Fontana Unified School District

SUMMIT HIGH SCHOOL STADIUM IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT

June 2026 | Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration



June 2026 | Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration

SUMMIT HIGH SCHOOL STADIUM IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT

For Fontana Unified School District

Fontana Unified School District
Contact: Samer Alzubaidi, Executive Director FMOT
9851 Catawba Avenue
Fontana, California 92334
909.357.7521 ext. 29461

Prepared by:

PlaceWorks
Alen Estrada-Rodas, Senior Associate
700 South Flower Street, Suite 600
Los Angeles, California 90017
213.623.1443

www.placeworks.com

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Environmental Checklist **1**
Project Information 1
Environmental Factors Potentially Affected 2
Determination 3

1. Introduction **1-1**
1.1 Overview 1-1
1.2 California Environmental Quality Act 1-1
1.3 Initial Study 1-2
1.4 Mitigated Negative Declaration 1-3
1.5 Levels of Significance 1-3

2. Project Description **2-1**
2.1 Project Location 2-1
2.1.1 Local Setting 2-1
2.2 Environmental Setting 2-1
2.2.1 General Plan Land Use and Zoning 2-1
2.2.2 Surrounding Land Use 2-2
2.2.3 Existing Conditions 2-2
2.3 Project Characteristics 2-13
2.3.1 New Buildings 2-13
2.3.2 Bleachers 2-13
2.3.3 Proposed Lighting 2-14
2.3.4 Public Address System 2-14
2.3.5 Event Scheduling 2-14
2.3.6 Access, Circulation, and Parking 2-23
2.3.7 Landscaping and Hardscaping 2-23
2.3.8 Construction 2-23
2.4 Required Permits and Approvals 2-23

3. Environmental Evaluation **3-1**
I. Aesthetics 3-1
II. Agriculture and Forestry Resources 3-19
III. Air Quality 3-22
IV. Biological Resources 3-28
V. Cultural Resources 3-33
VI. Energy 3-36
VII. Geology and Soils 3-40

VIII. Greenhouse Gas Emissions 3-45
IX. Hazards and Hazardous Materials 3-50
X. Hydrology and Water Quality 3-55
XI. Land Use and Planning 3-63
XII. Mineral Resources 3-64
XIII. Noise 3-66
XIV. Population and Housing 3-84
XV. Public Services 3-85
XVI. Recreation 3-89
XVII. Transportation 3-91
XVIII. Tribal Cultural Resources 3-95
XIX. Utilities and Service Systems 3-98
XX. Wildfire 3-103
XXI. Mandatory Findings of Significance 3-107

4. References 4-1

5. List of Preparers 5-1

APPENDICES

Appendix A Musco Lighting Plans
Appendix B Air Quality, Greenhouse Gases, and Energy Analysis
Appendix C Noise and Vibration Analysis
Appendix D Transportation Analysis Study
Appendix E Native American Tribal Consultation

List of Figures

Figure 1 Project Location....2-3
Figure 2 Aerial View....2-5
Figure 3 Existing Football Stadium and Photograph Locations....2-7
Figure 4 Existing Site Photographs....2-11
Figure 5 Project Site Plans....2-15
Figure 6 Proposed Buildings....2-17
Figure 7 Proposed Bleachers....2-19
Figure 8 Existing Lighting Levels....3-7
Figure 9 Proposed Lighting Levels....3-9
Figure 10 View Simulation Locations....3-11
Figure 11 Location 1 - Existing and Proposed Nighttime Views....3-13
Figure 12 Location 2 - Existing and Proposed Nighttime Views....3-15
Figure 13 Location 3 - Existing and Proposed Nighttime Views....3-17
Figure 14 Noise Monitoring Locations....3-69

List of Tables

Table 1 Existing Athletics/Events Schedule at Track and Field....2-10
Table 2 Proposed Athletics/Events Schedule at Track and Field....2-21
Table 3 Discretionary Approvals....2-24
Table 4 General Light Levels Benchmark....3-4
Table 5 Summit High School Football Stadium Light Measurements....3-6
Table 6 Maximum Daily Regional Construction Emissions....3-24
Table 7 Maximum Daily Regional Net Operation Emissions....3-25
Table 8 Localized Construction Emissions....3-26
Table 9 Project-Related Operation GHG Emissions....3-48
Table 10 Short-Term Noise Measurements Summary....3-71
Table 11 Long-Term Noise Measurements Summary....3-73
Table 12 City of Fontana Noise Standards....3-74
Table 13 Project-Related Construction Noise Level, dBA at the Nearest Receptors....3-77
Table 14 Project-Related Increases in Traffic Noise, dBA CNEL at 50 Feet....3-79
Table 15 SoundPLAN Full Capacity Stadium Event Modeled Noise Levels, dBA Leq....3-81
Table 16 Project-Related Construction Vibration Damage Levels....3-83

This page intentionally left blank.

ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title: Summit High School Stadium Improvements Project

Lead Agency Name and Address:
Fontana Unified School District
Facilities, Maintenance & Operations and Transportation Department (FMOT)
9851 Catawba Avenue
Fontana, California 92334

Contact Person and Phone Number:
Samer Alzubaidi, Executive Director FMOT
909.357.7521 ext. 29461

Project Location: 15551 Summit Ave, Fontana, California 92336

Project Sponsor's Name and Address:
Fontana Unified School District
FMOT
9851 Catawba Avenue
Fontana, California 92334

General Plan Designation: Public Facilities (P-PF)

Zoning: Public Facilities (P-PF)

Description of Project: The Fontana Unified School District proposes to implement improvements to the existing Summit High School football field and track to comply with the California Interscholastic Federation requirements (proposed project). Proposed improvements would include replacement home bleaches and new visitor bleachers; new press box; six new Musco lights; new team rooms; new entry building; fire access improvements; and landscaping improvements.

