountains provide the backdrop to north-facing views in the project area with the foreground and mid-ground of such views dominated by existing buildings, street trees, landscaping, and power lines. In many cases, such features in the foreground partially or largely obstruct north-facing views of the mountains. North-south trending streets offer a low-level of obstructions compared to surrounding locations and provide the primary publically accessible north-facing views of the San Gabriel Mountains in the project area.

The nearest residential properties to the south of the project site (Canfield Road) are located at a lower elevation than the school. In designing the project, the school considered the potential visual impacts of the expansion of the school on neighboring residential properties and therefore, designed the project to site proposed buildings that are taller (Performance Arts and Sound Stage Buildings and Practice Gym) along Sierra Madre Blvd and away from the residential buildings located to the south. Additionally, in December 2015, the school installed story poles to demonstrate the maximum height of all proposed buildings, with the exception of the Aquatic Center. Story poles for the Aquatic Center were not required because, as viewed from the south elevation, the proposed Aquatic Center would be sited in the foreground of the proposed gym building and at a lower elevation than the gym. If there is potential view obstruction of the San Gabriel Mountains, it would result from the taller proposed Practice Gym. Moreover, the Aquatic Center would be nine feet tall above existing grade; adjacent to a proposed 12-foot sound wall. The 12-foot sound wall was depicted by story poles.

The nearest proposed structures to the single-family residences are the nine-foot-tall Aquatic Center and 12-foot-tall sound wall, both of which would be located at least 40 feet from the southerly property line. Due to an elevation change between the High School and the single-family residences, the scale and location of the new structures would not substantially obstruct views of the San Gabriel Mountains, as demonstrated by a section plan submitted by La Salle High School included below as Figure 2. City staff conducted a site visit to photograph the story poles from surrounding public areas. Photographs included as Appendix B demonstrate that the proposed structures would not substantially obstruct views from a public area. While some north-facing views from a limited number of private residences along Canfield Road would be partially obstructed by proposed structures, the San Gabriel Mountains would remain as the dominant feature in the backdrop from both public and private vantage points. Additionally north-facing views from Michillinda Avenue would remain

unchanged, as the existing school building along that frontage would remain in place. For the reasons described above, the project would have a less than significant impact to scenic vistas.

Figure 2 – North/South Cross Section



Source: Gonzalez Goodale Architects, 2016

Further, in accordance with Section 17.61.030 of the City's Zoning Code, any new construction up to 25,000 square feet is required to undergo design review at staff level and new construction over 25,000 square feet requires design review at Design Commission level. Building 6 (12,750 square feet), Building 8 (8,750 square feet), Building 12 (7,500 square feet) would be subject to design review at staff level and Building 10 (56,250 square feet) would be subject to Commission level review. Although none of these projects would individually or collectively impact a scenic vista, this regulatory procedure would provide an additional layer of review that would consider and have the ability to analyze in detail the impacts of the building massing, exterior materials, and overall building height, as well as the opportunity to incorporate conditions to modify the project.

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

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

WHY? The only designated state scenic highway in the City of Pasadena is the Angeles Crest Highway (State Highway 2), which is located north of Arroyo Seco Canyon in the extreme northwest portion of the City. The project site is not within the viewshed of the Angeles Crest Highway, and not along any scenic roadway

corridors identified in the City's General Plan documents. The proposed project would not result in the destruction of any landmark eligible trees, stand of trees, rock outcropping or natural feature recognized as having significant aesthetic value. Therefore, the proposed project would have no impacts to state scenic highways or scenic roadway corridors.

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

☐ ☐ ☒ ☐

The proposed project consists of the demolition of two existing buildings, removal of an existing baseball field, renovation of an existing classroom building, construction of five new buildings, consisting of a classroom building, new practice gym, aquatic building, performance arts and sound stage building and a field house, resulting in a net increase of 83,874 square feet. The project also includes a new outdoor swimming pool with an associated sound wall, reconfiguration of an existing surface parking lot (north parking lot), a new surface parking lot (south parking lot), landscaping and the removal of two protected trees. The project site is adjacent to a residential neighborhood to the south, with additional uses in the project vicinity including the Trinity Presbyterian Church and the First Church of the Nazarene to the west; Jones Reservoir/Hamilton Park and a commercial center to the north across Sierra Madre Boulevard; the Sierra Madre United Methodist Church kitty-corner to the northeast; and a multi-family residential complex to the east across Michillinda Avenue.

In December 2015, the school installed story poles to demonstrate the maximum height of all proposed buildings (with the exception of the Aquatic Center) and the proposed sound wall. Based on the story poles, as documented in photographs included as Appendix B, the height and mass of the proposed structures are in proportion to the existing buildings in the surrounding area. In addition, the project's landscape plan is subject to review and approval by the Design Commission prior to the issuance of any building permits. Approval of the proposed project would not lead to any significant impact on visual character or quality of the site or its surroundings.

The project would involve grading and landscaping. The City's Public Works and Planning and Community Development departments would review the grading and landscape plans for compliance with the City's grading ordinance, landscape regulations, and tree protection ordinance. This regulatory procedure will ensure that the project's landscape and grading plans will not be approved unless they meet the City's standards for engineering, site design, and suitability. Compliance with the City's standards will ensure that the project is appropriately designed.

As required by Section 17.61.030 of the City's Zoning Code, the proposed project will be subject to advisory review by the Design Commission. This regulatory procedure was established to ensure that the design, colors, and finish materials of development projects comply with adopted design guidelines and achieve compatibility with the surrounding area. Although the project would not substantially degrade the visual character of the site and surroundings, this regulatory procedure provides the City with an additional layer of review for aesthetics and an opportunity to incorporate additional conditions to increase the aesthetic value of the project.

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

☐ ☐ ☒ ☐

WHY? The project would not have a significant impact on light and glare because it is required to comply with the standards in the Zoning Code regulating glare and outdoor lighting. The Pasadena Zoning Code Section

17.40.080 regulates outdoor lighting and prohibits outdoor lighting from producing an illumination level greater than one foot-candle on any property within a residential zoning district except on the site of the light source. No new outdoor lighting with the exception of code required for safety reasons is proposed or permitted. Additionally, a condition of approval has been included requiring verification of compliance with outdoor lighting requirements after any exterior lighting is installed. The project would be located in a developed suburban area with streetlights in place, and the proposed exterior lighting would be consistent with the surrounding area. These lights are not substantial sources of glare and aid in the public safety.

Exterior and interior lights and reflective building materials may be potential sources of light and glare. The use of reflective materials, exterior cladding and materials will be evaluated through the City's design review process. Interior lighting would not shine onto surrounding properties, since most activity would occur during daylight hours. Because new construction would utilize these or similar materials to achieve a sense of compatibility and cohesion with the existing structures, it is unlikely that any reflective building materials would be employed in the new construction, thereby having little to no effect on light or glare. All proposed exterior lighting is typical safety and signage lighting and required to comply with the outdoor lighting standards in the Zoning Code, such as requiring outdoor lighting to be energy-efficient, shielded or recessed so that direct glare and reflections are confined to the maximum extent feasible within the boundaries of the site, requiring outdoor lighting to be directed downward and away from adjoining properties and public rights-of-way and prohibiting outdoor exterior lighting on private property to produce an illumination level greater than one foot-candle on any property within a residential zoning district except on the site of the light source. Additionally, outdoor lighting shall not blink, flash, or be of high intensity or brightness. A condition of approval has been included to ensure compliance with these standards and to specify that no new outdoor lighting except code required safety lighting is proposed or permitted under this Master Plan.

Solar panels are proposed on the roof-top of the proposed Aquatic Center which would have a flat roof. The area around the Aquatic Center is proposed to be excavated such that the base of the building would be eight feet below existing grade, resulting in the finished height of the building, including the parapet wall being eight feet above existing grade. The parapet wall of the proposed Aquatic Center would be approximately 4.5 feet and would partially shield the proposed solar panels. The maximum height of the solar panels would not exceed the height of the proposed adjacent sound wall. Due to the relatively low design of the proposed Aquatic Center and distance from Canfield Road, the nearest public right-of-way, no significant impact from light and glare is expected to occur.

The design of this project, including its finish, colors, and materials, will be reviewed for approval through the design review process. This regulatory procedure provides the City with an additional layer of review for aesthetics, including light and glare, and an opportunity to incorporate additional conditions to improve the project's building materials and lighting plans.

4. AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES. In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Department of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. 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? ( )*

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

WHY? The City of Pasadena is a developed urban area surrounded by hillsides to the north and northwest. The western portion of the City contains the Arroyo Seco, which runs from north to south through the City. It

	Potentially Significant Impact	Significant Unless Mitigation is Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

has commercial recreation, park, natural and open space. The City contains no prime farmland, unique farmland, or farmland of statewide importance, as shown on maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency.

b. *Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract? ( )*

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

WHY? The City of Pasadena has no land zoned for agricultural use other than commercial growing areas. Commercial Growing Area/Grounds is permitted in the CG (General Commercial), CL (Limited Commercial), and IG (General Industrial) zones and conditionally in the RS (Residential Single-Family),and RM (Residential Multi-Family) districts The use is also permitted within certain specific plan areas. The proposed project will not 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))?*

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

WHY? There is no timberland or Timberland Production zone in the City of Pasadena; therefore the proposed project would not result in the loss of forest land, timberland or Timberland Production areas.

d. *Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to a non-forest use?*

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

WHY? There is no forest land in the City of Pasadena; therefore the proposed project would not result in the conversion or loss of forest land.

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? ( )*

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

WHY? There is no known farmland in the City of Pasadena; therefore the proposed project would not result in the conversion of farmland to a non-agricultural use.

5. 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? ( )*

☐ ☐ ☒ ☐

Potentially Significant Impact	Significant Unless Mitigation is Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

WHY? The City is within the South Coast Air Basin (SCAB), which is bounded by the San Gabriel, San Bernardino, and San Jacinto mountains to the north and east and by the Pacific Ocean to the south and west. The air quality in the SCAB is managed by the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD). The SCAB has a history of recorded air quality violations and is an area where both state and federal ambient air quality standards are exceeded. Areas that meet ambient air quality standards are classified as attainment areas, while areas that do not meet these standards are classified as nonattainment areas. The air quality in the SCAB does not meet the ambient air quality standards for ozone, coarse particulate matter (PM_{10}), fine particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$), nitrogen oxide (NO_x), and lead, so it is therefore classified as a nonattainment area for these pollutants. Pursuant to the federal Clean Air Act, the SCAQMD is required to reduce emissions of the air pollutants for which the basin is in nonattainment.

In order to reduce emissions for which the SCAB is in nonattainment, the SCAQMD (2012) has adopted the 2012 Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP), which establishes a program of rules and regulations directed at reducing air pollutant emissions and achieving state (California) and national air quality standards. The 2012 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 AQMP addresses federal and state Clean Air Act requirements. The AQMP details goals, policies, and programs for improving air quality in the basin. In preparation of the AQMP, the SCAQMD and SCAG use land use designations contained in general plan documents to forecast, inventory, and allocate regional emissions from land use and development-related sources. For purposes of analyzing consistency with the AQMP, projects that are consistent with the regional population, housing, and employment forecasts identified by SCAG are considered to be consistent with the AQMP growth projections, since the forecast assumptions by SCAG forms the basis of the land use and transportation control portions of the AQMP. Additionally, since SCAG's regional growth forecasts are based on, among other things, land uses designated in a city's general plans, a project that is consistent with the land use designations in a city's general plan would also be consistent with SCAG's regional forecast projections, and thus also with the AQMP growth projections.

An Air Quality Analysis was prepared in 2015 by Crable & Associates, included as Appendix C to study determine if significant air quality impacts are likely to occur in conjunction with the proposed La Salle Master Plan project. The project would only serve to upgrade the existing facilities on the campus, no change in land use would occur at the project site. The project site is currently designated as Institutional in the City General Plan and is zoned Public and Semi-Public (PS). As indicated in Table 2-7- Allowed Uses and Permit Requirements for Special Purpose Zoning Districts of the City's Zoning Code, public and private school uses are conditionally permitted uses in the PS zoning district. Because the existing school at the project site is consistent with the designated land uses allowed in the City General Plan and the proposed project would only serve to upgrade the facilities at this existing land use, the project would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of the AQMP. Construction emissions are not a consideration in evaluating consistency with the AQMP. Construction activities undertaken in accordance with AQMD's rules and regulations, as proposed with the project, would not restrict implementation of the AQMP.

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

☐	☒	☐	☐

WHY? As discussed above, the project site and the City are located in the SCAB which is considered a non-attainment area for certain criteria pollutants. Because the project would involve grading and other construction activities, as well as result in more intensive uses of the project site, it would contribute to regional and localized pollutant emissions during construction (short term) and project occupancy (long term). The

project's potential impacts from construction and operation to violate any air quality standard or to contribute to an existing or project air quality violation have been evaluated as follows.

Construction Emissions

Construction activities associated with the project would generate pollutant emissions from the following construction activities: (1) demolition, site preparation, grading, and excavation; (2) construction workers traveling to and from the project site; (3) delivery and hauling of construction supplies to, and debris from, the project site; (4) fuel combustion by on-site construction equipment; and (5) building construction, application of architectural coatings, and paving. These construction activities would temporarily create emissions of dust, fumes, equipment exhaust, and other air contaminants. The amount of emissions generated on a daily basis would vary, depending on the intensity and types of construction activities occurring simultaneously at the time.

Construction activity is anticipated to occur in three sequential phases and broken down as follows in Table 2.

Table 2:
PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES (in sq. ft)

Facility	Demolition	Addition
Phase 1		
New Practice Gym	---	11,600
Classrooms (below entry deck)		1,800
New Aquatic Center	---	11,900
Swimming Pool Area	---	14,250
Parking Lot	30,000	33,000
Locker/Classroom Building	3,875	--
Phase 2		
Performance Arts and Sound Stage Building	---	56,250
Storage (Adjacent to Bleachers)	1,301	---
Phase 3		
Field House	--	7,500

The maximum daily construction emissions for the project during each year of construction were estimated by Crable & Associates (2015) using the California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod Version 2013.2), which is designed to model construction emissions for land use development projects based on building size, land use and type, and disturbed acreage, and allows for input of project-specific information. Project-generated emissions of criteria air pollutants were modeled based on project-specific information as well as model defaults. It is mandatory for all construction projects in the SCAB to comply with SCAQMD Rule 403 (Fugitive Dust) for controlling fugitive dust. Incorporating Rule 403 into the project would reduce regional PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ emissions from construction activities. Specific Rule 403 control requirements include, but are not limited to, applying water in sufficient quantities to prevent the generation of visible dust plumes, applying soil binders to uncovered areas, reestablishing ground cover as quickly as possible, and maintaining effective cover over exposed areas. Compliance with Rule 403 was accounted for in the construction emissions modeling.

The modeled worst-case daily emissions of criteria air pollutants associated with the project's construction activities are summarized in **Table 3** (refer to Appendix A for a detailed summary of the CalEEMod modeling assumptions, inputs, and outputs). Projected air emissions related to construction were calculated using the CalEEMod model, which uses EMFAC2011 emissions factors for vehicle traffic and the OFFROAD2011

emissions factors for construction equipment. Subsequent phases were estimated to begin construction each subsequent year.

