
APPENDIX B

INITIAL STUDY

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**SAN BRUNO RECREATION AND
AQUATIC CENTER PROJECT
INITIAL STUDY**

City of San Bruno
Community and Economic Development Department
567 El Camino Real
San Bruno, California 94066

January 2020

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SAN BRUNO RECREATION AND AQUATIC CENTER PROJECT INITIAL STUDY

Submitted to:

City of San Bruno
Community and Economic Development Department
567 El Camino Real
San Bruno, California 94066

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Project No. GRP1803



January 2020

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AB	Assembly Bill
AB 52	Assembly Bill 52
ACMs	asbestos containing materials
BAAQMD	Bay Area Air Quality Management District
Bay	San Francisco Bay
CAL Fire	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
CARB	California Air Resource Board
CEC	California Energy Commission
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CH ₄	Methane
City	City of San Bruno
CO ₂	Carbon dioxide
CO ₂ e	CO ₂ equivalents
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
CUP	Conditional Use Permit
CY	cubic yards
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
Farmland	Farmland of Statewide Importance
GHGs	Greenhouse gases
gpd	gallons per day
GWh	gigawatt-hours
GWP	Global Warming Potential
HFCs	Hydrofluorocarbons

I-280	Interstate 280
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
kWh	kilowatt-hours
LBP	lead-based paint
LCP	lead containing paint
mgd	million gallons per day
mpg	miles per gallon
N ₂ O	Nitrous oxide
NCCWD	North Coast County Water District
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
O	Open Space
Pb	Asbestos and Lead
PCBs	polychlorinated biphenyls
PFCs	Perfluorocarbons
PG&E	Pacific Gas & Electric Company
Pool	San Bruno Park Pool
PRC	Public Resources Code
Project	San Bruno Recreation Center Project
Recology	Recology San Bruno
RWS	Regional Water System
SB	Senate Bill
SBCF	San Bruno Community Foundation
SBFD	San Bruno Fire Department
SBPD	San Bruno Police Department

SBRAC	San Bruno Recreation and Aquatic Center (proposed project)
SF6	Sulfur Hexafluoride
SFPUC	San Francisco Public Utilities Commission
SR 82	State Route 82
SRA	state responsibility areas
VMT	vehicle miles traveled
ZE	zero emission

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1.0 PROJECT INFORMATION

1. Project Title:

San Bruno Recreation and Aquatic Center Project

2. Lead Agency Name and Address:

City of San Bruno
Community and Economic Development Department
567 El Camino Real
San Bruno, CA 94066

3. Contact Person, Email, and Phone Number:

Darcy Smith, AICP
dsmith@sanbruno.ca.gov
(650) 616-7039

4. Project Location:

251 City Park Way, San Bruno, CA 94066

5. Project Sponsor's Name and Address:

City of San Bruno
Community and Economic Development Department
567 El Camino Real
San Bruno, CA 94066

6. General Plan Designation:

Parks/Open Space

7. Zoning:

Open Space (O)

8. Description of Project:

The proposed project would include the following components: 1) demolition of the existing San Bruno Veterans Memorial Recreation Center and San Bruno Park Pool; 2) construction of a new San Bruno Recreation and Aquatic Center, future construction of an outdoor pool, and installation of associated water, sewer, and storm water infrastructure; 3) the reconfiguration of adjacent existing parking areas and roadways within the park; and 4) the relocation of the existing channelized creek within a portion of the park. An existing memorial recognition sculpture and pavilion would also be removed and relocated.

See Section 2.0, Project Description, of this Initial Study for a full project description.

9. Surrounding Land Uses and Setting:

The project site is located in a developed area of the City of San Bruno and is generally surrounded by residential and institutional uses.

10. Other Public Agencies Whose Approval is Required (e.g., permits, financial approval, or participation agreements):

Army Corps of Engineers, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Regional Water Quality Control Board, Bay Area Air Quality Management District, and City of South San Francisco.

11. Have California Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area requested consultation pursuant to Public Resource Code section 21080.3.1? If so, is there a plan for consultation that includes, for example, the determination of significance of impacts to tribal cultural resources, procedures regarding confidentiality, etc.?

The City sent letters describing the proposed project and maps depicting the project site via certified mail on April 5, 2019 to Native American tribes that the Native American Heritage Commission identified as traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area.¹ To date, no California Native American tribe has formally requested consultation with the City, consistent with the requirements of Public Resources Code 21080.3.1. As such, formal City-tribal government consultations for the proposed project were not initiated.

¹ Native American Heritage Commission, 2019. Written communication to Michael Smith, City of San Bruno, regarding Native American tribal consultation for the San Bruno Recreation Center Project. February 12.

2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The following describes the proposed San Bruno Recreation and Aquatic Center Project (project) that is the subject of this Initial Study prepared pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The proposed project is the redevelopment of the existing San Bruno Veterans Memorial Recreation Center to create the new San Bruno Recreation and Aquatic Center and associated improvements.

2.1 PROJECT SITE

The following section describes the project location, existing conditions, surrounding land uses, and the regulatory setting.

2.1.1 Project Location

The approximately 5.6-acre project site is generally situated in the western and northern portion of the San Bruno City Park in the City of San Bruno (City), San Mateo County. The approximately 29.09-acre park (Assessor's Parcel Number [APN] 020-320-030) is located at 251 City Park Way and is bound by Crystal Springs Road to the north, residential uses and Cypress Avenue to the east, residential, public, and institutional uses to the south, and the San Bruno Senior Center and Junipero Serra County Park to the west. The project's location and regional vicinity is shown in Figure 2-1, and an aerial of the project site and surrounding land uses are shown in Figure 2-2.

2.1.2 Existing Conditions

The existing San Bruno City Park includes the San Bruno Veterans Memorial Recreation Center (Veterans Memorial building), the San Bruno Park Pool (pool), three baseball fields, tennis courts, multiple picnic areas and playgrounds, and three parking areas. The park is bisected by City Park Way, which connects Crystal Springs Road, north of the site, to De Soto Way, south of the site.

A channelized creek runs through the park, traversing the southern border until it reaches City Park Way, at which point it follows City Park Way to the northern park boundary, where it enters an underground culvert. There are five existing crossings of the creek, including four pedestrian crossings, and the City Park Way automobile crossing. The park generally slopes from north to south from the highest point along Crystal Springs Road to the location of the Veterans Memorial building, at which point it generally levels out, aside from minor undulations near the baseball field in the southern portion of the park.

The project site itself is depicted in Figure 2-3 and includes the existing Veterans Memorial building and immediate surroundings, the pool, existing roadways and parking areas directly in front of and adjacent to the building, the existing Rotary Pavilion (pavilion) area, and portions of the channelized creek. The Veterans Memorial building was constructed in 1955, is approximately 30,700 square feet in size and includes one gymnasium, two meeting rooms, a kitchen, restrooms, an exercise room, and four rooms for class, programs, and special events. There are approximately 198 total trees within the limits of the project site.

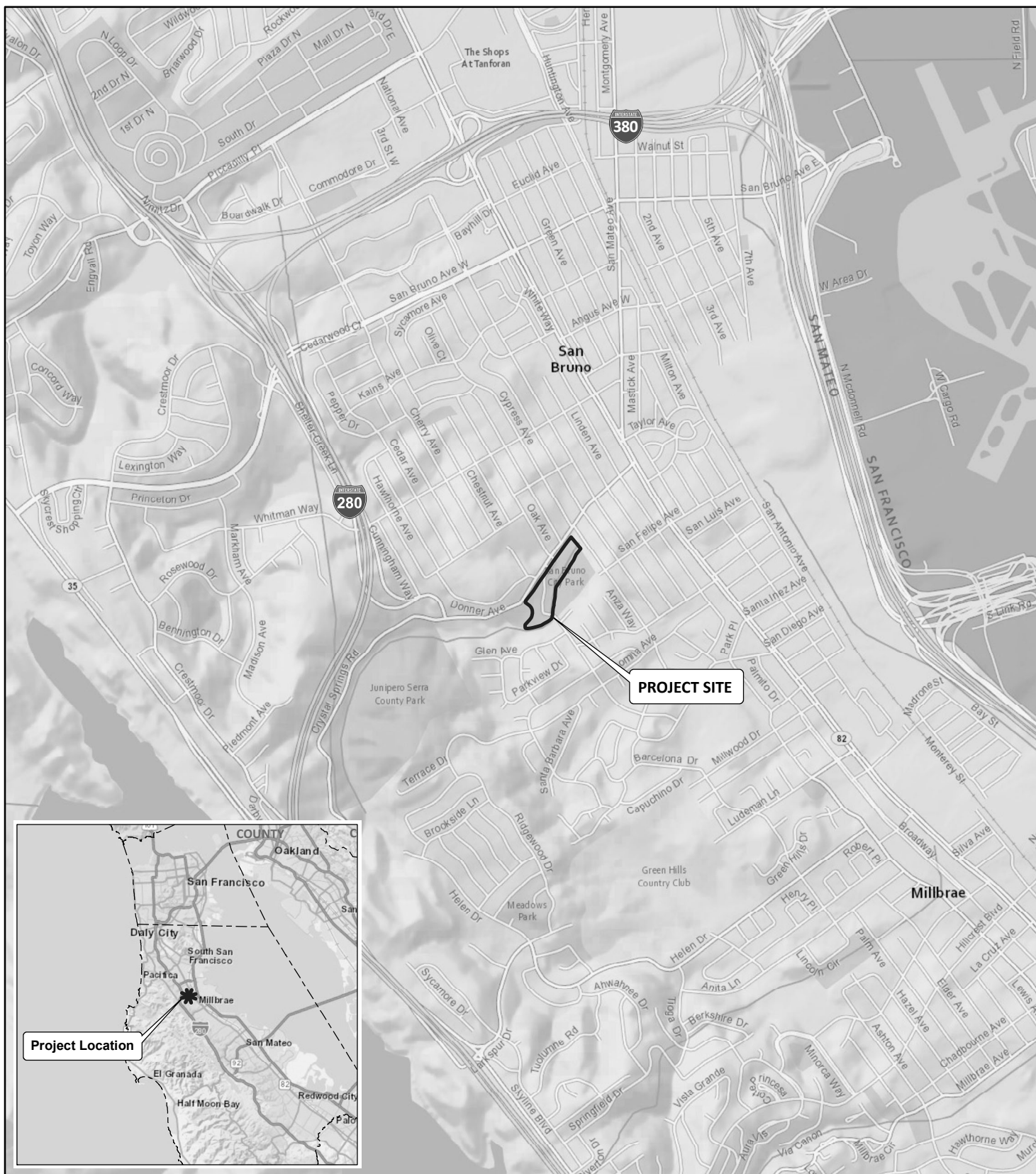
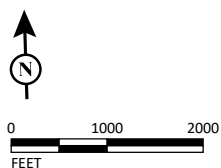


FIGURE 2-1

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San Bruno Recreation and Aquatic Center Project Initial Study
Project Location and Regional Vicinity Map

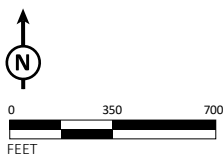
SOURCE: National Geographic (c) 2018; Esri World Street Map (c) 2018.