Surrounding Land Uses and Setting: The project site is surrounded by recreational, and park uses to the north; residential uses to the east; the Summit High School baseball complex and classroom buildings to the west; and the Summit HS student parking lot to the west.

Other Public Agencies Whose Approval Is Required (e.g., Permits, Financing Approval, or Participating Agreement):

- **California Department of General Services, Division of the State Architect (DSA)**
  - Review and approval of school building plans for structural safety, fire/life safety, and accessibility compliance in accordance with Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations.

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

The proposed project would comply with tribal consultation requirements pursuant to Assembly Bill (AB) 52. The District invited 13 California Native American tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area to consult on the proposed project pursuant to AB 52. The invitation letters were sent to tribes on April 8, 2026, via mail to the available addresses. Two tribes requested to consult with the District regarding the proposed project. Tribal consultation with the Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation pursuant to AB 52 concluded on April 21, 2026; consultation with the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians–Kizh Nation pursuant to AB 52 concluded on June 16, 2026.

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED

The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this project; that is, at least one impact is a "Potentially Significant Impact," as indicated by the checklist for that factor in Chapter 3, *Environmental Evaluation*.

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

DETERMINATION

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

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

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

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

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

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

Samer Alzubaidi

Digitally signed by Samer Alzubaidi
DN: C=US, E=Samer.Alzubaidi@fusd.net, CN=Samer Alzubaidi
Date: 2026.05.22 10:02:15-07'00'

Signature	May 22, 2026 Date
Samer Alzubaidi Printed Name	Executive Director FMOT Title

This page intentionally left blank.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 OVERVIEW

The Fontana Unified School District (FUSD or District) proposes to implement improvements to the existing Summit High School (HS) football field and track to comply with the California Interscholastic Federation (CIF) requirements (proposed project). Proposed improvements would include replacement home bleaches and new visitor bleachers; new press box; six new Musco lights; new team rooms; new cheer/wrestling team building; new entry building; fire access improvements; and landscaping improvements.

In compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the FUSD, as lead agency, is preparing the environmental documentation for the proposed project to determine if implementation and associated discretionary actions would have a significant impact on the environment. As defined by Section 15063 of the State CEQA Guidelines, an initial study (IS) is prepared primarily to provide the lead agency with information to use as the basis for determining whether an environmental impact report (EIR), negative declaration, or mitigated negative declaration (MND) would provide the necessary environmental documentation and clearance for the proposed project. This IS has been prepared to support the adoption of an MND.

1.2 CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

The environmental compliance process is governed by CEQA and the State CEQA Guidelines (Public Resources Code [PRC], Section 21000 et seq.; California Code of Regulations [CCR], Title 14, Section 15000 et seq.). CEQA was enacted in 1970 by the California Legislature to disclose to decision makers and the public the significant environmental effects of projects and to identify ways to avoid or reduce the environmental effects through feasible alternatives or mitigation measures. Compliance with CEQA applies to California government agencies at all levels: local, regional, and state agencies, boards, commissions, and special districts (e.g., school districts and water districts). FUSD is the lead agency for the proposed project and is therefore required to conduct an environmental review to analyze the potential environmental effects associated with the proposed project.

PRC Section 21080(a) states that analysis of a project's environmental impact is required for any "discretionary projects proposed to be carried out or approved by public agencies…." In this case, the lead agency has determined that an Initial Study is required to determine whether

there is substantial evidence that construction and operation of the proposed project would result in environmental impacts.

A "project" means the whole of an action that has a potential for resulting in either a direct physical change in the environment, or a reasonably foreseeable indirect physical change in the environment, and that is any of the following:

- An activity directly undertaken by any public agency including but not limited to public works construction and related activities clearing or grading of land, improvements to existing public structures, enactment and amendment of zoning ordinances, and the adoption and amendment of local General Plans or elements thereof pursuant to Government Code Sections 65100 to 65700.
- An activity undertaken by a person which is supported in whole or in part through public agency contacts, grants, subsidies, loans, or other forms of assistance from one or more public agencies.
- An activity involving the issuance to a person of a lease, permit, license, certificate, or other entitlement for use by one or more public agencies. (14 CCR section 15378[a]).

The proposed discretionary actions by the project applicant constitute a "project" because the activity would result in a direct physical change in the environment and would be undertaken by a public agency. All "projects" in the State of California are required to undergo an environmental review to determine the environmental impacts associated with implementation of the project.

One of the primary objectives of CEQA is to enhance public participation in the planning process, so public involvement is an essential feature of CEQA. Community members are encouraged to participate in the environmental review process, request to be notified, monitor newspapers for formal announcements, and submit substantive comments at every possible opportunity afforded by the lead agency. The environmental review process provides several opportunities for the public to participate through public notice and public review of CEQA documents and at public meetings.

1.3 INITIAL STUDY

The purpose of the Initial Study is to (1) provide the lead agency with information to use as the basis for deciding the proper type of CEQA document to prepare; (2) enable the lead agency to modify a project, mitigating adverse impacts before an EIR is prepared, thereby enabling the project to qualify for a negative declaration; (3) assist in the preparation of an EIR, if one is required; (4) facilitate environmental assessment early in the design of a project; (5) provide documentation of the factual basis for the findings in an MND or negative declaration (ND); (6) eliminate unnecessary EIRs; and (7) determine if a project is covered under a previously

prepared EIR. When an initial study identifies the potential for immitigable significant environmental impacts, the lead agency must prepare an EIR (14 CCR section 15064); however, if all impacts are found to be less than significant or can be mitigated to a less-than-significant level, the lead agency can prepare an ND or an MND, which incorporates mitigation measures into the project (14 CCR Section 15070).