Table 3:
COMPARISON OF PROJECTED CONSTRUCTION EMISSIONS AND DAILY CRITERIA VALUES (pounds/day)

Source	ROG	NOx	CO	SO_2	PM_{10} Dust	PM_{10} Exhaust	PM_{10} Total	$PM_{2.5}$ Dust	$PM_{2.5}$ Exhaust	$PM_{2.5}$ Total
Phase 1										
Demolition	3.08	30.10	23.79	0.02	0.27	1.77	2.15	0.10	1.65	1.75
Site Preparation	2.48	25.82	17.07	0.02	1.26	1.40	2.66	0.62	1.29	1.91
Grading	15.15	**225.16**[1]	176.37	0.53	13.46	4.07	17.52	4.43	3.74	7.64
Building Construction	3.54	21.82	18.27	0.02	0.41	1.39	1.80	0.11	1.34	1.45
Asphalt Paving	1.55	13.29	9.99	0.01	0.15	0.81	0.96	0.04	0.74	0.78
Coating	68.98	2.41	2.30	0.00	0.07	0.20	0.27	0.02	0.20	0.22
Phase 2										
Demolition	2.45	23.64	20.51	0.02	0.17	1.37	1.54	0.04	1.28	1.32
Site Preparation	2.07	21.21	15.31	0.02	1.26	1.13	2.39	0.62	1.04	1.66
Grading	1.69	17.35	12.73	0.01	1.09	0.92	2.01	0.53	0.85	1.38
Building Construction	2.74	18.12	16.23	0.02	0.33	1.06	1.39	0.09	1.03	1.12
Asphalt	1.06	10.38	9.61	0.01	0.15	0.60	0.75	0.04	0.56	0.60
Coating	**130.68**[1]	2.04	2.14	0.00	0.06	0.15	0.21	0.01	0.15	0.17
Phase 3										
Site Preparation	0.94	9.08	7.08	0.00	0.17	0.52	0.69	0.02	0.48	0.51
Grading	0.88	7.76	8.59	0.01	0.26	0.46	0.72	0.11	0.44	0.55
Building Construction	0.88	8.86	7.62	0.01	0.04	0.52	0.56	0.01	0.48	0.49
Asphalt	0.82	7.21	7.90	0.01	0.20	0.39	0.59	0.05	0.36	0.41
Coating	35.00	1.68	1.88	0.00	0.01	0.11	0.12	0.00	0.11	0.11
Daily Threshold	75	100	550	150	→	→	150	→	→	55
Exceeds Threshold?	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

Notes:
The CalEEMod model projects summer and winter emissions and the higher of the two values was included in the table.
[1] *Bold value represents a potentially significant impact.*
[2] *Value is reduced from model output to account for a lack of interior walls in the exterior pool area. See the text.*

Source: Crable & Associates, October 2015

The calculated emissions of the project are compared to thresholds of significance for individual projects using the SCAQMD CEQA Handbook and the corresponding updates provided on the SCAQMD website (South Coast Air Quality Management District, Air Quality Analysis Handbook web application http://www.aqmd.gov/home/regulations/ceqa/air-quality-analysis-handbook, accessed October 2015.) The analysis finds that Phase 1 NOx emissions during the four days of grading could exceed the 100 pound-per-day construction threshold, primarily due the export of cut material from the site, projected by the model at 703 haul trips per days. While it is not anticipated for this many haul trip to occur on any given day, Mitigation Measure AQ-1 is included to ensure that the impact is less than significant:

Mitigation Measure AQ-1- Haul trips shall be limited to no more than 246 per day, this includes both directions (i.e 123 round trips or 246 one-way trips)

In addition, the air quality study found that project construction has the potential to release emissions of reactive organic gases from Phase 2 painting and coating operations in excess of the daily threshold suggested by the SCAQMD and mitigation is provided to ensure that these emissions remain below a level of significance.

Mitigation Measure AQ-2: Painting and surface coating shall be limited to an aggregate area of no more than 6,400 square feet per day during any phase of construction; or paints and surface coatings shall be limited to a VOC content of no more than 140 milligrams per liter of VOC content.

Operational Emissions

Implementation of the project would result in long-term regional emissions of criteria air pollutants and ozone precursors associated with area sources, such as natural gas consumption, landscaping, applications of architectural coatings, and consumer products, in addition to operational mobile emissions. The proposed project would result in a net increase of 83,874 square feet of development over the existing uses at the site. Operations emissions associated with the project were modeled by Crable & Associates (2013) using CalEEMod generated model defaults based on the size and type of the proposed land use.

In this case the presented emissions are inclusive of the three phases. The resultant emissions are projected by the CalEEMod computer model and included in Table 3 (refer to Appendix A for a detailed summary of the CalEEMod modeling assumptions, inputs, and outputs). Note that all emissions are within their respective criteria and the impact is less than significant.

Table 4
COMPARISON OF PROJECTED DAILY OPERATIONAL EMISSIONS AND DAILY CRITERIA VALUES (pounds/day)

Source	ROG	NOx	CO	SO_2	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
Phase 1						
Natural Gas	0.01	0.12	0.10	0.00	0.01	0.01
Structural Maintenance	0.26	---	---	---	---	---
Consumer Products	1.44	---	---	---	---	---
Landscape Maintenance	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.0
Phase 2						
Natural Gas	0.02	0.16	0.14	0.00	0.01	0.01
Structural Maintenance	0.36	---	---	---	---	---
Consumer Products	1.11	---	---	---	---	---
Landscape Maintenance	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.0
Phase 3						
Natural Gas	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
Structural Maintenance	0.05	---	---	---	---	---
Consumer Products	0.15	---	---	---	---	---
Landscape Maintenance	0.00	0.30	0.28	0.00	0.02	0.2
Threshold	55	55	550	150	150	55
Exceeds Threshold?	No	No	No	No	No	No

Source: Crable & Associates, October 2015

As shown in **Table 4**, implementation of the project would result in a net increase in long-term regional emissions of criteria air pollutants and ozone precursors that is below the applicable SCAQMD's regional

Potentially Significant Impact	Significant Unless Mitigation is Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

significance thresholds. Additionally, no mobile source emissions are shown because the proposed project does not include an increase in student enrollment and a minimal increase of five additional staff persons, therefore, the increase in mobile source emissions would be negligible. As such, the project's net operational emissions would not result in or substantially contribute to emissions concentrations that exceed the national or California ambient air quality standards, and no mitigation would be required. Impacts associated with operational air pollutant emissions would be less than significant.

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)? ( )*

☐ ☒ ☐ ☐

WHY? The City of Pasadena is within the South Coast Air Basin (SCAB), which is an airshed that regularly exceeds ambient air quality standards (AAQS) – i.e., a non-attainment area. The SCAB is designated a non-attainment area for respirable particulate matter (PM_{10}), fine particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$), and ozone (O_3), and a portion of Los Angeles County is designated a non-attainment area for lead. The SCAB is currently designated an attainment area for the remaining criteria pollutants, which include carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen oxides (NOx), and sulfur dioxide (SO_2).

As shown is Section 5.b, the proposed project with mitigation measures, will not exceed the SCAQMD's Thresholds for Significance. The SCQAMD established these thresholds in consideration of cumulative air pollution in the SCAB. Thus, projects that do not exceed the SCAQMD's thresholds do not significantly contribute to cumulative air quality impacts. Since the proposed project would not exceed the SCAQMD's thresholds, the project would not result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant, and the project would have no related significant impacts after mitigation.

d. *Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations? ( )*

☐ ☐ ☒ ☐

WHY? The proposed project construction has the potential to raise localized ambient pollutant concentrations. This could present a significant impact if these concentrations were to exceed the ambient air quality standards included in Table 5 at receptor locations.

Table 5
AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS FOR CRITERIA POLLUTANTS

Pollutant	Averaging Time	California Standard	Federal Primary Standard	Major Pollutant Sources
Ozone (O_3)	1 hour	0.09 ppm	*	Motor vehicles, paints, coatings, and solvents.
	8 hours	0.070	0.075 ppm	
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	1 hour	20 ppm	35 ppm	Internal combustion engines, primarily gasoline-powered motor vehicles.
	8 hours	9.0 ppm	9 ppm	
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2)	Annual Average	0.030 ppm	0.053 ppm	Motor vehicles, petroleum-refining operations, industrial sources, aircraft, ships, and railroads.
	1 hour	0.18 ppm	*	

Potentially Significant Impact	Significant Unless Mitigation is Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

Table 5
AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS FOR CRITERIA POLLUTANTS

Pollutant	Averaging Time	California Standard	Federal Primary Standard	Major Pollutant Sources
Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2)	Annual Average	*	0.03 ppm	Fuel combustion, chemical plants, sulfur recovery plants, and metal processing.
	1 hour	0.25 ppm	*	
	24 hours	0.04 ppm	0.14 ppm	
Suspended Particulate Matter (PM_{10})	Annual Arithmetic Mean	20 $\mu g/m^3$	*	Dust and fume-producing construction, industrial, and agricultural operations, combustion, atmospheric photochemical reactions, and natural activities (e.g. wind-raised dust and ocean sprays).
	24 hours	50 $\mu g/m^3$	150 $\mu g/m^3$	
Suspended Particulate Matter ($PM_{2.5}$)	Annual Arithmetic Mean	12 $\mu g/m^3$	15 $\mu g/m^3$	Dust and fume-producing construction, industrial, and agricultural operations, combustion, atmospheric photochemical reactions, and natural activities (e.g. wind-raised dust and ocean sprays).
	24 hours	*	35 $\mu g/m^3$	
Lead (Pb)	Monthly	1.5 $\mu g/m^3$	*	Present source: lead smelters, battery manufacturing & recycling facilities. Past source: combustion of leaded gasoline.
	Quarterly	*	1.5 $\mu g/m^3$	
Sulfates (SO_4)	24 hours	25 $\mu g/m^3$	*	Industrial processes.

Notes: ppm: parts per million; $\mu g/m^3$: micrograms per cubic meter
* = standard is not applicable for this pollutant/duration by this entity.

Source: California Air Resources Board

The SCAQMD has developed screening tables for the construction of projects up to five acres in size. These tables are included in the SCAQMD's Final Localized Significance Threshold Methodology (June 2003) and are periodically updated on the SCAQMD Internet web site. The most current update was in 2009 and these data are use in the analysis. The emissions values included in the screening tables are based on the emissions produced at the site and do not include mobile source emissions (i.e., trucks and worker vehicles) spread over a much larger area.

Phase 1 site preparation results in the highest emissions per unit area and the CalEEMod estimates the area disturbed at 1 acre per day. The most proximate sensitive receptors are the proximate classroom uses and the minimal screening distance of 25 meters is used in the analysis.

The project is located in SRA 8 (West San Gabriel Valley). In the cases of CO and NOx, projects with a daily construction size of 1 acre would not exceed threshold limitations so long as these values do not exceed 535 and 69 pounds per day, respectively. At peak values of 28.26 and 21.50 pounds per day for CO and NOx, respectively, during demolition, construction emissions would not create localized impacts.

Because the Basin is a non-attainment area for particulate matter, the thresholds for both PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ are much more stringent than those for CO and NOx. In the cases of PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$, the screening tables show allowable values of 4 and 3 pounds per day, respectively, for a 1-acre site with receptors at 25 meters. However, at just 2.57 pounds per day, PM_{10} would net exceed the 4-pound-per-day threshold for a 1-acre site. Similarly, the threshold for $PM_{2.5}$ for a 1-acre site with receptors at 25 meters is 3 pounds per day and with a peak value of 1.89 pounds per day during demolition, any localized impact would be less than significant.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Significant Unless Mitigation is Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
e. *Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people? ( )*	☐	☐	☒	☐

WHY? This type of use is not shown on the 1993 SCAQMD's CEQA Air Quality Handbook Figure 5-5 "Land Uses Associated with Odor Complaints." Project construction would involve the use of heavy equipment creating exhaust pollutants from on-site earth movement and from equipment bringing concrete and other building materials to the site. With regards to nuisance odors, any air quality impacts will be confined to the immediate vicinity of the equipment itself. By the time such emissions reach any sensitive receptor sites away from the project site, they will be diluted to well below any level of air quality concern. An occasional "whiff" of diesel exhaust from passing equipment and trucks accessing the site from public roadways may result. Such brief exhaust odors are an adverse but less-than-significant impact. Additionally, some odor would be produced from the application of asphalt, paints, and coatings. Any exposure to these common odors would be of short-term duration and, while potentially adverse, would not affect a substantial number of people and are less than significant.

There would be no operational odors associated with the project.

6. 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 US Fish and Wildlife Service?*	☐	☐	☐	☒

WHY? The project is in a developed urban area. Although trees are present on the project site, no known candidate, sensitive, or special-status species exist on or in the immediate vicinity of the site, per the California Natural Diversity Database (CDFW 2013). Nevertheless, to insure that the various construction phases will not have a detrimental impact on nesting bird populations, the following mitigation measure is recommended.

Mitigation Measure BIO-1: Construction activities that result in grading or in the removal of shrubs or trees shall be conducted during the non-breeding season for birds (approximately September 1 through February 1), to the maximum extent feasible. Portions of project area where construction must take place during the nesting season (February 2 through August 31) shall be grubbed and graded to remove any potential nesting habitat for birds, per the oversight of a qualified ornithologist, prior to February 1. This will avoid violations of the Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act and California Fish and Game Code Sections 3503, 3503.5 and 3513. Alternatively, if grubbing and grading activities cannot avoid the bird breeding season, the applicant shall retain the services of a qualified ornithologist approved by the City to conduct surveys of the construction zone. The first survey shall occur not more than three days prior to the initiation of clearing and grubbing activities and follow-up surveys shall be conducted weekly thereafter during the breeding season. If the ornithologist detects any occupied nests of native birds within the construction zone, the applicant shall notify the City and conspicuously flag off the area(s) supporting bird nests, providing an adequate buffer zone to protect nest/individuals as determined by the ornithologist (typically a minimum buffer of 300 feet for most species and 500 feet for raptors). The construction crew shall be instructed to avoid any activities in this zone until the bird nest(s) is/are no longer occupied per the written determination of a qualified ornithologist. The project proponent shall record the results of any undertaken protective measures to document compliance with

Potentially Significant Impact	Significant Unless Mitigation is Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

applicable State and Federal laws pertaining to the protection of migratory birds. Upon completion, such recordation shall be provided to the City of Pasadena.

b. *Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, and regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or US Fish and Wildlife Service?*

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

WHY? There are no designated natural communities in the city. Natural habitat areas within the City's boundaries are largely limited to the upper and lower portions of the Arroyo Seco, the City's western hillside area, and Eaton Canyon. The project is not located near any of these natural habitat areas.