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LSA

FIGURE 2-2



 Project Site

SOURCES: GOOGLE EARTH, 5/10/18; LSA, 2019.

San Bruno Recreation and Aquatic Center Project Initial Study
Aerial Photograph of the Project Site and Surrounding Land Uses

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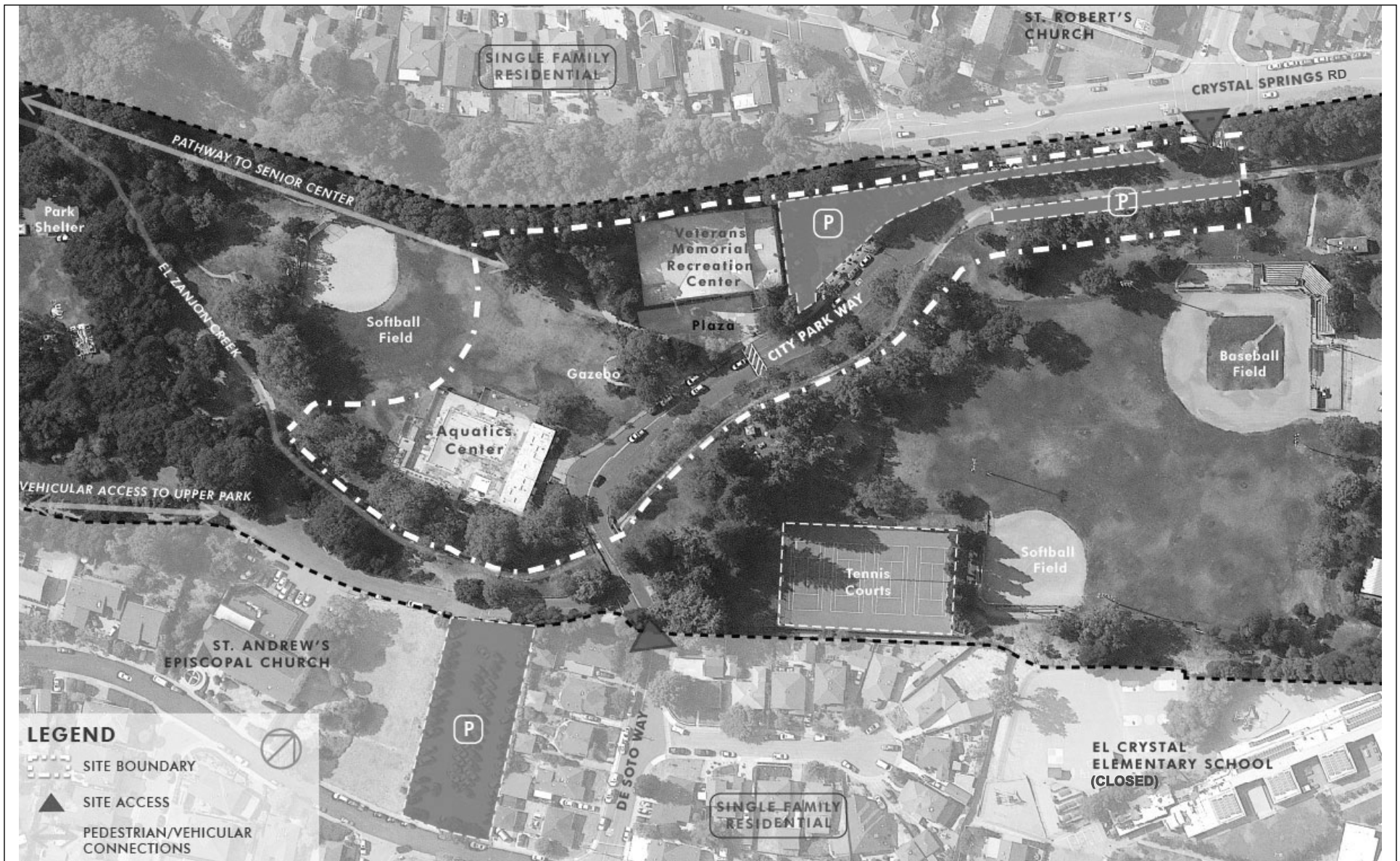


FIGURE 2-3

LSA

NOT TO SCALE



San Bruno Recreation and Aquatic Center Project Initial Study
Existing Site Conditions

SOURCE: GROUP 4, 2019.

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The Veterans Memorial building provides space for a total of 70 community center programs and is open from 8:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. Monday through Thursday; 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. on Fridays; and 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. on Saturdays. The building is closed on Sundays. It is estimated that between 100 and 500 daily visitors utilize the building and there are 5 full-time and over 90 part-time staff. The facility also operates as a temporary emergency resource center during emergency situations. The pool facility is open from 6:30 a.m. to 9:30 p.m. Monday through Friday and 6:30 a.m. to 6:30 p.m. on Saturdays and Sundays. The pool is open on a seasonal basis.

2.1.3 Surrounding Land Uses

As shown in Figure 2-2, a variety of land uses are located within the vicinity of the project site. Across Crystal Springs Road to the north, the project site is generally surrounded by single- and multi-family residential and institutional uses. To the east the project site is bounded by Cypress Avenue and San Felipe Avenue, across which is a mix of single- and multi-family residential uses and the El Crystal Elementary School. El Crystal Elementary School is currently closed but is proposed for re-use as a 312-student preschool and kindergarten private educational facility (the Stratford School). The San Francisco International Airport is located approximately 1 mile east of the project site. To the south the project site is bound by residential uses and institutional uses, as well as an access road. West of the project site is the San Bruno Senior Center and Junipero County Serra Park, which is owned and operated by San Mateo County.

2.1.4 Parking, Circulation, and Access

A total of 204 parking spaces serve the existing park and associated facilities. A parking lot adjacent to the Veterans Memorial building and diagonal spaces along City Park Way provide a total of 73 parking spaces. The City-owned parking lot located just south of the existing pool provides a total of 69 spaces and serves both the pool and the adjacent church. The parking lot for the Tom Lara Field/corporation yard, which provides spaces for the baseball field in the northern portion of the park and access to the corporation yard, provides 33 parking spaces. A total of 11 spaces are included in the park picnic area. A total of 18 on-street parking spaces are located along Crystal Springs Road.

Automobile access to the project site is provided by City Park Way, which is accessible from Crystal Springs Road to the North and De Soto Way to the south. Regional access to the project site is provided by both Interstate 280 (I-280), located west of the project site, and El Camino Real, which is State Route 82 (SR 82), to the east. Both I-280 and SR 82 provide access to Crystal Springs Road.

2.1.5 Regulatory Setting

The park is designated as Parks/Open Space in the City of San Bruno General Plan² and is within the Open Space (O) zoning district on the City's Zoning Map.³

² San Bruno, City of, 2009. *San Bruno General Plan*. March 24.

³ San Bruno, City of, 2007. *Zoning Map*. August 2.

2.2 PROJECT BACKGROUND

In 2013, consistent with the terms of a settlement agreement between the City and the Pacific Gas & Electric Company (PG&E) in the amount of \$70 million, the City established the independent not-for-profit San Bruno Community Foundation (SBCF) to manage the restitution settlement funds and to oversee use of the funds.

In 2015, SBCF sponsored a broad-based Community Listening Campaign to identify the community's priorities for use of the restitution settlement funds. The Community Listening Campaign identified the community's highest priorities to be the replacement and/or addition of new community facilities to support delivery and expansion of community programs and services. The specific community facilities listed as priorities through the Listening Campaign were a new Library, Recreation Center and Swimming Pool to replace existing facilities, and a new Community Center to meet the community's need for meeting and community gathering/event space. Following completion of the Listening Campaign, SBCF identified its intent to dedicate \$50 million of the restitution settlement funds for the design and construction of one or more of these priority community facilities.

In 2016, recognizing that \$50 million would not be sufficient to construct all of the facilities the community had identified as priority needs, the City conducted a subsequent facilitated community discussion process to identify which among the four community facilities discussed should proceed to design and construction as the community's highest priority for use of the \$50 million allocated by SBCF. That process concluded in February 2017 with the San Bruno City Council's approval of the Community Facility Prioritization report which identified replacement of the Recreation Center and Aquatic Center as the community's highest priorities.

2.3 PROPOSED PROJECT

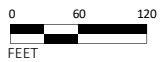
The proposed project would include the following components: 1) demolition of the existing Veterans Memorial building and pool; 2) construction of a new 47,000 square-foot San Bruno Recreation and Aquatic Center (SBRAC), future construction of an outdoor pool, and installation of associated water, sewer, and stormwater infrastructure; 3) the reconfiguration of adjacent existing parking areas and roadways within the park; and 4) the relocation of the existing channelized creek within a portion of the park. The conceptual site plan is shown in Figure 2-4.

The new SBRAC would include the following uses/programming: an indoor pool, a gymnasium, community hall, classrooms, fitness/cardio/weights, group exercise room, conference room, lobby/lounge, elevated walking track, City staff offices, and Police substation. The new SBRAC would also function as a temporary emergency resource center and would operate similarly to the existing facility during emergency situations. The outdoor pool is proposed to be constructed as part of a later phase of the project.



FIGURE 2-4

LSA



-  Project Site Boundary
-  Phase 2

San Bruno Recreation and Aquatic Center Project Initial Study
Conceptual Site Plan

SOURCES: GROUP 4; SWA, 2019.