1.4 MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

The MND includes information necessary for agencies to meet statutory responsibilities related to the proposed project. State and local agencies will use the MND when considering any permit or other approvals necessary to implement the project. A list of the environmental topics that have been identified for study in the MND is provided in the *Environmental Checklist* that precedes Chapter 1 of this Initial Study.

1.5 LEVELS OF SIGNIFICANCE

The following terminology is used to describe the level of significance of impacts. Although the criteria for determining significance are different for each topic area, the environmental analysis applies a uniform classification of the impacts based on definitions consistent with CEQA and the CEQA Guidelines:

- **No Impact.** The project would result in no adverse effect on the environment.
- **Less-Than-Significant Impact.** The project would not exceed the established significance criteria.
- **Less-Than-Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.** The project would exceed the established significance criteria without mitigation measures, but one or more mitigation measures would successfully reduce the impact to a less-than-significant level.

Potentially Significant Impact. The project would exceed the established significance criteria, and either no feasible mitigation measures are available to reduce the impact to a less-than-significant level, or more analysis is needed to determine if feasible mitigation measures are available to reduce the impact to a less-than-significant level. If any impact is identified as potentially significant, an EIR is required.

Mitigation Measures. If, after incorporation and implementation of federal, state, and local regulations, there are still significant environmental impacts, then feasible and project-specific mitigation measures are required to reduce impacts to less-than-significant levels. Mitigation measures must further reduce significant environmental impacts above and beyond compliance with federal, state, and local laws and regulations. Mitigation under CEQA Guidelines Section 15370 includes the following:

- Avoiding the impact altogether by not taking a certain action or parts of an action

- Minimizing impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation
- Rectifying the impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the impacted environment
- Reducing or eliminating the impact over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action
- Compensating for the impact by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 PROJECT LOCATION

The Summit HS campus (campus) is at 15551 Summit Avenue (Assessor's Parcel Numbers [APNs] 1108-041-01, -02, -03, -04, -05, -06, -07) in the City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, California (Figure 1, *Project Location*). The Summit HS Stadium Project (proposed project) would encompass approximately 6.1 acres within the existing football field and a portion of the existing parking lot on the northern part of the campus (project site) (Figure 2, *Aerial View*, and Figure 3, *Existing Football Stadium and Photograph Locations*).

Fontana is surrounded by the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains and Angeles National Forest to the north; the cities of Rancho Cucamonga and Ontario to the west; the city of Jurupa Valley to the south; and the city of Rialto to the east. Regional access to the campus is provided by Interstate (I) 15 and State Route (SR) 210, which are approximately 0.65 mile west and 0.75 mile south of the campus, respectively (Figure 1).

2.1.1 Local Setting

The campus is bounded by Summit Avenue to the north, Knot Avenue to the east, Lytle Creek Road to the west, and residential properties to the south. The project site is on the northeast corner of the campus. Single-family residences (a sensitive receptor for light and noise) are approximately 50 feet east of the project site across Knox Avenue.

The approximately 6.1-acre project site includes the existing track and field, portable home bleachers, a scoreboard, a storage container, fencing, and landscaped areas. The project site also includes a section of the eastern portion of the student parking lot and a fire access lane that runs northwest from Summit Avenue.

2.2 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

2.2.1 General Plan Land Use and Zoning

The campus and project site are in the City of Fontana's Citrus Heights South Specific Plan Area and have a General Plan land use and zoning designation of Public Facilities (P-PF) (Fontana 2024a, 2024b). The P-PF land use designation is for properties in public or quasi-public ownership, such as existing schools (Fontana 2023).

The properties surrounding the campus have General Plan land use designations of Residential Planned Community (R-PC) to the east, west, and south and Recreational Facilities (P-R) to the north (Fontana 2024a). Additionally, the associated zoning designations are Specific Plan (SP) for all the properties surrounding the campus (Fontana 2024b). The R-PC land use designation is used for master-planned communities with specific plans and requires a minimum of 145 acres or minimum 10,000-square-feet lots. The P-R land use designation applies to regional and local parks, and any recreational facility operated by a public or quasi-public agency (Fontana 2023).

