FINAL
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT
FOR THE
GLENDALE COMMUNITY COLLEGE
2019 FACILITIES MASTER PLAN UPDATE TO
THE 2015 MASTER PLAN
GLENDALE, CA

SCH #2020070231

Prepared for:

GLENDALE COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT
1500 N Verdugo Rd,
Glendale, CA 91208

Prepared by:

CHAMBERS GROUP, INC.
5 Hutton Centre Drive, Suite 750
Santa Ana, California 92707
(949) 261-5414

April 2021

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

LIST OF APPENDICES (to the Draft EIR)

LIST OF TABLES

Page

LIST OF FIGURES

Page

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

E.S.1 INTRODUCTION

The Glendale Community College District (District or GCCD) is proposing to implement the 2019 Glendale Community College District Facilities Master Plan Update to the 2015 Facilities Master Plan (Project or Proposed Project), which outlines the GCCD's long-range plan for developing facilities needed to serve GCCD's students and community.

The objective of the 2019 Facilities Master Plan Update to the 2015 Facilities Master Plan Project is to provide a long-range plan for the development of facilities to support GCCD's vision, mission, and goals. The Master Plan Update recommends site and facilities improvements for the three GCCD campuses: the historic Verdugo Campus, the Garfield Campus, and the Montrose Campus. The Master Plan Update quantifies planning data to forecast projected space needs that are aligned with GCCD's educational planning for existing and future programs.

This document is a Final Environmental Impact Report (Final EIR or FEIR) prepared in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA); and it provides an overview of the Proposed Project and provides a summary of the public review process, responses to comments, copies of the comment letters, and revisions to the Draft EIR.

E.S.2 PURPOSE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

The primary purpose of the CEQA process is to inform the public and decision-makers as to the potential impacts of a project and to allow an opportunity for public input to ensure informed decision-making by the Lead Agency. CEQA requires all State and local government agencies to consider the environmental effects of projects over which they have discretionary authority. CEQA also requires each public agency to mitigate or avoid the significant environmental impacts resulting from proposed projects, when feasible, and to identify a range of feasible alternatives to the proposed project that could reduce those environmental effects.

Under CEQA, an EIR analyzes the impacts of an individual activity or specific project and focuses primarily on changes in the environment that would result from that activity or project. The EIR must include the contents required by CEQA and the CEQA Guidelines and examine all phases of the project, including planning, construction, operation, and any reasonably foreseeable future phases.

This Final Environmental Impact Report (Final EIR) has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the CEQA Guidelines in Section 15132 which states that the Final EIR must contain:

a) Comments and recommendations received on the draft EIR either verbatim or in summary.
b) A list of persons, organizations, and public agencies commenting on the draft EIR.
c) Responses of the Lead Agency to significant environmental points raised in the review and consultation process.
d) Any other information added by the Lead Agency.

The response and evaluation to public comments is an important part of the CEQA process as it allows the opportunity to review and comment on the methods of analysis in the Draft EIR, the ability to detect omissions which may have occurred during the preparation of the Draft EIR, the ability to review of accuracy of the analysis in the Draft EIR, to share expertise, and identify public concerns.

E.S.3 ORGANIZATION OF THE FINAL EIR

The Final EIR incorporates by reference the Draft EIR and Technical Appendices to the Draft EIR, and provides a response to the comment letters received in response to the Draft EIR. The Final EIR is comprised by the following sections:

Chapter 1: Project Overview: This sections provides an introduction and summary of the Proposed Project.

Chapter 2: Public Review Process: This sections provides an overview of the public review process for the Draft EIR.

Chapter 3: Response to Comments: This section contains a copy of the actual comments submitted during the public review period and provides response to each comment which is broken down by topic or paragraph.

Chapter 4: Draft EIR Revisions: This section includes a summary of the changes made to the Draft EIR. Any changes made to the Draft EIR are shown in ~~strikeout~~ (with a strike through the text) and **additions** (noted in bold with an underline) to identify the changes that have been made.

Chapter 5: Mitigation Monitoring Reporting Program: This sections includes the summary of mitigation measures to be implemented for the Proposed Project.

E.S.4 PROJECT BACKGROUND

Glendale Community College (GCC) was founded in 1926 and is comprised of three campuses across the City of Glendale and the greater Glendale community – the Verdugo Campus, the Garfield Campus, and the Montrose Campus. Together, the three campuses currently serve a student population of more than 25,000 students. Students are enrolled in college-credit at the Verdugo Campus, continuing education at the Garfield Campus, and community services classes are held throughout the community and at the Professional Development Center (PDC) located at the Montrose Campus.

The mission of GCCD is to serve a diverse population of students by providing the opportunities and support to achieve their educational and career goals. GCCD is committed to student learning and success through transfer preparation, certificates, associate degrees, career development, technical training, continuing education, and basic skills instruction. The college is dedicated to the importance of higher education in the evolving urban environment of Glendale and the greater Los Angeles area.

E.S.5 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The 2019 Facilities Master Plan Update to the 2015 Facilities Master Plan is a long-range plan for the development of facilities to support GCCD's vision, mission, and goals. It recommends site and facilities improvements for three GCCD sites: the historic Verdugo Campus, the Garfield Campus, and the Montrose Campus. It addresses the growth in enrollment anticipated over the next decade. It describes college development strategies to support the Strategic Goals of the GCCD Educational Master Plan and the 2013 Garfield Campus Master Plan and positions GCCD to maximize funding and partnership opportunities. The Facilities Master Plan is part of an integrated planning process that supports accreditation and demonstrates compliance with accreditation standards with regard to facilities planning.

A general obligation bond election (Measure "G" and "GC"/ Proposition 39) was approved in March 2002 and November 2016 respectively for both general and specific improvements at GCCD for all three campuses. The District is undertaking an extensive improvement and building program at the three campuses to meet increasing enrollment needs, evolving demands for post-secondary educational institutions, and the needs of the greater-Glendale community. The funds are authorized for the repair and rehabilitation for deteriorated educational facilities, to add classrooms and instructional support space to the three campuses. Additionally, the District will be using capital improvement funds from the State of California for renovation and new construction projects. For the PDC at the Montrose campus, funding is provided separately from the rest of GCCD. PDC applies for a grant through the California Employment Training Panel (ETP). PDC works with and markets its courses to California employers.

In 2015, the District prepared the GCCD 2015 Facilities Master Plan to reflect GCCD's projected instructional and programmatic needs. The 2015 GCCD Master Plan outlines capital improvements through 2025 and proposes construction of new buildings, renovation, modernization and additions to existing facilities, demolition of existing buildings, and landscaping enhancements. Improvements are intended to update existing technological and program services to meet increasing needs of students and faculty. The 2019 Facilities Master Plan Update plans for expansion of instructional space, acquiring land to expand the Garfield Campus, expansion of the Montrose Campus, and various other campus upgrades in addition to what was included in the 2015 GCCD Master Plan. The Proposed Project includes projects listed in both the 2015 Facilities Master Plan and the 2019 Facilities Master Plan Update that are not currently underway or have not already been analyzed.

E.S.4.1 Verdugo Campus

The 2015 GCCD Master Plan presents an overall picture of development that supports the strategic goals and priorities of the GCCD Educational Master Plan 2020. Through recommended new facilities and renovations of existing facilities, the Verdugo Campus will be updated to better focus on students' needs. GCCD is actively engaged in piloting new models of instruction, such as collaborative research-based instruction, distance education, and hybrid courses that engage students on many levels. Classrooms and labs will be shaped, configured, and equipped for the use of instructional technologies and flexible furniture that can be rapidly reconfigured for traditional lectures or breakout sessions of small teams of students. Buildings and outdoor spaces will be equipped with power outlets and wireless internet to support the use of mobile devices to teach and learn. Learning resources and tutoring space and clustered with faculty offices to allow faculty to be visible to and easily accessed by students. Learning will be put on display near entrances and lobbies where it will inform and inspire interdisciplinary collaboration among both students and faculty.

As part of the 2019 GCCD Facilities Master Plan, the Verdugo Campus was evaluated through a space utilization and inventory analysis. The master plan space program formed the basis for developing recommendations for facilities. The Verdugo Campus had a headcount of 20,598 and a Full-time Equivalency Students (FTES) of 11,853 from 2017-2018. The space inventory analysis combined with the space needs forecast indicates the total amount of additional assignable space needed to accommodate a master plan horizon student enrollment of 230,928 weekly student contact hours (WSCH), which equates to 11,800 FTES and a 20,200 unduplicated student headcount. The Verdugo Campus currently consists of 1,113 employees, 754 total faculty, and 359 total staff and administrators. For the purposes of this document, the Proposed Project will include projects that incorporate the space and building needs identified to the year 2025. Figure ES-1 presents the GCCD 2019 Facilities Master Plan Update Verdugo Campus improvements. Table ES-1 presents the project details for each building.

Table ES-0-1: 2019 Facilities Master Plan Update Verdugo Campus Improvements

Building	Project	Scope
~~Aviation Art~~ **Tongva Building** (**fka Aviation/Art [**AA**]**)	Repurpose the former Fire Academy space in AA building to expand the welding program; create new machine technology laboratory; upgrade restrooms	Renovation – 5,757 GSF
Arroyo Seco (AS)	Existing building will be demolished and removed	Remove – 17,977 GSF
Advanced Technology Center (ATC)	Renovate spaces within the ATC building to expand the Computer-Assisted Manufacturing laboratory	Renovation (TBD)
Auditorium (AU)	Renovation will include new instructional labs; performance, audience, and backstage spaces will be upgraded	Renovation - 46,465 GSF
Camino Real (CR)	Reorganize science and math instructional and support space	Renovation – 21,890 GSF
EOPS Annex (EA)	Existing temporary facility will be demolished and removed	Demolition – 1,953 GSF
Art Gallery (G)/Library (LB)	Update library with learning resources and media center, update interior to provide collaborative studying environment	Renovation – 71,866 GSF
Instructional Building and Conference Center (IBCC)	New multi-story building to be a collaborative and cross-disciplinary environment for classrooms, laboratories, and studio space	New construction - 73,613 ASF/82,446 GSF
Santa Anita (SA)	Existing temporary facility will be demolished and removed	Demolition - 4,000 GSF
Santa Barbara (SB)	Existing building will be demolished and removed	Demolition - 5,200 GSF
Science Building (SCI)	New multi-story science building to replace outdated space in San Gabriel, Arroyo Seco, and Camino Real buildings	New construction - 95,941 ASF
San Fernando Complex (SF)	Temporary facilities will be demolished and removed	Demolition - 19,440 GSF
San Gabriel (SG)	Renovations to provide instructional lab space, instructional media space, and exhibition space	Renovation – 65,509 GSF
Sierra Madre (SM)	Building will be renovated with a student visitor welcome and information center and will also provide additional indoor and outdoor dining space.	Renovation – 17,366 GSF
Sierra Nevada Gym (SN)	Existing building will be demolished and removed	Demolition – 17,620 GSF
District Storage Facility (ST)	New construction to provide space for district-wide long-term document, furniture, and equipment storage.	New construction - 12,000 GSF
College-wide Energy Projects	Improving HVAC systems, provide solar shade structures in Parking Lot B, install water efficient plumbing	New construction/renovation

Building	Project	Scope
Parking and Circulation Upgrades	Consolidate and improve parking areas, upgrade pedestrian circulation paths, evaluate vertical stair climbs, maintain agreement for joint-use of City parking lots	Renovation
Security and Safety Upgrades	Installing security cameras and monitoring system, expand intrusion alarm system, upgrade phone system, and installing manual locking door hardware	Renovation
South Parking Structure	Provide approximately 175 stalls per level for about 650 parking stalls total. The six tennis courts will be placed on the upper decks.	New construction - (TBD)
Verdugo Gym Trailers	Existing temporary facilities will be demolished and removed	Demolition – 4,230 GSF
Signage, Wayfinding, & Visual Display Upgrades	Upgrades to campus signage, visual displays, and room identification; providing campus directories; include parking signage	New Construction

The GCCD 2019 Facilities Master Plan Verdugo Campus improvements would result in 228,853 square feet (SF) of renovation, 52,443 SF of new construction, and 170,387 SF of demolition. In addition, the Proposed Projects at the Verdugo Campus would add 650 parking spaces to the campus.

Figure ES-0-1 : 2019 Master Plan Update – Verdugo Campus Site Plan

Figure ES-1
Master Plan Update - Site Plan
Verdugo (Main) Campus

Name: 21146 PLAN Fig 2-11 Site Plan.Mxd
Print Date: 11/15/2019, Author: pcarlos

E.S.4.2 Garfield Campus

The 2019 Facilities Master Plan Update for the Garfield Campus presents an overall picture of development that supports the strategic goals and priorities of the GCCD Educational Master Plan 2020 and the 2013 Garfield Master Plan. The recommended projects provide building space and site improvements to address the needs of the student enrollment projected for 2025.

Land acquisition of properties surrounding the Garfield Campus has taken place, and much of the area will be developed into a surface parking lot until a new building approximately 15,000 SF in size is built onsite.

As part of the 2019 Facilities Master Plan Update, the Garfield campus was evaluated through a space utilization and inventory analysis. The master plan space program formed the basis for developing recommendations for facilities. The Garfield Campus had a headcount of 7,428 and a FTES of 2,929 from 2017-2018. The space inventory analysis combined with the space needs forecast indicates the total amount of additional assignable space needed to accommodate a master plan horizon student enrollment of 77,627 WSCH, which equates to 7,500 unduplicated student headcounts. Current employees at the school include 59 employees, which include 10 faculty and 49 staff. For the purposes of this document, the Proposed Project will include projects that incorporate the space and building needs identified to the year 2025.

The planned updates to the campus include renovating the Tropico and Mariposa buildings, which results in 43,090 GSF of renovations. These renovations include campus-wide repurposing to address current needs and projected growth. In addition, a new elevator will be provided at the Garfield campus to provide additional access. Land acquisition of the areas surrounding the current Garfield campus are in progress, and these areas will be used temporarily for utility connection points, parking, and a loading zone/bus stop. Further discussion of development that would occur due to the land acquisition would need to take place to recommend long-range land uses.

The GCCD 2019 Facilities Master Plan Update Garfield Campus improvements would result in 43,090 SF of renovation.

E.S.4.3 Montrose Campus

The PDC at the Montrose Campus is an integral and visible part of Glendale Community College District and serves many functions within the District. In order to align the PDC with the GCCD brand, the exterior and interior signage will be upgraded to display the District's design for brand collateral. As maintenance and upgrades to the exterior facades of the building are needed, finish colors and materials will be selected to align with the GCCD design guidelines. The main focus for these improvements would be the Honolulu Avenue storefront, which, through modest design changes, has the potential to make an instant visual connection with the Verdugo Campus and Garfield Campus architectural style.