P:\GRP1803 San Bruno Rec Center\PRODUCTS\Graphics\Initial Study\Figures\Figure 2-4.ai (10/17/19)

2.3.1 Recreation and Aquatic Center

The new SBRAC would be constructed in generally the same location as the existing Veterans Memorial building; however, it would have a larger footprint. The SBRAC would be two stories in height and approximately 47,000 square feet in size. The first floor would include space for a community lounge, lobby, gymnasium, an indoor pool, three classrooms, City staff offices, lockers, and storage and service areas. The second floor would include space for a community hall, group exercise room, walking track, fitness/cardio/weights and conference room. The proposed building would be designed to operate as an emergency resource center and would either include a permanent generator or space for a portable emergency generator.

An outdoor pool would be constructed in a later phase of the project. An outdoor plaza would also be located along City Park Way.

In addition to the demolition of the existing Veterans Memorial building and pool, a memorial recognition sculpture that is currently located immediately adjacent to the Veterans Memorial building would be relocated. The location of the new memorial recognition sculpture is not yet known, but may be within the vicinity of the existing tennis courts. The pavilion that is currently located to the south of the Veterans Memorial building would be demolished as part of the proposed project and rebuilt in a new currently unknown location as a separate project led by the Rotary Club of San Bruno.

The new SBRAC would allow the City to provide approximately 109 hours of weekly recreational programming, 95 hours of weekly programming within the indoor pool facility, and 95 hours of weekly programming within the outdoor pool facility (seasonally).

2.3.2 Parking and Circulation Improvements

The existing 73-space parking lot adjacent to the existing Veterans Memorial building would be reconfigured by separating the parking from City Park Way, thus creating a designated parking lot with 71 spaces (for a loss of 2 spaces) and separate, realigned City Park Way. This reconfiguration would also include the relocation of the channelized creek, as it currently runs through this parking/road area, which is described below.

The Lara Field parking lot/corporation yard is also planned to be reconfigured and restriped to provide a total of 91 spaces, an increase of 60 parking spaces. The Lara Field parking lot reconfiguration is not included as a part of the proposed project and is undergoing a separate City approval and CEQA process.

2.3.3 Channelized Creek Relocation

As noted above, a portion of the channelized creek running through the park would be relocated in order to accommodate the parking lot reconfiguration. Relocation would begin just north of the existing pedestrian bridge located directly adjacent to the existing Veterans Memorial building, and would generally be shifted south until it reaches the intersection of City Park Way and Crystal Springs Road. Currently, the reconfigured creek is planned to be channelized, similar to existing conditions. In addition to the reconfiguration of the creek, two new 6-foot-wide, 30-foot-long metal

truss bridges with wood slat walking surfaces and railings would be installed at two points across the creek, connecting to a new 6-foot-wide concrete walkway on either side. The new bridges would provide access between the baseball fields and tennis courts to the east and the new SBRAC facility to the west.

2.3.4 Utilities and Infrastructure

The new SBRAC facility would connect to existing utility infrastructure located within and in the immediate vicinity of the site. The proposed project includes the installation of a new 8-inch wastewater line that would connect to the existing 15-inch main line within City Park Way. The proposed project would also include the installation of new water lines connecting to the existing 10-inch water service line that currently serves the Veterans Memorial building.

The proposed storm drainage infrastructure would drain towards the concrete-lined drainage channel within the site in a new 8- to 12-inch storm drain. From there, stormwater would drain from the drainage channel to the east, discharging into an existing underground storm drain box culvert at the eastern edge of the project site. Five stormwater treatment areas are proposed on the project site. One of the stormwater treatment areas would be located south of the proposed SBRAC building, one would be located east of the parking lot, and three would be located north of the realigned El Zanjón Creek. The stormwater treatment areas would be vegetated with a layer of bioretention soil and a layer of permeable rock. Overflow would be discharged from the stormwater treatment areas to the onsite storm drain system which would connect to outfalls in the realigned, concrete lined El Zanjón Creek channel.

2.3.5 Demolition, Tree Removal and Construction

The existing Veterans Memorial building and pool would be demolished and the new SBRAC facility would be constructed generally in the same location. The proposed project would also include the removal of the existing retaining wall and excavation into/at the toe of the hillside west of the existing Veterans Memorial building to accommodate the foundation of the proposed SBRAC; the specific location and extent of work would be identified as part of the final design phase. Approximately 64 trees (including 52 protected heritage trees and 12 non-protected trees) are expected to be removed from the project site, and 52 trees would be replanted as a part of the proposed project.

Construction of the proposed project would occur over an approximately 20- to 24-month period and is anticipated to begin in the winter of 2021. Construction staging areas would be determined by the construction manager of the awarded construction firm and would be contained on the project site.

2.4 PROJECT APPROVALS

A number of permits and approvals would be required for the proposed project. While the City is the Lead Agency for the project, other agencies also have discretionary approval/permit authority related to the project. A list of these agencies and potential permits and approvals that may be required is provided in Table 2.A.

Table 2.A: Potential Permits and Approvals

Lead Agency	Potential Permits/Approvals
City of San Bruno	● Environmental Review (EIR Certification) ● Conditional Use Permit ● Architectural Review Permit ● Provision of grading, demolition, construction, parking, traffic, erosion, and Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan permits and approvals (ministerial) ● Permits for water lines, water hookups, wastewater lines, wastewater hookups ● Encroachment Permit
Other Agencies	
California Department of Fish and Wildlife	● Section 1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement
Army Corps of Engineers	● Section 404 Permit (if required)
BAAQMD	● Demolition/Renovation Approval Letter for Asbestos ● Emergency Generator Permit or Registration Certificate
California Regional Water Quality Control Board	● National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for stormwater discharge ● Section 401 Water Quality Certification
City of South San Francisco	● Discharge Permit (if required)

Source: LSA Associates, Inc., 2019.

3.0 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 in Chapter 3.0.

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

3.1 DETERMINATION

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

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

Darcy Smith
Signature

January 23, 2020
Date

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4.0 CEQA ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

4.1 AESTHETICS

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

a. *Would the project have a substantial effect on a scenic vista? (Less-Than-Significant Impact)*

A scenic vista is generally defined as a public vantage point with an expansive view of a significant landscape feature. Scenic vistas within the City include San Bruno Mountain and Sweeney Ridge as seen from the San Francisco Bay (Bay) and throughout the City, and the Bay as seen from the hillsides and Skyline College.⁴

The project site is located in an urban area, is surrounded by urban uses, and is currently developed with the Veterans Memorial building and pool. The proposed project would include the demolition of the Veterans Memorial building and the pool and the construction of the new SBRAC, as well as associated site improvements. The proposed SBRAC would be generally located within the same location and footprint as the existing Veterans Memorial building (though larger by approximately 81 percent) and would be of a similar height – the existing Veterans Memorial building is approximately 42 feet tall and the proposed SBRAC would be approximately 45 feet tall. Therefore, the new building would not be more visible from any scenic vista, nor would it block existing public views of a scenic vista as compared to existing conditions. Therefore, the proposed project would have a less-than-significant impact on publicly-accessible scenic vistas.

⁴ San Bruno, City of, 2008. *San Bruno 2025: General Plan Draft Environmental Impact Report*. December.

b. Would the project substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway? (Less-Than-Significant Impact)

I-280 is the closest scenic highway to the project site. At its closest, I-280 is located approximately 0.4 mile west of the project site.⁵ Due to the topography and presence of existing off-site trees and other vegetation between the project site and I-280, the project site is not visible to vehicles on I-280. Crystal Springs Road, which borders the project site to the north, is designated as a local scenic corridor in the City's General Plan. The proposed project would include the removal of some trees along Crystal Springs Road, however, the majority of existing trees would remain. Consistent with General Plan Policy T-26, the proposed project would not include widening, modification, or realignment of Crystal Springs Road, would preserve large trees and other natural features, would not include any signage, and would maintain an average setback of approximately 32 feet from the property line. Therefore, the proposed project would have no impact related to scenic resources within a State scenic highway and a less than significant impact related to scenic resources within a local scenic corridor.

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

The project site is located within an urbanized area. As noted in Section 2.0, Project Description, the project site is located within the O zoning district, in which uses that are determined by the Planning Commission to be consistent with the open space and conservation elements of the General Plan are conditionally permitted. In the O zoning district, all development regulations are specified in the Conditional Use Permit (CUP).

As also noted in Section 2.0, Project Description, a CUP and Architectural Review Permit would be required for the proposed project, which would provide for the review of the physical improvements to the project site, including the overall building scale, massing, and design to ensure compatibility and compliance with City requirements governing scenic quality. Therefore, the proposed project would not conflict with applicable zoning or other regulations governing scenic quality, and this impact would be less than significant.

⁵ California Department of Transportation, 2011. California Scenic Highway Mapping System. Website: www.dot.ca.gov/hq/LandArch/16_livability/scenic_highways/index.htm (accessed May 22, 2019). September 7.

d. Would the project create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area? (Less-Than-Significant Impact)

Exterior and interior lighting is currently installed within and around existing buildings and parking lots within the project site and throughout City Park. The proposed project would similarly include exterior security lighting located at and surrounding the new community center and parking areas. Lighting installed as a part of the proposed project would result in lighting levels similar to current conditions on the project site and would not result in a significant increase in light and glare over current conditions. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in a significant impact to day or nighttime views in the project area, and this impact would be less than significant.

4.2 AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY RESOURCES

In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Dept. of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the state's inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment Project; and the forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board.

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

a. Would the project convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland) as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use? (No Impact)

The project site is currently developed with the Veterans Memorial building and pool, and is located within the San Bruno City Park, which is surrounded by residential and other community uses. There are no agricultural resources located on or near the project site. The project site is classified as "Urban and Built-Up Land" by the State Department of Conservation.⁶ Therefore, the proposed project would not result in the conversion of Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance, and would have no impact.