2.2.2 Surrounding Land Use

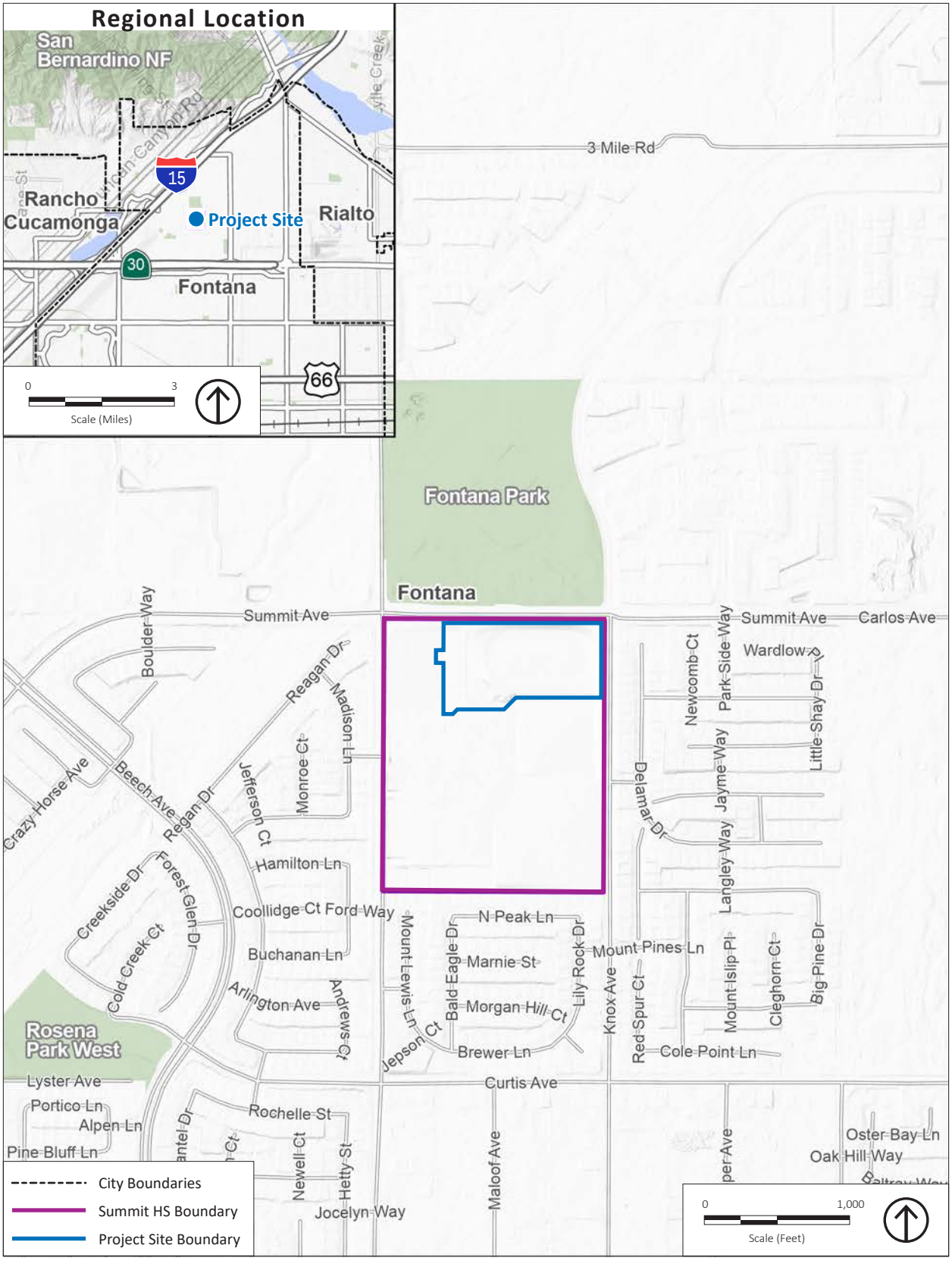
The project site is surrounded by recreational, and park uses to the north (Fontana Park); residential uses to the east; the Summit HS baseball complex and classroom buildings to the west; and the Summit HS student parking lot to the west (Figure 2).

2.2.3 Existing Conditions

SUMMIT HS CAMPUS

Summit HS is a 9th through 12th grade school with a 2024–2025 enrollment of 2,725 students. The campus includes 14 permanent education-related buildings, which includes the administrative/library/gymnasium/locker room building (Building A), cafeteria/multipurpose building (Building B), eight classroom buildings (Buildings C, D, E1, E2, F1, F2, J, and K), and four classroom buildings with labs (Buildings G1, G2, H1, and H2).

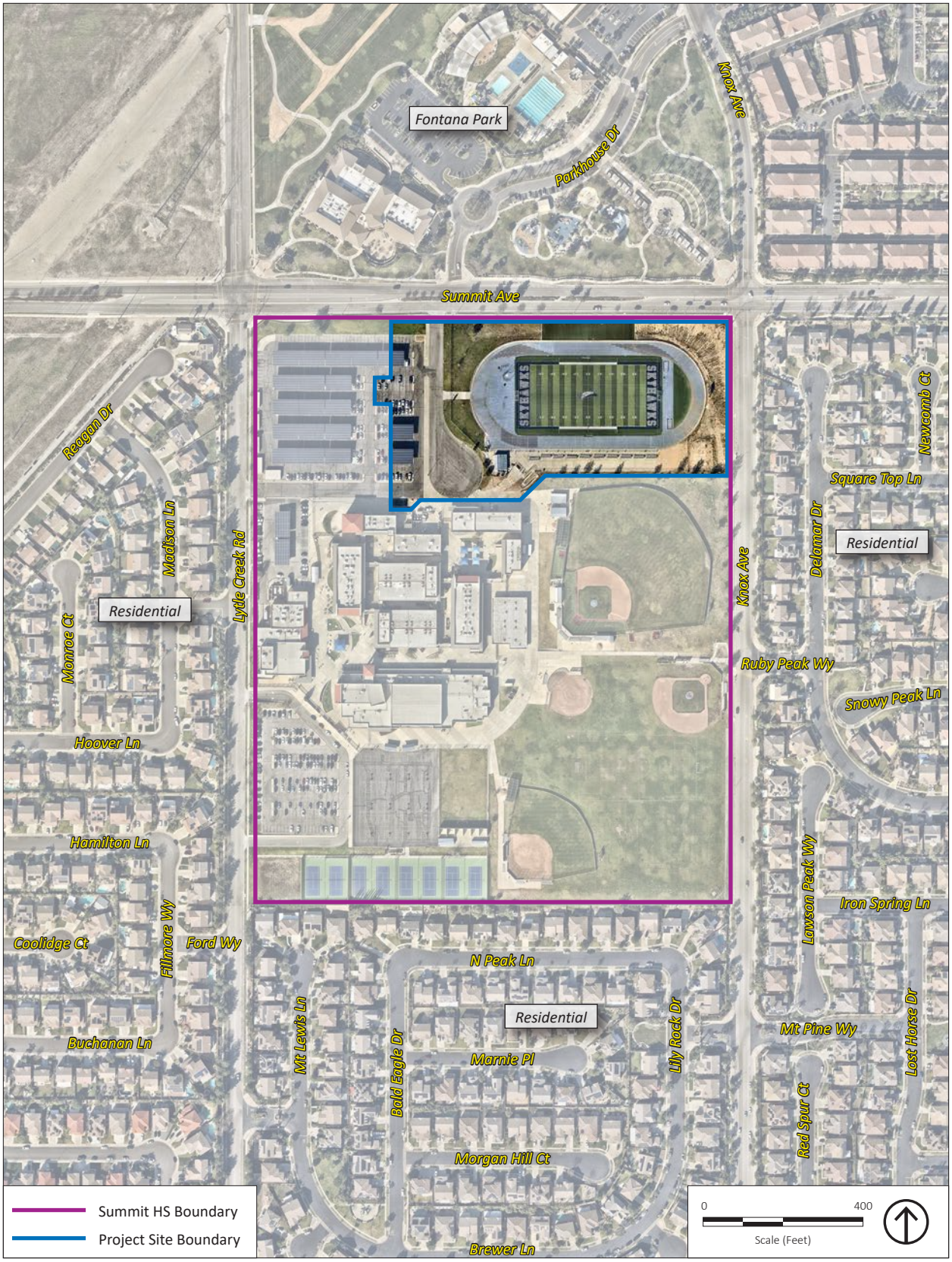
The campus includes a student parking lot with solar panel/shade structures and 392 parking stalls on the northwestern corner, a staff parking lot with solar panel/shade structures with 64 parking stalls south of the student parking lot, and a public parking lot with 188 parking stalls on the southwestern portion of the campus. In total, there are 644 parking spaces on campus. During existing after-school sporting events, visitors utilize the northwestern parking lot along Summit Avenue (Figure 3).