Figure ES-0-2 : 2019 Master Plan Update – Garfield Campus Site Plan

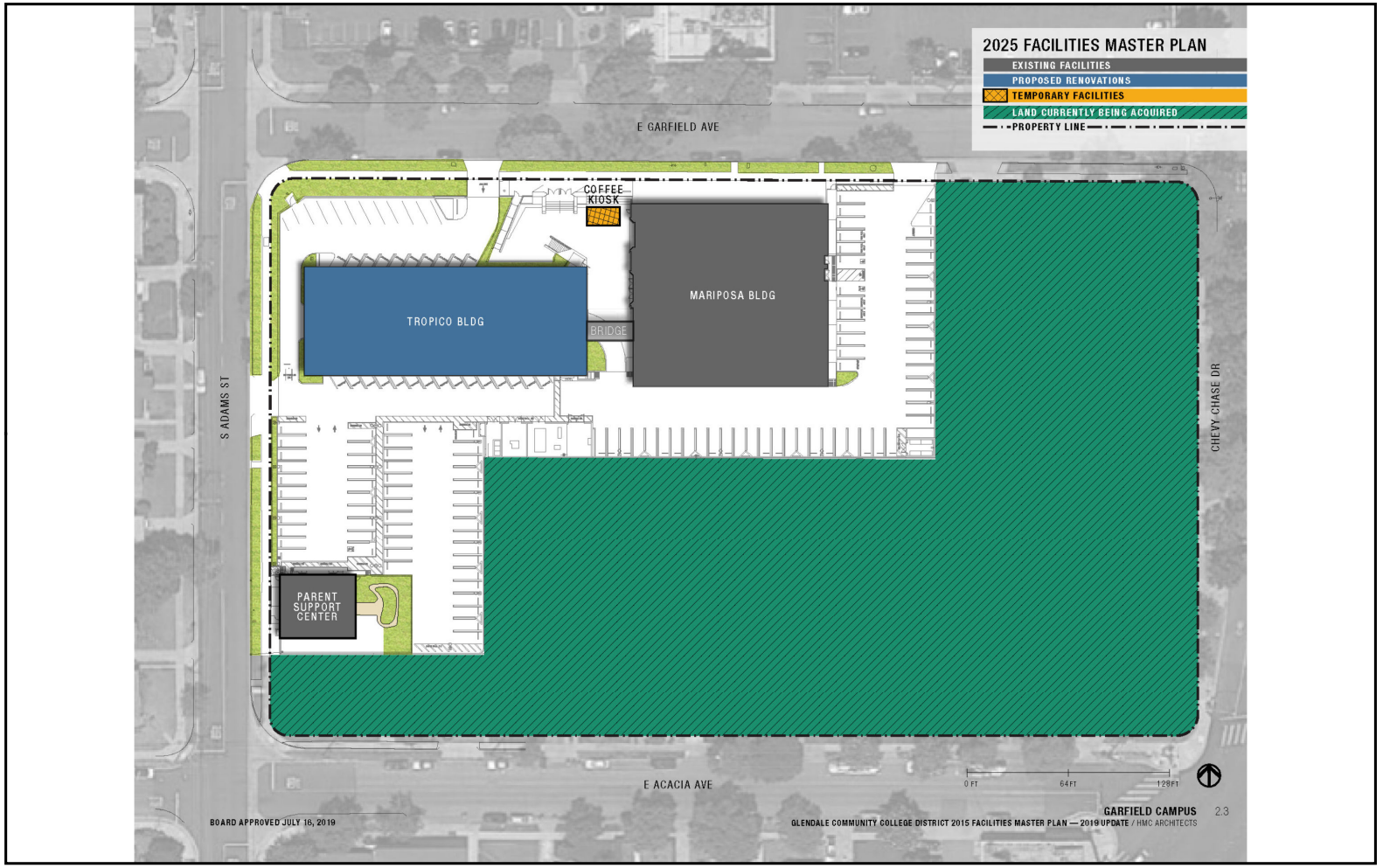

Figure ES-2
Master Plan Update - Site Plan
Garfield Campus

Name: 21146 PLAN Fig 2-12 Site Plan.Mxd
Print Date: 11/15/2019, Author: pcarlos

Figure ES-0-3 : 2019 Master Plan Update – Montrose Campus Site Plan

Figure ES-3
Master Plan Update - Site Plan
Montrose Campus

Name: 21146 PLAN Fig 2-13 Site Plan.Mxd
Print Date: 11/15/2019, Author: pcarlos

The Montrose Campus PDC requires minor changes to the building. The existing PDC building is approximately 10,405 SF with a portion of the lower level unexcavated. As an older, repurposed commercial facility, the PDC represents a potential for significant improvements that will reduce its operating costs and make it a healthier and more welcoming learning and working environment. The interior space of the PDC has the potential to be reorganized with regard to both intuitive internal wayfinding and increased efficiency, and increased ratio of assignable space to overall building area. The renovation will repartition the existing interior space to better align with programmatic needs that will be determined when the project moves toward implementation. Making better use of the PDC's prominent storefront location on Honolulu Avenue in Montrose is a key objective of the renovation. The glass-walled lobby will be reprogrammed and designed to support community outreach functions, which may include offices and gathering space. The building will require Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) upgrades to all doors, and toilet rooms. Access to all levels will be required from the alley parking area. The access will require an elevator. Seismic requirements will be required for the construction of the elevator to the existing building and provide additional shear to meet current code requirements. In addition, seismic upgrades will be completed at the PDC. Overall, the renovation of the PDC building will include 10,112 SF of renovated space.

GCC is expanding the Montrose Campus to join the PDC as part of the Montrose Campus complex to expand available classroom space, provide enhanced curriculum, and provide additional parking accommodations. GCC has purchased the Citibank building located at 2350 Honolulu Avenue in Glendale and will be renovating the existing 11,437 SF building and constructing approximately 7,324 SF of additional classroom space to create, in total, 18,761 SF of classroom space with supporting Administrative services. The curriculum will accommodate Math, English as a Second Language (ESL), Sociology and Psychology classes. The existing building will need to be upgraded structurally to meet the Division of the State Architect (DSA) standards to house accredited student occupancy. The expanded Montrose Campus is expected to generate approximately 1,000 FTES. The PDC does not include college employees, as it is currently operating as an independent enterprise. At buildout, the GCC is expecting to have approximately 15 staff members to support Montrose Campus operations. For the purposes of this document, the Proposed Project will include projects that incorporate the space and building needs identified to the year 2025.

The location for the proposed parking structure will be on Broadview Drive, Lots #12, A, 1. The aforementioned utility easement needs to be relocated to the southeast edge of the Lot #1. The proposed parking structure shall have two levels of parking consisting of approximately 33,646 SF of building area. The lower level will have access on Broadview Drive and the upper level will have access from the alley. There shall be no less than a total of 94 parking stalls – including the required accessible parking stalls. Ample lighting shall be provided for all parking levels.

The GCCD 2019 Facilities Master Plan Update Montrose Campus improvements would result in 21,559 SF of renovation and 17,611 SF of new construction. In addition, the Proposed Projects at the Montrose Campus would add up to approximately 100 parking spaces to the campus.

TABLE OF SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

The Table ES-1 on the following pages summarizes potential significant adverse impacts of the Proposed Project. Impacts found to be significant are listed with proposed mitigation measures. The resulting impact after each mitigation is indicated, and cumulative impacts, if any, will be identified as required under CEQA.

Table ES-0-2: Summary of Significant Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Significance Threshold	Project Related Impact	Level of Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation	Level of Significance After Mitigation
Aesthetics				
Would the project substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings?	The Proposed Project would change the existing visual character of the area. However, the proposed improvements would be consistent with the uses of the property. Furthermore, because the District is a separate entity and the campuses are state-owned, it would not require conforming to the City's design requirements.	Less Than Significant	None required	
Would the project create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	The Garfield and Montrose Campuses would not create a new source of substantial light or glare because there is existing lighting, including parking lot lighting, at these campuses. The proposed improvements and new construction at the Verdugo Campus would introduce new and permanent source of light and glare, particularly with the addition of the SCI building. However, the design of the SCI building would be consistent with the existing design and lighting of the other campus buildings.	Less than significant	None required	

Significance Threshold	Project Related Impact	Level of Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation	Level of Significance After Mitigation
Air Quality				
Would the project conflict or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	The Proposed Project would not change the existing educational uses at the campuses and no changes are proposed to the land uses. Therefore, the Proposed Project would not result in conflicting or obstructing with an applicable air quality plan.	Less Than Significant	None Required	
Would the project result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?	The Proposed Project would not exceed regional emission thresholds during construction and on-going operations of the proposed improvements.	Less Than Significant	None required	
Would the project expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	The Proposed Project would not exceed emission thresholds during construction or operation, nor would it not result in exposure of significant levels of pollutant concentration.	Less Than Significant	None required	
Biological Resources				
Would the project have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or	The Proposed Project would result in potential impacts to nesting birds that would be using the existing landscapes as a habitat.	Potentially Significant	**MM BIO-1** If construction activities occur during nesting season (February 1 to August 31); preconstruction surveys and biological	Less Than Significant

Significance Threshold	Project Related Impact	Level of Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation	Level of Significance After Mitigation
regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?			monitoring shall be conducted if an active nest is found within the work area during the preconstruction survey. The construction activities include but are not limited to staging and disturbances to native and nonnative vegetation, structures, and substates. A qualified biologist approved by the District shall conduct and submit a migratory nesting bird and raptor survey report. The survey should occur no more than three days prior to initiation of Project construction activities, and any occupied passerine and/or raptor nests occurring within or adjacent to the impact area should be delineated. Additional follow-up surveys may be required by the resource agencies. To the maximum extent practicable, a minimum buffer zone around occupied nests should be maintained during physical ground-disturbing activities. The buffer zone, to be determined by the qualified biologist, shall be sufficient in size to prevent impacts to the nest. Once nesting season has ceased (September 1 to January 31), the buffer may be removed. This shall be determined by the qualified biologist and be approved by the District.	

Significance Threshold	Project Related Impact	Level of Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation	Level of Significance After Mitigation
			MM BIO-2: **Prior to construction activities, a qualified bat specialist shall conduct bat surveys on site (plus a 100-foot buffer as access allows) in order to identify potential habitat that could provide daytime and/or nighttime roost sites, and any maternity roosts. Acoustic recognition technology shall be used to maximize detection of bat species to minimize impacts to sensitive bat species. A discussion of survey results, including negative findings shall be provided to GCCD. Depending on the survey results, a qualified bat specialist will discuss potentially significant effects of the Project on bats and include species specific mitigation measures to reduce impacts to below a level of significance (CEQA Guidelines, §15125). Surveys, reporting, and preparation of robust mitigation measures by a qualified bat specialist shall be completed and submitted to GCCD prior to any Project-related ground-disturbing activities or vegetation removal at or near locations of roosting habitat for bats.**	

Significance Threshold	Project Related Impact	Level of Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation	Level of Significance After Mitigation
			MM BIO-3: **If maternity roosts are found, to the extent feasible, work shall be scheduled between October 1 and February 28, outside of the maternity roosting season when young bats are present but are yet ready to fly out of the roost (March 1 to September 30).** **MM BIO-4** **If maternity roosts are found and GCCD determines that impacts are unavoidable, a qualified bat specialist shall conduct a preconstruction survey to identify those trees proposed for disturbance that could provide hibernacula or nursery colony roosting habitat. Acoustic recognition technology shall be used to maximize the detection of bats. Each tree identified as potentially supporting an active maternity roost shall be closely inspected by the bat specialist no more than 7 days prior to tree disturbance to determine the presence or absence of roost bats more precisely. If maternity roosts are detected, trees/structures determined to be maternity roosts shall be left in place until**	

Significance Threshold	Project Related Impact	Level of Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation	Level of Significance After Mitigation
			the end of the maternity season. Work shall not occur within 100 feet of or directly under or adjacent to an active roost. Work shall also not occur between 30 minutes before subset and 30 minutes after sunrise.	
Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or US Fish and Wildlife Service?	The Proposed Project would not impact a riparian habitat or other natural community.	Less Than Significant	None required	
Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands?	The Proposed Project would not impact any State or federally protected wetlands.	Less Than Significant.	None required	
Would the project interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	The Proposed Project may impact large streets that could support bird nesting and could result in the spread of pests and tree diseases when removed.	Potentially Significant	**MM BIO-~~2~~5** Should the Proposed Project require the removal of the mature trees; the District shall obtain the services by a qualified specialist to inspect the trees for contagious tree diseases prior to removal. If infections trees are found, an infectious tree disease management plan shall be prepared and implemented during the tree	Less Than Significant

Significance Threshold	Project Related Impact	Level of Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation	Level of Significance After Mitigation
			removal process by a specialist to avoid/reduce potential impacts. To avoid the spread of infectious tree diseases during tree removal, the diseased trees should not be transported from the Proposed Project site without first being treated using BMPs relevant for each tree diseases observed. To compensate the loss of trees, the District shall replace the removed trees as a result of the proposed work activities at least a 1:1 ratio with native trees, or a 3:1 ratio with a combination of native trees and/or appropriate understory and lower canopy plantings.	
Would the project conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	The Proposed Project could result in the spread of pests and tree diseases when removed.	Potentially Significant	**MM BIO-~~2~~5**	Less Than Significant
Would the project conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	The Proposed Project is not located inside a habitat conservation area and the proposed construction activities is not expected to enter the ~~Disturbed Coastal Sage Scrub~~ **Disturbed Laurel Sumac Scrub** or **Laurel Sumac Scrub** ~~Disturbed Coastal Sage Scrub~~ areas.	Less Than Significant	None Required	

Significance Threshold	Project Related Impact	Level of Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation	Level of Significance After Mitigation
Cultural Resources				
Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to §15064.5?	The Proposed Project has no listed or eligible properties.	Less Than Significant	None Required	
Would the project disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	The Proposed Project would not disturb known archaeological sites that would disturb human remains.	Less Than Significant	None Required	
Greenhouse Gas Emissions				
Would the project generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	The Proposed Project's emissions would not exceed the SCAQMD thresholds.	Less Than Significant	None Required	
Would the project conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	The Proposed Project would comply with Title 24 Building and Calgreen standards and with the SCAQMD's Greenhouse Gas Thresholds.	Less Than Significant	None Required	
Land Use and Planning				

Significance Threshold	Project Related Impact	Level of Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation	Level of Significance After Mitigation
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?	The Proposed Project at the Verdugo Campus would result in an impact to the study intersections of Chaparro Drive and Mountain Street due to the addition of the parking structure.	Potentially Significant	**MM LU-1** The Proposed Project will signalize the intersection during construction of the proposed parking garage of Chaparro Drive and Mountain Street to coordinate it with the existing intersection at the Parking Garage Entrance.	Less Than Significant
Noise				
Would the project result in the 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?	The Proposed Project would not result a significant increase in noise levels that would exceed applicable noise standards.	Less Than Significant	None Required	

Significance Threshold	Project Related Impact	Level of Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation	Level of Significance After Mitigation
Would the project result in the generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	The Proposed Project would result in vibration impacts during construction to homes nearby the Montrose and Verdugo Campuses.	Potentially Significant	**MM NOI-1** The project applicant shall restrict all contractors from operating any off-road construction equipment that is 150 horsepower or greater within 50 feet of the homes adjacent to the Verdugo Campus and Montrose Campus in order to limit construction-related vibration levels to below the City's 0.01 inch per second rms threshold . This shall be accomplished by the contractor identifying approved equipment to be used that meets this requirement. If the required equipment cannot operate under these requirements, vibration reduction/dampening devices shall be used.	Less Than Significant
For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	The Proposed Project is not located within the noise contours of the Burbank Airport.	Less Than Significant	None Required	
Transportation				

Significance Threshold	Project Related Impact	Level of Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation	Level of Significance After Mitigation
Would the project conflict with a program, plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities?	would result in an impact to the study intersections of Chaparro Drive and Mountain Street due to the addition of the parking structure.	Potentially Significant	**MM LU-1**	Less Than Significant
Would the project conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?	The Proposed Project would result in a potential impact to VMT at the Montrose Campus.	Potentially Significant	**MM TRA-1** The Proposed Project shall implement the menu of TDM for the Montrose Campus to reduce VMT impacts (noted in Table 3-20). The District, in concert with the selected contractor, shall design and implement the neighborhood infrastructure measurements outlined in Table 3-23 of the EIR. The TDM measures shall be implemented and monitored by the District after the completion of the proposed improvements to the Montrose Campus.	Less Than Significant
Tribal Cultural Resources				

Significance Threshold	Project Related Impact	Level of Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation	Level of Significance After Mitigation
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 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; result in a significant impact in a resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe	The Proposed Project would not impact native soils and the site does not contain eligible properties that could uncover potentially sensitive resources.	Less Than Significant	None Required	

ES.7 PROJECT ALTERNATIVES

The following alternatives for the Draft EIR were identified and evaluated:

- No Project Alternative – no changes in existing conditions.
- No Verdugo Parking Structure Alternative – Elimination of the construction of the parking garage at the Verdugo Campus intersection of Chaparro Drive and Mountain Street.
- No Montrose Parking Structure Alternative – Elimination of the construction of the parking garage at the Montrose campus on Broadview Drive, Lots #12, A, 1.