⁶ California Department of Conservation, 2016. Division of Land Use Resource Protection. California Important Farmland Finder. Website: maps.conservation.ca.gov/dlrp/ciff (accessed February 19, 2019).

b. Would the project conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract? (No Impact)

The project site is designated as Parks/Open Space on the City's General Plan Land Use Map and is within the Open Space zoning district. The project site is not under a Williamson Act contract.⁷ Therefore, the proposed project would have no impact.

c. Would the project conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code Section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code Section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code Section 51104(g))? (No Impact)

The project site is currently developed with the Veterans Memorial building and pool and is within the existing San Bruno City Park. The site is surrounded by residential and institutional uses, and is within the Open Space zoning district. The proposed project would not conflict with the existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land, timberland, or timberland zoned Timberland Production. Therefore, the proposed project would have no impact.

d. Would the project result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forestland to non-forest use? (No Impact)

Refer to Section 4.2.c, above. The proposed project would not result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to a non-forest use. Therefore, the proposed project would have no impact.

e. Would the project involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use? (No Impact)

Refer to Section 4.2.a and 4.2.c, above. The proposed project would not involve any other changes to the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland to a non-agricultural use, or conversion of forest land to a non-forest use. Therefore, the proposed project would have no impact.

⁷ California Department of Conservation, 2012. San Mateo County Williamson Act FY 2006/2007 (map). Available online at: ftp.consrv.ca.gov/pub/dlrp/wa/SanMateo_06_07_WA.pdf (accessed February 25, 2019).

4.3 AIR QUALITY

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

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

Development of the proposed project could increase pollutant concentrations within the City through increased vehicle trips and construction emissions. This increase could contribute to existing air pollution in the San Francisco Bay Area Air Basin and has the potential to exceed regional air emission thresholds established by the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD). Construction activities associated with project development, including building demolition, grading, and ground disturbance, could increase concentrations of particulate matter and could expose sensitive receptors to toxic air contaminants. In addition, the proposed project could result in the emission of objectionable odors as a result of construction-related activities and operation. Therefore, the criteria identified above for topics 4.3.a through 4.3.d will be evaluated in the EIR.

4.4 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

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

Although the proposed project is unlikely to adversely affect special-status plant or wildlife species, the proposed project could result in potentially significant impacts related to biological resources due to the removal of mature trees and other vegetation, as well as the reconfiguration of the existing channelized creek within a portion of the park. Therefore, the criteria identified above for topics 4.4.a through 4.4.f will be evaluated in the EIR.

4.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES

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

A Historical Resource Evaluation⁸ prepared for the project site concluded that the existing building on the site is eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) due to its association with significant historical events (CRHR Criterion 1), and for its distinctive architecture and association with an important creative individual (CRHR Criterion 3). Specifically, the Veterans Memorial building is associated with the Living Memorial Movement, a nationwide campaign that began after World War I that changed how Americans memorialized military sacrifice in light of the industrial scale of war. The Veterans Memorial building is a distinctive example of International/Modern architecture and was designed by William Henry Rowe, an accomplished local architect who also designed the San Bruno City Hall, Main Library, and Central Fire Station, and is regarded as important in the architectural profession. In addition, the proposed project includes earthwork and excavation, and therefore could result in adverse potential impacts related to archaeological resources and human remains. Therefore, the criteria identified above for topics 4.5.a through 4.5.c will be evaluated in the EIR.

⁸ LSA, 2019. *Historical Resources Evaluation of the War Memorial Community Center and San Bruno Pool Facility, San Bruno, San Mateo County, California*. April 4.

4.6 ENERGY

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

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

The proposed project would increase the demand for electricity, natural gas, and gasoline. The discussion and analysis provided below is based on guidance provided in Appendix F to the CEQA Guidelines and data included in the CalEEMod output, which is included as an Appendix to the EIR.

Construction-Period Energy Use. The anticipated construction schedule assumes that the proposed project would be built over 20 to 24 months. The proposed project would require demolition, grading, site preparation, and building activities during construction.

Construction of the proposed project would require energy for the manufacture and transportation of construction materials, preparation of the site for demolition and grading activities, and construction of the SBRAC. Petroleum fuels (e.g., diesel and gasoline) would be the primary sources of energy for these activities. In order to increase energy efficiency on the site during project construction, the project would restrict equipment idling times to 5 minutes or less and would require construction workers to shut off idle equipment, as required by Mitigation Measure AIR-1. In addition, construction activities are not anticipated to result in an inefficient use of energy as gasoline and diesel fuel would be supplied by construction contractors who would conserve the use of their supplies to minimize their costs on the project. Energy usage on the project site during construction would be temporary in nature and would be relatively small in comparison to the State's available energy sources. Therefore, construction energy impacts would be less than significant.

Operational Energy Use. Energy use consumed by the proposed project would be associated with natural gas use, electricity consumption, and fuel used for vehicle trips associated with the project. Energy and natural gas consumption was estimated for the project using default energy intensities by building type in CalEEMod. In addition, the proposed buildings would be constructed to CALGreen standards, which was included in CalEEMod inputs. CalEEMod does not provide default values for natural gas demand associated with pool heating; therefore, natural gas demand for the pool was based on information provided by the City related to historical natural gas use at the existing pool facility. Electricity and natural gas usage estimates associated with the proposed project are shown in Table 4.A.

In addition, the proposed project would result in energy usage associated with gasoline to fuel project-related trips. Based on the CalEEMod analysis, the proposed project would result in approximately 702,235 vehicle miles traveled (VMT) per year. The average fuel economy for light-duty vehicles (autos, pickups, vans, and SUVs) in the United States has steadily increased from about 14.9 miles per gallon (mpg) in 1980 to 22.0 mpg in 2015.⁹ Therefore, using the USEPA fuel economy estimates for 2015, the proposed project would result in the consumption of approximately 31,920 gallons of gasoline per year. Table 4.A, below, shows the estimated potential increased electricity and natural gas demand associated with the proposed project.

Table 4.A: Estimated Annual Energy Use of Proposed Project

Land Use	Electricity Use (kWh per year)	Natural Gas Use (therms per year)	Gasoline (gallons per year)
Recreational Center	355,320	11,635	31,920
Pool	-	190,395	-
Parking Lot	22,400	-	-
Total	377,720	202,030	31,920

Source: LSA (May 2019).

As shown in Table 4.A, the estimated potential electricity demand associated with the proposed project is 377,720 kilowatt-hours (kWh) per year. In 2017, California consumed approximately 288,614 gigawatt-hours (GWh) or 288,614,000,000 kWh.¹⁰ Of this total, San Mateo County consumed 4,367 GWh or 4,367,541,850 kWh.¹¹ Therefore, electricity demand associated with the proposed project would only be approximately 0.01 percent of San Mateo County's total electricity demand.

In addition, as shown in Table 4.A, the estimated potential natural gas demand associated with the proposed project is 202,030 therms per year. In 2017, California consumed approximately 12,571 million therms or 12,571,000,000 therms, while San Mateo County consumed approximately 211 million therms or approximately 211,256,396 therms.¹² Therefore, natural gas demand associated with the proposed project would only be approximately 0.10 percent of San Mateo County's total natural gas demand.

In addition, the proposed project would result in energy usage associated with gasoline to fuel project-related trips. As shown above in Table 4.A, vehicle trips associated with the proposed project would consume approximately 31,920 gallons of gasoline per year. In 2015, vehicles in

⁹ U.S. Department of Transportation. "Table 4-23: Average Fuel Efficiency of U.S. Light Duty Vehicles." Website: www.bts.gov/archive/publications/national_transportation_statistics/table_04_23 (accessed May 2019).

¹⁰ California Energy Commission, 2017. Energy Consumption Data Management Service. Electricity Consumption by County. Website: www.ecdms.energy.ca.gov/elecbycounty.aspx (accessed May 2019).

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² California Energy Commission, 2017. Energy Consumption Data Management Service. Gas Consumption by County. Website: www.ecdms.energy.ca.gov/gasbycounty.aspx (accessed May 2019).

California consumed approximately 15.1 billion gallons of gasoline.¹³ Therefore, gasoline demand generated by vehicle trips associated with the proposed project would be a minimal fraction of gasoline and diesel fuel consumption in California.

In addition, the proposed project would be constructed to CALGreen standards, which would help to reduce energy and natural gas consumption. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in the wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of fuel or energy and would incorporate energy efficiency measures into building design, equipment use, and transportation. Therefore, construction and operation period impacts related to consumption of energy resources would be less than significant.

b. Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency? (Less-Than-Significant Impact)

In 2002, the Legislature passed Senate Bill 1389, which required the California Energy Commission (CEC) to develop an integrated energy plan every two years for electricity, natural gas, and transportation fuels, for the California Energy Policy Report. The plan calls for the State to assist in the transformation of the transportation system to improve air quality, reduce congestion, and increase the efficient use of fuel supplies with the least environmental and energy costs. To further this policy, the plan identifies a number of strategies, including assistance to public agencies and fleet operators in implementing incentive programs for (ZE) vehicles and their infrastructure needs, and encouragement of urban designs that reduce VMT and accommodate pedestrian and bicycle access.

The CEC recently adopted the 2017 Integrated Energy Policy Report.¹⁴ The 2017 Integrated Energy Policy Report provides the results of the CEC's assessments of a variety of energy issues facing California. Many of these issues will require action if the State is to meet its climate, energy, air quality, and other environmental goals while maintaining energy reliability and controlling costs. The 2017 Integrated Energy Policy Report covers a broad range of topics, including implementation of Senate Bill 350, integrated resource planning, distributed energy resources, transportation electrification, solutions to increase resiliency in the electricity sector, energy efficiency, transportation electrification, barriers faced by disadvantaged communities, demand response, transmission and landscape-scale planning, the California Energy Demand Preliminary Forecast, the preliminary transportation energy demand forecast, renewable gas (in response to Senate Bill 1383), updates on Southern California electricity reliability, natural gas outlook, and climate adaptation and resiliency.

As indicated above, energy usage on the project site during construction would be temporary in nature. In addition, energy usage associated with operation of the proposed project would be relatively small in comparison to the State's available energy sources and energy impacts would be negligible at the regional level. Because California's energy conservation planning actions are

¹³ California Energy Commission, 2017. California Gasoline Data, Facts, and Statistics. Website: www.energy.ca.gov/almanac/transportation_data/gasoline (accessed April 2019).