The project is located in a fully developed, urban area of Pasadena with manicured lawns and a mix of both native and non-native shrubs and trees. The landscape is mature, with a variety of tree species that create a diverse, mature canopy. No natural streams traverse the project site. The project site and surrounding area do not include any vegetation that constitutes a natural or sensitive plant community. Therefore, the proposed project would have no impact on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations.

c. *Have a substantial adverse effect of 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?*

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

WHY? Drainage courses with definable bed and bank and their adjacent wetlands are "waters of the United States" and fall under the jurisdiction of the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) in accordance with Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. Jurisdictional wetlands, as defined by the USACE, are lands that, during normal conditions, possess hydric soils, are dominated by wetland vegetation, and are inundated with water for a portion of the growing season.

The project site does not include any discernible drainage courses, inundated areas, wetland vegetation, or hydric soils, and thus does not include USACE jurisdictional drainages or wetlands. Therefore, the proposed project would have no impact to federally protected wetlands as defined by Clean Water Act Section 404.

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?*

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

WHY? The project is located in a developed urban area and does not involve the dispersal of wildlife, nor will the project result in a barrier to migration or movement. Therefore, the project will have no impact to wildlife movement.

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

Potentially Significant Impact	Significant Unless Mitigation is Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
☐	☐	☒	☐

WHY? The City of Pasadena's Ordinance 6896, City Trees and Tree Protection Ordinance, as amended by Ordinance No. 7184, codified in Chapter 8.52 of the Pasadena Municipal Code, aims to protect the tree canopy in the city. The six types of trees protected by the City's Tree Protection Ordinance include public, landmark, landmark-eligible, specimen, mature and native trees. The project site contains 72 private trees (refer to Sheet MP1.0 of the Project Plans included as Appendix A), four of which meet the definition of "protected tree" in Chapter 8.52 of the Pasadena Municipal Code. Of the 26 trees to be removed, two are protected: Tree Nos. 58 (protected mature tree) and 71 (protected specimen tree), both of which are American sweetgum trees (refer to Appendix F - Conceptual Landscaping Plan. Since two protected trees are proposed to be removed, the ordinance requires replacement trees or payment of compensatory fees up to 50 percent of the required number of replacement trees. The applicant has submitted a preliminary landscape plan demonstrating conformance to the replacement matrix of the City's Tree Protection Ordinance. Per the ordinance, the number and species of replacement trees is based on the diameter at breast height (DBH) and the species of the removed trees. Replacement of the removed trees is required within a reasonable period of time (typically specified as within five years). Tree No. 58 is proposed to be replaced with two , 24-inch box trees (any species) and Tree No. 71 is proposed to be replaced with four, 24-inch box trees (selected from the protected Specimen Trees list). Pursuant to Section 8.52.070.A of the City's Tree Protection Ordinance, the application for a discretionary approval for the proposed project is deemed to be an application for discretionary approval of a tree removal permit and the tree removal is being processed concurrently with the Master Plan application.

f. Conflict with the provisions of an adopted habitat conservation plan (HCP), natural community conservation plan (NCCP), or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?

☐	☐	☐	☒

WHY? Currently, there are no adopted habitat conservation or natural community conservation plans in Pasadena. There are also no approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plans. Therefore, the proposed project would have no impact on any adopted conservation plans.

7. CULTURAL RESOURCES. Would the project:

a. *Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5?*

☐	☐	☒	☐

WHY? There are no known buildings, structures, natural features, works of art, or similar objects on the site having a significant historic value to the City which are to be demolished, relocated, removed, or significantly altered by the project. None of the campus buildings are listed on the National Register of Historic Places, California Register of Historical Resources or on the City's database on historical resources (CHRID). In 2007, the City commissioned a survey (Cultural Resources of the Recent Past Historic Context Report) to establish a context to evaluate buildings constructed between 1935 and 1965, with a focus on post-WWII single-family residential development. Institutional buildings such as schools, government facilities and churches were not documented in the study. Preliminary research suggests that the existing gym and the Administration/Classroom Building may be eligible for historic designation due to their representation of institutional development of the period and association with significant architects; however, the proposed new development would not involve demolition or exterior alterations to these buildings.

Potentially Significant Impact	Significant Unless Mitigation is Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

The existing gym was built in 1959, designed by Bissell & Duquette, and is identified by its distinctive barrel-vaulted roof form. This building will be retained with no modifications. The existing Administration/Classroom Building is a two- and three-story L-shaped building with the original portion of the building oriented east-to-west constructed in 1956 and the north-south oriented portion added later in 1965. The 1956 portion of the building was designed by the firm Barker and Ott, a firm that designed many buildings for the Archdiocese of Los Angeles. Both portions of the building are constructed of reinforced brick, with plaster on the upper floor on the original portion of the building. The entire building has ribbons of steel-framed windows. It is also constructed in brick and is slightly differentiated from the original building by the vertical orientation of the windows. In 1996, an addition to the southern end of Administration/Classroom Building was constructed. Under the proposed Master Plan, the Administration/Classroom Building would be retained, however, the entrance located on the north facade would be locked and the main access to the building would be an existing door located on the west façade of the building; allowing better control access and security to the campus without any exterior modifications to the Administration/Classroom building.
The project proposes a new Practice Gym Building and Performance Arts and Sound Stage Building to be located west of the existing Practice Gym Building and Administration/Classroom Building. The addition of these new buildings would alter the existing spatial relationships on the property by inserting two new buildings in an area historically characterized by a baseball field and landscaped area. Despite altering the original spatial setting by siting two new buildings west of the buildings that are potentially eligible for historic designation, the setting at the western end of the campus is not crucial to the understanding of the existing Administration/Classroom building and Gym Building. The Administration/Classroom Building and Gym Building may be eligible for historic designation due to the architectural character of the buildings and would not be significantly impacted by the proposed changes to the setting. Additionally, the designs of the new buildings are compatible with, yet differentiated from, the existing gym and classroom buildings; therefore, the proposed project would not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource, and the project would have no related impacts.

b. *Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?*

☐ ☒ ☐ ☐

WHY? As described in the Pasadena General Plan EIR (Pasadena 2015a), there are five known archaeological sites in the City, as documented in the records maintained by the South Central Coastal Information Center: three are prehistoric sites, including a millingstone site and a trail, and two are historical archaeological sites: Teddy's Camp and a trash deposit. The project site is not located in the vicinity of any of these five known archaeological sites. In addition, the project site does not contain undisturbed surficial soils. The project site has been previously disturbed by prior development. If archaeological resources once existed on-site, it is likely that previous grading, construction, and modern use of the site have either removed or destroyed them. Although it is not expected that archaeological resources would be encountered during construction due to previous disturbance at the site, the project would require excavation for the swimming pool, aquatic building and field building. As such, Mitigation Measure CULT-1 is provided in the unlikely event that archaeological resources are discovered during the grading and excavation process. Mitigation Measure CULT- 1 requires all project grading and construction efforts to halt until an archaeologist examines the site, identifies the archaeological significance of the find, and recommends a course of action. Incorporation of Mitigation Measure CULT-1 would ensure the proposed project would not significantly impact archaeological resources. Pursuant to Assembly Bill (AB) 52 and Section 21080.3.1 of CEQA, the City consulted with the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation for the proposed project. Based on this consultation, the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation requested that a representative of their tribe be present during ground disturbing construction activities onsite; therefore CULT-2 has been included. With the incorporation of the imitation measures, the impacts to archaeological resources would be less than significant after mitigation.

Potentially Significant Impact	Significant Unless Mitigation is Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

Mitigation Measure CULT-1: If archaeological resources are encountered during project construction that may be eligible for listing in the California Register for Historic Resources, all ground-disturbing activities in the immediate vicinity of the find shall be halted until the find is evaluated by a Registered Professional Archaeologist. If testing determines that significance criteria are met, then the project shall be required to perform data recovery, professional identification, radiocarbon dates as applicable, and other special studies; and provide a comprehensive final report including site record to the City and the South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University Fullerton. No further grading shall occur in the area of the discovery until the Planning Department approves the report.

Mitigation Measure CULT-2: The project applicant shall be responsible for having a representative of the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation monitor the project's ground disturbing construction activities.

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

☐ ☒ ☐ ☐

WHY? The project site is located within an urbanized portion of the city. This portion of Pasadena does not contain any unique geologic features and is not known or expected to contain paleontological resources. However, the proposed project would include grading during site preparation for the construction of new structures and excavation for the swimming pool and field building. In the unlikely event that paleontological resources are encountered during grading or construction of the project, standard best practices would be implemented to avoid or properly excavate and record the find. The following standard mitigation measure will be included in the construction contract for the proposed project:

Mitigation Measure CULT-3: If paleontological resources are encountered during project construction, all construction activities in the vicinity of the find shall halt until a paleontologist meeting the satisfaction of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County identifies the paleontological significance of the find and recommends a course of action. Construction shall not resume until the site paleontologist states in writing that the proposed construction activities will not damage significant paleontological resources.

With inclusion of Mitigation Measure CULT-3, potential impacts related to accidental discovery of paleontological and/or unique geologic resources would be less than significant.

d. *Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal ceremonies? ( )*

☐ ☐ ☒ ☐

WHY? There are no known human remains on the site. The project site is not part of a formal cemetery and is not known to have been used for disposal of historic or prehistoric human remains. Thus, human remains are not expected to be encountered during construction of the proposed project. In the unlikely event that human remains are encountered during project construction, California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires the project to halt until the county coroner has made the necessary findings as to the origin and disposition of the remains pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. Compliance with these regulations would ensure the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to disturbing human remains.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Significant Unless Mitigation is Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

8. ENERGY. Would the project:

a. Conflict with adopted energy conservation plans?

☐ ☐ ☒ ☐

The proposed intensity of the project is within the intensity allowed by the Zoning Code and envisioned in the City's General Plan. Further, the project is required comply with the energy standards in the California Energy Code, Part 6 of the California Building Standards Code (Title 24). Measures to meet these performance standards may include high-efficiency heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) and hot water storage tank equipment, lighting conservation features, higher than standard rated insulation, and double-glazed windows. Compliance with the Building Code is a statutory requirement to receive a building permit for construction.

In order to promote energy conservation, the City has adopted an amended California Green Building Standards Code (Pasadena Municipal Code Section 14.04.500). In conformance with the City's Building Code, the project would be designed to comply with the performance levels of the amended California Green Building Standards Code, which would reduce energy consumption compared to standard building practices. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

b. Use nonrenewable resources in a wasteful and inefficient manner?

☐ ☐ ☒ ☐

The improvement included in the proposed Master Plan would utilize nonrenewable resources to construct and operate the facilities. Natural resources that would be utilized by the project include petroleum-based fuels for vehicles and equipment, building/facility energy usage, and water. The anticipated use of these resources is detailed in the following subsections.

Oil-Based Products

The proposed project would not create sufficient energy demand to require development of new energy sources. Construction of the proposed improvements would result in a short-term insignificant consumption of oil-based energy products. However, the additional amount of resources used would not cause a significant reduction in available supplies. Impacts due to the consumption of oil-based products would be less than significant.

Energy

The long-term impact from increased energy use by this project is not significant relative to the number of customers currently served by the electrical and gas utility companies. Supplies are available from existing mains, lines, and substations in the area. Operation of the new and expanded facilities could result in an insignificant increase in the consumption of natural gas. This consumption would be decreased through adherence to the performance standards of the California Energy Code, Part 6 of the California Building Standards Code, Title 24. The project's consumption would be limited to an insignificant level by meeting these energy standards. Measures to meet these performance standards may include high efficiency heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) and hot water storage tank equipment, lighting conservation features, higher than standard rated insulation, and double-glazed windows. The energy conservation measures are required to be prepared by the developer and shown on building plans. This plan must be submitted to Pasadena Water and Power (PWP) and to the Building Official for review and approval prior to the issuance of a building permit. Installation of energy-saving features will be inspected by a building inspector prior to

issuance of a certificate of occupancy. The existing service providers would be able to supply the resources, and the amount of resources consumed by the proposed project would result in a less than significant impact.

Water

This project would result in a minor increase in water consumption, which PWP has verified they can serve. During drought periods, the project's water consumption would be reduced by adhering to the Comprehensive Water Conservation Plan and the Water Shortage Procedure Ordinance, which restrict water consumption to 90 percent of expected consumption during each billing period. Installation of plumbing will be inspected by a building inspector prior to issuance of a certificate of occupancy.

Over the past several years, PWP has been impacted by several factors that have restricted local and regional water supply. The PWP's groundwater rights in the Raymond Basin have been curtailed in order to mitigate groundwater depletion experienced over the last half century. With respect to imported supplies, a decade-long drought has reduced the ability to replenish regional groundwater supplies, drought conditions in the American Southwest have reduced deliveries of water from the Colorado River, and legal and environmental issues have resulted in reduced water deliveries through the State Water Project to the region. The City accounted for these conditions in its current Water Integrated Resources Plan (adopted January 2011) and Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP, adopted June 2011). In April 2011, the Metropolitan Water District (MWD) lifted allocation restrictions as a result of improvements in Southern California's water reserves. Although restrictions were previously lifted, record drought conditions during 2013–2014 prompted the release of the January 2014 Drought Declaration with goals of reducing per capita water consumption by 20 percent. Further, on May 5, 2015, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) adopted a Mandatory Water Conservation Regulation that established a requirement for PWP to reduce overall customer water use by 28 percent from calendar year 2013 levels.
The City of Pasadena approved a *Comprehensive Water Conservation Plan* (CWCP) in 2009 that includes a variety of approaches and recommendations for achieving 10 percent, 20 percent, and 30 percent reductions in water consumption. As a long-term goal, the CWCP presupposes an initial target of reducing per capita potable water consumption 10 percent by 2015 and 20 percent by 2020. The Water Waste Prohibitions and Water Supply Shortage Plan Ordinance per PMC Chapter 13.10 also became effective in 2009 and established 13 permanent mandatory restrictions on wasteful water use activities and four levels of Water Supply Shortages with increasingly restrictive measures to address water shortages. On June 1, 2015, the City adopted the Level 2 Water Supply Shortage Plan requiring additional mandatory water restrictions for residents and businesses, including further limiting watering days, requiring leaks, breaks, or other malfunctions to be fixed, and limiting the filling of ornamental lakes or ponds. Additional water use restrictions set forth in PMC Section 13.10.060, Additional Water Shortage Measures, have also been implemented, including prohibition of turf irrigation within 48 hours following a measurable precipitation, prohibition of washing hard or paved surfaces using potable water, except to alleviate safety and/or sanitary hazards, and installation of water-efficient fixtures among multifamily properties. In addition, statewide water demand reduction requirements such as the 20x2020 Plan, and the current work being done by the California Department of Water Resources, the SWRCB, and other state agencies to implement the Governor's 20x2020 Water Conservation Initiative Program, are being enacted.

As a result, to meet these water policy goals, the proposed project would be required to comply with the City's CWCP and PMC Chapter 13.10, the Water Shortage Procedure Ordinance, and the City's goal to meet the 20x2020 goals by submitting a water conservation plan demonstrating that the proposed project would limit the water consumption to 80 percent of its originally anticipated amount. This plan is subject to review and approval by the City's PWP and the Building Division prior to building permit issuance. Upon PWP and Building Division approval of this plan, the project would not have any individual or cumulative impacts on water supply. Further, the project's irrigation and plumbing plans are also required to comply with the approved water conservation plan and the City's requirements for landscape irrigation. Therefore,

	Potentially Significant Impact	Significant Unless Mitigation is Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

consumption by the proposed building addition would not be wasteful or inefficient and impacts are less than significant.