CHAPTER 1.0 – FINAL EIR INTRODUCTION

This Final Environmental Impact Report (Final EIR) has been prepared pursuant to requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the CEQA Guidelines for the 2019 Facilities Master Plan Update to the 2015 Facilities Master Plan State Clearinghouse Number 2020070231. The Final EIR includes: a description of the Environmental Review Process (Chapter 1), Public Review Process (Chapter 2), Responses to Comments (Chapter 3) which includes the District's responses to all written comments received, Changes to the Draft EIR (Chapter 4) with changes shown in strikethrough for deletions and underline for additions, and the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan (Chapter 5), which lists all the mitigation measures required for implementation of the project, the phase in which the measures will be implemented, and the enforcement agency responsible for compliance.

1.1 ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW PROCESS

In accordance with the requirements of CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 and based on the findings of the IS, the District determined that a Draft EIR should be prepared to analyze the potential impacts associated with the proposed the Facilities Master Plan Updates.

On July 13, 2020, the District distributed the IS and a Notice of Preparation (NOP) describing the Proposed Project and potential environmental effects and determined that the District would prepare a Draft EIR. As listed in Appendix A, the IS/NOP was distributed to the State Clearinghouse and various other local agencies and organizations. In accordance with the requirements of CEQA, the District provided a 30-day scoping/comment period between July 13, 2020 and August 12, 2020; and requested stakeholders to identify specific topics of environmental concern that should be studied in the Draft EIR.

The Draft EIR was prepared and circulated for a 45-day public review period as required by CEQA, beginning January 14, 2021 and ending March 1, 2021. The Notice of Completion (NOC) and the Draft EIR was distributed to the State Clearinghouse and various other local agencies and organizations. The CEQA Guidelines require that the Lead Agency responsible for the preparation of the EIR evaluate comments on environmental issues received from parties who reviewed the Draft EIR and prepare a written response addressing each of the comments, as described in Chapter 3 of this Final EIR.

This Final EIR assembles in one document, all of the environmental information and analysis prepared for the Proposed Project, including comments on the information and analysis contained in the Draft EIR, and responses by the District to those comments. The intent of the Final EIR is to provide a forum to address comments pertaining to the information and analysis contained within the Draft EIR and to provide an opportunity for clarifications, corrections, or minor revisions to the Draft EIR, as needed.

1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

The 2019 Facilities Master Plan Update to the 2015 Master Plan is a long-range plan for the development of facilities to support GCCD's vision, mission, and goals. In 2015, the District prepared the GCCD 2015 Facilities Master Plan to reflect GCCD's projected instructional and programmatic needs. The 2015 GCCD Master Plan outlines capital improvements through 2025 and proposes construction of new buildings, renovation, modernization and additions to existing facilities, demolition of existing buildings, and landscaping enhancements. Improvements are intended to update existing technological and program services to meet increasing needs of students and faculty. The 2019 Facilities Master Plan Update plans for expansion of instructional space, acquiring land to expand the Garfield Campus, expansion of the

Montrose Campus, and various other campus upgrades in addition to what was included in the 2015 GCCD Master Plan. It recommends site and facilities improvements for three GCCD sites: the historic Verdugo Campus, the Garfield Campus, and the Professional Development Center. It addresses the growth in enrollment anticipated over the next decade. It describes college development strategies to support the Strategic Goals of the GCCD Educational Master Plan and the 2013 Garfield Campus Master Plan and positions GCCD to maximize funding and partnership opportunities. The Proposed Project includes elements listed in both the 2015 GCCD Master Plan and the 2019 Facilities Master Plan Update that are not currently underway or have not already been completed. An overview of the Project updates for the three campuses is provided below:

Verdugo Campus: The GCCD 2019 Facilities Master Plan Verdugo Campus improvements would result in 228,853 square feet of renovation, 52,443 square feet of new construction, and 170,387 square feet of demolition. In addition, the Proposed Projects at the Verdugo Campus would add 650 parking spaces to the campus.

Garfield Campus: The GCCD 2019 Facilities Master Plan Update Garfield Campus improvements would result in 43,090 square feet of renovation.

Montrose Campus: The GCCD 2019 Facilities Master Plan Update Montrose Campus improvements would result in 21,559 square feet of renovation and 17,611 square feet of new construction. In addition, the Proposed Projects at the Montrose Campus would add up to approximately 100 parking spaces to the campus.

1.3 ADEQUACY OF THE FINAL EIR

Under CEQA, the responses to comments on a Draft EIR must include good faith, well-reasoned responses to all comments received on the Draft EIR that raise significant environmental issues related to the project under review. If a comment does not relate to the Draft EIR or does not raise a significant environmental issue related to the project, there is no need for a response under CEQA.

CEQA does not require the EIR authors to conduct every test or perform all research or study suggested by commenters in responding to comments. The EIR need only to respond to significant environmental issues and need not provide all of the information requested by reviewers, as long as a good faith effort at full disclosure is made in the EIR (CEQA Guidelines Sections 15088, 15132, and 15204).

CHAPTER 2.0 – PUBLIC REVIEW PROCESS

On March 4, 2020, Governor Newsom signed Executive Order N-54-20 (Order) as a response to the COVID-19 pandemic. A provision of the Executive Order included modifications to public filing and notice requirements under CEQA. Due to physical distancing protocols, the Order noted that it may be impossible or impracticable for lead agencies, responsible agencies, and applicants to adhere to certain public filing and notice requirements. It stated that the lead agency, responsible agency or project applicant shall do the following:

a) Post such materials on the relevant agency's or applicant's public-facing website for the same period of time that physical posting would otherwise be required;

b) Submit all materials electronically to the State Clearinghouse CEQAnet Web Portal; and

c) Engage in outreach to any individuals and entities known by the lead agency, responsible agency, or project applicant to be parties interested in the project in the manner contemplated by the Public Resources Code sections 21100 et seq. and California Code of Regulations, Title 14, sections 15000 et seq.

Information about the environmental document and public review periods were distributed to the County Clerk, State Clearinghouse, and on the District's website. The NOP and NOA included information on where to view the Initial Study (IS) and Draft EIR, and how to comment on the IS and Draft EIR. The public review period for the IS/NOP (see Appendix A) was between July 13, 2020 to August 12, 2020, and the public review period for the Draft EIR was between January 14, 2021 to March 1, 2021.

Notice of Preparation

Per CEQA Guidelines Section 15082, a NOP was prepared. Public outreach for the IS/NOP included distribution of the NOP at the Glendale Community College Verdugo Campus Administration Building. The NOP was filed at the County Clerk and was also filed electronically via the State Clearinghouse CEQAnet Web Portal. In addition, the NOP was available online at the GCCD website at: (http://www.glendale.edu/boardoftrustees).

Notice of Completion and Draft Environmental Impact Report

Upon completion of the Draft EIR, and in accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15087(a), the NOC was prepared. Public outreach for the Draft EIR included distribution of the NOC electronically to the State Clearinghouse CEQAnet Web Portal. The NOA was also filed at the County Clerk.

Draft EIR

The Draft EIR was sent to the Office of Planning and Research, State Clearinghouse for distribution to State agencies. During the public review period, the Draft EIR was made available for review at the following locations:

- Glendale Community College Verdugo Campus Administration Building
- Online at the GCCD website (http://www.glendale.edu/boardoftrustees).

CHAPTER 3.0 – RESPONSES TO COMMENTS

This section provides responses to written comments received during the 45-day public review period. The following tables provides a list of agencies, individuals, and organizations that submitted comments on the Draft EIR during the public review period.

Comment Letter No.	Commenting Agency	Date of Comment
1.	California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) District 7	February 24, 2021
2.	California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW)	February 26, 2021
3.	California Highway Patrol	March 1, 2021

3.1 AGENCY COMMENTS

Comment Letter #1: Caltrans

STATE OF CALIFORNIA—CALIFORNIA STATE TRANSPORTATION AGENCY Gavin Newsom, Governor

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
DISTRICT 7 – Office of Regional Planning
100 S. MAIN STREET, MS 16
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012
PHONE (213) 897-0475
FAX (213) 897-1337
TTY 711
www.dot.ca.gov

Making Conservation a California Way of Life.

February 24, 2021

Susan Courtey, Director, Business Services
Glendale Community College District
1500 N Verdugo Road
Glendale, CA 91208

RE: 2019 Facilities Master Plan Update to the 2015 Master Plan – Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR)
SCH # 2020070231
GTS # 07-LA-2020-03474
Vic. LA-2/R17.977/R20.2
Vic. LA-134/8.189
Vic. LA-210/18.3

Dear Susan Courtey:

Comment 1-1: Thank you for including the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) in the environmental review process for the above referenced DEIR. The 2019 Facilities Master Plan Update to the 2015 Master Plan is a long-range plan for the development of facilities to support the vision, mission, and goals of the Glendale Community College District (GCCD). In 2015, the District prepared the GCCD 2015 Facilities Master Plan to reflect GCCD's projected instructional and programmatic needs. The 2015 GCCD Master Plan outlines capital improvements through 2025, and proposes construction of new buildings, renovation, modernization and additions to existing facilities, demolition of existing buildings, and landscaping enhancements. Improvements are intended to update existing technological and program services to meet the increasing needs of students and faculty. The 2019 Facilities Master Plan Update plans for expansion of instructional space, acquiring land to expand the Garfield Campus, expansion of the Montrose Campus, and various other campus upgrades in addition to what was included in the 2015 GCCD Master Plan. It recommends site and facilities improvements for three GCCD sites: the Verdugo Campus, the Garfield Campus, and the Professional Development Center. It addresses the growth in enrollment anticipated over the next decade. The Proposed Project includes elements listed in both the 2015 GCCD Master Plan and the 2019 Facilities Master Plan Update that are not currently underway or have not already been completed. The GCCD is the Lead Agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The nearest State facilities to the proposed projects are State Route 2 (SR-2), State Route 134 (SR-134), and Interstate 210 (I-210). SR-2 is adjacent to the Verdugo Campus, the I-210 is located within a half mile of the Montrose Campus, and SR-134 is located approximately 1 mile away from the Garfield Campus.

Comment 1-2: From reviewing the DEIR, we concur that after the implementation of Mitigation Measure TRA-1, which is a Transportation Demand Management (TDM) plan, the Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) impact of this project will be less than significant. Also, we appreciate that reducing parking supply is a strategy included in this plan, since we suggested this in our response to the Notice of Preparation for this project. Therefore, the following information is included for your consideration.

Comment 1-3: As mentioned in our previous letter, any transportation of heavy construction equipment and/or materials

"Provide a safe and reliable transportation network that serves all people and respects the environment."

Comment 1-3 cont.

which requires use of oversized-transport vehicles on State highways will need a Caltrans transportation permit. Caltrans recommends that the project limit construction traffic to off-peak periods to minimize the potential impact on State facilities. If construction traffic is expected to cause delays on any State facilities, please submit a construction traffic control plan detailing these delays for Caltrans' review.

Comment 1-4

Finally, any work performed on or near Caltrans right of way requires an encroachment permit. The construction for the storage facility on the Verdugo Campus may require such a permit, however, the final decision on this will be made by Caltrans' Office of Permits. For more information on encroachment permits, see: https://dot.ca.gov/programs/traffic-operations/ep.

If you have any questions about these comments, please contact Emily Gibson, the project coordinator, at Emily.Gibson@dot.ca.gov, and refer to GTS # 07-LA-2020-03474.

Sincerely,

Miya Edmonson

MIYA EDMONSON
IGR/CEQA Branch Chief
cc: Scott Morgan, State Clearinghouse

"Provide a safe and reliable transportation network that serves all people and respects the environment."

Response to Comment 1-1:

This comment provides a summary of the Proposed Project and the nearest State highway facilities. Your comment has been noted.

Response to Comment 1-2:

The District appreciates that Caltrans concurs with mitigation measures TRA-1, which will reduce potential traffic impacts. This mitigation measure will be included in the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan (MMRP) for the Project. In addition, The District notes Caltrans' preference for reducing parking supply as a strategy for reducing transportation impacts.

Response to Comment 1-3:

The District will coordinate with Caltrans should the Project require the use of oversized-transport vehicles on State highways, and understand that this would require a Caltrans transportation permit. The District notes Caltrans' recommendation to limit construction traffic to off-peak periods; this will be coordinated with the construction contractor to the extent feasible. Should construction traffic be anticipated to cause delays on State facilities, the construction contractor would submit a traffic control plan for Caltrans review.

Response to Comment 1-4:

The Project is not anticipated to occur within Caltrans right-of-way. However, the District would coordinate with Caltrans should an encroachment permit be required during construction. The District thanks you for providing the designated contact person at Caltrans should any questions arise.

Comment Letter #2: CDFW

DocuSign Envelope ID: 0B7D0B3F-0817-4546-BEDE-B56FFED16D37

State of California – Natural Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE
South Coast Region
3883 Ruffin Road
San Diego, CA 92123
(858) 467-4201
www.wildlife.ca.gov

GAVIN NEWSOM, Governor
CHARLTON H. BONHAM, Director

February 26, 2021

Susan Courtey
Glendale Community College District
1500 N Verdugo Road
Glendale, CA 91208
Susan@glendale.edu

Subject: **Comments on the 2019 Facilities Master Plan Update to the 2015 Master Plan Draft Environmental Impact Report, SCH #2020070231, Glendale Community College District, Los Angeles County**

Dear Ms. Courtey:

Comment 2-1

The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) has reviewed the Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) from the Glendale Community College District (GCCD; Lead Agency) for the 2019 Facilities Master Plan Update to the 2015 Master Plan (Project) and supporting documentation, *Biological Resources Reconnaissance Assessment for the Glendale Community College District 2019 Glendale Community College District Facilities Master Plan Update* (BRR), dated October 23, 2020.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments and recommendations regarding those activities involved in the Project that may affect California fish and wildlife. Likewise, we appreciate the opportunity to provide comments regarding those aspects of the Project that CDFW, by law, may be required to carry out or approve through the exercise of its own regulatory authority under the Fish and Game Code.

CDFW's Role

Comment 2-2

CDFW is California's Trustee Agency for fish and wildlife resources, and holds those resources in trust by statute for all the people of the State [Fish & G. Code, §§ 711.7, subdivision (a) & 1802; Public Resources Code, § 21070; California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines, § 15386, subdivision (a)]. CDFW, in its trustee capacity, has jurisdiction over the conservation, protection, and management of fish, wildlife, native plants, and habitat necessary for biologically sustainable populations of those species (Id., § 1802). Similarly, for purposes of CEQA, CDFW is charged by law to provide, as available, biological expertise during public agency environmental review efforts, focusing specifically on projects and related activities that have the potential to adversely affect state fish and wildlife resources.

CDFW is also submitting comments as a Responsible Agency under CEQA (Public Resources Code, § 21069; CEQA Guidelines, § 15381). CDFW expects that it may need to exercise regulatory authority as provided by the Fish and Game Code, including lake and streambed alteration regulatory authority (Fish & G. Code, § 1600 et seq.). Likewise, to the extent implementation of the Project as proposed may result in "take", as defined by state law, of any species protected under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) (Fish & G. Code, §

2050 et seq.), or state-listed rare plant pursuant to the Native Plant Protection Act (NPPA; Fish & G. Code, §1900 et seq.) authorization as provided by the applicable Fish and Game Code will be required.

Project Description and Summary

Objective: The objective of the Project is to provide a long-range plan for the development of facilities to support GCCD's vision, mission, and goals. The Project proposes site and facilities improvements for three GCCD sites: the Verdugo Campus, the Garfield Campus, and the Professional Development Center (Montrose Campus). The 2015 GCCD Master Plan outlines capital improvements through 2025 and proposes construction of new buildings, renovation, modernization and additions to existing facilities, demolition of existing buildings, and landscaping enhancements. Improvements are intended to update existing technological and program services to meet increasing needs of students and faculty. The 2019 Facilities Master Plan Update plans for expansion of instructional space, acquiring land to expand the Garfield Campus, expansion of the Montrose Campus, and various other campus upgrades in addition to what was included in the 2015 GCCD Master Plan. The Project includes projects listed in both the 2015 Facilities Master Plan and the 2019 Facilities Master Plan Update that are not currently underway or have not already been analyzed.