¹⁴ California Energy Commission, 2017. *2017 Integrated Energy Policy Report*, Publication Number: CEC-100-2017-001-CMF.

conducted at a regional level, and because the project's total impact to regional energy supplies would be minor, the proposed project would not conflict with California's energy conservation plans as described in the CEC's 2017 Integrated Energy Policy Report. Thus, as shown above, the project would avoid or reduce the inefficient, wasteful, and unnecessary consumption of energy and not result in any irreversible or irretrievable commitments of energy. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in the wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources during project construction or operation and this impact would be less than significant.

4.7 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

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

The project site is located within the seismically active Bay Area, and the proposed project could result in seismically-induced impacts, including impacts related to fault rupture, ground shaking, liquefaction, and landslides. The majority of the project site is located within a Seismic Hazard Zone for liquefaction as mapped by the California Geological Survey.¹⁵ In addition, earthwork and excavation activities have the potential to result in impacts to previously undiscovered paleontological resources. Therefore, the criteria identified above for topics 4.7.a through 4.7.f will be evaluated in the EIR.

¹⁵ California Geologic Survey, 2019. Earthquake Zones of Required Investigation, Montara Mountain Quadrangle, April 4.

4.8 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

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

Greenhouse gases (GHGs) are present in the atmosphere naturally, are released by natural sources, or are formed from secondary reactions taking place in the atmosphere. The gases that are widely seen as the principal contributors to human-induced global climate change are:

- Carbon dioxide (CO₂);
- Methane (CH₄);
- Nitrous oxide (N₂O);
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs);
- Perfluorocarbons (PFCs); and
- Sulfur Hexafluoride (SF₆).

Over the last 200 years, humans have caused substantial quantities of GHGs to be released into the atmosphere. These extra emissions are increasing GHG concentrations in the atmosphere and enhancing the natural greenhouse effect, believed to be causing global warming. While manmade GHGs include naturally-occurring GHGs such as CO₂, methane, and N₂O, some gases, like HFCs, PFCs, and SF₆ are completely new to the atmosphere.

Certain gases, such as water vapor, are short-lived in the atmosphere. Others remain in the atmosphere for significant periods of time, contributing to climate change in the long term. Water vapor is excluded from the list of GHGs above because it is short-lived in the atmosphere and its atmospheric concentrations are largely determined by natural processes, such as oceanic evaporation.

These gases vary considerably in terms of Global Warming Potential (GWP), a concept developed to compare the ability of each GHG to trap heat in the atmosphere relative to another gas. The GWP is based on several factors, including the relative effectiveness of a gas to absorb infrared radiation and length of time that the gas remains in the atmosphere ("atmospheric lifetime"). The GWP of each gas is measured relative to CO₂, the most abundant GHG. The definition of GWP for a particular GHG is the ratio of heat trapped by one unit mass of the GHG to the ratio of heat trapped by one

unit mass of CO₂ over a specified time period. GHG emissions are typically measured in terms of pounds or tons of “CO₂ equivalents” (CO₂e).

a. Would the project generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment? (Less-Than-Significant Impact)

This section describes the proposed project’s construction- and operational-related GHG emissions and contribution to global climate change. The BAAQMD has not addressed emission thresholds for construction in their CEQA Guidelines; however, the BAAQMD encourages quantification and disclosure. Thus, construction emissions are discussed in this section.

Construction Activities. Construction activities associated with the proposed project would produce combustion emissions from various sources. During construction, GHGs would be emitted through the operation of construction equipment and from worker and builder supply vendor vehicles, each of which typically use fossil-based fuels to operate. The combustion of fossil-based fuels creates GHGs such as CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O. Furthermore, CH₄ is emitted during the fueling of heavy equipment. Exhaust emissions from on-site construction activities would vary daily as construction activity levels change.

The BAAQMD does not have an adopted threshold of significance for construction-related GHG emissions. However, lead agencies are encouraged to quantify and disclose GHG emissions that would occur during construction. Using CalEEMod, it is estimated that construction of the proposed project would generate approximately 647 metric tons of CO₂e. Implementation of Mitigation Measure AIR-1 would reduce GHG emissions by reducing the amount of construction vehicle idling and by requiring the use of properly maintained equipment. Therefore, project construction impacts associated with GHG emissions would be less than significant.

Operational Emissions. Long-term operation of the proposed project would generate GHG emissions from area and mobile sources as well as indirect emissions from sources associated with energy consumption. Mobile-source GHG emissions would include project-generated vehicle trips associated with trips to the proposed project.¹⁶ Area-source emissions would be associated with activities such as landscaping and maintenance on the project site, and other sources.

Following guidance from the BAAQMD, GHG emissions were estimated using CalEEMod. Table 4.B shows the calculated GHG emissions for the proposed project. Motor vehicle emissions are the largest source of GHG emissions for the project at approximately 63 percent of the total. Energy use is the next largest category at 26 percent. Solid waste and water are about 10 percent and 1 percent of the total emissions respectively. Additional calculation details are included in the EIR.

¹⁶ Similar to the TIA, this analysis relies on a trip generation rate of 28.82 trips per 1,000 square feet of building area; however, the analysis assumes an increase of approximately 16,300-square-feet of new recreational space whereas the TIA assumed an increase of 17,000 square feet. Therefore, this analysis assumes a slightly lower daily trip generation rate of 470 daily trips as compared to the 490 daily trips estimated in the TIA. However, based on the emissions results identified in this analysis, changes associated with the difference in trip generation rates would be minimal and would not change the significance conclusions identified in this section.

Table 4.B: GHG Emissions (Metric Tons Per Year)

Emissions Source	Operational Emissions				
	CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O	CO ₂ e	Percent of Total
Area Source Emissions	<0.1	<0.1	0.0	<0.1	0
Energy Source Emissions	118.4	<0.1	<0.1	119.2	26
Mobile Source Emissions	288.9	<0.1	0.0	289.1	63
Stationary Source Emissions	0.2	<0.1	0.0	0.2	0
Waste Source Emissions	17.2	1.0	0.0	42.7	10
Water Source Emissions	3.5	0.1	<0.1	5.5	1
Total Annual Emissions				456.7	100
BAAQMD Threshold				1,100	-
Exceed?				No	-

Source: LSA (May 2019).

According to the BAAQMD, a project would result in a less-than-significant GHG impact if it would:

- Result in operational-related greenhouse gas emissions of less than 1,100 metric tons of CO₂e a year; or
- Result in operational-related greenhouse gas emissions of less than 4.6 metric tons of CO₂e per service population (residents plus employees).

Based on the results of the construction and operation analysis, the project would not generate GHG emissions that would have a significant effect on the environment. The proposed project would generate 456.7 metric tons of CO₂e which would be well below the BAAQMD's numeric threshold of 1,100 metric tons CO₂e. Operation of the proposed project would not generate substantial GHG emissions; therefore, impacts related to operational GHG emissions would be less than significant.

b. Would the project conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases? (Less-Than-Significant Impact)

The City of San Bruno does not have an adopted Climate Action Plan or GHG Reduction Plan. Therefore, the following discussion evaluates the proposed project according to the goals of Assembly Bill (SB) 32, the AB 32 Scoping Plan, Executive Order B-30-15, Senate Bill (SB) 32, and AB 197.

AB 32 is aimed at reducing GHG emissions to 1990 levels by 2020. In response to AB 32, California began to address climate change by employing a comprehensive, long-term approach to cut the State's GHG emissions to 1990 levels by 2020 and to maintain and continue reductions post 2020. The AB 32 Scoping Plan has a range of GHG reduction actions, which include direct regulations, alternative compliance mechanisms, monetary and non-monetary incentives, voluntary actions, market-based mechanisms such as a cap-and-trade system, and an AB 32 implementation fee to fund the program.

Executive Order B-30-15 added the immediate target of reducing GHG emissions to 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030. The California Air Resources Board (CARB) released a second update to the Scoping Plan, the 2017 Scoping Plan,¹⁷ to reflect the 2030 target set by Executive Order B-30-15 and codified by SB 32.

SB 32 affirms the importance of addressing climate change by codifying into statute the GHG emissions reductions target of at least 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030 contained in Executive Order B-30-15. SB 32 builds on AB 32 and keeps us on the path toward achieving the State's 2050 objective of reducing emissions to 80 percent below 1990 levels.

The companion bill to SB 32, AB 197, provides additional direction to CARB in the following areas related to the adoption of strategies to reduce GHG emissions. Additional direction in AB 197 is intended to provide easier public access to air emissions data that are collected by CARB. As identified above, the AB 32 Scoping Plan contains GHG reduction measures that work towards reducing GHG emissions, consistent with the targets set by AB 32, Executive Order B-30-15, and codified by SB 32 and AB 197. The measures applicable to the proposed project include energy efficiency measures, water conservation and efficiency measures, and transportation and motor vehicle measures, as discussed below.

Energy efficient measures are intended to maximize energy efficiency building and appliance standards, pursue additional efficiency efforts including new technologies and new policy and implementation mechanisms, and pursue comparable investment in energy efficiency from all retail providers of electricity in California. In addition, these measures are designed to expand the use of green building practices to reduce the carbon footprint of California's new and existing inventory of buildings. The proposed project would be required to comply with the latest Title 24 standards of the California Code of Regulations, established by the CEC, regarding energy conservation and green building standards. Therefore, the proposed project would comply with applicable Statewide energy efficiency measures.

Water conservation and efficiency measures are intended to continue efficiency programs and use cleaner energy sources to move and treat water. Increasing the efficiency of water transport and reducing water use would reduce GHG emissions. As noted above, the project would be required to comply with the latest Title 24 standards of the California Code of Regulations, which includes a variety of different measures, including reduction of wastewater and water use. In addition, the proposed project would be required to comply with the California Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance. Therefore, the proposed project would not conflict with any of the water conservation and efficiency measures.

The goal of transportation and motor vehicle measures is to develop regional GHG emissions reduction targets for passenger vehicles. Specific regional emission targets for transportation emissions would not directly apply to the proposed project. However, new automobiles purchased by residents and visitors driving to and from the project site would be subject to fuel economy and efficiency standards applied throughout the State. Therefore, the proposed project would not conflict with the identified transportation and motor vehicle measures.

¹⁷ California Air Resources Board. 2017. *California's 2017 Climate Change Scoping Plan*. November.