Source: Generated using GIS Pro 2026.

Figure 1
Project Location Map

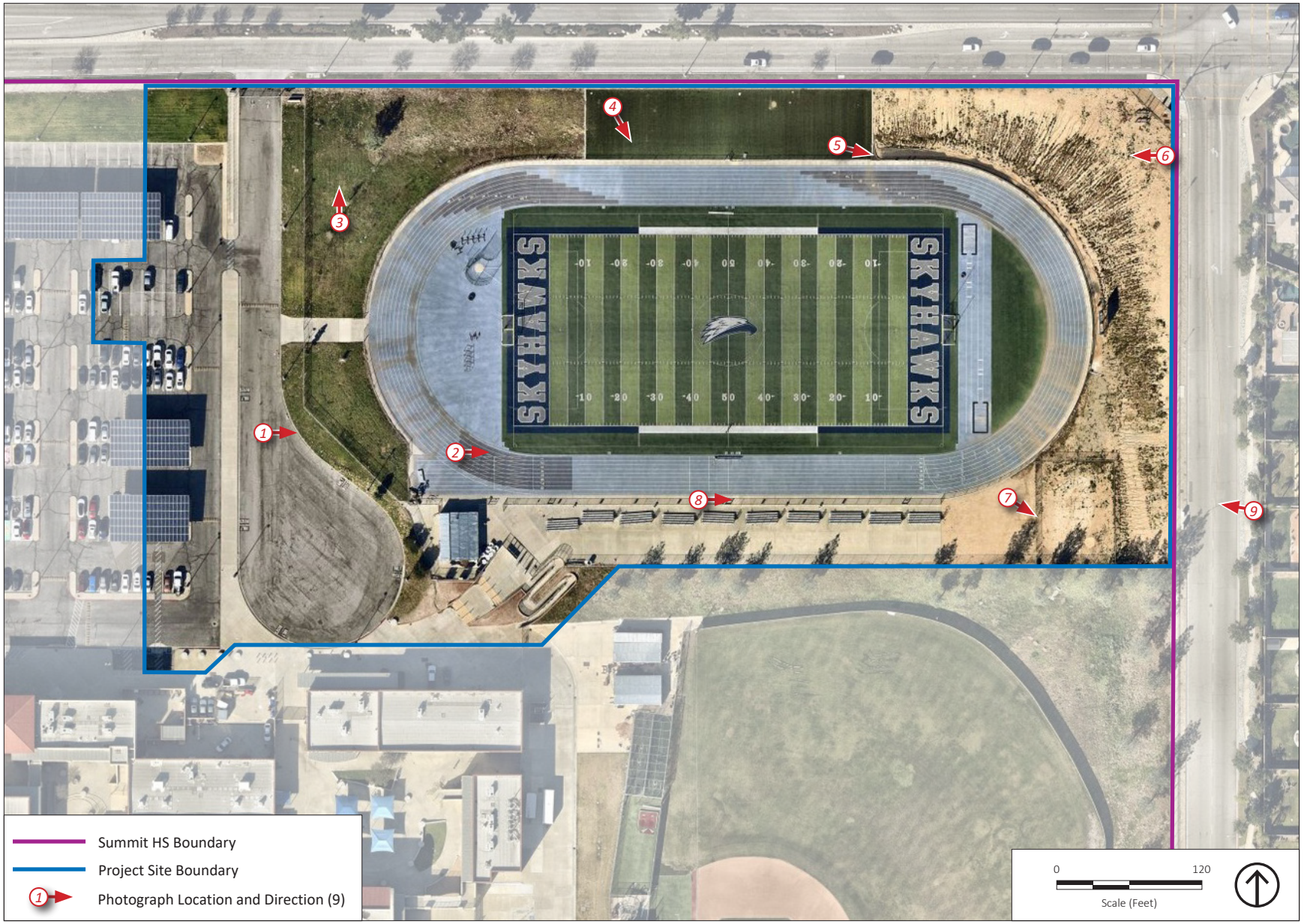
This page intentionally left blank.