An overview of the Project updates for the three campuses is provided as follows:

Comment 2-2

- Verdugo Campus: The GCCD 2019 Facilities Master Plan Verdugo Campus improvements would result in 228,853 square feet of renovation, 52,443 square feet of new construction, and 170,387 square feet of demolition. In addition, the Proposed Projects at the Verdugo Campus would add 650 parking spaces to the campus.
- Garfield Campus: The GCCD 2019 Facilities Master Plan Update Garfield Campus improvements would result in 43,090 square feet of renovation.
- Montrose Campus: The GCCD 2019 Facilities Master Plan Update Montrose Campus improvements would result in 21,559 square feet of renovation and 17,611 square feet of new construction. In addition, the Proposed Projects at the Montrose Campus would add up to approximately 100 parking spaces to the campus.

Location: The three GCCD campuses are located in the greater-Glendale community. All three campuses are near regional transportation routes including State Route 2, which connects to Interstate Highway 5 and 210 and State Route 134.

The Verdugo Campus is located at 1500 North Verdugo Road in the City of Glendale, California, 91208. The Verdugo Campus is built on the terraced hillside of the San Rafael Hills in Verdugo Canyon. The campus boundaries are defined to the east by State Route 2 Glendale Freeway, Mountain Avenue to the south, and Verdugo Road to the west.

The Garfield Campus is located at 1122 Garfield Avenue, Glendale, California 91205. The Garfield Campus is situated on a fairly level site within a dense, low-rise urban neighborhood consisting of mixed land uses. The boundaries of the Garfield campus are South Adams Street on the west, East Garfield Avenue on the north, and the boundaries of the parking lot to the east and south.

Comment 2-2 cont.

The Montrose Campus is located at 2340 Honolulu Avenue, Montrose, California 91020, in the town center of Montrose and in close proximity to the State Route 2 Glendale Freeway and Interstate Highway 210. The Montrose Campus is located among neighborhood shops and restaurants. The Montrose campus includes the building at 2340 Honolulu Avenue, also known as the Professional Development Center, as well as the parking lot behind the building.

Comments and Recommendations

Comment 2-3

CDFW offers the comments and recommendations below to assist the GCCD in adequately identifying, avoiding, and/or mitigating the Project's significant, or potentially significant, direct and indirect impacts on fish and wildlife (biological) resources. CDFW recommends the measures or revisions below be included in a science-based monitoring program that contains adaptive management strategies as part of the Project's CEQA mitigation, monitoring and reporting program (Public Resources Code, § 21081.6 and CEQA Guidelines, § 15097).

Comment #1: Impacts to Crotch's Bumble Bee

Issue: CDFW is concerned that suitable habitat for Crotch's bumble bee (*Bombus crotchii*) may be present at the Verdugo Campus. Therefore, the Project could impact Crotch's bumble bee.

Specific Impact: Project ground disturbing activities for new building construction may result in crushing or filling of active bee colonies, causing the death or injury of adults, eggs, and larvae. Crotch bumble bee inhabits open grassland and scrub habitats. According to the BRR, coastal sage scrub habitat is located directly adjacent to the Verdugo campus. The Project may impact bee habitat by disturbing vegetation that may support essential foraging habitat. In addition, the Project biological survey took place on September 1, 2020, which is at the very end of flying season, making detection less likely.

Comment 2-4

Why Impact would occur: According to Figure 2-11 of the DEIR, construction of a district storage facility will take place directly adjacent to coastal sage scrub habitat. In addition, the science building will be constructed, and the aviation/art building will be renovated in the vicinity of the coastal sage scrub habitat, which contains species often associated with Crotch bumble bee, such as California sagebrush and brittlebush (Hatfield et al. 2018). Crotch's bumble bee primarily nest in late February through late October and may be difficult to detect with one general biological survey conducted near the end of flying season. They nest underground in abandoned small mammal burrows but may also nest under perennial bunch grasses or thatched annual grasses, underbrush piles, in old bird nests, and in dead trees or hollow logs (Williams et al. 2014; Hatfield et al. 2018). Overwintering sites utilized by Crotch's bumble bee mated queens include soft, disturbed soil (Goulson 2010), or under leaf litter or other debris (Williams et al. 2014). Without species focused level surveys, Crotch bumble bee has the possibility to be missed. Project disturbance activities, including building construction or renovation, could result in mortality or injury to hibernating bees, as well as temporary or long-term loss of suitable foraging habitats. Construction during the breeding season of bees could result in the incidental loss of breeding success or otherwise lead to nest abandonment. In addition, survey efforts that take place outside of flying season when bees are most likely to be detected may lead to false negative results. This may also lead to insufficient mitigation measures to protect bees or colonies that may be found on site.

Comment 2-4 continued

Evidence Impact would be significant: Crotch's bumble bee has a State ranking of S1/S2. This means that the Crotch's bumble bee is considered critically imperiled or imperiled and is extremely rare (often 5 or fewer populations). Also, Crotch's bumble bee has a very restricted range and steep population declines make the species vulnerable to extirpation from the State (CDFW 2017). Accordingly, Crotch's bumble bee meets the CEQA definition of rare, threatened, or endangered species (CEQA Guidelines, § 15380). Therefore, take of Crotch's bumble bee could require a mandatory finding of significance by GCCD (CEQA Guidelines, § 15065). The Project has potential to substantially reduce or adversely modify habitat, impair the viability of populations , and reduce the number and range of the Crotch's bumble bee.

Recommended Potentially Feasible Mitigation Measure(s)

Mitigation Measure #1: Due to suitable habitat within the Project site, within one year prior to grading and/or vegetation removal, a qualified entomologist familiar with the species behavior and life history should conduct surveys to determine the presence/absence of Crotch's bumble bee. Surveys should be conducted during flying season when the species is most likely to be detected above ground, between March 1 to September 1 (Thorp et al. 1983). Survey results, including negative findings, should be submitted to GCCD prior to implementing Project-related ground-disturbing activities and/or vegetation removal where there may be impacts to Crotch's bumble bee. At minimum, a survey report should provide the following:

a) A description and map of the survey area, focusing on areas that could provide suitable habitat for Crotch's bumble bee;
b) Field survey conditions that should include name(s) of qualified entomologist(s) and brief qualifications; date and time of survey; survey duration; general weather conditions; survey goals, and species searched;
c) Map(s) showing the location of nests/colonies; and,
d) A description of physical (e.g., soil, moisture, slope) and biological (e.g., plant composition) conditions where each nest/colony is found. A sufficient description of biological conditions, primarily impacted habitat, should include native plant composition (e.g., density, cover, and abundance) within impacted habitat (e.g., species list separated by vegetation class; density, cover, and abundance of each species).

Comment 2-5

Mitigation Measure #2: If Crotch's bumble bee is detected, GCCD in consultation with a qualified entomologist should develop a plan to fully avoid impacts to Crotch's bumble bee. The plan should include effective, specific, enforceable, and feasible measures. An avoidance plan should be submitted to GCCD prior to implementing Project-related ground-disturbing activities and/or vegetation removal where there may be impacts to Crotch's bumble bee.

Mitigation Measure #3: If Crotch's bumble bee is detected and if impacts to Crotch's bumble bee cannot be feasibly avoided during Project construction and activities, GCCD/qualified entomologist should coordinate with CDFW to obtain appropriate handling permits for incidental take of Crotch's bumble bee and provide appropriate mitigation for impacts to Crotch's bumble bee habitat. CDFW recommends GCCD mitigate for impacts to Crotch's bumble bee habitat at a ratio comparable to the Project's level of impacts.

Comment 2-6

Comment #2: Impacts to Bat Species, including California Species of Special Concern

Issue: The Project includes activities that will result in the removal of trees and vegetation that may provide foraging and roosting habitat for bats. In addition, the BRR concludes the western mastiff bat (*Eumops perotis californicus*) and western yellow bat (*Lasiurus xanthinus*), both designated California Species of Special Concern, are absent on site. CDFW is concerned that neither the DEIR nor BRR provided information as to what criteria was used to conclude that suitable habitat is not present.

Specific impacts: Project activities include the removal of trees, vegetation, and/or structures that may provide foraging or roosting habitat and therefore has the potential for the direct loss of bats. Indirect impacts to bats and roosts could result from increased noise disturbances, human activity, dust, vegetation clearing, ground-disturbing activities (e.g., staging, mobilizing, excavating, and grading), and vibrations caused by heavy equipment.

Comment 2-6 cont.

Why impacts would occur: The removal of vegetation and trees and demolition of existing structures may potentially result in the loss of foraging and roosting habitat for bats. Construction activities will temporarily increase the disturbance levels as well as human activity in the Project area. The BRR mentions several mature trees are on site but concluded there is no high-quality habitat. Bats do not only nest in trees but are often found in buildings in urban areas. A general biological reconnaissance survey conducted from 0800 to 1200 hours would not determine the presence/absence of bats, which require more species-specific and specific time-of-day surveys. Development activities may impact any bat species that could be within the Projet boundary or its vicinity.

Evidence impacts would be significant: Bats are considered non-game mammals and are afforded protection by state law from take and/or harassment, (Fish & G. Code, § 4150; Cal. Code of Regs, § 251.1). There are many bat species that can be found year-round in urban areas throughout the south coast region of California (Miner & Stokes, 2005). Several bat species are considered California Species of Special Concern and meet the CEQA definition of rare, threatened, or endangered species (CEQA Guidelines, § 15065). Take of California Species of Special Concern could require a mandatory finding of significance by GCCD (CEQA Guidelines, § 15065).

Recommended Potentially Feasible Mitigation Measure(s)

Comment 2-7

Mitigation Measure #1: Prior to construction activities, CDFW recommends a qualified bat specialist conduct bat surveys within these areas (plus a 100-foot buffer as access allows) in order to identify potential habitat that could provide daytime and/or nighttime roost sites, and any maternity roosts. CDFW recommends the use of acoustic recognition technology to maximize detection of bat species to minimize impacts to sensitive bat species. A discussion of survey results, including negative findings should be provided to GCCD. Depending on the survey results, a qualified bat specialist should discuss potentially significant effects of the Project on bats and include species specific mitigation measures to reduce impacts to below a level of significance (CEQA Guidelines, § 15125). Surveys, reporting, and preparation of robust mitigation measures by a qualified bat specialist should be completed and submitted to GCCD prior to any Project-related ground-disturbing activities or vegetation removal at or near locations of roosting habitat for bats.

Mitigation Measure #2: If bats are not detected, but the bat specialist determines that roosting bats may be present at any time of year and could roost in trees at a given location, during tree

Comment 2-7 cont

removal, trees should be pushed down using heavy machinery rather than felling with a chainsaw. To ensure the optimum warning for any roosting bats that may still be present, trees should be pushed lightly two or three times, with a pause of approximately 30 seconds between each nudge to allow bats to become active. The tree should then be pushed to the ground slowly and remain in place until it is inspected by a bat specialist. Trees that are known to be bat roosts should not be bucked or mulched immediately. A period of at least 24 hours, and preferable 48 hours, should elapse prior to such operations to allow bats to escape.

Mitigation Measure #3: If maternity roosts are found, to the extent feasible, work should be scheduled between October 1 and February 28, outside of the maternity roosting season when young bats are present but are yet ready to fly out of the roost (March 1 to September 30).

Mitigation Measure #4: If maternity roosts are found and GCCD determines that impacts are unavoidable, a qualified bat specialist should conduct a preconstruction survey to identify those trees proposed for disturbance that could provide hibernacula or nursery colony roosting habitat. Acoustic recognition technology should be used to maximize the detection of bats. Each tree identified as potentially supporting an active maternity roost should be closely inspected by the bat specialist no more than 7 days prior to tree disturbance to determine the presence or absence of roost bats more precisely. If maternity roosts are detected, trees/structures determined to be maternity roosts should be left in place until the end of the maternity season. Work should not occur within 100 feet of or directly under or adjacent to an active roost. Work should also not occur between 30 minutes before subset and 30 minutes after sunrise.

Additional Recommendations

Recommendation #1: Vegetation Communities

Comment 2-8

The BRR states "Although there is potential for special status species to occur within the Survey Area, only one of the proposed Project Sites, the proposed District Storage Facility, would involve construction activities occurring adjacent to Disturbed Coastal Sage Scrub habitat. No work at the proposed District Storage Facility or the other proposed construction sites is expected to enter the Disturbed Coastal Sage Scrub or Coastal Sage Scrub areas identified during the survey." CDFW concurs and recommends no project construction, activities, and equipment staging should occur within these vegetation communities. No work, including operation of loaders, dozers, other construction equipment, and vehicles, should occur within 50 feet from the vegetation to minimize impacts to plant and wildlife species that may occupy the habitat. Vehicles and workers should not be allowed to enter this area. CDFW recommends fencing and signage should be installed 50 feet from the vegetation community to exclude entry into the area for the duration of the project. Fencing and signage should not be moved and be maintained for the duration of the project. GCCD should advise all workers of the intent of the protection measures prior to the start of project construction and activities. CDFW recommends GCCD establish appropriate setbacks from the vegetation and demarcate the staging area. A setback should provide a buffer between the vegetation and staging area so that accidental spillage of pesticides, oil, gasoline, and other liquids within the staging area would not pass into the coastal sage scrub habitat. All staging should be within the designated staging area only.

Comment 2-9

Recommendation #2: Nesting Birds

Comment 2-9 cont.

The Project's Mitigation Measure MM-BIO-1, as it is currently proposed, does not include an accurate breeding and nesting season of raptors even though the Project site supports multiple raptor species. Primarily, CDFW recommends avoiding any construction activity during nesting season. If not feasible, CDFW recommends modifying Mitigation Measure MM-BIO-1 by expanding the time period for bird and raptor nesting from February 1 through August 31 to January 1 through August 31. If the Project occurs between January 1 through August 31, a nesting bird and raptor survey should be conducted prior to any ground-disturbing activities (e.g., staging, mobilization, excavation, grading) as well as prior to any vegetation removal within the Project site.

Comment 2-10

It should be noted that the temporary halt of Project activities within nesting buffers during nesting season does not constitute effective mitigation for the purposes of offsetting Project impacts associated with habitat loss. Additional mitigation would be necessary to compensate for the removal of nesting habitat within the Project site based on acreage of impact and vegetation composition. CDFW should be consulted to determine proper mitigation for impacts to occupied habitat depending on the status of the bird species. Mitigation ratios would increase with the occurrence a California Species of Special Concern and would further increase with the occurrence of a CESA-listed species.

Comment 2-11

Recommendation #3: Vegetation Communities

In 2007, the State Legislature required CDFW to develop and maintain a vegetation mapping standard for the State (Fish & Game Code, § 1940). This standard complies with the National Vegetation Classification System, which utilizes alliance and association-based classification of unique vegetation stands. CDFW utilizes vegetation descriptions found in the Manual of California Vegetation (Sawyer 2008). To determine the rarity ranking of vegetation communities on the Project site, the MCV alliance/association community names should be provided as CDFW only tracks rare natural communities using this classification system.

Comment 2-12

Filing Fees

The Project, as proposed, could have an impact on fish and/or wildlife, and assessment of filing fees is necessary. Fees are payable upon filing of the Notice of Determination by the Lead Agency and serve to help defray the cost of environmental review by CDFW. Payment of the fee is required in order for the underlying Project approval to be operative, vested, and final (Cal. Code Regs, tit. 14, § 753.5; Fish & G. Code, § 711.4; Pub. Resources Code, § 21089).

Comment 2-13

Conclusion

We appreciate the opportunity to comment on the Project to assist GCCD in adequately analyzing and minimizing/mitigating impacts to biological resources. Please consider incorporating the attached Biological Mitigation Measure and Recommendation Table into a future environmental document for the Project. CDFW requests an opportunity to review and comment on any response that GCCD has to our comments and to receive notification of any forthcoming hearing date(s) for the Project. Questions regarding this letter and further coordination on these issues should be directed to Felicia Silva, Environmental Scientist, at Felicia.Silva@wildlife.ca.gov.

DocuSign Envelope ID: 0B7D0B3F-0817-4546-BEDE-B56FFED16D37

Sincerely,

DocuSigned by:
Erinn Wilson-Olgin
B8E58CFE24724F5...