In addition, the proposed project would redevelop the existing San Bruno City Park with a new SBRAC. The SBRAC would be located near residential, public, and institutional uses as well as the San Bruno Senior Center and Junipero Serra Park, which would encourage walking and biking to the facility. Therefore, the proposed project would comply with existing State regulations adopted to achieve the overall GHG emissions reduction goals identified in AB 32 and would be consistent with applicable plans and programs designed and developed under AB 32 to reduce GHG emissions. Therefore, the proposed project would not conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHGs and this impact would be less than significant.

4.9 HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	☒	☐	☐	☐
b. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	☒	☐	☐	☐
c. Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	☒	☐	☐	☐
d. Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	☒	☐	☐	☐
e. For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within 2 miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?	☒	☐	☐	☐
f. Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☒	☐	☐	☐
g. Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?	☒	☐	☐	☐

Construction of the project would involve demolition of the existing Veterans Memorial building and pool, which could result in the disturbance and release of hazardous building materials including asbestos containing materials (ACMs), lead containing paint (LCP), lead-based paint (LBP),¹⁸ and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) containing equipment and material. An Asbestos and Lead Report¹⁹ was prepared for the Veterans Memorial building and pool which indicates that ACMs, LCP, and LBP are present in structures on the project site. In addition, construction of the project would use construction equipment that could generate sparks and storage and use of flammable/combustible materials (e.g., fuel and wood) which would temporarily increase fire risks. Operation of the project would also involve the use of landscape/vegetation management equipment that could generate sparks and increase fire risks. If vegetation on the project site is not appropriately managed, the project could increase the risk of fire spreading on the project site and from the project site to surrounding areas. Therefore, the criteria identified above for topics 4.9.a through 4.9.g will be evaluated in the EIR.

¹⁸ Lead Based Paint contains at least 1 milligram per square centimeter or 0.5 percent by weight of lead, while LCP contains lead below these thresholds.

¹⁹ ProTech, 2019. *Asbestos and Lead (Pb) Report, Limited Pre-Demolition/Renovation Survey & Evaluation, San Bruno Aquatics & Recreation Center, San Bruno, California*. February 26.

4.10 HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

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

The proposed project would include the replacement of existing pervious surfaces, including the relocation of the El Zanon Creek, and therefore could result in impacts to surface and groundwater quality. Additionally, the City's General Plan indicates that the central and eastern portions of the project site and a portion of Crystal Springs Road adjacent to the north of the project site are located in a potential flood zone. The General Plan indicates that flooding is known to occur in this area because of inadequate stormwater drainage at times of high tide combined with heavy rain; and although proposed improvements to the City's off-site stormwater drainage systems would significantly reduce the City's flooding problem, inundation of some problem areas could still be expected during a 25-year storm event. Therefore, the criteria identified above for topics 4.10.a through 4.10.e will be evaluated in the EIR.

4.11 LAND USE AND PLANNING

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

a. Would the project physically divide an established community? (Less-Than-Significant Impact)

The physical division of an established community typically refers to the construction of a physical feature (such as an interstate highway or railroad tracks) or removal of a means of access (such as a local road or bridge) that would impair mobility within an existing community, or between a community and outlying areas. For instance, the construction of an interstate highway through an existing community may constrain travel from one side of the community to another; similarly, such construction may also impair travel to areas outside of the community.

Implementation of the proposed project would result in the demolition of the Veterans Memorial building and pool, and the construction of the proposed SBRAC and associated site improvements. The proposed project would include the realignment of City Park Way, which traverses the project site; however, this realignment would be minimal and would not result in a change of access through the site or the closure of any existing roads upon project completion. Therefore, the proposed project would not physically divide an established community and this impact would be less than significant.

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

The project site is designated as Parks/Open Space on the City's General Plan Land Use Map²⁰ and is within the O zoning district on the City's Zoning Map.²¹ Following is an evaluation of the proposed project's consistency with the applicable goals and policies of the General Plan and Zoning Ordinance. In reviewing this section, it is important to understand that the determination of whether a project is consistent with a specific policy can be subjective, and that consistency determinations are best made with a broad understanding of the often-competing policy objectives in a planning document. As a result, policy consistency determinations are ultimately made by the local decision-making body. As previously discussed, the City is the lead agency for environmental review. Therefore, the Planning Commission or City Council would determine the proposed project's consistency with the City's applicable plans and policies. The analysis in this section is intended to provide decision-makers with a list of the goals and policies that are pertinent to the proposed

²⁰ San Bruno, City of, 2009, op. cit.

²¹ San Bruno, City of, 2007, op. cit.

project and the project site, and a recommendation regarding whether or not the proposed project would directly conflict with relevant planning directives. These recommendations are intended to supplement decision-makers' own understanding of the various policy considerations. A conflict with an applicable policy is not itself a significant impact unless it results in a significant direct or indirect impact to the physical environment, as described below.

Per CEQA Guidelines, policy conflicts do not, in and of themselves, constitute significant environmental impacts. Policy conflicts are considered to be environmental impacts only when they would result in direct physical impacts or where those conflicts relate to avoiding or mitigating environmental impacts. As such, associated physical environmental impacts are discussed in this Initial Study under specific topical sections.

General Plan. The following goals and policies from the San Bruno General Plan apply, or are relevant to, the proposed project.

- **Policy ED-F:** Provide cultural amenities and special events to increase visitor spending in San Bruno.
- **Policy OSR-A:** Develop and maintain parks and recreation facilities for a wide variety of ages, abilities, and interests. Ensure that parks are ADA accessible, safe, and well-maintained.
- **Policy OSR-D:** Maintain a high quality mix of recreation programs, classes, activities, and special events for San Bruno residents of all ages and abilities.
- **Policy OSR-15:** Study potential sites and funding mechanisms for relocation of the San Bruno Swim Center, or development of a new multi-programmed Aquatics Facility.

The proposed project would be located within the O zoning district and would include the expansion of an existing legally permitted use that does not currently have a Conditional Use Permit, and therefore a Conditional Use Permit would be required.²² The proposed project would be consistent with the type and intensity of development assumed for the project site in the General Plan and Zoning Ordinance, and would not require any variances. Therefore, the proposed project would not conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect and this impact would be less than significant.

²² San Bruno, City of, 2018. *San Bruno Municipal Code*. Title 12, Article III, Chapter 12.96.170.

4.12 MINERAL RESOURCES

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

a. Would the project result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state? (No Impact)

The California Geological Survey has determined that land within the City west of US 101 and east of I-280, which includes the project site, does not contain any significant mineral deposits.²³ Therefore, there are no known mineral resources within or in the vicinity of the project site. The proposed project would not result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource of value to the region or residents of the State. Therefore, the proposed project would have no impact.

b. Would the project result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan? (No Impact)

Refer to Section 4.12.a, above. The proposed project would not result in the loss of availability of any known locally-important mineral resource recovery sites. Therefore, the proposed project would have no impact.

²³ San Bruno, City of, 2008, op. cit.

4.13 NOISE

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project result in:				
a. Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	☒	☐	☐	☐
b. Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	☒	☐	☐	☐
c. For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within 2 miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	☒	☐	☐	☐

The proposed project could result in the generation of a substantial temporary increase in ambient noise levels as a result of construction activities on the project site. In addition, construction of the proposed project could result in the generation of excessive groundborne vibration at adjacent properties. Therefore, the criteria identified above for topics 4.13.a through 4.13.c, including operation period noise impacts will be evaluated in the EIR.

4.14 POPULATION AND HOUSING

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

- a. *Would the project induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)? (No Impact)*

The proposed project would be undertaken to provide the existing residents of the City with a new and updated recreation center and improved park facilities and parking. The proposed project does not include residential units and would not directly induce population growth on the project site. The proposed SBRAC would include similar staffing levels to the existing community center, and therefore would not indirectly induce substantial population growth. Therefore, the proposed project would have a less-than-significant impact related to population growth.

- b. *Would the project displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere? (No Impact)*

The project site is currently developed with the Veterans Memorial building and pool, which do not include any residential units. Implementation of the proposed project would not result in the displacement of existing people or housing, and would not necessitate the construction of replacement housing elsewhere. Therefore, the proposed project would have no impact related to the displacement of people or housing.

4.15 PUBLIC SERVICES

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. 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:				
i. Fire protection?	☐	☐	☒	☐
ii. Police protection?	☐	☐	☒	☐
iii. Schools?	☐	☐	☒	☐
iv. Parks?	☐	☐	☒	☐
v. Other public facilities?	☐	☐	☒	☐

- a. *Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services: i. Fire protection? ii. Police protection? iii. Schools? iv. Parks? v. Other public facilities? (Less-Than-Significant Impact)*

The following section addresses the proposed project's potential effects on: fire service, police service, schools, parks, and other public facilities. Impacts to public services would occur if the proposed project increases demand for services such that new or expanded facilities would be required, and construction or operation of these new facilities would cause environmental impacts.

Fire Protection. The San Bruno Fire Department (SBFD) provides fire protection and emergency medical services to the project site. The SBFD continuously operates two fire stations, each of which includes a fire engine, and one ladder truck. The SBFD responds to approximately 3,900 calls for service on an annual basis.²⁴ Currently, the SBFD is staffed with 34 sworn firefighters.²⁵ Primary service to the project site would be provided by Fire Station 51, which is located at 555 El Camino Real, approximately 1 mile north of the project site. The proposed project would result in a larger community facility that would provide programming to better serve the community, and thus could result in an increase in use and related daytime population of the project site, incrementally increasing the demand for emergency fire service and emergency medical services compared to existing conditions. However, the proposed project would be required to comply with all applicable codes for fire safety and emergency access. In addition, the SBFD would also review the project site plans to ensure that adequate emergency access is provided prior to issuance of building permits.

²⁴ San Bruno, City of. Fire Department: About. Website: www.sanbruno.ca.gov/gov/city_departments/fire/about/default.htm (accessed March 12, 2019).

²⁵ San Bruno, City of, 2018. *City of San Bruno Adopted 2018-19 Operating and Capital Budget*. June.