9. 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. ( )

☐ ☐ ☒ ☐

WHY? According to the 2002 adopted Safety Element of the City of Pasadena's General Plan, the San Andreas Fault is a "master" active fault and controls seismic hazard in Southern California. This fault is located approximately 21 miles north of Pasadena. The County of Los Angeles and the City of Pasadena are both affected by Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zones. Pasadena is in four USGS Quadrants, of which the Los Angeles, and the Mt. Wilson quadrants were mapped for earthquake fault zones under the Alquist-Priolo Act in 1977. The Pasadena and Condor Peak USGS Quadrangles have not yet been mapped per the Alquist-Priolo Act. These Alquist-Priolo maps show only one Fault Zone in or adjacent to the City of Pasadena, the Raymond (Hill) Fault Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone. This fault is located primarily south of City limits, however, the southernmost portions of the City lie within the fault's mapped Fault Zone. The 2002 Safety Element of the City's General Plan identifies the following three additional zones of potential fault rupture in the City:

- The Eagle Rock Fault Hazard Management Zone, which traverses the southwestern portion of the City;
- The Sierra Madre Fault Hazard Management Zone, which includes the Tujunga Fault, the North Sawpit Fault, and the South Branch of the San Gabriel Fault. This Fault Zone is primarily north of the City, and only the very northeast portion of the City and portions of the Upper Arroyo lie within the mapped fault zone.
- A Possible Active Strand of the Sierra Madre Fault, which appears to join a continuation of the Sycamore Canyon Fault. This fault area traverses the northern portion of the City as is identified as a Fault Hazard Management Zone for Critical Facilities Only.

The project site is not within any of these potential fault rupture zones. The closest mapped fault zone, the Sierra Madre Fault Hazard Management Zone, is approximately 4,200 feet (.79 mile) north of the project site. Additionally, although construction on the La Salle school campus is not governed by the Field Act (seismic safety building requirements enforced by the Division of the State Architect); however, it is subject to the Private School Private Schools and the Private Schools Building Safety which requires the school to comply with the local building department and requirements and that school construction plans be prepared by California-licensed architects, civil engineers or structural engineers. Therefore, no related significant impacts would result from the proposed project.

ii. Strong seismic ground shaking? ( )

☐ ☐ ☒ ☐

WHY? See 9.a.i.

Potentially Significant Impact	Significant Unless Mitigation is Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

Since the City of Pasadena is within a larger area traversed by active fault systems, such as the San Andreas and Newport-Inglewood Faults, any major earthquake along these systems will cause seismic ground shaking in Pasadena. Much of the City is on sandy, stony or gravelly loam formed on the alluvial fan adjacent to the San Gabriel Mountains. This soil is more porous and loosely compacted than bedrock, and thus subject to greater impacts from seismic ground shaking than bedrock.

The risk of earthquake damage is minimized because new structures are required to be built according to the Uniform Building Code and other applicable codes, and are subject to inspection during construction. Structures for human habitation must be designed to meet or exceed California Uniform Building Code standards for Seismic Zone 4. Conforming to these required standards will ensure the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to strong seismic ground shaking.

iii. *Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction as delineated on the most recent Seismic Hazards Zones Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of known areas of liquefaction? ( )*

☐	☐	☐	☒

WHY? The project site is not within a Liquefaction Hazard Zone or Landslide Hazard Zone as shown on Plate P-1 of the 2002 Safety Element of the General Plan. This Plate was developed considering the Liquefaction and Earthquake-Induced Landslide areas as shown on the State of California Seismic Hazard Zone maps for the City. Therefore, the project will have no impacts from seismic related ground failure.

iv. *Landslides as delineated on the most recent Seismic Hazards Zones Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of known areas of landslides? ( )*

☐	☐	☐	☒

WHY? The project site is not within a Landslide Hazard Zone as shown on Plate P-1 of the 2002 Safety Element of the General Plan. This plate was developed considering the earthquake-induced landslide areas identified on the State of California Seismic Hazard Zone maps for the city (California Department of Conservation, Division of Mines and Geology 1999). Therefore, no impacts from seismic-induced landslides would occur.

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

☐	☐	☒	☐

WHY? Construction of the project would entail earthwork. Construction activities would include clearing the site of debris and/or vegetation, soil excavation, grading, asphalt paving, building construction, and landscaping. Construction to build out the proposed Master Plan will lead to 1,221 cubic yards of fill and 20,928 cubic yards of cut with a total of 19,707 yards being exported. The natural water erosion potential of soils in Pasadena is low, unless these soils are disturbed during the wet season. Both the Ramona and Hanford soils, which underlay much of the city, have high permeability, low surface runoff, and slight erosion hazard due to the gravelly surface layer and low topographic relief away from the steeper foothill areas of the San Gabriel Mountains.

Potentially Significant Impact	Significant Unless Mitigation is Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

The displacement of soil through cut and fill will be controlled by the City's Grading Ordinance, Chapter 33 of the California Building Code relating to grading and excavation, other applicable building regulations and standard construction techniques; therefore, there will be no significant impact.

In accordance with Clean Water Act and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) requirements, water erosion during construction would be minimized by limiting certain construction activities to dry weather, covering exposed excavated dirt during periods of rain, and protecting excavated areas from flooding with temporary berms. In addition, site preparation would be conducted in compliance with the City's requirement for best management practices (BMPs) and state and local codes and requirements for erosion control, grading, and soil remediation.

Construction may also temporarily expose the soil to wind erosion. Fugitive dust would be controlled in compliance with SCAQMD Rules 403 and 1166. The following erosion control features associated with SCAQMD rules utilized during remedial activities would be employed: covering stockpile with plastic sheeting; covering loaded soils with secured tarps; prohibiting work during periods of high winds; and watering exposed soils during construction.

Since construction of the proposed project involves more than 250 cubic yards of cut or fill, the applicant will be required to submit an erosion and sediment transport control plan as part of the project grading plan. The grading plan is subject to review and approval by the Building Official and the Public Works Department prior to the issuance of any building permits. With the implementation of these required erosion control features, potential impacts associated with erosion during project construction and operation 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? ( )*

☐ ☐ ☒ ☐

WHY? The City of Pasadena rests primarily on an alluvial plain. To the north the San Gabriel Mountains are relatively new in geological time. These mountains run generally east-west and have the San Andreas Fault on the north and the Sierra Madre Fault to the south. The action of these two faults in conjunction with the north-south compression of the San Andreas tectonic plate is pushing up the San Gabriel Mountains. This uplifting combined with erosion has helped form the alluvial plain. As shown on Plate 2-4 of the Technical Background Report to the 2002 Safety Element, the majority of the City lies on the flat portion of the alluvial fan, which is expected to be stable.

The proposed project is not located on known unstable soils or geologic units, and therefore, would not likely cause on- or off-site landslides, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse. Modern engineering practices and compliance with established building standards, including the California Building Code, will ensure the project will not cause any significant impacts from unstable geologic units or soils.

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? ( )*

☐ ☐ ☒ ☐

WHY? According to the 2002 adopted Safety Element of the City's General Plan the project site is underlain by alluvial material from the San Gabriel Mountains. This soil consists primarily of sand and gravel and is in the low to moderate range for expansion potential. Modern engineering practices and compliance with established

Potentially Significant Impact	Significant Unless Mitigation is Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

building standards, including the California Building Code, will ensure the project will not cause any significant impacts from unstable geologic units or expansive soils.

e. *Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater? ( )*

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

WHY? The project will be required to connect to the existing sewer system. Therefore, soil suitability for septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems is not applicable in this case, and the proposed project would have no associated impacts.

10. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS. Would the project:

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

☐ ☐ ☒ ☐

WHY? Gases that trap heat in the atmosphere are referred to as greenhouse gases (GHG). The main components of GHG include carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), and nitrous oxide (N_2O). Greenhouse gases are emitted by both natural processes and human activities. In response to growing scientific and political concern with global climate change, California has adopted a series of laws to reduce emissions of GHGs to the atmosphere from commercial and private activities in the state. Construction and operation of the proposed project would generate GHG emissions. Overall, the following activities associated with the proposed Master Plan could directly or indirectly contribute to the generation of GHG emissions:

- **Construction Activities:** During construction of the project, GHGs would be emitted through the operation of construction equipment and from worker and vendor vehicles, each of which typically uses fossil-based fuels to operate. The combustion of fossil-based fuels creates greenhouse gases such as CO_2, CH_4, and N_2O. Furthermore, CH_4 is emitted during the fueling of heavy equipment.
- **Gas, Electric, and Water Use:** Natural gas use results in the emissions of two GHGs: CH_4 (the major component of natural gas) and CO_2 from the combustion of natural gas. Electricity use can result in GHG production if the electricity is generated by combusting fossil fuel. California's water conveyance system is energy-intensive. Estimates indicate that the total energy used to pump and treat this water exceeds 6.5 percent of the total electricity used in the state per year.
- **Solid Waste Disposal:** Solid waste generated by the project could contribute to GHG emissions in a variety of ways. Landfilling and other methods of disposal use energy for transporting and managing the waste, and they produce additional GHGs to varying degrees. Landfilling, the most common waste management practice, results in the release of CH_4 from the anaerobic decomposition of organic materials. Methane is 21 times more potent a GHG than CO_2. However, landfill CH_4 can also be a source of energy. In addition, many materials in landfills do not decompose fully, and the carbon that remains is sequestered in the landfill and not released into the atmosphere.
- **Motor Vehicle Use:** Transportation associated with the proposed project would result in GHG emissions from the combustion of fossil fuels in daily automobile and truck trips.

GHG emissions associated with the proposed project would occur over the short term from construction activities, consisting primarily of emissions from equipment exhaust. There would also be long-term regional

emissions associated with project-related new vehicular trips and stationary source emissions, such as natural gas used for heating and electricity usage for lighting.

The calculation of project GHG emissions presented below includes construction as well as long-term operational emissions in terms of annual carbon dioxide equivalents (CO_2e) associated with the anticipated operations of the proposed project. The resultant emissions of these activities were calculated by Crable & Associates (2013) using the CalEEMod air quality model (Appendix A). CalEEMod is a statewide land use emissions computer model designed to provide a uniform platform for the use of government agencies, land use planners, and environmental professionals. At the time the CalEEMod air quality model was being prepared, the proposed Master Plan anticipated the first phase of construction to commence in 2014; however, the first phase of construction has since been deferred to commence in 2016. Nonetheless, the deferred construction schedule will not affect the GHG emission calculations because construction-related equipment in 2016 would operate at the same or better efficiency than in 2014; therefore, the emissions levels presented in Table 6 are conservative.

Thresholds of significance illustrate the extent of an impact and are a basis from which to apply mitigation measures. On September 28, 2010, the SCAQMD conducted Stakeholder Working Group Meeting #15, which resulted in a recommended screening threshold of 3,000 metric tons of CO_2e for all land uses. Therefore, for the purposes of this evaluation and in the absence of any other adopted significance thresholds, a screening threshold of 3,000 metric tons of CO_2e per year is used to assess the significance of GHG emissions.

Emissions resulting from implementation of the proposed project have been quantified and the quantified emissions are compared with the SCAQMD's GHG screening threshold. The anticipated GHG emissions during project construction are projected to be a total of 684.09 metric tons of CO_2e (Crable & Associates, Environmental Consultants 2013). In accordance with the SCAQMD guidance, projected GHGs from construction have been quantified and amortized over 30 years, which is the number of years considered to represent the life of the project. The amortized construction emissions are added to the annual average operational emissions.

In the case of site operations, the majority of greenhouse gas emissions, and specifically CO_2, is due to vehicle travel and energy consumption. As shown in Table 6, CalEEMod projects that the combined area sources generate 651.72 Mtons of CO_2e on an annual basis. The proposed project does not include an increase in student enrollment and a minimal increase of five additional staff persons; therefore, the increase in operational greenhouse gas emissions resulting from vehicular trips would be negligible. This value is under the suggested threshold of 3,000 Mtons per year and the impact is less than significant.

Table 6:
YEARLY OPERATIONAL GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS
(Mtons/year)

Source[1]	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O	Total CO_2e[2]
Construction Emissions	681.02	0.15	0.00	684.09
Amortization Construction Emissions (30 years)	22.70	0.005	0.00	22.70
Annual Average Operational Emissions	589.31	1.80	0.00	629.02
Projected GHGs Emissions	---	---	---	22.70 + 629.02 = 651.72
Threshold	---	---	---	3,000
Exceeds Threshold?	---	---	---	No
Notes:				

	Potentially Significant Impact	Significant Unless Mitigation is Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

[1] Includes area sources, energy use, waste processing, and water conveyance. See appendices for a complete breakdown by source.
[2] Because different gases have different conversion factors, totals may not equal.

Source: Crable & Associates, October 2015

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

☐ ☐ ☒ ☐

WHY? California has adopted several policies and regulations for the purpose of reducing GHG emissions. Assembly Bill 32, the Global Warming Solutions Act (AB 32), was enacted in 2006 to reduce statewide GHG emissions to 1990 levels by 2020. As identified under Issue a) above, the proposed project would not surpass the SCAQMD's recommended GHG screening thresholds, which were prepared with the purpose of complying with the requirements of AB 32. As the proposed project would not conflict with AB 32, impacts would be less than significant.

11. 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? ( )

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WHY? The project does not involve the use or storage of hazardous substances other than the small amounts of pesticides, fertilizers and cleaning agents required for normal maintenance of the structure and landscaping. The project must adhere to applicable zoning and fire regulations regarding the use and storage of any hazardous substances. Further there is no evidence that the site has been used for underground storage of hazardous materials.

b. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment? ( )

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

WHY? The project does not involve hazardous materials. Therefore, there is no significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions, which could release hazardous material.

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

☐ ☐ ☒ ☐

WHY? The proposed project occurs on existing school grounds, however, the project does not involve hazardous emissions or the handling of hazardous materials, substance, or waste; and therefore, the proposed project would have no hazardous material related impacts to schools.

Potentially Significant Impact	Significant Unless Mitigation is Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

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? ( )*

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WHY? The project site is not located on the State of California Hazardous Waste and Substances Sites List of sites published by California Environmental Protection Agency (CAL/EPA). La Salle High School has occupied the project site since 1956. The proposed project site is not known or anticipated to have been contaminated with hazardous materials and no hazardous material storage facilities are known to existed onsite. The project site is not included on the Department of Toxic Substances Control's (DTSC's) hazardous waste facilities list (DTSC 2016).

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? ( )*

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

WHY? The project site is not within an airport land use plan or within two miles of a public airport or public use airport. The nearest public use airports are the El Monte Airport and the Bob Hope Airport in Burbank, which are located approximately 5 miles southeast and 16 miles northwest of the project site, respectively. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the vicinity of an airport and would have no associated impacts.

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? ( )*

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

WHY? The project site is not within the vicinity of a private airstrip. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the vicinity of a private airstrip and would have no associated impacts.