Erinn Wilson-Olgin
Environmental Program Manager I
South Coast Region

ec: CDFW
Victoria Tang, Los Alamitos – Victoria.Tang@wildlife.ca.gov
Felicia Silva, Los Alamitos – Felicia.Silva@wildlife.ca.gov
Andrew Valand, Los Alamitos – Andrew.Valand@wildlife.ca.gov
Ruby Kwan-Davis, Los Alamitos – Ruby.Kwan-Davis@widlife.ca.gov
Susan Howell, San Diego – Susan.Howell@wildlife.ca.gov
CEQA Program Coordinator, Sacramento – CEQAcommentletters@wildlife.ca.gov

State Clearinghouse, Sacramento – State.Clearinghouse@opr.ca.gov

Comment 2-13 cont

References:

[CDFW] California Department of Fish and Wildlife. 2017. California Terrestrial and Vernal Pool Invertebrates of Conservation Priority. Accessed at: https://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=157415&inline

Goulson, D. 2010. Bumblebees: behavior, ecology, and conservation. Oxford University Press, New York. 317pp.

Hatfield, R., Jepsen, S., Foltz Jordan, S., Blackburn, M., Code, Aimee. 2018. A Petition to the State of California Fish and Game Commission to List Four Species of Bumblebees as Endangered Species.

Miner, Karen L. & Stokes, Drew C. 2005. Bats in the South Coast Ecoregion: Status, Conservation Issues, and Research Needs. USDA Forest Service General Technical Report PSW-GTR-195. https://www.fs.fed.us/psw/publications/documents/psw_gtr195/psw_gtr195_2_13_Miner.pdf

Thorp, Robbin W., Horning Jr, Donald S., and Dunning, Lorry L. 1983. Bumble Bees and Cuckoo Bumble Bees of California. Bulletin of the California Insect Survey 23.

Sawyer, J.O., Keeler Wolf, T., and Evens J.M. 2008. A manual of California Vegetation, 2nd ed. ISBN 978 0 943460 49 9.

Williams, P. H., R. W. Thorp, L. L. Richardson, and S.R. Colla. 2014. Bumble bees of North America: An Identification guide. Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey. 208pp.

DocuSign Envelope ID: 0B7D0B3F-0817-4546-BEDE-B56FFED16D37

State of California – Natural Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE
South Coast Region
3883 Ruffin Road
San Diego, CA 92123
(858) 467-4201
www.wildlife.ca.gov

GAVIN NEWSOM, Governor
CHARLTON H. BONHAM, Director

CDFW recommends the following language to be incorporated into a future environmental document for the Project.

Biological Resources			
	Mitigation Measure	**Timing**	**Responsible Party**
MM-BIO-1-Crotch's bumble bee	Due to suitable habitat within the Project site, within one year prior to grading and/or vegetation removal, a qualified entomologist familiar with the species behavior and life history shall conduct surveys to determine the presence/absence of Crotch's bumble bee. Surveys shall be conducted during flying season when the species is most likely to be detected above ground, between March 1 to September 1 (Thorp et al. 1983). Survey results, including negative findings, shall be submitted to GCCD prior to implementing Project-related ground-disturbing activities and/or vegetation removal where there may be impacts to Crotch's bumble bee. At minimum, a survey report shall provide the following: a) A description and map of the survey area, focusing on areas that could provide suitable habitat for Crotch's bumble bee; b) Field survey conditions that shall include name(s) of qualified entomologist(s) and brief qualifications; date and time of survey; survey duration; general weather conditions; survey goals, and species searched; c) Map(s) showing the location of nests/colonies; and, d) A description of physical (e.g., soil, moisture, slope) and biological (e.g., plant composition)	Prior to Construction	Glendale Community College District

Comment 2-14

Comment 2-14 cont.

Comment 2-15

	conditions where each nest/colony is found. A sufficient description of biological conditions, primarily impacted habitat, shall include native plant composition (e.g., density, cover, and abundance) within impacted habitat (e.g., species list separated by vegetation class; density, cover, and abundance of each species).		
MM-BIO-2-Crotch's bumble bee	If Crotch's bumble bee is detected, GCCD in consultation with a qualified entomologist shall develop a plan to fully avoid impacts to Crotch's bumble bee. The plan shall include effective, specific, enforceable, and feasible measures. An avoidance plan shall be submitted to GCCD prior to implementing Project-related ground-disturbing activities and/or vegetation removal where there may be impacts to Crotch's bumble bee.	Prior to Construction	Glendale Community College District
MM-BIO-3-Crotch's bumble bee	If Crotch's bumble bee is detected and if impacts to Crotch's bumble bee cannot be feasibly avoided during Project construction and activities, GCCD/qualified entomologist shall coordinate with CDFW to obtain appropriate handling permits for incidental take of Crotch's bumble bee and provide appropriate mitigation for impacts to Crotch's bumble bee habitat. GCCD shall mitigate for impacts to Crotch's bumble bee habitat at a ratio comparable to the Project's level of impacts.	Prior to Construction	Glendale Community College District
MM-BIO-4-Bat Species	Prior to construction activities, a qualified bat specialist shall conduct bat surveys on site (plus a 100-foot buffer as access allows) in order to identify potential habitat that could provide daytime and/or nighttime roost sites, and any maternity roosts. Acoustic recognition technology shall be used to maximize detection of bat species to minimize impacts to sensitive bat species. A	Prior to Construction	Glendale Community College District

Comment 2-15 cont

	discussion of survey results, including negative findings shall be provided to GCCD. Depending on the survey results, a qualified bat specialist will discuss potentially significant effects of the Project on bats and include species specific mitigation measures to reduce impacts to below a level of significance (CEQA Guidelines, § 15125). Surveys, reporting, and preparation of robust mitigation measures by a qualified bat specialist shall be completed and submitted to GCCD prior to any Project-related ground-disturbing activities or vegetation removal at or near locations of roosting habitat for bats.		
MM-BIO-5-Bat Species	If bats are not detected, but the bat specialist determines that roosting bats may be present at any time of year and could roost in trees at a given location, during tree removal, trees shall be pushed down using heavy machinery rather than felling with a chainsaw. To ensure the optimum warning for any roosting bats that may still be present, trees shall be pushed lightly two or three times, with a pause of approximately 30 seconds between each nudge to allow bats to become active. The tree shall then be pushed to the ground slowly and remain in place until it is inspected by a bat specialist. Trees that are known to be bat roosts shall not be bucked or mulched immediately. A period of at least 24 hours, and preferable 48 hours, should elapse prior to such operations to allow bats to escape.	Prior to Construction	Glendale Community College District
MM-BIO-6-Bat Species	If maternity roosts are found, to the extent feasible, work shall be scheduled between October 1 and February 28, outside of the maternity roosting season when young bats are present but are yet ready to fly out of the roost (March 1 to September 30).	Prior to Construction	Glendale Community College District

Comment 2-15 cont

Comment 2-16

MM-BIO-7-Bat Species	If maternity roosts are found and GCCD determines that impacts are unavoidable, a qualified bat specialist shall conduct a preconstruction survey to identify those trees proposed for disturbance that could provide hibernacula or nursery colony roosting habitat. Acoustic recognition technology shall be used to maximize the detection of bats. Each tree identified as potentially supporting an active maternity roost shall be closely inspected by the bat specialist no more than 7 days prior to tree disturbance to determine the presence or absence of roost bats more precisely. If maternity roosts are detected, trees/structures determined to be maternity roosts shall be left in place until the end of the maternity season. Work shall not occur within 100 feet of or directly under or adjacent to an active roost. Work shall also not occur between 30 minutes before subset and 30 minutes after sunrise.	Prior to Construction	Glendale Community College District
Recommendations			
Recommendation-1	The BRR states "Although there is potential for special status species to occur within the Survey Area, only one of the proposed Project Sites, the proposed District Storage Facility, would involve construction activities occurring adjacent to Disturbed Coastal Sage Scrub habitat. No work at the proposed District Storage Facility or the other proposed construction sites is expected to enter the Disturbed Coastal Sage Scrub or Coastal Sage Scrub areas identified during the survey." CDFW concurs and recommends no project construction, activities, and equipment staging shall occur within these vegetation communities. No work, including operation of loaders, dozers, other construction equipment, and vehicles, shall occur within 50 feet from the vegetation to minimize impacts to plant and wildlife species that may occupy the habitat.	Prior to Construction	Glendale Community College District

Comment 2-16 cont

Comment 2-17

	Vehicles and workers shall not be allowed to enter this area. CDFW recommends fencing and signage shall be installed 50 feet from the vegetation community to exclude entry into the area for the duration of the project. Fencing and signage shall not be moved and be maintained for the duration of the project. GCCD shall advise all workers of the intent of the protection measures prior to the start of project construction and activities. CDFW recommends GCCD establish appropriate setbacks from the vegetation and demarcate the staging area. A setback should provide a buffer between the vegetation and staging area so that accidental spillage of pesticides, oil, gasoline, and other liquids within the staging area would not pass into the coastal sage scrub habitat. All staging should be within the designated staging area only.		
Recommendation-2	The Project's Mitigation Measure MM-BIO-1, as it is currently proposed, does not include an accurate breeding and nesting season of raptors even though the Project site supports multiple raptor species. Primarily, CDFW recommends avoiding any construction activity during nesting season. If not feasible, CDFW recommends modifying Mitigation Measure MM-BIO-1 by expanding the time period for bird and raptor nesting from February 1 through August 31 to January 1 through August 31. If the Project occurs between January 1 through August 31, a nesting bird and raptor survey should be conducted prior to any ground-disturbing activities (e.g., staging, mobilization, excavation, grading) as well as prior to any vegetation removal within the Project site. It shall be noted that the temporary halt of Project activities within nesting buffers during nesting season	Prior to Construction	Glendale Community College District

Comment 2-17 cont

	does not constitute effective mitigation for the purposes of offsetting Project impacts associated with habitat loss. Additional mitigation would be necessary to compensate for the removal of nesting habitat within the Project site based on acreage of impact and vegetation composition. CDFW shall be consulted to determine proper mitigation for impacts to occupied habitat depending on the status of the bird species. Mitigation ratios would increase with the occurrence a California Species of Special Concern and would further increase with the occurrence of a CESA-listed species.		

Comment 2-18

Recommendation-3	In 2007, the State Legislature required CDFW to develop and maintain a vegetation mapping standard for the State (Fish & Game Code, § 1940). This standard complies with the National Vegetation Classification System, which utilizes alliance and association-based classification of unique vegetation stands. CDFW utilizes vegetation descriptions found in the Manual of California Vegetation (Sawyer 2008). To determine the rarity ranking of vegetation communities on the Project site, the MCV alliance/association community names should be provided as CDFW only tracks rare natural communities using this classification system.	Prior to Construction	Glendale Community College District

Response to Comment Letter 2 – California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW)

Response to Comment 2-1:

Thank you for providing comments on the Draft EIR that was submitted for public review.

Response to Comment 2-2:

The District notes CDFW's role as a trustee agency. The comment discusses the Project's potential to result in take. "Take" is defined under Fish & Game Code as "hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill." As discussed in Chapter 3.5.1 Biological Resources of the Draft EIR, the Proposed Project would not impact native habitat, rare plants or wildlife species protected under CESA; therefore, the District does not anticipate take for this Project.

The comment provides an overview of the Project Description including the objectives and location.

Response to Comment 2-3:

The District notes CDFW's comments and recommendations to mitigate potentially significant impacts. Further responses to each individual recommendation are provided below.

Response to Comment 2-4:

The District notes that CDFW is concerned that habitat for Crotch's bumble bee may be present at the Verdugo campus. Based on the results provided by the CNDDB database included in the Draft EIR as Figure 3 in Appendix B, it is noted that Crotch's bumble bee (*Bombus crotchii*) has been observed within a 5-mile buffer from the Verdugo Campus. However, the results do not show any occurrences adjacent to, or even within a half-mile buffer of the Verdugo Campus. Based on the CNDDB results, all of the recent (within the past 10 years) observations of the Crotch's bumble bee were over 2.5 miles from the Verdugo Campus.

In addition, in the areas where Crotch's bumble bee were previously observed, including locations that are closer in proximity to the Verdugo Campus, development and fires have occurred that could have had the potential to disturb habitat for Crotch's bumble bee. According to the City of Glendale's 2003 Safety Element, many fires have impacted the Glendale area over the years. The entire northern two-thirds of the City have burned at some time in the last 125 years. Within the last 50 years, there have been six recorded major fires within a 5-mile buffer from the Verdugo Campus (1964 – an unnamed fire, 1980 Sunland Fire, 1990 Glendale Fire, 2002 Mountain Fire, and the 2009 Station Fire) (Capradio California Fire History obtained from Cal Fire, 2021). In addition, a 40-acre brush fire in 2009 burned an area adjacent to where Crotch's bumble bee was observed, north of SR-134 and east of SR-2. In addition, in 2015, a 4-acre brush fire burned an area south of the Verdugo campus near SR-2 and Mountain Street. The fires would have had an impact to the habitats of various species residing in these areas.

Furthermore, while there is Laurel Sumac Scrub habitat within the Verdugo Campus, none of the construction projects discussed in the 2019 Master Plan Update would impact any Laurel Sumac Scrub habitat areas. As discussed in Chapter 3.5.1 Biological Resources of the Draft EIR, the two areas along Campus Way with Laurel Sumac Scrub vegetation were surveyed as a representative sample of the vegetation 100 feet northeast from the road. The habitat within the surveyed areas were not of high quality, and the Laurel Sumac Scrub vegetation would not be impacted by construction activities.

The vast majority of the Verdugo Campus property is built-out and fully landscaped. District-contracted maintenance and landscaping crews maintain the landscaped areas daily and/or weekly with leaf blowing, grass mowing, and vegetation trimming. Tree trimming on the campus property occurs on a quarterly or semi-annual basis depending on the tree species.

Two natural and largely undeveloped areas occur within the campus boundaries along the hillsides in the northern and northeastern portion of campus. District-contracted maintenance and landscaping crews maintain the area multiple times on an annual basis for brush management/fire abatement and anti-erosion efforts. Maintenance activities include removal of undergrowth, dead grass, limbs, and removal of dead vegetation to reduce fire danger adjacent to the campus. The area is frequently disturbed and is unlikely to have suitable habitat for permanent burrowing or habitation, which would limit the potential for Crotch's bumble bee to occur on campus. It is acknowledged that the Crotch's bumble bee was a candidate for listing under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) as of August 2019, however, in a November 2020 ruling, the Sacramento Superior Court deemed the State of California lacks authority to list Crotch's bumble bee and three other bumble bee species as Endangered under CESA.

Based on the biological survey of the Verdugo campus and the ongoing maintenance and landscaping activities within the campus area, suitable habitat for the Crotch's bumble bee does not exist within the areas proposed for construction. Due to historical disturbances such as fires, fragmentation due to residential and commercial development within the area, it is unlikely that the Crotch's bumble bee is present in the disturbed CSS adjacent to the campus area. Therefore, impacts to the Crotch's bumble bee during construction activities are not anticipated.

Response to Comment 2-5:

The District notes that CDFW is concerned that habitat for Crotch's bumble bee may be present at the Verdugo campus. Based on the biological survey of the Verdugo campus and the ongoing maintenance and landscaping activities within the campus area, suitable habitat for the Crotch's bumble bee does not exist within the areas proposed for construction. Based on the current landscaping schedule and maintenance activities that occur at the Project site, the District and the District's biologists are of the opinion that the Proposed Project would not disturb any potential habitat for Crotch's bumble bee at the Verdugo campus. Due to historical disturbances such as fires, fragmentation due to residential and commercial development within the area, it is unlikely that the Crotch's bumble bee is present in the disturbed CSS adjacent to the campus area. Therefore, impacts to the Crotch's bumble bee during construction activities are not anticipated.

Response to Comment 2-6:

The District notes the CDFW's concerns that the western mastiff bat and western yellow bat may be present within the trees and vegetation on the campus. The vast majority of the Verdugo Campus property is built-out and fully landscaped. District-contracted maintenance and landscaping crews maintain the landscaped areas daily and/or weekly with leaf blowing, grass mowing, and vegetation trimming. Tree trimming on the campus property occurs on a quarterly or semi-annual basis depending on the tree species. Dead tree limbs and palm fronds are removed for public safety. Thus, the trees are disturbed on a semi-annual basis to maintain the landscaping on campus.