The SBFD would continue providing services to the project site and would not require additional firefighters to serve the proposed project. Fire response times within the City average two to three minutes, compared to a countywide average of nearly seven minutes.²⁶ The construction of a new or expanded fire station would not be required, as the proposed project would include the expansion of an existing use on a previously developed site, and would not result in a permanent population increase within the City, as noted in Section 4.14, above. The proposed project would not result in a significant impact on the physical environment due to the increase in demand for fire protection and life safety services, and the potential increase in demand for services is not expected to adversely affect existing response times to the site or within the City. Therefore, construction and operation of the proposed project would have a less-than-significant impact on fire protection and safety services and facilities.

Police Protection. The San Bruno Police Department (SBPD) provides police protection services to the project site. The SBPD headquarters are located at 1177 Huntington Avenue, approximately 2.2 miles north of the project site. The SBPD currently employs 50 sworn officers.²⁷ The proposed project would result in an increase in daytime population on the project site and incrementally increase demand for emergency police services to the project site compared to existing conditions. However, SBPD would continue to provide services to the project site and would not require additional officers or the construction of new or expanded police facilities to serve the project site as the proposed project would include the expansion of an existing use on a previously developed site, and would not result in a permanent population increase within the City, as noted in Section 4.14, above. In addition, the proposed project would include a police substation, and would therefore reduce response times at the project site and throughout the City. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in a substantial adverse impact associated with the provision of additional police facilities or services, and impacts to police services represent a less-than-significant impact.

Schools. The proposed project does not include the construction of any new residential uses. As described in Section 4.14, Population and Housing, the proposed project would not substantially induce housing or population growth, either directly or indirectly, within the City. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in an increase in the number of school-age children in the area. As such, the proposed project would not increase demand for schools and no impact would occur.

Parks. The project site is located within the existing San Bruno City Park, which includes the Veterans Memorial and pool buildings, as well as tennis courts, playgrounds, and baseball and softball facilities, among other amenities. As a part of the proposed project, improvements would be made to the San Bruno City Park, including the proposed SBRAC, reorganizing the parking area, and improving the creek within the project site. Portions of San Bruno City Park would be inaccessible during construction of the proposed project, therefore slightly increasing demand for other nearby parks. However, this impact would be temporary in nature and would subside after construction of

²⁶ San Bruno, City of, 2012. *San Bruno Transit Corridors Plan Draft Environmental Impact Report (SCH# 2010122029)*. March.

²⁷ San Bruno, City of. Police Department. Website: www.sanbruno.ca.gov/gov/city_departments/police/default.htm (accessed March 12, 2019).

the proposed project is complete. Therefore, the proposed project would have a less-than-significant impact related to the provision of park facilities.

Other Public Facilities. The project site includes the existing Veterans Memorial and pool buildings. Both buildings would be demolished as part of the proposed project. Once complete, the proposed project would result in the construction of the proposed SBRAC, which would include larger recreation center and pool uses with more capacity to serve users. Therefore, the proposed project would reduce demand at other public facilities, and this impact would be less than significant.

4.16 RECREATION

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	☐	☐	☒	☐
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?	☒	☐	☐	☐

- 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? (Less-Than-Significant Impact)*

The proposed project would temporarily increase the use of other parks and recreation facilities during a portion of the construction period as access to the existing park would be limited during this time. These parks and recreation facilities could include the Junipero Serra Park, the recreational facilities at Belle Air Elementary School, Parkside Middle School, Capuchino High School, and Peninsula High School, and City parks including, but not limited to, Lions Park, Grundy Park, and Commodore Park. It should also be noted that the recreational facilities within the park would not be closed for the entire construction period, and some facilities within City Park, such as Lara Field, the tennis courts, and the playground could remain open for a majority of the construction period. The increased use at surrounding parks and recreational facilities would be temporary in nature and would subside after construction of the proposed project is complete. Additionally, the proposed SBRAC may decrease use at other parks and recreation facilities once the project is complete, as the proposed project would provide additional recreational opportunities for the community. Therefore, the proposed project would have a less-than-significant impact on existing parks or other recreational facilities.

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

The proposed project includes the construction of a new recreational facility. The environmental effects of the project are discussed in the analysis provided in this Initial Study and the topics of biological resources, cultural resources, transportation, air quality, noise, geology and soils, hazards and hazardous materials, and hydrology and water quality will be further analyzed in an EIR.

4.17 TRANSPORTATION

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

The proposed project could result in an increase in vehicular traffic that could in turn result in a conflict with a program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing the circulation system. In addition, the proposed project would result in changes to the roadways within the project site, and therefore could increase hazards due to geometric design features or inadequate emergency access. Therefore, the criteria identified above for topics 4.17.a through 4.17.d will be evaluated in the EIR.

4.18 TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

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

- a. Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code Section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:*
- i. Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(k)? Or*
 - ii. A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1? In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe. (No Impact)*

Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), which became law on January 1, 2015, provides for consultation with California Native American tribes during the CEQA environmental review process, and equates significant impacts to “tribal cultural resources” with significant environmental impacts. Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21074 states that “tribal cultural resources” are:

- Sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe and are one of the following:
 - Included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources;
 - Included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of PRC Section 5020.1.; or,
 - A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of PRC Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of PRC Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

A “historical resource” (PRC Section 21084.1), a “unique archaeological resource” (PRC Section 21083.2(g)), or a “nonunique archaeological resource” (PRC Section 21083.2(h)) may also be a tribal cultural resource if it is included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR).

The consultation provisions of the law require that a public agency consult with local Native American tribes that have requested placement on that agency’s notification list for CEQA projects. Within 14 days of determining that a project application is complete, or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency must notify tribes of the opportunity to consult on the project, should a tribe have previously requested to be on the agency’s notification list. California Native American tribes must be recognized by the California Native American Heritage Commission as traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project site and must have previously requested that the lead agency notify them of projects. Tribes have 30 days following notification of a project to request consultation with the lead agency.

The purpose of consultation is to inform the lead agency in its identification and determination of the significance of tribal cultural resources. If a project is determined to result in a significant impact on an identified tribal cultural resource, the consultation process must occur and conclude prior to adoption of a Negative Declaration or Mitigated Negative Declaration, or certification of an Environmental Impact Report (PRC Sections 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3).

Tribal Outreach and Consultation. No Native American tribes have formally requested to be put on the City’s notification list for projects undergoing review pursuant to CEQA. The City voluntarily sent letters describing the proposed project and maps depicting the project site to Native American tribes that the Native American Heritage Commission identified as traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area in April 2019.²⁸ No California Native American tribes formally requested consultation with the City, consistent with the requirements of Public Resources Code 21080.3.1. As such, formal City-tribal government consultations for the proposed project were not initiated.

²⁸ Native American Heritage Commission, 2019, op. cit.

Tribal Cultural Resources. As noted in Section 4.2, Cultural Resources, of the Draft EIR, the project site is eligible for listing on the CRHR. However, as described in Section 4.2 of the Draft EIR, eligibility was determined based on the Veterans Memorial building's association with the Living Memorial Movement, association with the work of an important creative individual and as a distinctive example of International/Modern architecture, and not based on its significance to a Native American Tribe. Additionally, the City, as Lead Agency, has not determined that there are any existing resources significant to Native American Tribes within the project site.

As noted in Section 4.2 of the Draft EIR, no known archaeological or tribal cultural resources were identified at the project site and direct impacts to these resources are not anticipated, particularly due to the existing disturbed nature of the site. However, the project site is considered to be sensitive related to archaeological resources based on the proximity of known archaeological deposits and resources in the vicinity of the project site. Implementation of Mitigation Measures CUL-2a and CUL-2b identified in Section 4.2 of the Draft EIR (of which this Initial Study is Appendix B), which would be implemented as conditions of approval during the construction period, would further ensure that less than significant impacts related to tribal cultural resources would be reduced.

4.19 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

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

a. Would the project require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or stormwater drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects? (Less-Than-Significant Impact)

The City maintains existing sewer lines within the vicinity of the project site, including a 6-inch line that currently serves the existing Veterans Memorial building. The proposed project includes the installation of a new 8-inch wastewater line that would connect to the existing 15-inch main line within City Park Way. The new sanitary sewer line would be constructed in conformance with City standards, and its construction would not cause significant environmental effects.

The City receives water from three supply sources: its individual supply guarantee of wholesale surface water from the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC) Regional Water System (RWS), retail surface water purchased from the North Coast County Water District (NCCWD), and local groundwater from the South Westside Groundwater Basin. The City's water supply system consists of 5 production wells, 13 pressure zones, 8 storage tanks located at 6 sites, and 5 connections to major transmission pipelines, 4 of which are owned and operated by the SFPUC and the other of which is owned and operated by the NCCWD. The City's water distribution system consists of 100 miles of pipelines, 9,000 valves, 985 fire hydrants, 8 pumping stations, 8 storage tanks, and 13 pressure systems.²⁹

²⁹ San Bruno, City of. Water. Website: www.sanbruno.ca.gov/gov/city_departments/public_works/water/default.htm (accessed June 8, 2019).

For fiscal year 2016-2017, the City received approximately 3,282 acre feet of water from SFPUC, NCCWD, and the South Westside Groundwater Basin.³⁰ As discussed in Section 4.19.b, the proposed project would not substantially increase demand for water and would therefore not exceed the capacity of existing water treatment facilities. The proposed project would not require the construction of new water treatment facilities, or the expansion of existing facilities, other than those already planned. The proposed project would include the installation of new water lines connecting to the existing 10-inch water service line that currently serves the Veterans Memorial building. The proposed project would connect directly to existing mains, which have sufficient capacity to accommodate the proposed project. Therefore, the impact of the proposed project on water infrastructure would be less than significant.

The proposed storm drainage infrastructure would drain towards the concrete-lined drainage channel within the site in a new 8- to 12-inch storm drain. From there, stormwater would drain from the drainage channel to the east, discharging into an existing underground storm drain box culvert at the eastern edge of the project site. As discussed in Section 4.8, Hydrology and Water Quality of the EIR, implementation of hydromodification management measures in compliance with Provision C.3 of the MRP would ensure that post-project runoff does not exceed estimated pre-project rates and durations. Therefore, the proposed project would not require the construction of any new or expanded stormwater infrastructure beyond that which is already analyzed as a part of the proposed project, and this impact would be less than significant.

The project site is currently served by electrical, gas, and telecommunications infrastructure, including a PG&E overhead electric line and a 1¼ inch underground gas line off Crystal Springs Road. The proposed project would connect directly to existing infrastructure, and therefore would not require any new or expanded facilities.