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

☐ ☐ ☒ ☐

WHY? The City of Pasadena maintains a citywide emergency response plan, which goes into effect at the onset of a major disaster (e.g., a major earthquake). The Pasadena Fire Department maintains the disaster plan. In case of a disaster, the Fire Department is responsible for implementing the plan, and the Pasadena Police Department devises evacuation routes based on the specific circumstance of the emergency. The City has preplanned evacuation routes for dam inundation areas associated with Devil's Gate Dam, Eaton Wash, and the Jones Reservoir.

Potentially Significant Impact	Significant Unless Mitigation is Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

The construction and operation of the proposed project would not place any permanent or temporary physical barriers on any existing public streets. To ensure compliance with zoning, building, and fire codes, the project applicant is required to submit appropriate plans for plan review prior to the issuance of a building permit. Adherence to these requirements ensures that the project will not have a significant impact on emergency response and 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? ( )*

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WHY? As shown on Plate P-2 of the 2002 Safety Element, the project site is in an area of moderate fire hazard. During plan check, the Pasadena Fire Department will require a fire flow report and fuel modification plans to ensure the proposed project has proper emergency ingress and egress, proper water flow, and fuel modification. The new structures on the project site will be required to incorporate safety and security features, including fire sprinklers, alarm systems, and adequate access for emergency vehicles, in accordance with building and fire codes; therefore, the proposed project would not expose people or structures to a significant risk involving wildland fires.

12. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY. Would the project:

a. *Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?*

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WHY? Section 303 of the federal Clean Water Act requires states to develop water quality standards to protect the beneficial uses of receiving waters. In accordance with California's Porter-Cologne Act, the Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCBs) of the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) are required to develop water quality objectives that ensure their region meets the requirements of Section 303 of the Clean Water Act.

Pasadena is in the greater Los Angeles River watershed and thus within the jurisdiction of the Los Angeles RWQCB. The Los Angeles RWQCB adopted water quality objectives in its Stormwater Quality Management Plan (SQMP). The SQMP is designed to ensure stormwater achieves compliance with receiving water limitations. Thus, stormwater generated by a development that complies with the SQMP does not exceed the limitations of receiving waters and does not exceed water quality standards.

Compliance with the SQMP is ensured by Section 402 of the Clean Water Act, which is known as the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). Under this section, municipalities are required to obtain permits for the water pollution generated by stormwater in their jurisdiction. These permits are known as Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4) permits. The City of Pasadena is a co-permittee in the Los Angeles County MS4 permit (NPDES No. CAS0041, Order No. R4-2012-0175 as amended by Order WQ 2015-0075).

In accordance with the countywide MS4 permit, all new developments must comply with the SQMP. In addition, as required by the MS4 permit, the City of Pasadena has adopted a Stormwater Management and Discharge Control ordinance to ensure new developments comply with the SQMP. This ordinance requires most new developments to submit a plan to the City that demonstrates how the project implements the standard urban stormwater mitigation plan (SUSMP). However, it is important to note that the County adopted

the latest MS4 permit in November 2012, and which was amended in 2013 and 2015, which requires all new development to include low-impact development (LID) techniques in lieu of the SQMP. LID is smart stormwater management that promotes the use of small-scale, natural drainage features to slow, clean, infiltrate, and capture rainfall. It is an economical and efficient way to replenish local aquifers, reduce pollution, and increase reuse of water (Los Angeles RWQCB 2015). While the City has not yet updated its SUSMP ordinance, it is expected in the future that new development will be required to include and follow LID requirements.

The project consists of improving the campus for La Salle High School. None of the proposed uses are point source generators of water pollutants; thus, no quantifiable water quality standards apply to the project. As an urban development, the proposed project would add typical, urban, nonpoint-source pollutants to stormwater runoff. As discussed, these pollutants are permitted by the countywide MS4 permit and would not exceed any receiving water limitations. Pursuant to the City's current stormwater ordinance, since the project includes more than 5,000 square feet of new/additional institutional space, a plan for implementing best management practices would be required to be submitted to City Engineer. Compliance with the MS4 permit and the SUSMP and/or LID requirements in effect at the time of construction would ensure that the proposed project would not violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements. As such, impacts would be less than significant.

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)?*

☐ ☐ ☒ ☐

WHY? A project would normally have a significant impact on groundwater supplies if it were to result in a demonstrable and sustained reduction of groundwater recharge capacity or change the potable water levels such that it would reduce the ability of a water utility to use the groundwater basin for public water supplies or storage of imported water, reduce the yields of adjacent wells or well fields, or adversely change the rate or direction of groundwater flow.

The proposed project would not install any groundwater wells and would not otherwise directly withdraw any groundwater. In addition, there are no known aquifer conditions at the project site or in the surrounding area that could be intercepted by excavation or development of the project. Therefore, the proposed project would not physically interfere with any groundwater supplies.

The proposed project would use the existing water supply system provided by the PWP. The source of some of this water supply is groundwater, stored in the Raymond Basin. Thus, the project could indirectly withdraw groundwater. However, the proposed project's water usage would be negligible in comparison to the overall water service provided by the PWP. Under normal operation, the project is conservatively estimated to use 17,074[1] gallons of water per day. Per the PWP, existing entitlements and sources can serve the proposed project. This minor amount of water use would not result in significant impacts from depletion of groundwater supplies.

[1] For conservative analysis purposes, the project's increase water demand is considered to be equal to the Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County's wastewater generation factor of 200 gallons/day per 1,000 square feet of private school space (Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts 2016); whereas based on the PWP's factor of 80 gallons/person/day, the proposed increase of five staff members and no students would result in an estimated water demand of only 400 gallons/day (PWP 2011). Additionally, since the project would remove the existing baseball field with a large natural turf area, water demand for irrigation is expected to be reduced by the project.

Potentially Significant Impact	Significant Unless Mitigation is Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

As noted in subsection 8, Energy, Issue b), over the past several years, the PWP has been impacted by several factors that have restricted local and regional water supply. The PWP's groundwater rights in the Raymond Basin have been curtailed in order to mitigate groundwater depletion experienced over the last half century. With respect to imported supplies, a decade-long drought has reduced the ability to replenish regional groundwater supplies, drought conditions in the American Southwest have reduced deliveries of water from the Colorado River, and legal and environmental issues have resulted in reduced water deliveries through the State Water Project.

Pasadena Municipal Code Chapter 13.10 establishes 13 permanent mandatory restrictions on wasteful water use activities. In addition, statewide water demand reduction requirements, such as the 20x2020 Plan and the current work being done by the California Department of Water Resources, the SWRCB, and other state agencies, implement the State's 20x2020 Water Conservation Initiative Program.

As a result, to meet these water policy goals, the proposed project must comply with the City's Comprehensive Water Conservation Plan, Pasadena Municipal Code Chapter 13.10, and the City's objective to meet the 20x2020 goals by submitting a water conservation plan limiting the project's water consumption to 80 percent of its originally anticipated demand. Through compliance with these requirements, the project would not have any individual or cumulative impacts on water supply. This plan is subject to review and approval by the PWP and the Building Division before the issuance of a building permit. The applicant's irrigation and plumbing plans are also required to comply with the approved water conservation plan and the City's requirements for landscape irrigation.

Because this project includes existing and proposed landscaped areas over one acre in size, the project must adhere to the requirements of the Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (Pasadena Municipal Code Chapter 13.22), which was adopted in 2010. This ordinance is a result of AB 1881, which mandates that all local jurisdictions follow specific regulations for the efficient use of water in the irrigation of landscapes. Under this ordinance, the applicant is required to prepare and submit a landscape documentation package that includes a water efficient landscape worksheet, a soil management report, a landscape design plan, an irrigation design plan, and a grading design plan to demonstrate the efficient use of water in the design of the project. The provision of 52,000 square feet of landscaped area would also provide additional permeable surface to facilitate absorption and reduce surface water runoff.

The efficient use of irrigation and plant materials is also required by Chapter 17.44, Landscaping, of the Zoning Code. As discussed in subsection 8, Energy, Issue a), the City has adopted the amended California Green Building Standards Code (Pasadena Municipal Code Section 14.04.500) for all new construction and tenant improvements. Compliance with existing City requirements and the provision of green space would result in less than significant impacts on groundwater supplies.

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

☐ ☐ ☒ ☐

WHY? The project site does not contain any streams, rivers, or other drainage features. Development of the site would involve some land alterations such as excavation and grading, but would not substantially alter the drainage pattern of the site or the surrounding area.

The drainage of surface water from the project would be controlled by building regulations and directed toward the existing streets, flood control channels, storm drains, and catch basins. The proposed drainage of the site would not channel runoff on exposed soil, would not direct flows over unvegetated soils, and would not

otherwise increase the erosion or siltation potential of the site or any downstream areas. As discussed above, the proposed project is subject to NPDES requirements, including the countywide MS4 permit and the City's Stormwater Management and Discharge Control ordinance. In accordance with these requirements, the project applicant is required to submit a plan to the City that demonstrates how the project will comply with the City's Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigation Plan and/or implement LID techniques. To comply with the Stormwater Management and Discharge Control ordinance, the proposed project must implement best management practices that reduce water quality impacts, including erosion and siltation, to the maximum extent practicable. Compliance with the City's Stormwater Management and Discharge Control ordinance and implementation of the required BMPs would ensure that the proposed project would not result in significant erosion or siltation impacts from changes to drainage patterns.

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?*

☐ ☐ ☒ ☐

WHY? As discussed, the proposed project would involve only minor changes in the site's drainage patterns and does not involve alteration of a discernible drainage course. The proposed project's potential to cause flooding would be eliminated through required compliance with the City's Stormwater Management and Discharge Control ordinance, which requires that post-development peak stormwater runoff rates not exceed pre-development peak stormwater runoff rates. Compliance with this requirement would be ensured through the City's drainage plan review and approval process.

Since the proposed project does not involve the alteration of a discernible watercourse and post-development runoff discharge rates are required to not exceed pre-development rates, the project does not have the potential to alter drainage patterns or increase runoff that would result in flooding. Therefore, the proposed project would not cause flooding and would result in less than significant impacts.

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

☐ ☐ ☒ ☐

WHY? As discussed above in Issues c) and d), compliance with the City's SUSMP ordinance would ensure that post-development peak stormwater runoff rates do not exceed pre-development peak stormwater runoff rates. Therefore, Pasadena's existing storm drain system can adequately serve the proposed development.

Similarly, as discussed above in Issues a) and c), the project would generate only typical, non-point source, urban stormwater pollutants. These pollutants are covered by the countywide MS4 permit, and the project is required to comply with the City's SUSMP ordinance. The proposed project is required to implement BMPs for erosion and sediment control and to reduce non-sediment-related pollutants from potentially leaving the construction site to the extent practicable. Therefore, the proposed project would not create runoff that would exceed the capacity of the storm drain system and would not provide a substantial additional source of polluted runoff. As a result, impacts would be less than significant.

f. *Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?*

☐ ☐ ☒ ☐

Potentially Significant Impact	Significant Unless Mitigation is Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

WHY? As discussed above, the proposed development would not be a point-source generator of water pollutants. The only long-term water pollutants expected to be generated on-site are typical urban stormwater pollutants. Compliance with the City's SUSMP ordinance will ensure these stormwater pollutants would not substantially degrade water quality.

The project also has the potential to generate short-term water pollutants during construction, including sediment, trash, construction materials, and equipment fluids. The countywide MS4 permit and the City's Stormwater Management and Discharge Control ordinance require construction sites to implement BMPs to reduce the potential for construction-induced water pollutant impacts. These BMPs include methods to prevent contaminated construction site stormwater from entering the drainage system and preventing construction-induced contaminants from entering the drainage system. The MS4 and the City's ordinance identify the following minimum requirements for construction sites:

Sediments generated on the project site shall be retained using adequate treatment control or structural BMPs, as follows:

- Construction-related materials, wastes, spills, or residues shall be retained at the project site to avoid discharge to streets, drainage facilities, receiving waters, or adjacent properties by wind or runoff;
- Non-stormwater runoff from equipment and vehicle washing and any other activity shall be contained at the project site; and
- Erosion from slopes and channels shall be controlled by implementing an effective combination of BMPs (as approved in Regional Board Resolution No. 99-03), such as the limiting of grading scheduled during the wet season; inspecting graded areas during rain events; planting and maintenance of vegetation on slopes; and covering erosion susceptible slopes.

Compliance with the MS4 permit, the City's Stormwater Management and Discharge Control ordinance, and the General Construction Permit would ensure that construction of the proposed project would not substantially degrade water quality.

g. *Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or dam inundation area as shown in the City of Pasadena adopted Safety Element of the General Plan or other flood or inundation delineation map?*

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

WHY? According to Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Map for Pasadena, no portions of the City are in a 100-year floodplain. As shown on FEMA Community Map Number 065050, most of the city is located in Zone X with a few scattered areas in Zone D. Both Zone X and Zone D are located outside of the Special Flood Hazard Areas Subject to Inundation by the 1 percent Annual Chance of Flood (100-year floodplain), and no floodplain management regulations are required.

In addition, according to the City's Dam Failure Inundation Map (Plate 3-1 of City's General Plan Safety Element), the project is not located in a dam inundation area. No impacts would occur.

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

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

Potentially Significant Impact	Significant Unless Mitigation is Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

WHY? As discussed in Issue 12g above, no portions of Pasadena are within a 100-year floodplain identified by FEMA. As shown on FEMA Community Map Number 065050, most of the city is in Zone X with some scattered areas in Zone D, for which no floodplain management regulations are required. Therefore, the proposed project would not place structures within the flow of the 100-year flood, and the project would have no related impacts.

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?*

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

WHY? No portions of Pasadena are within a 100-year floodplain identified by FEMA. As shown on FEMA Community Map Number 065050, most of the city is in Zone X with some scattered areas in Zone D, for which no floodplain management regulations are required. In addition, according to the City's Dam Failure Inundation Map (Plate P-2 of the General Plan Safety Element), the project is not located in a dam inundation area. Therefore, the project would not have a significant impact from exposing people or structures to flooding risks, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam. No impact would occur.

j. *Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?*

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WHY? Pasadena is not located near any inland bodies of water or the Pacific Ocean so as to be inundated by either a seiche or a tsunami. For mudflow see subsection 9, Geology and Soils, Issues a.iii) and a.iv) regarding seismic hazards such as liquefaction and landslides. No impacts would occur.

13. LAND USE AND PLANNING. Would the project:

a. *Physically divide an existing community?*

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

WHY? The project site is located in a highly urbanized area with a mix of surrounding land uses that includes residential and institutional uses. The project proposes the demolition of two of the five existing buildings of various types and sizes at the La Salle High School campus and construction of four new buildings resulting in a net increase of 83,874 square feet. The proposed development are associated with the school expansion and would not physically alter surrounding parcels or properties. The proposed project would not adversely impact land uses in the area or act as a physical barrier in the surrounding community, as the project is limited to improvements within the existing high school campus. Therefore, the proposed project would not physically divide an established community, and 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, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect? ( )*

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

WHY? The project is consistent with both the PS (Public & Semi-Public) zoning designation and the Institutional General Plan Land Use Designation in the adopted 2015 Land Use Element. As the project would

	Potentially Significant Impact	Significant Unless Mitigation is Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

only serve to upgrade and expand the existing school use on the project site, no change in land use would occur. As indicated in Table 2-7- Allowed Uses and Permit Requirements for Special Purpose Zoning Districts of the City's Zoning Code, public and private school uses are conditionally permitted uses in the PS zoning district. The proposed project does not conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigation an environmental impact.

c. *Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan (HCP) or natural community conservation plan (NCCP)? ( )*

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

WHY? Currently, there are no adopted Habitat Conservation or Natural Community Conservation Plans within the City of Pasadena. There are also no approved local, regional or state habitat conservation plans.