The western yellow bat (*Lasiurus xanthinus*). The western yellow bat is uncommon in California and is known to roost in small maternity groups in trees and palms. A CNDDB occurrence of this species was

documented in 1984, in an area that is now residential and commercial. No other western yellow bat has been documented within 5-miles of the campus. Due to the ongoing maintenance and tree trimming that occurs at the Verdugo Campus, it is unlikely that the trees will provide roosting habitat for bats.

As discussed in Section 3.5.2 Biological Resources of the Draft EIR, the surveyed area (which encompasses the Verdugo Campus with a 100-foot buffer into the adjacent open space bordering Campus Way and the northeastern end of Parking Lot B) did not contain any high-quality roosting habitat for bats, nor were there any sensitive bat species recorded to occur within 5 miles of the Survey Area since 1987.

The Verdugo campus is an active campus and maintenance of the buildings occurs on an annual or semi-annual basis, as needed. No bat roosts have been previously documented within the campus. During the biological survey, the biologists scanned the roof eves for signs of bats (guano, urine stains) that would indicate a maternal roost or bat hibernaculum. No build-up of guano or urine stains were observed. Furthermore, bats are considered sensitive during the maternity season and may abandon their young if disturbed. Therefore, it is unlikely that a maternal roost or sensitive bat hibernaculum including the western mastiff (*Eumops perotis*) is present within the campus area.

The Verdugo Wash, a concrete-lined channel located west of the campus does contain bridge structures that may support bats. Although no bat guano accumulation was observed under the roof structures of the buildings, the buildings may support night roosts, sites where bats congregate to rest and digest their food between foraging bouts. No nightwork is proposed, therefore disturbance to night roosting bats is not anticipated.

For structures that may provide temporary bat roosting habitat, mitigation measures MM BIO-3 through MM BIO-5 are provided below to include a diurnal survey for bats and bat sign, with a potential for nighttime surveys if bat sign is observed.

Response to Comment 2-7:

The Draft EIR and Biological Reconnaissance Assessment indicated no presence of high-quality roosting habitats or bats. However, to address potential impacts to bats due to building demolition, the Project will include a bat preconstruction survey (MM-BIO-2) to assess potential roosting habitats in the trees and structures prior to tree removal and building demolition. If maternity roosts are found and if the District determines that impacts are unavoidable, the Project will implement MM-BIO-3 and MM-BIO-4 to minimize potentially significant and unavoidable impacts to bat species.

MM-BIO-2: Prior to construction activities, a qualified bat specialist shall conduct bat surveys on site (plus a 100-foot buffer as access allows) in order to identify potential habitat that could provide daytime and/or nighttime roost sites, and any maternity roosts. Acoustic recognition technology shall be used to maximize detection of bat species to minimize impacts to sensitive bat species. A discussion of survey results, including negative findings shall be provided to GCCD. Depending on the survey results, a qualified bat specialist will discuss potentially significant effects of the Project on bats and include species specific mitigation measures to reduce impacts to below a level of significance (CEQA Guidelines, §15125). Surveys, reporting, and preparation of robust mitigation measures by a qualified bat specialist shall be completed and submitted to GCCD prior to any Project-related ground-disturbing activities or vegetation removal at or near locations of roosting habitat for bats.

MM-BIO-3: If maternity roosts are found, to the extent feasible, work shall be scheduled between October 1 and February 28, outside of the maternity roosting season when young bats are present but are yet ready to fly out of the roost (March 1 to September 30).

MM-BIO-4: If maternity roosts are found and GCCD determines that impacts are unavoidable, a qualified bat specialist shall conduct a preconstruction survey to identify those trees proposed for disturbance that could provide hibernacula or nursery colony roosting habitat. Acoustic recognition technology shall be used to maximize the detection of bats. Each tree identified as potentially supporting an active maternity roost shall be closely inspected by the bat specialist no more than 7 days prior to tree disturbance to determine the presence or absence of roost bats more precisely. If maternity roosts are detected, trees/structures determined to be maternity roosts shall be left in place until the end of the maternity season. Work shall not occur within 100 feet of or directly under or adjacent to an active roost. Work shall also not occur between 30 minutes before subset and 30 minutes after sunrise.

The Draft EIR Section 3.5.2 Impacts and Mitigation, Impact 3.5-1 under Biological has been revised to state that there will be less than significant impacts with mitigation due to the information and recommendations provided by CDFW. The revised text will be presented below in Chapter 4.0 Changes to the Draft EIR.

The addition of this information does not identify new significant environmental impacts or add new mitigation that is required to avoid a significant environmental impact as the EIR concludes that the Project does not contain suitable habitats for bats, and that bats were not discovered during the biological reconnaissance survey. Rather, it clarifies, amplifies, or makes insignificant modifications to the EIR and therefore does not require recirculation of the EIR. (State CEQA Guidelines §15088.5)

Response to Comment 2-8:

The Verdugo Campus is developed and all proposed construction activities will take place within previously disturbed properties. While there is Laurel Sumac Scrub habitat located in the Verdugo Campus boundaries, none of the construction projects discussed in the 2019 Master Plan Update would impact any Laurel Sumac Scrub habitat areas. As discussed in Chapter 3.5.1 Biological Resources of the Draft EIR, two areas along Campus Way with Laurel Sumac Scrub vegetation were surveyed as a representative sample of the vegetation 100 feet northeast from the road. The habitat within the surveyed areas was not of high quality, and the vegetation would not be impacted by construction activities.

The hillsides with natural areas are cleared multiple times per year for fire abatement and anti-erosion efforts. The area is frequently disturbed and would be unlikely to have a suitable habitat for permanent burrowing or habitation. District staff has not had any record of specific bat or bee species occurring on campus (refer to the CNDDB records).

The biological reconnaissance survey resulted in no observations of special status plant species; thus, no special status plant species are considered Present in the Project Site.

Vehicles and workers will not be entering any of the Laurel Sumac Scrub habitats. As part of typical construction practices, signage and fencing will be installed in relevant construction areas and the contractor shall establish appropriate setbacks from vegetation and demarcate staging areas.

Response to Comment 2-9:

MM-BIO-1 shall be modified by expanding the time period for nesting from February 1 through August 31 to January 1 through August 31. If the Project occurs between January 1 through August 31, a nesting bird and raptor survey will be conducted prior to any ground-disturbing activities (e.g., staging, mobilization, excavation, grading) as well as prior to any vegetation removal within the Project site.

MM BIO-1: If construction activities occur during nesting season (~~February 1~~ **January 1** to August 31); preconstruction surveys and biological monitoring shall be conducted if an active nest is found within the work area during the preconstruction survey. **If the Project occurs between January 1 through August 31, a nesting bird and raptor survey will be conducted prior to any ground-disturbing activities (e.g., staging, mobilization, excavation, grading) as well as prior to any vegetation removal within the Project site.** The construction activities include but are not limited to staging and disturbances to native and nonnative vegetation, structures, and substates. A qualified biologist approved by the District shall conduct and submit a migratory nesting bird and raptor survey report. The survey should occur no more than three days prior to initiation of Project construction activities, and any occupied passerine and/or raptor nests occurring within or adjacent to the impact area should be delineated. Additional follow-up surveys may be required by the resource agencies. To the maximum extent practicable, a minimum buffer zone around occupied nests should be maintained during physical ground-disturbing activities. The buffer zone, to be determined by the qualified biologist, shall be sufficient in size to prevent impacts to the nest. Once nesting season has ceased (September 1 to ~~January~~ **December** 31), the buffer may be removed. This shall be determined by the qualified biologist and be approved by the District.

The addition of this information does not identify new significant environmental impacts or add new mitigation that is required to avoid a significant environmental impact. Rather, it clarifies, amplifies, or makes insignificant modifications to the EIR and therefore does not require recirculation. (State CEQA Guidelines §15088.5)

Response to Comment 2-10:

The Verdugo Campus does not contain habitat that supports nesting of SSC or CESA-listed avian species. Although non-native ornamental vegetation will be removed, no impacts to native habitat will occur. The ornamental trees that will be removed during construction activities would be replaced at a 1:1 ratio with native trees or a 3:1 ratio with a combination of native trees and/or appropriate understory and lower canopy plantings per mitigation measure MM BIO-5.

If the Project occurs between January 1 through August 31, a nesting bird and raptor survey will be conducted prior to any ground-disturbing activities (e.g., staging, mobilization, excavation, grading) as well as prior to any vegetation removal within the Project site, in accordance with MM BIO-1 listed above. If an active nest is found, an avoidance buffer will be implemented to protect the active nest. The results will be provided in the migratory nesting bird and raptor survey report.

Response to Comment 2-11:

Please see Response to Comment 2-8.

The Draft EIR and the revised Biological Resources Reconnaissance Assessment (Appendix C) has been updated to describe the most appropriate scrub classifications per the National Vegetation Classification System standard requirements using the second edition of the Manual of California Vegetation (MCV2, Sawyer et al. 2009).

The revised text will be presented below in Chapter 4.0 Changes to the Draft EIR.

Response to Comment 2-12:

Thank you for your response. Filing fees will be paid as necessary upon filing of the Notice of Determination.

Response to Comment 2-13:

Thank you for providing your responses to the project. A revised Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan will be prepared for the project. CDFW will be notified for any additional questions and will be notified of any forthcoming hearing date(s) for the Project.

Response to Comment 2-14:

Please see Response to Comment 2-4 and 2-5.

Response to Comment 2-15:

Please see Response to Comment 2-6 and 2-7.

Response to Comment 2-16:

Please see Response to Comment 2-8 and 2-11.

Response to Comment 2-17:

Please see Response to Comment 2-9.

Response to Comment 2-18:

Please see response to Comment 2-8 and 2-11.

Comment Letter #3: CHP

From: Saunders, Joseph@CHP [mailto:JCSaunders@chp.ca.gov]
Sent: Monday, March 1, 2021 12:07 PM
To: Susan Courtey <susan@glendale.edu>; state.clearinghouse@opr.ca.gov
Cc: Mora, Leah@CHP <LeMora@chp.ca.gov>; Brown, Brian R@CHP <BRBrown@chp.ca.gov>; Devonshire, Dave@CHP <DDevonshire@chp.ca.gov>
Subject: [EXTERNAL] RE: FW: 063 – LM – Environmental Document Review – SCH # 2020070231 -- Due to Lead Agency by 3/1/2021

Good Morning,

The Altadena Area received Environmental Document Review and Response – SCH#2020070231. The Glendale Community College (GCC) 2019 Facilities Master Plan is a project comprised of improvements and updates to three campuses of GCC all located in the greater Glendale area.

Comment 3-1

After a review we believe this project will not have any significant negative impact on traffic-related matters in the Altadena CHP Area.

If you have any questions or concerns please feel free to contact me.

Thank You,

Dave Devonshire, ID# 15614
Evidence and Property Control Officer
California Highway Patrol
Altadena Area
2130 Windsor Avenue
Altadena CA 91001

626.296.8100 ext. 268 Office
626.296-8107 Fax

Comment 3-1 cont.

Safety, Service, & Security

CONFIDENTIALITY NOTICE: This communication with its contents may contain confidential and/or legally privileged information. It is solely for the use of the intended recipient(s). Unauthorized interception, review, use or disclosure is prohibited and may violate applicable laws including the Electronic Communications Privacy Act. If you are not the intended recipient, please contact the sender and destroy all copies of the communication.

State of California **Transportation Agency**

M e m o r a n d u m

Date: February 2, 2021

To: Southern Division

From: **DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL**
Special Projects Section

File No.: 063.A10212.A14630.Noc.Doc

Subject: ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT REVIEW AND RESPONSE
SCH# 2020070231

Comment 3-2

Special Projects Section (SPS) recently received the referenced "Notice of Completion" environmental impact document from the State Clearinghouse (SCH).

Due to the project's geographical proximity to Southern Division, please use the attached checklist to assess its potential impact to local Area operations and public safety. If it is determined that departmental input is advisable, your written comments referencing the above SCH number must be sent to the lead agency and emailed to state.clearinghouse@opr.ca.gov. Your written comments must be received by SCH no later than **March 1, 2021**. For reference, additional information can be found in General Order 41.2, Environmental Impact Documents.

For project tracking purposes, SPS must be notified of Southern Division's assessment of the project (including negative reports). Please e-mail a copy of Division's response to Associate Governmental Program Analyst Leah Mora at LeMora@chp.ca.gov. For questions or concerns, please contact Mrs. Mora at (916) 843-3370.

Denise Dobson For

L. NARVAEZ, SSM III
Commander

Attachments: Checklist
Project File

Safety, Service, and Security ***An Internationally Accredited Agency***
CHP 51 (Rev. 06/2013) OPI 076

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT
EVALUATION/RESPONSE CHECKLIST
FOR AREA/SECTION

Reference: General Order 41.2

	Action	Reference GO 41.2
☐	Review memorandum for the due date(s).	
☐	Determine if the proposed project might impact local operations and/or public safety. Examples include: housing developments, large commercial projects, large recreational developments or expansions, landfill or quarry operations, hazardous materials storage and/or dump sites, highway construction/improvement projects, new schools, airport improvements, annexations/incorporations, off-highway vehicle facilities, and Indian gaming facilities.	Page 5
☐	Review environmental impact documents to identify issues or concerns with possible impact to departmental operations (i.e., increased response times, enforcement, emergency services, service calls, telecommunications, public safety).	
	Responses	
☐	If comments are advisable:	
☐	Correspondence should focus primarily on traffic safety, congestion, or other impacts to the CHP's mission; however, **Areas shall not indicate to the lead agency that additional personnel, facilities, vehicles, etc., are a means to mitigate departmental service issues**.	Page 7
☐	Ensure the State Clearinghouse number (SCH#) is included in all correspondence.	
☐	Comments shall be provided directly to the lead agency and emailed to State Clearinghouse at state.clearinghouse@opr.ca.gov no later than the designated due date. Provide a copy to Special Projects Section (SPS) via electronic mail (e-mail).	
	For project tracking purposes, SPS must be notified of Area/Section's assessment of the project. After mailing your comments to the SCH or lead agency, send a scanned copy via e-mail to SPS.	
☐	If no impact is determined:	
☐	Via e-mail, please respond "no impact to _____ Area's local operations and/or public safety by SCH# _____ was identified," by the designated SCH due date to the SPS analyst listed on the Environmental Document Review and Response memorandum. Ensure the SCH# is included.	

Comment 3-2 cont.

Response to Comment 3-1:

Thank you for your response. The District acknowledges that the Project will not have significant negative impacts on traffic-related matters in the Altadena CHP area.

Response to Comment 3-2:

Thank you for your response. This letter and checklist have been noted. The letter from the Special Projects Section of the Department of California Highway Patrol was sent to the Southern Division Office for response. Although the District received the email response included in Comment 3-1, the checklist was provided as noted in the comment letter (without checkboxes checked and without responses).

CHAPTER 4.0 – CHANGES TO THE DRAFT EIR

The following section includes revisions to the Draft EIR made in response to comment received during the comment period. Text revisions are indicated by a ~~strikethrough~~ (deleted text), and **bold underlined** font (added text) as a correction to the Draft EIR. Minor editorial corrections (e.g. typographical, grammatical, etc.) have been made throughout the document and are not indicated by strikethrough or bold underlined text. These changes, which have been incorporated into the Draft EIR, constitute the Final EIR, to be presented to the Board of Trustees for certification and approval. These modifications clarify, amplify, or make insignificant changes to the EIR. Revisions to the EIR have not resulted in new significant impacts or mitigation measures or increased the severity of an impact. None of the criteria for recirculation set forth in the CEQA Guidelines section 15088.5 for recirculation have been met including:

- No new significant environmental impacts would result from the project or from a new mitigation measure has been identified;
- No substantial increase in the severity of an environmental impact has been identified; and
- No additional feasible project alternative or mitigate measure considerably different from others analyzed in the DEIR has been identified that would clearly lessen the significant environmental impacts of the project without the Lead Agency adopting it.