Source: Nearmap 2026.

Figure 2
Aerial View

This page intentionally left blank.



Source: SGH Architects 2025.

Figure 3
Existing Football Stadium and Photograph Locations

This page intentionally left blank.

SUMMIT HS ATHLETIC FACILITIES

The campus also includes various athletic facilities, including 8 tennis courts on the southern portion of the campus, 12 outdoor basketball courts north of the tennis courts, a softball field on the southeastern corner of the campus, a baseball field north of the softball field, and the existing track and field on the northeastern corner. The existing track and field, which is the subject of the proposed project, is approximately 11 feet below grade on the western side of the stadium, and 16 feet below grade on the eastern side of the stadium.

The existing track and field underwent improvements in the 2021–2022 school year, including installation of a new perimeter track surface, new turf, and other related improvements. The track and field currently contains portable home bleachers with a total seating capacity of 400 on the south side of the field and no separate permanent visitor bleachers (Figure 4, *Existing Site Photographs*). Existing portable lights are utilized Monday through Friday between 5:30 pm to 8:30 pm for fall sports only.

EXISTING TRACK AND FIELD EVENT SCHEDULING

Current uses of the track and field include tackle football practices; boys' and girls' soccer practices, games, and events; girls' flag football practices, games, and events; track and field practice and events; marching band rehearsals; and other non-school practices, games, and events. Given the lack of seating, lights, and related amenities, the Summit HS tackle football teams currently play games at A.B. Miller HS, approximately 2.5 miles southeast of the project site (Table 1, *Existing Athletics/Events Schedule at Track and Field*). Current games and practices on the project site currently utilize 12-foot-tall portable lights, approximately 80 days per year.

Table 1 Existing Athletics/Events Schedule at Track and Field

Activity/Use	Anticipated Number of Home Events	Day(s) of Week	Times		Maximum Number of Spectators
			Start	End	
Flag Football (August to November)					
Flag Football[1]	16 per year	Friday	3:30 pm	5:30 pm	300
Band (August to November)					
Band Practice	30 per year	Monday through Friday	4:00 pm	7:00 pm	NA
Soccer (December to February)					
Girls Soccer[1]	20 per year	Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday	3:30 pm	5:30 pm	400
Boys Soccer[1]	20 per year	Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday	3:30 pm	5:30 pm	400
Track and Field (February to May)					
Track and Field	3 per year	Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, or Saturday	3:00 pm	6:00 pm	500

Source: Fontana Unified School District.

Notes: NA = not applicable.

1 Total number of games across all skill levels (e.g., freshman, junior varsity, varsity).

Practices at the track and field occur on Monday through Friday between 2:30 pm and 6:30 pm for fall sports (tackle and flag football); 2:30 pm and 5:00 pm for winter sports (boys' and girls' soccer); and 2:30 pm and 6:00 pm for spring sports (track and field). The Summit HS marching band also practices on the field Monday through Friday. Practices do not have spectators. Other non-school events, such as Youth Football, are typically held during the evenings Tuesday through Thursday, with games held on Saturdays.

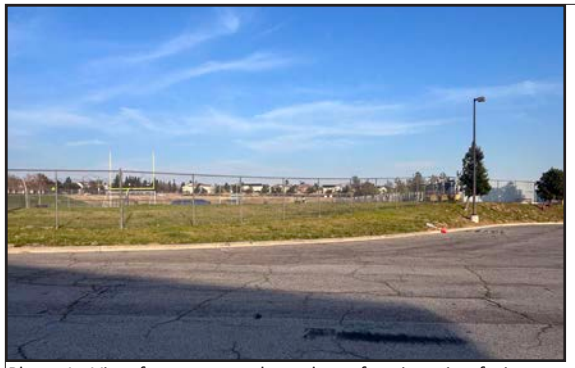


Photo 1 - View from western boundary of project site, facing east.



Photo 2 - View from southern boundary of project site, facing east.



Photo 3 - View from western boundary of project site, facing north.



Photo 4 - View from northern boundary of project site, facing southeast.

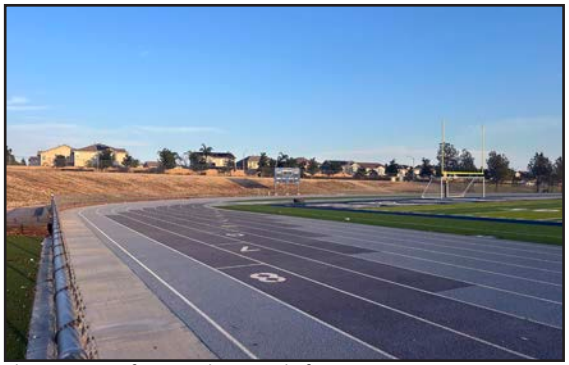


Photo 5- View from stadium track, facing east.



Photo 6 - View from northeastern corner of project site, facing west.



Photo 7 - View from southeastern corner of project site, facing south.



Photo 8 - View from existing bleachers, facing east.



Photo 9 - View from Knox Avenue facing west towards the project site.

Figure 4
Existing Site Photographs

This page intentionally left blank.