14. MINERAL RESOURCES. Would the project:

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

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

WHY? No active mining operations exist in the City of Pasadena. There are two areas in Pasadena that may contain mineral resources. These two areas are Eaton Wash, which, was formerly mined for sand and gravel, and Devils Gate Reservoir, which was formerly mined for cement concrete aggregate. The project is not near these areas.

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? ( )*

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

WHY? The City's 2015 General Plan Land Use Element does not identify any mineral recovery sites within the City. Furthermore, there are no mineral-resource recovery sites shown in the Hahamongna Watershed Park Master Plan; or the 1999 "Aggregate Resources in the Los Angeles Metropolitan Area" map published by the California Department of Conservation, Division of Mines and Geology. No active mining operations exist in the City of Pasadena and mining is not currently allowed within any of the City's designated land uses. Therefore, the proposed project would not have significant impacts from the loss of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site. See also Section 14.a) of this document.

15. NOISE. Will 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? ( )*

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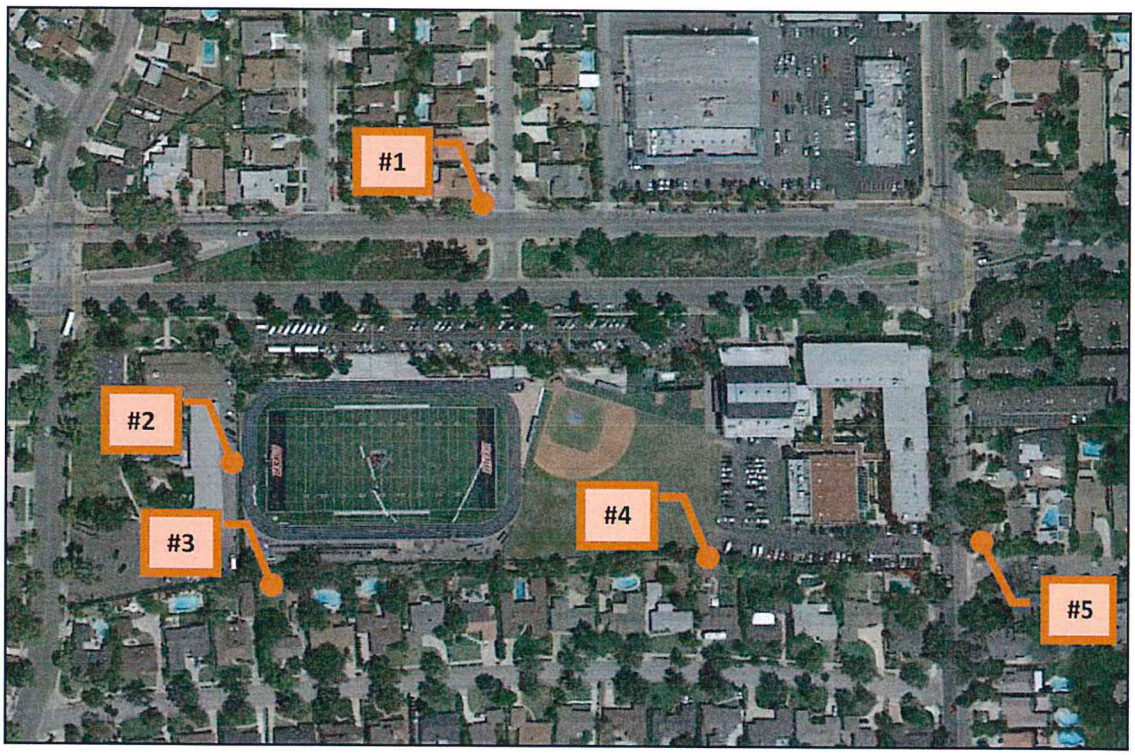
WHY? The City's 2002 General Plan Noise Element establishes Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL) guidelines for land use compatibility and includes a number of goals, objectives, and policies for land use

planning purposes. The City also has regulations to control unnecessary, excessive and annoying noise, as set forth in the City of Pasadena Municipal Code, Title 9, Chapter 9.36. The overall purpose of the General Plan Noise Element is to guide policy makers in making land use determinations and in preparing noise ordinances but does not include specific regulations on how loud noise can be. PMC Chapter 9.36 (Noise Restrictions Ordinance) establishes acceptable ambient sound levels to regulate intrusive noises (e.g. stationary mechanical equipment and vehicles other than those traveling on public streets) within specific land use zones and provides procedures and criteria for the measurements of the sound level of noise. PMC Chapter 9.36 states that "It is unlawful for any person to create, cause, make or continue to make or permit to be made or continued any noise or sound which exceeds the ambient noise level at the property line of any property by more than five decibels."

An Environmental Noise Study was completed by Wieland Acoustics, Inc. to determine the noise impact of the proposed project. Existing noise levels were measured in five locations in the immediate vicinity of the project site, as shown in Figure 3.

Figure 3: Noise Measurement Locations



Source: Wieland Acoustics, May 2016

Of the proposed activities and operations to occur in the proposed swimming pool, water polo matches were determined to have the greatest effect on ambient noise levels. Based on information provided by the school, the typical water polo game at the proposed pool is anticipated to be attended by up to 75 spectators, participants, and officials at the pool. In order to identify typical noise levels that are generated during a water polo match, measurements were obtained during an event consisting of approximately 103 participants, spectators and officials at the Woolett Aquatic Center in Irvine, California. This empirical data was applied to the noise model program SoundPLAN along with specific conditions of the proposed operations, e.g., number of attendees, location and height of buzzer, etc. and physical conditions of the area, e.g., topography, climatic conditions, presence of nearby structures, etc. The noise modeling determined the noise levels that could be generated by the operations of the proposed project, including equipment and activities at the proposed aquatics center and outdoor swimming pool, and staff vehicle movements in the south parking lot and found

that parking lot operations and practices at the pool would not exceed the ambient noise level by more than five decibels at any of the five noise measurement locations. However, water polo activities in the outdoor pool area are expected to exceed the ambient noise level by more than five decibels at one location--portions of the south property line (Location 4). Hence, without mitigation, the proposed project would generate noise levels in excess of standards established in the Noise Ordinance, as summarized in Table 7 below.

Table 7: Comparison of Estimated Water Polo Noise to Ambient Noise

Location	Estimated Water Polo Noise Level, dBA	Measured Ambient Noise Level, dBA	Difference, Water Polo Minus Ambient Noise Level, dBA
North property line	54	63.4	-9.4
West property line	43	43.8	-0.8
South property line at west end of project site	39	48.4	-9.4
South property line opposite the future pool	53	47.1	5.9
East property line	49	62.9	-13.9

Source: Table 10-5 in Noise Study prepared by Wieland Acoustic, May 2016

Therefore, mitigation measures requiring the project to install a cantilevered sound wall along the southern portion of the proposed pool and specifying the location and intensity of the buzzer and the combined sound rating of the mechanical equipment of the roof on the aquatic center building have been included.

Mitigation Measure NOISE-1: A cantilevered noise barrier shall be constructed at the location shown in Figure 13-1 of the site plan included in the Environmental Noise Study dated May 22, 2016 prepared by Wieland Acoustics. The vertical portion of the noise barrier shall have a constant minimum top-of-wall elevation of 891.5 feet above sea level (i.e. minimum height of 17.5 feet relative to the pool deck). At the top of this vertical portion, the noise barrier shall cantilever for a minimum length of 2 foot 10 inches toward the pool at an angle of 45 degrees. The resulting overall height of the noise barrier shall be at least 19.5 feet relative to the pool deck, or 12 feet relative to the existing grade. The barrier shall be a continuous structure, without gaps or gates, and shall have a minimum surface density of four pounds per square foot.

Mitigation Measure NOISE-2: Only one buzzer shall be used during an event at the pool. It shall be located at the northwest side of the pool as shown on Figure 13-1 of the site plan included in the Environmental Noise Study dated May 2016 prepared by Wieland Acoustics. The center of the buzzer's speaker shall be no more than 18 inches above the pool deck, and the volume of the buzzer shall be adjusted to a sound pressure level of no more than 84 dBA at a distance of 5 feet from the front of the buzzer.

Mitigation Measure NOISE-3: The combined sound rating of the mechanical equipment of the roof of the aquatics center building shall not exceed 85dBA per the AHRI 270 standard.

With the incorporation of these measures, water polo related noise would not exceed the ambient noise level by more than five decibels at the south property line (see Table 6). Therefore, after mitigation, operation of the proposed facilities would not generate noise levels in excess of standards established in the Noise Ordinance and impacts would be less than significant.

Potentially Significant Impact	Significant Unless Mitigation is Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

Table 8: Comparison of Mitigated Water Polo Noise with Ambient Noise

Location	Mitigated Water Polo Noise Level, dBA	Measured Ambient Noise Level, dBA	Difference, Water Polo Minus Ambient Noise Level, dBA
North property line	51	63.4	-12.4
West property line	41	43.8	-2.8
South property line at west end of project site	37	48.4	-11.4
South property line opposite the future pool	52	47.1	4.9
East property line	49	62.9	-13.9

Source: Table 14-1 in Noise Study prepared by Wieland Acoustic, May 2016

In addition to operational noise, the project would generate short-term noise due to construction activities; however, as demonstrated in the project's Noise Study (Appendix D), maximum construction equipment noise levels would not exceed the City's Noise Ordinance threshold of 85 dBA at 100 feet. The loudest construction equipment anticipated to be used onsite are graders and tractors/loaders/backhoes, which are anticipated to generate noise at 79.0 dBA and 82.8 dBA at 100 feet, respectively. Therefore construction would not generate noise levels in excess of standards and the project's construction noise impacts would be less than significant. In addition, the project will be conditioned to adhere to City regulations governing hours of construction, noise levels generated by construction and mechanical equipment, and the allowed level of ambient noise (Chapter 9.36 of the Pasadena Municipal Code). In accordance with these regulations, construction noise will be limited to normal working hours (7 a.m. to 7 p.m. Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Saturday, in or within 500 feet of a residential area). A construction related traffic plan is also required to ensure that truck routes for transportation of materials and equipment are established with consideration for sensitive uses in the neighborhood. As part of the construction staging plan, a traffic and parking plan for the construction phase is statutorily required for review and approval by the Traffic Engineer in the Transportation Department and to the Zoning Administrator prior to the issuance of any permits. Adhering to these established City regulations would further reduce construction noise impacts.

In conclusion, the Noise Study demonstrates that, with the installation of the sound wall and restrictions on the intensity of the buzzer and mechanical equipment of the aquatic center, the proposed project would not increase the ambient noise level by more than 5dBA. Therefore, the proposed project, with mitigation would not result in the exposure of persons to noise levels in excess of standards established in the Noise Ordinance, nor will it result in a substantial permanent increase or temporary or period increase in existing ambient noise levels.

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

☐ ☒ ☐ ☐

WHY? Ground-borne vibration can be measured in terms of displacement, velocity, or acceleration. Each of these measures can be further described in terms of frequency and amplitude. Displacement is the distance that a vibrating point moves from its resting static position. The velocity describes the instantaneous speed of the movement and acceleration is the instantaneous rate of change of the speed. For the purpose of the Noise Study, Wieland Acoustics, Inc. used velocity as the fundamental measurement to evaluate the effects of ground-borne vibration. Ground-borne vibration can potentially produce two types of impacts: 1) annoyance

and 2) vibration-induced building damage. The City of Pasadena does not have quantitative standards to address vibration impacts; therefore criteria established by Caltrans were used to evaluate the potential for annoyance and adverse impacts of the proposed project due to vibration. The Noise Study found that using the Caltrans guidelines, it is anticipated that the vibration impacts related to construction will be barely perceptible to occupants of the existing residence across Sierra Madre Boulevard, and residences, church and daycare center located to the east of the school. Construction related vibration impacts are expected to be distinctly perceptible to occupants of the residences located south the school. The primary source of vibration during construction will be large equipment, such as dozers. The Noise Study provided an analysis to estimate the groundborne vibration levels that would be experienced at the nearest adjacent buildings during the construction of the project and found that project construction may result in the exposure of persons to, or generation of, excessive groundborne vibration or ground-borne noise levels at structures located within 9 feet of a large construction item; therefore a mitigation measure has been included to require additional review by a qualified structural and geotechnical engineers.

Mitigation Measure NOISE-4: To avoid potential building damage due to vibration from heavy construction equipment (bulldozers, excavators, etc.- the following measures shall be implemented when use of such equipment will take place within nine feet of existing buildings:
a. Qualified structural and geotechnical engineers shall review the peak vibration velocities estimated in the Environmental Noise Study dated May 2016 prepared by Wieland Acoustics, and to determine if there are any risks to the building, including possible risks from dynamic soil settlement induced by the vibration. If the structural or geotechnical engineer identify any potential risks, they shall take all necessary steps to protect the building including, but not limited to, photographing and/or videotaping the building in order to provide a record of the existing conditions before construction.

b. If considered appropriate by a qualified structural engineer or geotechnical engineer, an engineer shall be on-site during the construction activities and perform such tests and observations as are necessary to ensure the structural stability of the building. This many include vibration measurements obtained inside or outside of the building.

With the mitigation measures included, the proposed project would not result in exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels.

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

☐ ☒ ☐ ☐

WHY? See response to 15.a. The only long-term noise generated by the project would be noise associated with the operations of the proposed project, including equipment and activities at the proposed aquatics center and outdoor swimming pool, and staff vehicle movements in the south parking lot, which would be mitigated to a less than significant level by the required sound wall and restrictions on the sound intensity of the buzzer and mechanical equipment. Other typical urban environment noise, such as leaf-blowing and amplified sounds, are subject to restrictions by Chapter 9.36 of the Pasadena Municipal Code. With the incorporation of Noise Mitigation Measures 1 - 3, the Noise Study concluded that a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above existing levels without the project would not occur. The project will not lead to a significant permanent increase in ambient noise.

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

Potentially Significant Impact	Significant Unless Mitigation is Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
☐	☒	☐	☐

WHY? The project would generate short-term and periodic noise due to water polo games that would be held at the aquatic center and outdoor pool; however, as discussed in the response to 15.a, the project noise would be mitigated to a less than significant level by the required sound wall and restrictions on the sound intensity of the buzzer and mechanical equipment. In addition, the proposed project would be required to adhere to City regulations governing hours of construction and noise levels generated by construction and mechanical equipment (Chapter 9.36 of the Pasadena Municipal Code). Therefore, including the mitigation measures and adherence to established City regulations will ensure that the project would not result in a substantial temporary or periodic increase in noise levels.