Revisions are as follows:

Section: 3.5.1 Environmental Setting; Page 63 to 64 of the Draft EIR

Vegetation Communities and Other Areas

According to the revised Biological Reconnaissance Assessment (Appendix C), t~~T~~hree vegetation communities or land types were found within the Survey Area during the biological reconnaissance survey: ~~Coastal Sage Scrub, Disturbed Coastal Sage Scrub, and Ornamental Landscaping/Developed landscape.~~ **Laurel Sumac Scrub, Disturbed Laurel Sumac Scrub, and Ornamental Landscaping/Developed landscape. The communities with native vegetation, Laurel Sumac Scrub and Disturbed Laurel Sumac Scrub, will not be impacted by construction activities. The communities are described in the following subsections.**

~~*Coastal Sage Scrub*~~ **Laurel Sumac Scrub**

~~Coastal Sage Scrub~~ **Laurel Sumac Scrub** is found on slopes, intermittently flooded arroyos, channels and washes, and rarely flooded low-gradient deposits. Soils are coarse, usually colluvial derived, well drained, and moderately acidic to slightly saline (Holland 1986). This vegetation community may include species such as California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), California bush sunflower (*Encelia californica*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), yucca (*Hesperoyucca whipplei*), laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*), lemonadeberry (*Rhus integrifolia*), sugar bush (*Rhus ovata*), deerweed (*Acmispon glaber*), and black sage (*Salvia mellifera*). The canopy is intermittent to continuous. The herbaceous layer is variable with emergent taller shrubs that may be present at low cover (Holland 1986).

~~Coastal Sage Scrub~~ **Laurel Sumac Scrub** is present within the adjacent open space that borders Campus Way along the northeastern edge of the Survey Area. Two areas along Campus Way with **Laurel Sumac Scrub** ~~Coastal Sage Scrub~~ vegetation were surveyed as representative sample areas of the vegetation 100 feet northeast from the road (See Appendix C, Attachment 4: Photos 4 and 5). The habitat within these

areas is not of high quality and shows signs past disturbance or possible restoration. These sample areas (A and B) are not located within close proximity to any of the proposed construction sites, and thus vegetation would not be impacted by construction activities. Native plant species found in this open space typical of this vegetation community include California sagebrush, California buckwheat, laurel sumac, brittlebush (*Encelia farinosa*), giant wild rye (*Elymus condensatus*), sugar bush, coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), lemonadeberry, and black sage. Non-native species found on site include fountain grass (*Pennisetum setaceum*) and short-pod mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*) as an occasional occurrence.

~~*Disturbed Coastal Sage Scrub*~~ **Disturbed Laurel Sumac Scrub**

~~Disturbed Coastal Sage Scrub~~ **Disturbed Laurel Sumac Scrub** is a disturbed form of ~~Coastal Sage Scrub~~ **Laurel Sumac Scrub** with a high percentage of non-native weedy species (i.e., greater than 25 percent of the species cover). ~~Disturbed Coastal Sage Scrub~~ **Disturbed Laurel Sumac Scrub** is present on the slopes northeast of the proposed District Storage Facility site in Parking Lot B along the northeastern edge of the Verdugo Campus. Plant species found in this open space typical of this vegetation community include California sagebrush, California buckwheat, laurel sumac, and sugar bush. Non-native species account for approximately 70 percent of the vegetation cover and consisted predominantly of fountain grass and, to a lesser degree, white sweet clover (*Melilotus albus*), pink rock-rose (*Cistus creticus*), and Mexican fan palm (*Washingtonia robusta*).

Section: 3.5.1 Environmental Setting, Special Status Plant Species, second paragraph, Page 66 of the Draft EIR

Although there is moderate potential for seven special status plant species to occur within the Survey Area, only one area within the Project Site (the proposed District Storage Facility area) would involve construction activities happening adjacent to **Disturbed Laurel Sumac Scrub** ~~Disturbed Coastal Sage Scrub~~ habitat. No work at the proposed District Storage Facility or the other proposed construction sites is expected to enter the **Disturbed Laurel Sumac Scrub** ~~Disturbed Coastal Sage Scrub~~ or **Laurel Sumac Scrub** ~~Coastal Sage Scrub~~ areas. In addition, the Ornamental Landscaping/Developed areas do not provide suitable habitat for any of the special status plants. Therefore, no special status plant species are expected to be impacted by the proposed construction activities.

Section: 3.5.2 Impacts and Mitigation; Page 67 to 68 of the Draft EIR

Impact 3.5-1*: Would the project have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?*

There are no special status plant species were found during the biological reconnaissance survey at the Verdugo Campus Survey Area and no work at the proposed District Storage Facility or the other proposed construction sites is expected to enter the ~~Disturbed Coastal Sage Scrub~~ **Disturbed Laurel Sumac Scrub** or ~~Coastal Sage Scrub~~ **Laurel Sumac Scrub** areas. The plant species identified from the database search have been considered absent from the Survey Area because they have been either extirpated or because the Survey Area has a low-quality habitat or lacks a suitable habitat (Appendix C).

Therefore, based on the results of the database research and survey, the Proposed Project is not expected to significantly impact special status plant species by construction activities within the Verdugo Campus area.

Following the literature review and assessment of the various habitat types in the Survey Area, special status wildlife species have also been considered absent due to the lack of suitable habitat. Although the Survey Area contains several mature trees, no high-quality roosting habitat for bats was found; and no sensitive bat species have been recorded to occur within 5 miles of the Survey Area since 1987. **However, to address potential impacts to bats due to building demolition, the Project will include a bat preconstruction survey (MM-BIO-2) to assess potential roosting habitats in the trees and structures prior to tree removal and building demolition. If maternity roosts are found and if the District determines that impacts are unavoidable, the Project will implement MM-BIO-3 and MM-BIO-4 to minimize potentially significant and unavoidable impacts to bat species.**

Therefore, ~~no~~ impacts to sensitive bat species **will be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.** are anticipated as a result of the Project (Appendix C).

As discussed in Section 3.5.1 Environmental Setting, the Montrose and Garfield Campuses are not expected to impact any special status plant or wildlife species because of its developed and urbanized location. There are no open spaces areas and any existing vegetation in these campuses are limited to ornamental landscaping.

Construction activities could result in impacts to nesting birds that may be using the existing landscaping as a habitat. To minimize potential impacts to nesting birds protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA), construction activities should take place outside nesting season (February 1 to August 31), to the greatest extent practicable. Under the MBTA, it prohibits the take (such as collecting, killing, capturing, selling, trading, and transporting) of protected migratory bird species without authorization by the USFWS. Mitigation measure (MM) BIO-1, below, shall be implemented during construction activities at the Garfield, Montrose, and Verdugo Campus. Impacts would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated (Appendix C).

MM BIO-1: If construction activities occur during nesting season (~~February 1~~ **January 1** to August 31); preconstruction surveys and biological monitoring shall be conducted if an active nest is found within the work area during the preconstruction survey. **If the Project occurs between January 1 through August 31, a nesting bird and raptor survey will be conducted prior to any ground-disturbing activities (e.g., staging, mobilization, excavation, grading) as well as prior to any vegetation removal within the Project site.** The construction activities include but are not limited to staging and disturbances to native and nonnative vegetation, structures, and substates. A qualified biologist approved by the District shall conduct and submit a migratory nesting bird and raptor survey report. The survey should occur no more than three days prior to initiation of Project construction activities, and any occupied passerine and/or raptor nests occurring within or adjacent to the impact area should be delineated. Additional follow-up surveys may be required by the resource agencies. To the maximum extent practicable, a minimum buffer zone around occupied nests should be maintained during physical ground-disturbing activities. The buffer zone, to be determined by the qualified biologist, shall be sufficient in size to prevent impacts to the nest. Once nesting season has ceased (September 1 to ~~January~~

December 31), the buffer may be removed. This shall be determined by the qualified biologist and be approved by the District.

MM-BIO-2: **Prior to construction activities, a qualified bat specialist shall conduct bat surveys on site (plus a 100-foot buffer as access allows) in order to identify potential habitat that could provide daytime and/or nighttime roost sites, and any maternity roosts. Acoustic recognition technology shall be used to maximize detection of bat species to minimize impacts to sensitive bat species. A discussion of survey results, including negative findings shall be provided to GCCD. Depending on the survey results, a qualified bat specialist will discuss potentially significant effects of the Project on bats and include species specific mitigation measures to reduce impacts to below a level of significance (CEQA Guidelines, §15125). Surveys, reporting, and preparation of robust mitigation measures by a qualified bat specialist shall be completed and submitted to GCCD prior to any Project-related ground-disturbing activities or vegetation removal at or near locations of roosting habitat for bats.**

MM-BIO-3: **If maternity roosts are found, to the extent feasible, work shall be scheduled between October 1 and February 28, outside of the maternity roosting season when young bats are present but are yet ready to fly out of the roost (March 1 to September 30).**

MM-BIO-4: **If maternity roosts are found and GCCD determines that impacts are unavoidable, a qualified bat specialist shall conduct a preconstruction survey to identify those trees proposed for disturbance that could provide hibernacula or nursery colony roosting habitat. Acoustic recognition technology shall be used to maximize the detection of bats. Each tree identified as potentially supporting an active maternity roost shall be closely inspected by the bat specialist no more than 7 days prior to tree disturbance to determine the presence or absence of roost bats more precisely. If maternity roosts are detected, trees/structures determined to be maternity roosts shall be left in place until the end of the maternity season. Work shall not occur within 100 feet of or directly under or adjacent to an active roost. Work shall also not occur between 30 minutes before subset and 30 minutes after sunrise.**

Overall, with implementation of MM BIO-1**, BIO-2, BIO-3 and BIO-4**, impacts will be reduced to a less than significant level.

Section: 3.5.2 Impacts and Mitigation; Page 69 to 70 of the Draft EIR

Impact 3.5-5: *Would the project conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?*

The Proposed Project would include landscaping improvements within the campuses. As discussed in the Initial Study, the District will comply with the Indigenous Tree Ordinance; and if activities have the potential to result in encroachment on protected trees, an Indigenous Tree Report would be prepared. Furthermore, while the District intends to avoid the removal of mature ornamental trees, the Proposed Project shall implement MM BIO-~~2~~**5** to reduce impacts from the spread of infectious tree diseases.

The removal of the trees could result in the spread of tree insect pests and diseases into areas not currently exposed (Appendix C). Therefore, the following mitigation measure would be implemented in

the event that trees would be removed to reduce impacts from both tree pests and from the removal of mature trees to a less than significant level.

MM BIO-5~~ MM BIO 2:~~ Should the Proposed Project require the removal of the mature trees; the District shall obtain the services by a qualified specialist to inspect the trees for contagious tree diseases prior to removal. If infections are found, an infectious tree disease management plan shall be prepared and implemented during the tree removal process by a specialist to avoid/reduce potential impacts. To avoid the spread of infectious tree diseases during tree removal, the diseased trees should not be transported from the Proposed Project site without first being treated using BMPs relevant for each tree diseases observed. To compensate the loss of trees, the District shall replace the removed trees as a result of the proposed work activities at least a 1:1 ratio with native trees, or a 3:1 ratio with a combination of native trees and/or appropriate understory and lower canopy plantings.

With implementation of MM BIO-~~2~~**5** and compliance with the City's Indigenous (Protected) Tree Program (Municipal Code Chapter 12.44), the Proposed Project would not conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources. Impacts would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

Impact 3.5-6: *Would the project conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?*

The Verdugo Campus is adjacent to the open space areas of the San Rafael Hills; however, the San Rafael Hills is not part of a Habitat Conservation, Natural Community Conservation Plan, nor is it a designated Significant Ecological Area under the Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning (LA County 2014). Furthermore, the proposed construction activities at the Verdugo Campus are not expected to cause potentially significant impacts to the open spaces because the proposed improvements would be occurring within the campus property. While the construction within the proposed District Storage Facility area at the Verdugo Campus would occur adjacent to ~~Disturbed Coastal Sage Scrub~~ **Disturbed Laurel Sumac Scrub** habitat, no work or other proposed construction sites is expected to enter the ~~Disturbed Coastal Sage Scrub~~ **Disturbed Laurel Sumac Scrub** or ~~Coastal Sage Scrub~~ **Laurel Sumac Scrub** areas. The Garfield and Montrose Campuses are not located within a Habitat Conservation or Natural Community Conservation Plan and is within a fully developed and urbanized area of the City. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

CHAPTER 5.0 – MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PLAN

Public Resources Code, Section 21081.6 (Assembly Bill 3180) requires that mitigation measures identified in environmental review documents prepared in accordance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) are implemented after a project is approved. Therefore, this Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) has been prepared to ensure compliance with the adopted mitigation measures during the construction phase of the 2019 Facilities Master Plan Update.

Glendale Community College District (District or GCCD) is the agency responsible for implementation of the mitigation measures identified in the MND. This MMRP provides the District with a convenient mechanism for quickly reviewing all the mitigation measures including the ability to focus on select information such as timing. The MMRP includes the following information for each mitigation measure:

- The phase of the project during which the required mitigation measure must be implemented;
- The phase of the project during which the required mitigation measure must be monitored; and
- The enforcement agency.

The MMRP includes a checklist to be used during the mitigation monitoring period. The checklist will verify the name of the monitor, the date of the monitoring activity, and any related remarks for each mitigation measure.

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM 2019 Facilities Master Plan Update to the 2015 Facilities Master Plan							
Mitigation Measure	**Implementation Phase**	**Monitoring Phase**	**Enforcement Agency**	**Level of Significance After Mitigation**	**Verification of Compliance**		
					Initial	**Date**	**Remarks**
Biological Resources							
MM BIO-1 If construction activities occur during nesting season (January 1 to August 31); preconstruction surveys and biological monitoring shall be conducted if an active nest is found within the work area during the preconstruction survey. If the Project occurs between January 1 through August 31, a nesting bird and raptor survey will be conducted prior to any ground-disturbing activities (e.g., staging, mobilization, excavation, grading) as well as prior to any vegetation removal within the Project site. The construction activities include but are not limited to staging and disturbances to native and nonnative vegetation, structures, and substates. A qualified biologist approved by the District shall conduct and submit a migratory nesting bird and raptor survey report. The survey should occur no more than three days prior to initiation of Project construction activities, and any occupied passerine and/or raptor nests occurring within or adjacent to the impact area should be delineated. Additional follow-up surveys may be required by the resource agencies. To the maximum extent practicable, a minimum buffer zone around occupied nests should be maintained during physical ground-disturbing activities. The buffer zone, to be determined by the qualified biologist, shall be sufficient in size to prevent impacts to the nest. Once nesting season has ceased (September 1 to December 31), the buffer may be removed. This shall be determined by the qualified biologist and be approved by the District.	Pre-Construction/ Construction	Pre-Construction/ Construction	GCCD	Less than Significant			

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM 2019 Facilities Master Plan Update to the 2015 Facilities Master Plan							
Mitigation Measure	**Implementation Phase**	**Monitoring Phase**	**Enforcement Agency**	**Level of Significance After Mitigation**	**Verification of Compliance**		
					Initial	**Date**	**Remarks**
MM BIO-2 Prior to construction activities, a qualified bat specialist shall conduct bat surveys on site (plus a 100-foot buffer as access allows) in order to identify potential habitat that could provide daytime and/or nighttime roost sites, and any maternity roosts. Acoustic recognition technology shall be used to maximize detection of bat species to minimize impacts to sensitive bat species. A discussion of survey results, including negative findings shall be provided to GCCD. Depending on the survey results, a qualified bat specialist will discuss potentially significant effects of the Project on bats and include species specific mitigation measures to reduce impacts to below a level of significance (CEQA Guidelines, §15125). Surveys, reporting, and preparation of robust mitigation measures by a qualified bat specialist shall be completed and submitted to GCCD prior to any Project-related ground-disturbing activities or vegetation removal at or near locations of roosting habitat for bats.	Pre-Construction/Construction	Pre-Construction/Construction	GCCD	Less than Significant			
MM BIO-3 If maternity roosts are found, to the extent feasible, work shall be scheduled between October 1 and February 28, outside of the maternity roosting season when young bats are present but are yet ready to fly out of the roost (March 1 to September 30).	Construction	Construction	GCCD	Less than Significant			