2.3 PROJECT CHARACTERISTICS

The proposed project includes improvements to school's existing track and field to meet the standards of CIF-level of play for football. Proposed improvements include replacement and new bleachers, a new press box, six new Musco field lights, new team rooms, new entry building, fire access improvements, and landscaping improvements. The proposed project would allow for Summit HS football games that are currently played at A.B. Miller to be played on their home field. This would result in expanded hours and use of the field and would accommodate more spectators on-site compared to existing conditions (Figure 5, *Project Site Plans*).

2.3.1 New Buildings

The proposed project would include a new 4,592-square-foot (sf) entry building (Building T1) on the western side of the track and field, a 1,370 sf visitor team building (Building T2) on the northwestern side of the track and field, a 2,567 sf home team building (Building T3) on the southeastern corner of the track and field, and a new 3,591 sf cheer/wrestling team building (Building T6) on the southwest part of the track and field.

The entry building would serve as the entrance to the existing football stadium from the parking lot to the west and would include a ticketing booth, concessions stand, and restrooms. The home and visitor team buildings would each include locker rooms and team restrooms. The cheer/wrestling building would also serve as an athletic training room and activities building for all school sports. Figure 6, *Proposed Buildings*, shows the location of proposed new buildings on the west side of the track and field.

2.3.2 Bleachers

The proposed project includes the installation of new permanent bleachers on the home and visitor side of the existing football stadium. The expanded bleachers would accommodate approximately 3,624 spectators, which is an increase of 3,224 from the current capacity of the temporary bleachers. The maximum expected capacity for home games is typically 1,000 people for games played at A.B. Miller HS.

Permanent home bleachers would be installed to replace the existing temporary bleachers on the southern side of the track and field and would be approximately 12,053 sf and a maximum height of 28 feet above grade. The home bleachers would have a maximum capacity of 2,552 spectators. The home bleachers would also have a press box, which would have a maximum occupancy of two.

Visitor bleachers would be installed on the southern side of the stadium on approximately 6,516 sf and a maximum height of 16 feet. The visitor bleachers would have a maximum capacity of 1,072 spectators (Figure 7, *Proposed Bleachers*).

2.3.3 Proposed Lighting

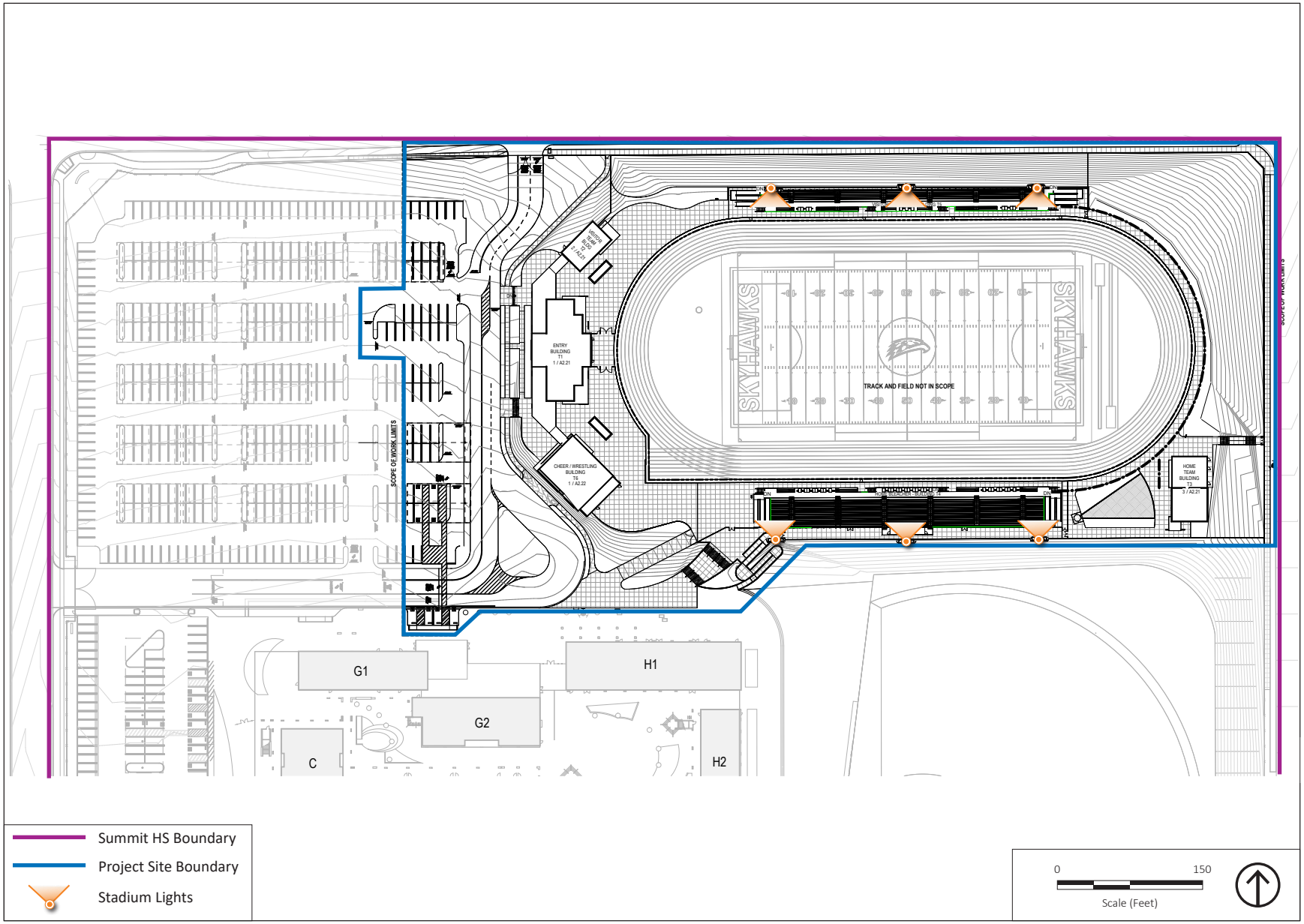
The proposed project includes the installation of six new field lights around the perimeter of the existing track and field, which would eliminate the need to use portable lights. Three light poles with athletic field lights would be on the northern boundary of the field, and three light poles with athletic field lights would be on the southern boundary field. Each light pole would be approximately 80 feet above grade and include between 8 to 11 light fixtures. The athletic field lighting would be shielded downwards and directed toward the field to illuminate nighttime sporting events, practices, and other school events. Some of the design elements for light control and reduced spill lighting include mounting height and steep aiming angles, various lighting modes, visors and shielding, reflective housing around the luminaires, number of luminaires, and appropriate light levels. The proposed light poles incorporate all of these elements, and each element can be arranged individually to control and minimize potential spill. Lighting would be used as needed depending on the sport and season from 5:00 pm to no later than 11:00 pm during scheduled practices and games.