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?*

☐	☐	☐	☒

WHY? There are no airports or airport land-use plans in the City of Pasadena. The nearest public use airports are the El Monte Airport and the Bob Hope Airport in Burbank, which are located approximately 5 miles southeast and 16 miles northwest of the project site, respectively. Therefore, the proposed project would not expose people to excessive airport related noise and would have no associated impacts.

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?*

☐	☐	☐	☒

WHY? There are no private-use airports or airstrips within or near the City of Pasadena.

16. 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)?*)

☐	☐	☐	☒

WHY? The proposed project involves the expansion of La Salle High School, located in an urbanized portion of Pasadena. This type and scale of development would not result in substantial population growth as there is no increase in student enrollment and a minimal increase of five staff persons. In addition, development of the proposed project would not require extending or improving infrastructure in a manner that would facilitate off-site growth. Therefore, the proposed project would not induce substantial population growth and would have no related impacts.

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

☐	☐	☐	☒

	Potentially Significant Impact	Significant Unless Mitigation is Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

WHY? The proposed project does not include the demolition of existing housing units and, therefore, would not displace a substantial number of housing units or require construction of replacement housing. There would be no related impacts.

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

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

WHY? The proposed project does not include the demolition of existing housing units and, therefore, would not displace a substantial number of people or require construction of replacement housing. There would be no related impacts.

17. PUBLIC SERVICES. Will 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?*

☐ ☐ ☒ ☐

WHY? The proposed project would not result in the need for additional new or altered fire protection services and would not alter acceptable service ratios or response times. The project site is approximately one mile west of the nearest fire station located at 242 West Sierra Madre (City of Sierra Madre) and 1.7 miles from City of Pasadena Fire Station 37. The new structures on the project site would be required to incorporate safety and security features, including fire sprinklers, alarm systems, and adequate access for emergency vehicles, in accordance with building and fire codes. No new or expanded Fire Department facilities would be needed to serve the reconstructed campus. Therefore, the proposed project would not significantly impact fire protection services. See also subsection 11, Hazards and Hazardous Materials, Issue h) for wildfire-related impacts.

b. *Libraries?*

☐ ☐ ☒ ☐

WHY? The project is located approximately one mile from the nearest branch library (Hasting Branch Library). The city as a whole is well served by its Public Information Library System, and the project would not significantly impact library services. The proposed project would not induce substantial population growth that could place a significant burden on Pasadena's library system. Impacts would be less than significant.

c. *Parks?*

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

WHY? The project site is located approximately 650 feet from the nearest park, Hamilton Park. According to the City's park impact fee nexus study prepared in 2013, for every 1,000 residents, Pasadena as a whole has 2.73 acres of developed parkland and 1.89 acres of open space parkland, for a total of 4.62 acres of park and open space per 1,000 residents.

Potentially Significant Impact	Significant Unless Mitigation is Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

The proposed project is a nonresidential project that would not directly increase the City's population. The proposed project does not trigger a need for additional parkland or the upgrade of existing facilities, which are typically triggered by an increase in residential uses. Furthermore, the improvements proposed at the project site include recreational facilities to serve the students. As such, the proposed Master Plan would not impact the existing park system.

d. *Police protection?*

☐ ☐ ☒ ☐

WHY? The proposed project would not result in the need for additional new or altered police protection services and would not alter acceptable service ratios or response times. The proposed project includes the construction of four new buildings, consisting of a new practice gym, aquatic building, performance arts and sound stage building and field house, resulting in a net increase of 83,874 square feet on the La Salle High School campus. No increase in student enrollment is proposed. The proposed expansion would marginally increase the demand on the Pasadena Police Department. However, no new or expanded police facilities would be required to serve the expanded campus while maintaining acceptable service ratios, response times, and other performance objectives. Therefore, the proposed project would not significantly impact police protection services.

e. *Schools?*

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

WHY? The proposed Master Plan would not increase the student-aged population within the Pasadena Unified School District's service area. The project does not propose an increase in enrollment capacity for the school. The proposed project would have no adverse impact on schools.

f. *Other public facilities?*

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

WHY? No other public facilities are anticipated to be impacted by the continued operation and expansion of La Salle High School.

18. 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?*

☐ ☐ ☒ ☐

WHY? The project site is located approximately half a mile from the nearest park, Hamilton Park and is approximately 1.8 miles from Victory Park. According to the City's park impact fee nexus study prepared in 2013, for every 1,000 residents, Pasadena as a whole has 2.73 acres of developed parkland and 1.89 acres of

Potentially Significant Impact	Significant Unless Mitigation is Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

open space parkland, for a total of 4.62 acres of park and open space per 1,000 residents. The City collects park impact fees for residential and nonresidential projects (Ordinance No. 6252) and uses the funds for park maintenance and improvement programs. The proposed project is a nonresidential project that would not directly increase the City's population. La Salle High School would have its own recreational facilities and urban green spaces. The proposed project would not lead to substantial population growth warranting the construction of additional park space or the physical deterioration of any recreational facilities. Thus, impacts would be less than significant.

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?*

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

WHY? The proposed project would not involve the development of offsite recreational facilities that would have an adverse effect on the environment. No impacts would occur in that regard. The project includes the construction of school-related recreational facilities for use by students and staff only. The impacts thereof are discussed throughout this Initial Study, and after imposition of mitigation measures, potentially significant effects are reduced to less than significant.

19. 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?*

☐ ☐ ☒ ☐

WHY? The project is located along the south-western corner of E. Sierra Madre Blvd. and Michillinda Ave. Both Sierra Madre Blvd and Michillinda St are heavily trafficked streets that carry commuter traffic. On November 3, 2014, the City Council adopted new transportation performance measures for Transportation Analysis and thresholds for CEQA which include CEQA caps for vehicle trips per capita, vehicle miles traveled per capita, proximity and quality of the transit network, proximity and quality of the bicycle network and pedestrian accessibility. The new performance measures and CEQA thresholds are consistent with the City's adopted General Plan and SB 743. The new measures support the City's vision of creating a community where people can circulate without cars, which relies upon an integrated multimodal transportation system that provides choices and accessibility for everyone in the City. Metric caps for intersection level of service (LOS) and street segment analyses are outside of CEQA review with the exception of analysis of the project's conformance with the Los Angeles County Congestion Management Program (CMP), as discussed in Section 19b below. The City of Pasadena Department of Transportation has reviewed the proposed project and determined that it is exempt from traffic impact review because there is no increase in student enrollment and only a minimal increase of five staff persons, and no other traffic-generating users are anticipated. The proposed project would have a limited effect on the school's existing trip generation and a Traffic Study is not required. The proposed project would not conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system and related impacts would be less than significant.

Potentially Significant Impact	Significant Unless Mitigation is Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

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? ( )*

☐ ☐ ☒ ☐

WHY? The Congestion Management Program (CMP) is a state-mandated program designed to address the impact of local growth on the regional transportation system. The Los Angeles Metropolitan Transportation Authority (Metro) is the agency responsible for implementing the CMP for all of Los Angeles County and adopted their most recent CMP in 2010. According to the CMP, only those projects that meet the following criteria require a CMP traffic impact analysis:

- All CMP arterial monitoring intersections, including monitored freeway on- or off-ramp intersections, where the proposed project will add 50 or more trips during either the a.m. or p.m. weekday peak hours (of adjacent street traffic).
- Mainline freeway monitoring locations where the project will add 150 or more trips, in either direction, during either the a.m. or p.m. weekday peak hours.

The proposed project does not include an increase in student enrollment and includes only a minimal increase of five additional staff members. Therefore, the project would not add 50 or more trips during either the a.m. or p.m. weekday peak hours to any CMP facility, and would not add 150 or more trips, in either direction, during either the a.m. or p.m. weekday peak hours to a mainline freeway. Thus, due to the size of the project, an analysis for CMP facilities is not required for the proposed project and impacts are considered less than significant.

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? ( )*

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

WHY? The project site is not within an airport land use plan or within two miles of a public airport or public use airport. Consequently, the proposed project would not affect any airport facilities and would not cause a change in the directional patterns of aircraft. Therefore, the proposed project would have no impact to air traffic patterns.

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

☐ ☐ ☒ ☐

WHY? A Circulation Assessment Study was prepared by URS dated June 3, 2013 to document the driveway and pedestrian circulation due to the change in driveway layout of the proposed Master Plan (Appendix E) . As part of Phase 1 of the La Salle Master Plan, the proposed project includes a new east driveway (exit only) located approximately 300 feet from the Michillinda crosswalk, more than the 200 feet minimum distance recommended by URS. One of the western driveways to the student parking area would be closed so that traffic in the student parking area would be oriented east to west. Students and parents would enter the existing center driveway (enter only); student drivers would turn west to park and parents would turn east to the drop off area. The intent is for parents to enter the school parking lot for drop off, rather than dropping off along

	Potentially Significant Impact	Significant Unless Mitigation is Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

Sierra Madre. During school hours the student parking area, drop off area, and two west driveways (exit only) would be closed off for security. The existing driveway (in front of the new Practice Gymnasium) will be used for entry only during school hours, for visitors only, to the seven new visitor parking spaces. The project has been reviewed and will not conflict with such plans and will not interfere with effectiveness of the overall circulation system. The project has been evaluated by the City's Department of Transportation (DOT) and its impact on circulation due to the proposed use and its design has been found not to be hazardous to traffic circulation either within the project or in the vicinity of the project. In addition, the project's circulation design meets the City's engineering standards and has been reviewed by PasDOT. As discussed in 19.a, the proposed circulation plan would not conflict with the effectiveness of the overall circulation system in the immediate vicinity. Therefore, the proposed project would not increase hazards due to a design feature or incompatible use, and would have no associated environmental impacts.

e. *Result in inadequate emergency access? ( )*

☐ ☐ ☒ ☐

WHY? The ingress and egress for the site have been evaluated by the City's DOT and found to be adequate for emergency access or access to nearby uses. The project does not involve the elimination of a through-route, does not involve the narrowing of a roadway, and all proposed roadways, access roads and drive lanes will be reviewed and conditioned to meet the Pasadena Fire Department's access standards.

The project must comply with all Building, Fire and Safety Codes and plans are subject to review and approval by the Public Works and the Transportation Departments, and the Building Division and Fire Department. Therefore, there will be no significant impacts related to inadequate emergency access.

f. *Result in inadequate parking capacity? ( )*

☐ ☐ ☒ ☐

WHY? Due to the increase of five staff members, the project will increase the demand for parking. According to the Zoning Code, the project requires one space for every five students; plus one space for every two employees and members of the faculty. At full implementation, the proposed La Salle Master Plan would result in 780 students and 95 staff members; therefore, 204 parking spaces are required. The proposed project would add 71 parking spaces, resulting in a total 204 parking spaces on site; therefore, the project is in compliance with this Code, and the project would have less than significant impact to parking.

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

☐ ☐ ☒ ☐

WHY? The project has been evaluated by the City's DOT and has been found to be consistent with the City's policies, plans, and programs supporting alternative transportation. The bicycle facilities on Sierra Madre Boulevard will not be modified or adversely impacted as a result of the project. The Master Plan does not propose to increase enrollment, and results in a minimal increase of five new staff persons; therefore, the proposed project would have no impact to alternative transportation.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Significant Unless Mitigation is Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

20. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS. Would the project:

a. *Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?*

☐ ☐ ☒ ☐

WHY? Based on the Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County's "Loading for Each Type of Land Use" table, private schools are anticipated to generate 200 gallons of wastewater per day for every 1,000 square feet of building space. Applying that factor to the proposed campus expansion (net increase of 83,874 square feet) predicts an increase in wastewater generation of approximately 16,775 gallons per day (Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts 2016). However, the proposed increase in building space largely consists of the proposed practice gym, aquatics building, performing arts center and sound stage, and field house, some of which are primarily intended to serve existing school functions. Given that the proposed project does not include an increase in student enrollment and includes an increase of only five staff members, the increase in wastewater generation caused by the project is likely to be substantially less than 17,074 gallons/day. However, for conservative analysis purposes, the project's wastewater generation is evaluated herein at the full 17,074-gallons/day level. Based on the size of the pool (7,040 square feet) and the school's proposed utilization of the pool for water polo games which requires a minimum depth of six feet, the pool is estimated to hold approximately 315,997 to 421,303 gallons of water. The proposed pool is required to be inspected by the City Public Health Department twice a year and adhere to a maintenance schedule set forth by a professional pool operator. With proper maintenance, the proposed pool is not anticipated to be drained for health purposes. However, if a pool is required to be drained, pursuant to PMC Section 13.24.430, unpolluted waters from swimming pools may be discharged into a storm drain where such drain is available or into a dry well where space and soil conditions permit the installation of a dry well.

Individual projects are subject to a Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts sewer connection fee when connected to a sewer line. Pasadena is in Los Angeles County Sanitation District 16. All sewage from the project site would be conveyed to existing sewer lines and facilities. Wastewater discharge would be regulated by applicable standards and requirements that are imposed and enforced by the City's Department of Public Works, Engineering Division. All wastewater would be treated in compliance with the requirements of the LARWQCB. Therefore, the proposed project would not exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the LARWQCB, and impacts would be less than significant.

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

☐ ☐ ☒ ☐

The proposed project consists of four new buildings, consisting of a new practice gym, aquatic building, performance arts and sound stage building, field house, resulting in a net increase of 83,874 square feet. These new facilities would increase the demand for water and wastewater service. However, the increase in water demand and wastewater generation from the overall school use would be limited, since maximum enrollment capacity would remain at 780 students and staff would increase from 90 to 95.

Pasadena's Department of Public Works, Engineering Division, maintains the local sewer system. Flows from the local system are currently carried to the trunk sewers operated by the Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts. For analysis purposes, as noted above, the proposed campus expansion would generate as much as 17,074 gallons of additional wastewater per day (see part 20a, above) and demand an equivalent amount of

water[2]. There are no existing deficiencies in the City's collection system or the County Sanitation Districts' collection and treatment facilities serving Pasadena. Wastewater is currently treated at the Whittier Narrows Reclamation Plant, San Jose Creek Water Reclamation Plant, and Los Coyotes Water Reclamation Plant. Because Los Angeles County Sanitation District 16 treats the City's wastewater, the proposed project would be subject to a sewer connection fee when the project is connected to a sewer line. Connection of the main sewer lines would occur during construction and would not result in environmental impacts beyond those analyzed in this Initial Study.

In conformance with the California Green Building Program, the City has adopted an amended California Green Building Standards Code (PMC 14.04.500) for all new construction and tenant improvements. Additionally, the proposed project would be subject to the Water Waste Prohibitions and Water Supply Shortage Plans Ordinance (PMC Chapter 13.10), which imposes mandatory water conservation measures during Level 1 (least restrictive) through Level 4 (most restrictive) water supply shortages, the Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (PMC Chapter 13.22) to further reduce water demand and any corresponding requirement for new water facilities. Additionally, all existing and proposed landscaping must be maintained or provided in a final landscaping plan pursuant to the Landscaping Ordinance (PMC Chapter 17.44)

No deficiencies have been identified for the water mains and treatment facilities that currently serve the project area. In addition, as a priority project for the City's water system identified in the current Capital Improvement Program, new and replacement water distribution mains would be installed at various locations throughout the city, which would be funded, in part, by development fees (City of Pasadena 2011a). The proposed project would also be required to pay fees to connect to the existing water mains available to serve the site.