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM 2019 Facilities Master Plan Update to the 2015 Facilities Master Plan							
Mitigation Measure	**Implementation Phase**	**Monitoring Phase**	**Enforcement Agency**	**Level of Significance After Mitigation**	**Verification of Compliance**		
					Initial	**Date**	**Remarks**
MM BIO-4 If maternity roosts are found and GCCD determines that impacts are unavoidable, a qualified bat specialist shall conduct a preconstruction survey to identify those trees proposed for disturbance that could provide hibernacula or nursery colony roosting habitat. Acoustic recognition technology shall be used to maximize the detection of bats. Each tree identified as potentially supporting an active maternity roost shall be closely inspected by the bat specialist no more than 7 days prior to tree disturbance to determine the presence or absence of roost bats more precisely. If maternity roosts are detected, trees/structures determined to be maternity roosts shall be left in place until the end of the maternity season. Work shall not occur within 100 feet of or directly under or adjacent to an active roost. Work shall also not occur between 30 minutes before subset and 30 minutes after sunrise.	Pre-Construction/Construction	Pre-Construction/Construction	GCCD	Less than Significant			

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM 2019 Facilities Master Plan Update to the 2015 Facilities Master Plan							
Mitigation Measure	**Implementation Phase**	**Monitoring Phase**	**Enforcement Agency**	**Level of Significance After Mitigation**	**Verification of Compliance**		
					Initial	**Date**	**Remarks**
MM BIO-5 Should the Proposed Project require the removal of the mature trees; the District shall obtain the services by a qualified specialist to inspect the trees for contagious tree diseases prior to removal. If infections trees are found, an infectious tree disease management plan shall be prepared and implemented during the tree removal process by a specialist to avoid/reduce potential impacts. To avoid the spread of infectious tree diseases during tree removal, the diseased trees should not be transported from the Proposed Project site without first being treated using BMPs relevant for each tree diseases observed. To compensate the loss of trees, the District shall replace the removed trees as a result of the proposed work activities at least a 1:1 ratio with native trees, or a 3:1 ratio with a combination of native trees and/or appropriate understory and lower canopy plantings.	Pre-Construction/Construction	Pre-Construction/Construction	GCCD	Less than Significant			
Geology and Soils							

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM 2019 Facilities Master Plan Update to the 2015 Facilities Master Plan							
Mitigation Measure	**Implementation Phase**	**Monitoring Phase**	**Enforcement Agency**	**Level of Significance After Mitigation**	**Verification of Compliance**		
					Initial	**Date**	**Remarks**
MM PALEO 1 Prior to earthmoving that will reach depths of more than 10 feet bgs, a Project paleontologist will be retained by GCCD and will develop a mitigation plan and a discovery clause/treatment plan to be implemented during earthmoving on the Project Site. At a minimum, the treatment plan will require the recovery and subsequent treatment of any fossil remains and associated data uncovered by earthmoving activities. As part of the plan, the Project paleontologist will develop a storage agreement with the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, Vertebrate Paleontology Section, San Bernardino County Museum, or another acceptable museum repository to allow for the permanent storage and maintenance of any fossil remains recovered as a result of the mitigation program, and for the archiving of associated specimen data and corresponding geologic and geographic site data at the museum repository.	Pre-Construction	Construction	GCCD	Less than Significant			
MM PALEO-2 The paleontologist and a paleontological construction monitor shall attend a pre-grade meeting to explain the mitigation program to grading contractor staff and to develop procedures and lines of communication to be implemented if fossil remains are uncovered by earthmoving.	Pre-Construction/Construction	Pre-Construction/Construction	GCCD	Less than Significant			

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM 2019 Facilities Master Plan Update to the 2015 Facilities Master Plan							
Mitigation Measure	**Implementation Phase**	**Monitoring Phase**	**Enforcement Agency**	**Level of Significance After Mitigation**	**Verification of Compliance**		
					Initial	**Date**	**Remarks**
MM PALEO-3 Paleontological monitoring of earthmoving will be conducted by the monitor in areas of the Project Site underlain by previously undisturbed strata that will be disturbed by earthmoving extending 10 feet bgs.	Construction	Construction	GCCD	Less than Significant			
MM PALEO-4 If fossil remains are found by the monitor, earthmoving will be diverted temporarily around the fossil site until the remains have been recovered and the monitor agrees to allow earthmoving to proceed.	Construction	Construction	GCCD	Less than Significant			
MM PALEO-5 Any recovered fossil remains will be prepared to the point of identification and identified to the lowest taxonomic level possible by knowledgeable paleontologists. The remains then will be curated and catalogued and associated specimen data and corresponding geologic and geographic site data will be archived at the museum repository by a laboratory technician. The remains then will be accessioned into the museum repository fossil collection, where they will be permanently stored, maintained, and, along with associated specimen and site data, made available for future study by qualified investigators.	Construction	Construction	GCCD	Less than Significant			
Hazards and Hazardous Materials							

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM 2019 Facilities Master Plan Update to the 2015 Facilities Master Plan							
Mitigation Measure	**Implementation Phase**	**Monitoring Phase**	**Enforcement Agency**	**Level of Significance After Mitigation**	**Verification of Compliance**		
					Initial	**Date**	**Remarks**
MM HAZ-1 Prior to demolition, alteration, or renovation of structures at the Verdugo Campus, an LBP sampling and analysis survey of buildings and appurtenances will be conducted to assess the presence of LBP. If found, prior to demolition, alteration, or renovation, the LBP will be removed and disposed of by a licensed LBP abatement contractor certified by the State of California Contractors Licensing Board in compliance with state and federal policy.	Pre-Construction	Pre-Construction	GCCD	Less than Significant			
Land Use and Planning							
MM LU-1 The Proposed Project will signalize the intersection during construction of the proposed parking garage of Chaparro Drive and Mountain Street to coordinate it with the existing intersection at the Parking Garage Entrance.	Construction	Construction	GCCD	Less than Significant			
Noise							

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM 2019 Facilities Master Plan Update to the 2015 Facilities Master Plan							
Mitigation Measure	**Implementation Phase**	**Monitoring Phase**	**Enforcement Agency**	**Level of Significance After Mitigation**	**Verification of Compliance**		
					Initial	**Date**	**Remarks**
MM NOI-1 The project applicant shall restrict all contractors from operating any off-road construction equipment that is 150 horsepower or greater within 50 feet of the homes adjacent to the Verdugo Campus and Montrose Campus in order to limit construction-related vibration levels to below the City's 0.01 inch per second rms threshold . This shall be accomplished by the contractor identifying approved equipment to be used that meets this requirement. If the required equipment cannot operate under these requirements, vibration reduction/dampening devices shall be used.	Construction	Construction	GCCD	Less than Significant			
Transportation							
MM TRA-1 The Proposed Project shall implement the menu of TDM for the Montrose Campus to reduce VMT impacts (noted in Table 3-20). The District, in concert with the selected contractor, shall design and implement the neighborhood infrastructure measurements outlined in Table 3-23 of the EIR. The TDM measures shall be implemented and monitored by the District after the completion of the proposed improvements to the Montrose Campus.	Pre-Construction/Construction	Pre-Construction/Construction	GCCD	Less than Significant			

CHAPTER 6.0 – ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Acronym/Abbreviation	Term
AA	**Tongva Building (fka** Aviation/Art**)**
AB	Assembly Bill
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
ADT	Average Daily Traffic
AM	Ante Meridiem
AQMPs	Air Quality Management Plans
AS	Arroyo Seco
ATC	Advanced Technology Center
AU	Auditorium
BP	Before Present
BACT	Best Available Control Technology
BMPs	Best Management Practices
Board	Board of Trustees
Blvd	Boulevard
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CAAQS	California Ambient Air Quality Standards
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CalEEMod	California Emissions Estimator Model
Cal EPA	California Environmental Protection Agency
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CH_4	Methane
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources

CR	Camino Real
CO_2e	Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
CO	Carbon Monoxide
CFCs	Chlorofluorocarbons
C_2H_6	Ethane
C_2F_6	Hexafluoroethane
CF_4	Tetrafluoromethane
CNEL	Community Noise Equivalent Level
CMP	Congestion Management Process
dB	Decibel
dBA	A-weighted decibels
DOT	Department of Transportation
DPM	Diesel Particulate Matter
DPR	Department of Parks and Recreation
Draft EIR or DEIR	Draft Environmental Impact Report
DSA	Division of the State Architect
DTSC	Department of Toxic Substances Control
EA	EOPS Annex
ESL	English as a Second Language
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ETP	Employment Training Panel
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FTA	Federal Transit Administration
FTEs	Full-time Equivalency Students
FTIP	Federal Transportation Improvement Program

GCC	Glendale Community College
GCCD or District	Glendale Community College District
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIS	Geographic Information System
GSF	Gross Square Feet
GWP	Global Warming Potential
HAPs	Hazardous Air Pollutants
Hz	Hertz
I-5	Interstate 5 Freeway
I-210	Interstate 210 Freeway
IBCC	Instructional Building and Conference Center
IS	Initial Study
IPCC	International Panel on Climate Change
ITE	Institute of Transportation Engineers
IWMB	Integrated Waste Management Board
JPL	Jet Propulsion Laboratory
L_{eq}	Equivalent sound level
L_{max}	Maximum Sound Level
LOS	Level of Service
LST Methodology	Localized Significance Threshold Methodology
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
MLD	Most Likely Descendant
MM	Mitigation Measure
MMT	Million Metric Tons
MMTCO2e	Million Metric Tons of CO2e
mph	Miles Per Hour

MPO	Metropolitan Planning Organization
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NO_2	Nitrogen Dioxide
N_2O	Nitrous Oxide
NO_x	Nitrogen Oxides
NOP	Notice of Preparation
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
O3	Ozone
ONAC	Office of Noise Abatement and Control
ONC	Office of Noise Control
OPR	Office of Planning and Research
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
Pb	Lead
PCE	Passenger Car Equivalent
PDC	Professional Development Center
PFCs	Perfluorocarbons
PFO	Potential for Occurrence
PM	Post Meridiem
$PM_{2.5}$, PM_{10}	Particulate Matter
Proposed Project or Project	The 2019 Glendale Community College District Facilities Master Plan Update to the 2015 Facilities Master Plan
ppb	Parts Per Billion
ppm	Parts Per Million
PPV	Peak Particle Velocity

RCNM	Roadway Construction Noise Model
REMEL	Reference Energy Mean Emission Level
rms	Root Mean Square
RTP/SCS	Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SA	Santa Anita
SB	Santa Barbara
SB	Senate Bill
SCAG	Southern California Association of Governments
SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District
SCI	Science Building
SCCIC	South-Central Coastal Information Center
SF	Square Feet
SF	San Fernando Complex
SF_6	Sulfur Hexafluoride
SG	San Gabriel
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SM	Sierra Madre
SN	Sierra Nevada Gym
SO_2	Sulfur Dioxide
SOx	Sulfur Oxide
SR	State Route
ST	District Storage Facility
STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math

TAC	Toxic Air Contaminants
TCR	Tribal Cultural Resources
TDM	Travel Demand Measures
TIA	Traffic Impact Analysis
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
V/C	Volume-to-Capacity
VdB	Vibration in Decibels
VMT	Vehicle Miles Traveled
VOC	Volatile Organic Compounds
WPA	Works Progress Administration
WSCH	Weekly Student Contact Hours

CHAPTER 7.0 – REFERENCES

Bean, Lowell John, and Charles R. Smith

1978 Gabrielino. In *Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, California*. Edited by R.F. Heizer. W.C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C: 25-36.

Castillo, Edward D.

1978 The Impact of Euro-American Exploration and Settlement. In *Handbook of North American Indians, Volume 8, California,* edited by R.F. Heizer, pp. 99-127. William C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C.

California Air Resources Board (CARB)

1987 AB 2588 Air Toxic "Hot Spots". Available online at: https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/our-work/programs/ab-2588-air-toxics-hot-spots/about

California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW)

2020 California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB). RareFind Version 3.1.0. Database Query for the Pasadena, Burbank, Condor Peak, Mt. Wilson, and Los Angeles, California USGS 7.5-minute quadrangles. Wildlife and Habitat Data Analysis Branch.

California Native Plant Society (CNPS)

2020 Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants (online edition). Rare Plant Scientific Advisory Committee, California Native Plant Society, Sacramento, California. Accessed July 2020 from http://www.cnps.org/inventory for the *Pasadena, Burbank, Condor Peak, Mt. Wilson, and Los Angeles,* California USGS 7.5-minute quadrangles.

Capradio

2021 A History of California Wildfires. Cal Fire Fire Perimeters. Accessed March 2021 from http://projects.capradio.org/california-fire-history/#6/38.58/-121.49

City of Glendale.

2020a Glendale, California: Historic Glendale. Accessed September 17, 2020 from https://www.glendaleca.gov/visitors/glendale-history-links

2020b General Plan Elements. Accessed October 2020. Available online at: https://www.glendaleca.gov/government/departments/community-development/planning-division/city-wide-plans

2011 North Glendale Community Plan. Accessed October 2020. Available online at: https://www.glendaleca.gov/government/departments/community-development/planning-division/community-plans/north-glendale-community-plan

2018 South Glendale Community Plan. Accessed October 2020. Available online at: https://www.glendaleca.gov/government/departments/community-development/planning/community-plans/sgcp-planning-areas

Cleland, Robert G.
1941 *The Cattle on a Thousand Hills: Southern California, 1850-1870*. Huntington Library, San Marino, California.

Erlandson, Jon M.
1994 *Early Hunter-Gatherers of the California Coast*. Plenum Press, New York.

Federal Highway Administration
2006 Roadway Construction Noise Model (RCNM). Available online at: https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/Environment/noise/construction_noise/rcnm/rcnm00.cfm

Federal Transit Administration (FTA)
2018 Federal Transit Administration, Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment, September 2018.

Glendale Community College
2020 GCC History. https://www.glendale.edu/about-gcc/gcc-overview/gcc-history#:~:text=The%20school%20was%20founded%20as,where%20it%20remained%20until%201937.

Google Maps
2020 https://www.google.com/maps

Gray, J. and D. Bramlet
1992 Habitat Classification System, Natural Resources, Geographic Information System (GIS) Project. County of Orange Environmental Management Agency, Santa Ana, CA.

Holland, R.F.
1986 Preliminary Descriptions of the Terrestrial Natural Communities of California. Sacramento, CA.

Hoover, M.B., H.E. Rensch, E.G. Rensch, and W.N Abeloe
1990 Historic Spots in California. Edited by Douglas E. Kyle. Stanford University Press. Stanford, California. 4th Edition.

Johnston, B.E.
1962 *California's Gabrielino Indians.* Southwest Museum. Los Angeles, California.

Koerper, Henry C., and Christopher E. Drover
1983 Chronology Building for Coastal Orange County: The Case from CA-ORA-119-A. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 19(2):1-34.

Kroerber, A L.
1925 Handbook of the Indians of California. Washington: G.P.O. *Government Documents and Publications*. 8.

Los Angeles County

2014 Significant Ecological Areas and Coastal Resources Areas Policy Map. Department of Regional Planning. Accessed October 2020. Available online at: http://planning.lacounty.gov/sea/proposed

McCawley, William
1996 The First Angelinos: The Gabrielino of Los Angeles. Malki Museum Press. The University of Michigan.

Moratto, Michael J.
1984 *California Archaeology*. Academic Press, Inc., New York.

Spicer, Scot L. and Edward Karpp
2001 Glendale Community College Institutional History and Profile. Updated for the New Staff of 2001-2002. Glendale Community College Research and Planning Unit. Accessed at: https://www.glendale.edu/home/showdocument?id=15908.

South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD)
2016 *Final 2016 Air Quality Management Plan,* March, 2017.

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)
2020 Soil Survey Staff, Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Official Soil Series Descriptions Accessed September 2020 from https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/WebSoilSurvey.aspx.

Wallace, William
1978 Post Pleistocene Archaeology, 9000 to 2000 B.C. In *Handbook of North American Indians Volume 8*:26-36. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

CHAPTER 8.0 – REPORT PREPARATION

Name	Project Role
Lead Agency/Reviewers	
	Susan Courtey, Director, Business Services
	Silva Sorkazian, Project Manager
CEQA Consultant – Chambers Group, Inc.	
	Meghan Gibson, Project Manager, Senior Environmental Planner
	Eunice Bagwan, Environmental Planner
Chambers Group Subconsultants	
	Greg Tonkovich, Analyst (Vista Environmental)
	Justin Castells, Analyst (PaleoWest)
	Rawad Hani (General Technology Solutions)