Therefore, because the proposed project would connect to existing utility services within or adjacent to the project site, the relocation or reconstruction of new or expanded water, wastewater system, stormwater drainage, electric power, or telecommunications facilities would not be required, and this impact would be less than significant.

b. Would the project have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years? (Less-Than-Significant Impact)

As noted above, the City distributes water received from the SFPUC, NCCWD, and South Westside Groundwater Basin. For fiscal year 2016-2017, the City had a demand of 2.93 million gallons per day (mgd).³¹ Between the three sources, the City has an individual supply guarantee of 3.25 mgd, which is anticipated to be sufficient through 2040.³² The existing buildings on the project site have a water demand of approximately 965 gallons per day (gpd). At buildout, the proposed project would have

³⁰ Bay Area Water Supply & Conservation Agency. Profiles: City of San Bruno. Website: bawasca.org/members/profiles/san-bruno (accessed June 8, 2019).

³¹ Ibid.

³² San Francisco Public Utilities Commission, 2016. *2015 Urban Water Management Plan for the City and County of San Francisco*. April.

an average demand of 520 gpd, a decrease of 445 gpd. Implementation of the proposed project would result in an increase in the available supply of water. Therefore, existing water entitlements are sufficient to serve the proposed project, and impacts related to water supply would be less-than-significant.

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

Wastewater service for the project site is provided by the City. The City operates and maintains the wastewater collection system, including all sewer mains, manholes, and lift stations. Wastewater is treated at the joint South San Francisco/San Bruno Water Quality Control Plant (WQCP). Approximately 3.4 million gallons per day (mgd) of effluent are pumped from the City through the Shaw Road Pump Station to be treated at the WQCP.³³

The WQCP, which is operated by the City of South San Francisco, has an average dry weather flow of nine million mgd, about 70 percent of the permitted average dry weather flow capacity of 13 mgd.³⁴ The proposed project would include the redevelopment of the project site with the proposed SBRAC. In total, the proposed project would add approximately 16,300 square feet of new building space to the project site. The proposed project would generate additional domestic wastewater, which would be treated by the WQCP. The increase in daytime population during operation hours that would result from the proposed project would incrementally increase the amount of wastewater generated on the project site. Additional wastewater generated by the proposed project would be minimal when compared to the average daily flow from the City to the WQCP and would not exceed the capacity of the WQCP. Therefore, the proposed project would have a less-than-significant impact related to wastewater treatment requirements.

d. Would the project generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals? (Less-Than-Significant Impact)

Solid waste and recycling pickup and disposal in the City is provided by Recology San Bruno (Recology). Solid waste, recycling, and organics collected by Recology are transported to the San Bruno Transfer Station. The San Bruno Transfer Station has a maximum daily permitted throughput of 120 tons per day.³⁵ Solid waste is then transported to the Corinda Los Trancos Landfill (Ox Mountain). Ox Mountain has a maximum daily permitted throughput of 3,598 tons per day and a

³³ San Bruno, City of. Wastewater. Website: www.sanbruno.ca.gov/gov/city_departments/public_works/wastewater/default.htm (accessed March 25, 2019).

³⁴ San Francisco Regional Water Quality Control Board, 2014. Order No. R2-2014-0012, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) No. CA0038130. April 9.

³⁵ CalRecycle, 2019. Solid Waste Information System Facility Detail: San Bruno Transfer Station (41-AA-0014). Website: www2.calrecycle.ca.gov/SWFacilities/Directory/41-AA-0014/Detail (accessed March 26, 2019).

remaining capacity of 22.18 million cubic yards (CY). Ox Mountain's estimated closure date is currently January 2034.³⁶

On average, public/institutional uses generate 0.007 pounds per square foot of garbage per day.³⁷ Therefore, because the proposed project would result in the addition of 16,300 square feet of building space, the proposed project would result in the generation of 114 pounds of solid waste per day, or 0.05 tons. Therefore, the proposed project would reduce the maximum daily permitted throughput of the San Bruno Transfer Station by 0.04 percent, and Ox Mountain by 0.001 percent. As noted above, Ox Mountain has adequate capacity to serve the proposed project. As such, the proposed project would be not generate solid waste in excess of State or local standard, or in excess of the capacity of the local infrastructure, and impact associated with the disposition of solid waste would be less than significant.

e. Would the project comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste? (Less-Than-Significant Impact)

The proposed project would comply with all federal, State, and local solid waste statutes and/or regulations related to solid waste. Also refer to Section 4.19.d. Therefore, the proposed project would have a less-than-significant impact related to solid waste regulations.

³⁶ CalRecycle, 2018. Facility/Site Summary Details: Corinda Los Trancos Landfill (Ox Mtn) (41-AA-0002). Website: www.calrecycle.ca.gov/SWFacilities/Directory/41-AA-0002/Detail (accessed March 26, 2019).

³⁷ CalRecycle, 2019. Estimated Solid Waste Generation Rates. Website: www2.calrecycle.ca.gov/wastecharacterization/general/rates (accessed March 26, 2019).

4.20 WILDFIRE

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

a. Would the project substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan? (Less-Than-Significant Impact)

The project site and adjacent areas are not located in a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone as mapped by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL Fire)³⁸ and the project site is not located within any state responsibility areas (SRA) for fire service.³⁹ In addition, as noted in Section 4.7, Hazards and Hazardous Materials, of the Draft EIR, the proposed project would not impair the implementation of, or physically interfere with, an adopted emergency response plan. The proposed project would require temporary closures of City Park Way for construction activities within or adjacent to the existing City Park Way alignment, and for the relocation of a portion of the City Park Way alignment. Traffic control requirements imposed by the City for the permitting of temporary closure of street areas, such as detour signs re-directing vehicular traffic to other roadways, would ensure that appropriate emergency access is maintained to the project site and surrounding areas at all times during construction activities. Therefore, this impact would be less than significant.

b. Would the project, due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire? (Less-Than-Significant Impact)

Refer to Section 4.20.a. Although the project site is not located in a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone or an SRA, the project site is located within a Wildland/Urban Interface Hazard Area for

³⁸ CAL Fire, 2008. San Mateo County, Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones in LRA, November 24.

³⁹ California, State of, 2007. San Mateo County Fire Hazard Severity Zones in SRA (map). Available online at: frap.fire.ca.gov/webdata/maps/san_mateo/fhszs_map.41.pdf (accessed June 7, 2019).

wildland fire, and Junipero Serra Park, which is adjacent to and west of the project site, is a Wildland Fire Hazard Area.⁴⁰

The project site and adjacent areas includes areas of dense vegetation and trees (including highly flammable Eucalyptus trees), particularly on the northwest side of the proposed building and in the western portion of the project site.

Construction of the project would use construction equipment that could generate sparks and storage and use of flammable/combustible materials (e.g., fuel and wood) which would temporarily increase fire risks. Operation of the project would also involve the use of landscape/vegetation management equipment that could generate sparks and increase fire risks. Therefore, this topic will be further addressed in the Hazards and Hazardous Materials section of the EIR. However, it is not anticipated that wildfire risks would be exacerbated such that project occupants would be exposed to substantial pollutant concentrations associated with wildfires and this impact would be less than significant.

- c. Would the project require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment? (Less-Than-Significant Impact)*

Refer to Section 4.20.a and 4.20.b. The project site is located in a developed area within an existing City park. Construction and operation of the proposed project would not require the installation or operation/maintenance of infrastructure within undeveloped areas that may exacerbate wildfire risks. Therefore, this impact would be less than significant.

- d. Would the project expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes? (Less-Than-Significant Impact)*

Refer to Section 4.20.a and 4.20.b. As described in Section 2.0, Project Description, the project site is generally level and is not located within an SRA for fire service or very high fire hazard severity zone. The proposed project would not expose people or structures to significant risks associated with downslope or downstream flooding or landslides as a result of increased fire hazards or post-fire conditions. This impact would be less than significant.

⁴⁰ San Bruno, City of, 2009. *General Plan, Chapter 8, Public Facilities and Services Element*. Adopted March 24.

4.21 MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

As discussed in this Initial Study, potentially significant impacts related to biological and cultural resources may result from the proposed project. These impacts, as well as any cumulatively considerable impacts that may result from the proposed project related to this issue, will be evaluated in an EIR.

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

As discussed throughout this Initial Study, the proposed project could have potentially significant impacts related to air quality, biological resources, cultural resources, geology and soils, hazards and hazardous materials, hydrology and water quality, and transportation, and these topics, along with potential cumulative effects, will be evaluated in an EIR.

CEQA defines cumulative impacts as "two or more individual effects which, when considered together, are considerable, or which can compound to increase other environmental impacts." Section 15130 of the CEQA Guidelines requires evaluation of potential environmental impacts when

the project's incremental effect is cumulatively considerable. "Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of an individual project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of "reasonably foreseeable probable future" projects, per CEQA Section 15355. Cumulative impacts can result from a combination of the proposed project together with other closely related projects that cause an adverse change in the environment. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant projects taking place over time.

For the topics "scoped out" in this Initial Study (i.e., not further analyzed in the Draft EIR), the proposed project's impacts would be individually limited and not cumulatively considerable, because the impacts are either temporary in nature (i.e., limited to the construction period) or limited to the project site (i.e., light and glare). Additionally, for each of the topics not analyzed in the Draft EIR, the proposed project would have no impacts or less-than-significant impacts, and therefore would not substantially contribute to any potential cumulative impacts for these topics.

When future development proposals are considered by the City, these proposals would undergo environmental review pursuant to CEQA, and when necessary, mitigation measures would be adopted as appropriate. In most cases, this environmental review and compliance with project conditions of approval, relevant policies and mitigation measures, and the General Plan, and compliance with applicable regulations would ensure that significant impacts would be avoided or otherwise mitigated to less-than-significant levels.

Implementation of these measures would ensure that the impacts of the project and other projects within the vicinity would be below established thresholds of significance and that these impacts would not combine with the impacts of other cumulative projects to result in a cumulatively considerable impact on the environment as a result of project development.

c. Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly? (No Impact)

The proposed project would not result in any environmental effects that would cause substantial direct or indirect adverse effects on human beings.

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