Overall, because existing wastewater and water facilities are available to serve the proposed project and no new wastewater or water treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities would be required, impacts would be less than significant.

c. *Require or result in the construction of new stormwater drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?*

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

WHY? The project would not require the construction of new stormwater drainage facilities or the expansion of existing facilities. The project is located in a developed urban area where storm drainage is provided by existing streets, storm drains, flood control channels, and catch basins. As discussed in subsection 12, Hydrology and Water Quality, the project would involve only minor changes in the site's drainage patterns and does not involve the alteration of any drainage courses or flood control channels.

Further, as specific improvements are undertaken, the project applicant must submit and implement on-site drainage plans that meet the approval of the Building Official and the Public Works Department, and the City's Stormwater Management and Discharge Control ordinance requires that post-development peak stormwater runoff rates not exceed pre-development peak storm water runoff rates. Therefore, the proposed project would not require or result in any stormwater drainage improvements, and the project would have no related impacts.

[2] Despite the negligible increase in students and staff proposed (five persons), for conservative analysis purposes wastewater generation is based strictly on the Sanitation Districts' load factor of 200 gallons/day per 1,000 square feet of private school space. Likewise for conservative analysis purposes, water demand is considered to be equal to wastewater generation (17,074 gallons per day), whereas based on the PWP's factor of 80 gallons/person/day, the proposed increase of five staff members and no students would result in an estimated water demand of only 400 gallons/day (PWP 2011). Additionally, since the project would remove the existing baseball field with a large natural turf area, water demand for irrigation is expected to be reduced by the project.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Significant Unless Mitigation is Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

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

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WHY? As discussed above in part 12b, for conservative analysis purposes, the project's increase in water demand is considered to be approximately 17,074 gallons per day. Implementation of the proposed project would not demand an amount of water equivalent to or greater than a 500-dwelling-unit project and would therefore not trigger the requirement for the preparation of a water supply assessment as described in Sections 10910–10912 of the California Water Code.[3]

The Pasadena Department of Water and Power (PWP) provides water to the project site. PWP's water demand is met through a combination of local groundwater, surface supplies, and imported purchased water from the Metropolitan Water District (MWD) of Southern California. Pasadena is a member agency of MWD, which is a cooperative of 26 cities and water districts that provides drinking water to nearly 19 million people in Southern California. In addition, water sources planned in 2016 include the Devil's Gate surface diversion and a groundwater storage program using MWD replenishment water to be implemented as needed. According to the City's 2010 UWMP, the City has a water demand of 39,169 acre-feet per year (AFY) of metered and unmetered demand, equivalent to 205 gallons per capita per day (GPCD). The 2010 UWMP water demand of 205 GPCD is above the target demand of 168 GPCD by the year 2020. With implementation of a combination of recycled and additional water conservation measures, the PWP would achieve the required reduction in GPCD to meet the target demand of 168 GPCD in 2020.

The 2010 UWMP includes an analysis of water supply reliability projected through 2035. Based on the analysis, the City would be capable of providing adequate water supply to its service area under a normal supply and demand scenario, single dry-year supply and demand scenario, and multiple dry-year supply and demand scenarios through 2035 with planned water conservation and water supplies. The 2010 UWMP considers other potential PWP water supply options (additional water conservation measures and stormwater capture methods) identified in the PWP 2011 Water Integrated Resources Plan (PWP 2011), that could be implemented in future years on an as-needed basis. Thus, the UWMP accounts for increased demand as growth in the City occurs.

Over the past several years, the PWP has been impacted by several factors that have restricted local and regional water supply. PWP's groundwater rights in the Raymond Basin have been curtailed in order to mitigate groundwater depletion experienced over the last half century. With respect to imported supplies, a decade-long drought has reduced the ability to replenish regional groundwater supplies; drought conditions in the American southwest have reduced deliveries of water from the Colorado River, and legal and environmental issues have resulted in reduced water deliveries through the State Water Project. The City accounted for these conditions in the 2011 Water Integrated Resources Plan and 2010 UWMP. As of 2011, MWD lifted allocation restrictions as a result of improvements in Southern California's water reserves. However, record drought conditions during 2013–2014 prompted the release of the January 2014 Drought Declaration with goals of reducing per capita water consumption by 20 percent. Further, on May 5, 2015, the SWRCB adopted a Mandatory Water Conservation Regulation that established a requirement for PWP to reduce overall customer water use by 28 percent from calendar year 2013 levels.

[3] Based on the factors presented in the Department of Water Resources' Guidebook for Implementation of SB 610 and SB 221 of 0.3 to 0.5 acre-feet per unit per year, the water demand associated with 500 dwelling units would range from approximately 134,267 to 223,767 gallons per day.

Potentially Significant Impact	Significant Unless Mitigation is Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

PMC Chapter 13.10, Water Waste Prohibitions and Water Supply Shortage Plans Ordinance, establishes 13 permanent mandatory restrictions on wasteful water use activities and four levels of water supply shortages with increasingly restrictive measures to address water shortages. On June 1, 2015, the City adopted the Level 2 Water Supply Shortage Plan requiring additional mandatory water restrictions for residents and businesses including further limiting watering days, requiring leaks, breaks, or other malfunctions to be fixed, and limiting the filling of ornamental lakes or ponds. Additional water-use restrictions set forth in PMC 13.10.060, Additional Water Shortage Measures, have also been implemented, including prohibition of turf irrigation within 48 hours following a measurable precipitation, prohibition of washing hard or paved surfaces using potable water, except to alleviate safety and/or sanitary hazards, and installation of water-efficient fixtures among multifamily properties. In addition, statewide water demand reduction requirements such as the 20X2020 Plan, and the current work being done by the California Department of Water Resources, the SWRCB, and other state agencies to implement the Governor's 20X2020 Water Conservation Initiative Program.

The proposed project would be required to comply with the City's Comprehensive Water Conservation Plan and PMC Chapter 13.10, which implements the City's water conservation and supply shortage program intended to reduce water consumption within the City and its service territory through conservation, enable effective water supply planning, assure reasonable and beneficial use of water to avoid and minimize the effect and hardship of water shortage to the greatest possible extent. Per this requirement, the applicant would be required to demonstrate that the proposed buildings would be able to reduce water consumption by a minimum of 10 percent. With submission of this plan, the proposed project would not have any individual or cumulative significant impacts on water supply. This plan would be subject to review and approval by the PWP and the Building Division before the issuance of a building permit. The proposed buildings' irrigation and plumbing plans would also be required to comply with the approved water-conservation plan and the City's requirements for landscape irrigation.

Although the project would result in an increase in water demand due to the expansion of school uses, the UWMP demonstrates that adequate supply is available to serve the City through the long-range year of 2035. In addition, water conservation measures required by the PMC would further reduce water demand associated with the proposed project. Therefore, the project would be adequately served by available water supplies from existing entitlements and resources and would not require new or expanded entitlements. Thus, with compliance with existing City requirements, impacts on water supplies would be less than significant.

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

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WHY? Build out of the proposed Master Plan is conservatively estimated to generate approximately 17,074 additional gallons of wastewater per day. This estimated increase to wastewater service demand is negligible in comparison to the existing service area of the Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts. Wastewater from the city is currently treated at the County Sanitation Districts' Whittier Narrows Reclamation Plant, San Jose Creek Water Reclamation Plant, and Los Coyotes Water Reclamation Plant. No deficiencies have been identified in these wastewater treatment facilities. Furthermore, the proposed project would be subject to the County Sanitation Districts' sewer connection fee when the project is connected to a sewer line. The proposed project would also be subject to a Sewer Facility Charge as specified in Pasadena Municipal Code Chapter 4.53. Impacts related to the wastewater treatment capacity of the wastewater treatment plants that serve the project site would be less than significant.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Significant Unless Mitigation is Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

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

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WHY? The project is located in a developed urban area and within the City's refuse collection area. Solid waste would be collected by a private hauler and transported primarily to the Scholl Canyon Landfill, which is permitted until 2025. The Scholl Canyon Landfill has a maximum daily capacity of 3,400 tons and a total remaining capacity of 9,900,000 cubic yards (CalRecycle 2014). Because there is adequate remaining capacity to accommodate the amount of solid waste generated by the proposed project, the proposed project's impacts to landfill capacity would be less than significant.

The proposed project would be subject to Chapter 8.62 of the Pasadena Municipal Code, which is the construction demolition and waste management ordinance. Pursuant to this ordinance, the proposed project would be required to divert a minimum of 75 percent of the construction and demolition debris from the project. Additionally, the proposed project would be required to meet the standards of the California Green Building Standards Code. Proposed project impacts related to solid waste generation would be less than significant.

h. *Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?*

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WHY? In 1992, the City adopted the Source Reduction and Recycling Element to comply with the California Integrated Waste Management Act. This act requires that jurisdictions maintain a 50 percent or better diversion rate for solid waste. The City implements this requirement through Chapter 8.61 of the Pasadena Municipal Code, which establishes the City's solid waste collection franchise system. As described in Pasadena Municipal Code Section 8.61.175, each franchisee is responsible for meeting the minimum recycling diversion rate of 75 percent on both a monthly basis and an annual basis for construction and demolition debris and 60% on a monthly basis and on an annual basis for other solid waste. The proposed project is required to comply with the applicable solid waste franchise's recycling system and thus would meet Pasadena's and California's solid waste diversion regulations. The project must comply with the City's Construction and Demolition Ordinance (Pasadena Municipal Code Chapter 8.62), which includes preparation of a construction waste management plan for new structures over 1,000 square feet. In addition, the project is required to comply with design requirements for refuse storage areas (Pasadena Municipal Code Section 17.40.120). Therefore, the proposed project would result in less than significant impacts related to federal, state, and local solid waste statutes and regulations.

21. EARLIER ANALYSIS

Earlier analysis 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. See CEQA Guidelines Section 15063(c)(3)(D).

Earlier Analysis Used. No program EIR, tiering, or other process can be used for analysis of the project's environmental effects.

22. 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*

	Potentially Significant Impact	Significant Unless Mitigation is Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

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?

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WHY? As discussed previously, the proposed project would not result in any significant impacts. As discussed in subsection 6, Biological Resources, the proposed project would have no impacts to special-status species, stream habitat, or wildlife dispersal and migration. Furthermore, the proposed project would not affect the local, regional, or national populations or ranges of any plant or animal species and would not threaten any plant communities. Similarly, as discussed in subsection 7, Cultural Resources, after mitigation the proposed project would result in less than significant impacts to historical resources, archaeological resources, and paleontological resources. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in a mandatory finding of significance in this regard.

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 project.)*

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WHY? A significant impact may occur if the project, in conjunction with the related projects, would result in impacts that are less than significant when viewed separately but would be significant when viewed together. When considering the proposed project in combination with other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects in the vicinity of the project site, the proposed project does not have the potential to cause impacts that are cumulatively considerable. As detailed in the above discussions, the proposed project would not result in any significant and unmitigable impacts in any environmental categories. In all cases, the impacts associated with the project are limited to the project site or are of such a negligible degree that they would not result in a significant contribution to any cumulative impacts. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in a mandatory finding of significance in this regard.

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

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WHY? As detailed above, implementation of the proposed project does not have the potential to result in direct or indirect substantial adverse effects to human beings. The proposed project does not approach or exceed any significance thresholds for environmental issues typically associated with indirect or direct effects to people, such as hazardous materials handling, air, water, or land pollution, or adverse effects to emergency service response. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in a mandatory finding of significance in this regard.

INITIAL STUDY REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

1) Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act, California Public Resources Code, revised January 1, 1994 official Mt. Wilson, Los Angeles and Pasadena quadrant maps were released March 25, 1999.

2) Air Quality Analysis for La Salle High School Master Plan, Crable and Associates, November, 2015

3) CEQA Air Quality Handbook, South Coast Air Quality Management District, revised 1993

4) DTSC (California Department of Toxic Substances Control). 2016. *Hazardous Waste and Substance Site List (CORTESE).* http://www.calepa.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/CorteseList/default.htm.

5) East Pasadena Specific Plan Overlay District, City of Pasadena Planning and Development Department, codified 2001

6) Energy Element of the General Plan, City of Pasadena, adopted 1983

7) Fair Oaks/Orange Grove Specific Plan Overlay District, City of Pasadena Planning and Development Department codified 2002

8) Final Environmental Impact Report (FEIR) Land Use and Mobility Elements of the General Plan, City of Pasadena, 2015

9) 2000-2005 Housing Element of the General Plan, City of Pasadena, adopted 2002.

10) Inclusionary Housing Ordinance Pasadena Municipal Code Chapter 17.71 Ordinance #6868

11) Land Use Element of the General Plan, City of Pasadena, adopted 2015

12) Los Angeles County Congestion Management Plan, Metropolitan Transportation Authority, 2010

13) Mobility Element of the General Plan, City of Pasadena, adopted 2015

14) Noise Element of the General Plan, City of Pasadena, adopted 2002

15) Noise Protection Ordinance Pasadena Municipal Code Chapter 9.36 Ordinances # 5118, 6132, 6227, 6594 and 6854

16) Noise Study for the Proposed La Salle High School Master Plan, Wieland Acoustics, Revised May 22, 2016

17) North Lake Specific Plan Overlay District, City of Pasadena Planning and Development Department, Codified 1997

18) Pasadena Municipal Code, as amended

19) Pedestrian and Vehicular Circulation Study for La Salle High School, URS, June 3, 2013

20) Recommendations On Siting New Sensitive Land Uses, California Air Resources Board, May 2005

21) Regional Comprehensive Plan and Guide, "Growth Management Chapter," Southern California Association of Governments, June 1994

22) Safety Element of the General Plan, City of Pasadena, adopted 2002

23) Scenic Highways Element of the General Plan, City of Pasadena, adopted 1975

24) Seismic Hazard Maps, California Department of Conservation, official Mt. Wilson, Los Angeles and Pasadena quadrant maps were released March 25, 1999. The preliminary map for Condor Peak was released in 2002.

25) South Fair Oaks Specific Plan Overlay District Planning and Development, codified 1998

26) State of California "Aggregate Resource in the Los Angeles Metropolitan Area" by David J. Beeby, Russell V. Miller, Robert L. Hill, and Robert E. Grunwald, Miscellaneous map no. .010, copyright 1999, California Department of Conservation, Division of Mines and Geology

27) Storm Water and Urban Runoff Control Regulations Pasadena Municipal Code Chapter 8.70 Ordinance #6837

28) Transportation Impact Review Current Practice and Guidelines Version 2, City of Pasadena, April 2013

29) Tree Protection Ordinance Pasadena Municipal Code Chapter 8.52 Ordinance # 6896

30) West Gateway Specific Plan Overlay District, City of Pasadena Planning and Development Department codified 2001

31) Zoning Code, Chapter 17 of the Pasadena Municipal Code

Appendix

A. Schematic Phasing Plans and Site Plans
B. Story Pole Photographs (Taken December 2015)
C. Air Quality Analysis, Crable & Associates (October 2015)
D. Noise Study, Wieland Acoustics (May 2016)
E. Circulation Assessment Study, URS (June 2013)
F. Conceptual Landscaping Plan