2.3.4 Public Address System

The proposed project would include the implementation of a new permanent PA system, which would be used for games and school events only. The PA system would consist of one speaker attached to each of the proposed lighting poles.

2.3.5 Event Scheduling

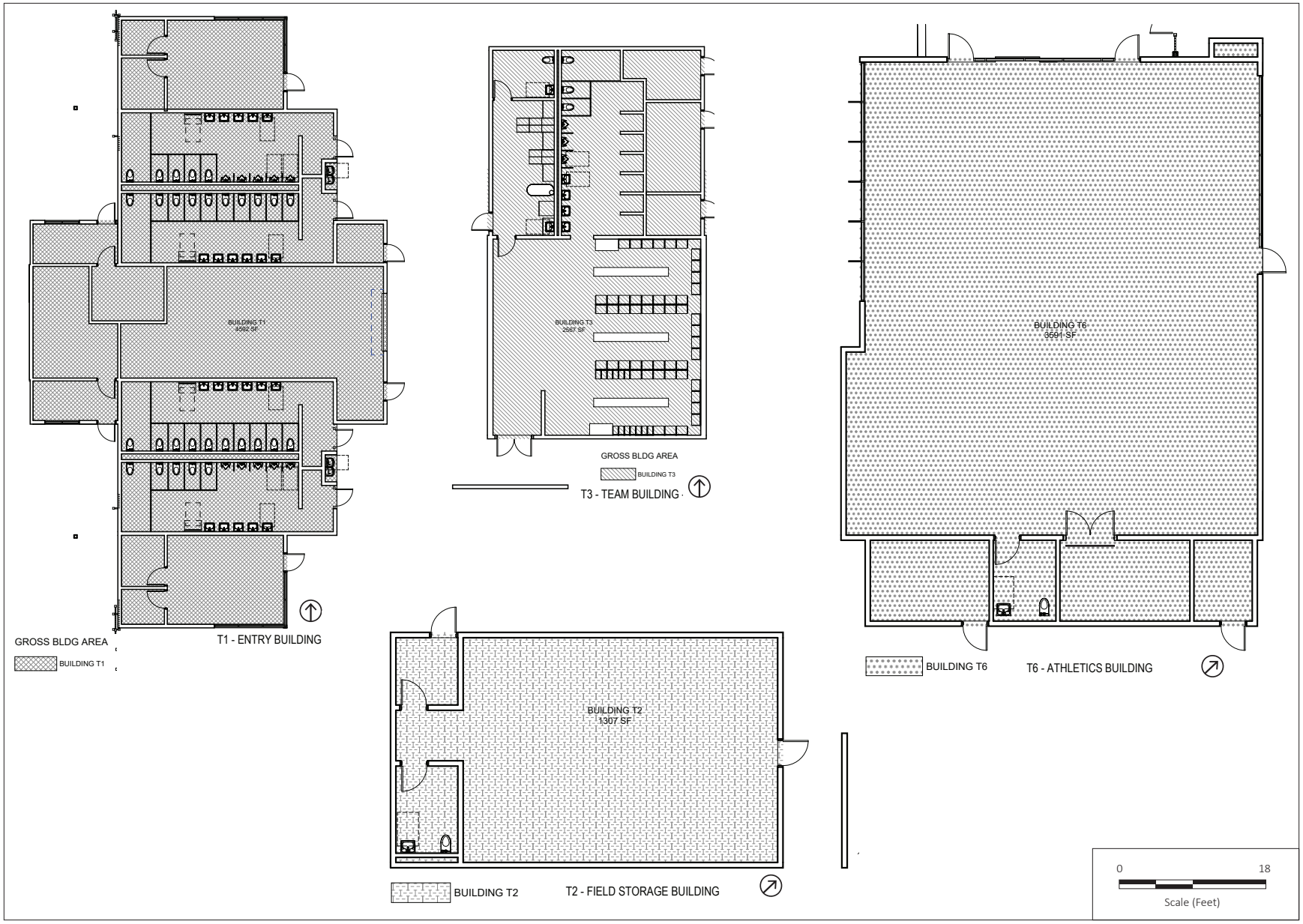
The proposed improvements at Summit HS would accommodate existing sporting events and practices that are already part of current sports programming and that are either played at other campuses or utilize temporary lights. Other non-school events, such as youth football, could occur on an occasional infrequent basis. The proposed new lighting would be utilized Monday through Thursday from 5:00 pm to 9:00 pm, and on Fridays from 5:00 pm to 11:00 pm for tackle football games only.



Source: SGH Architects 2025.

Figure 5
Project Site Plans

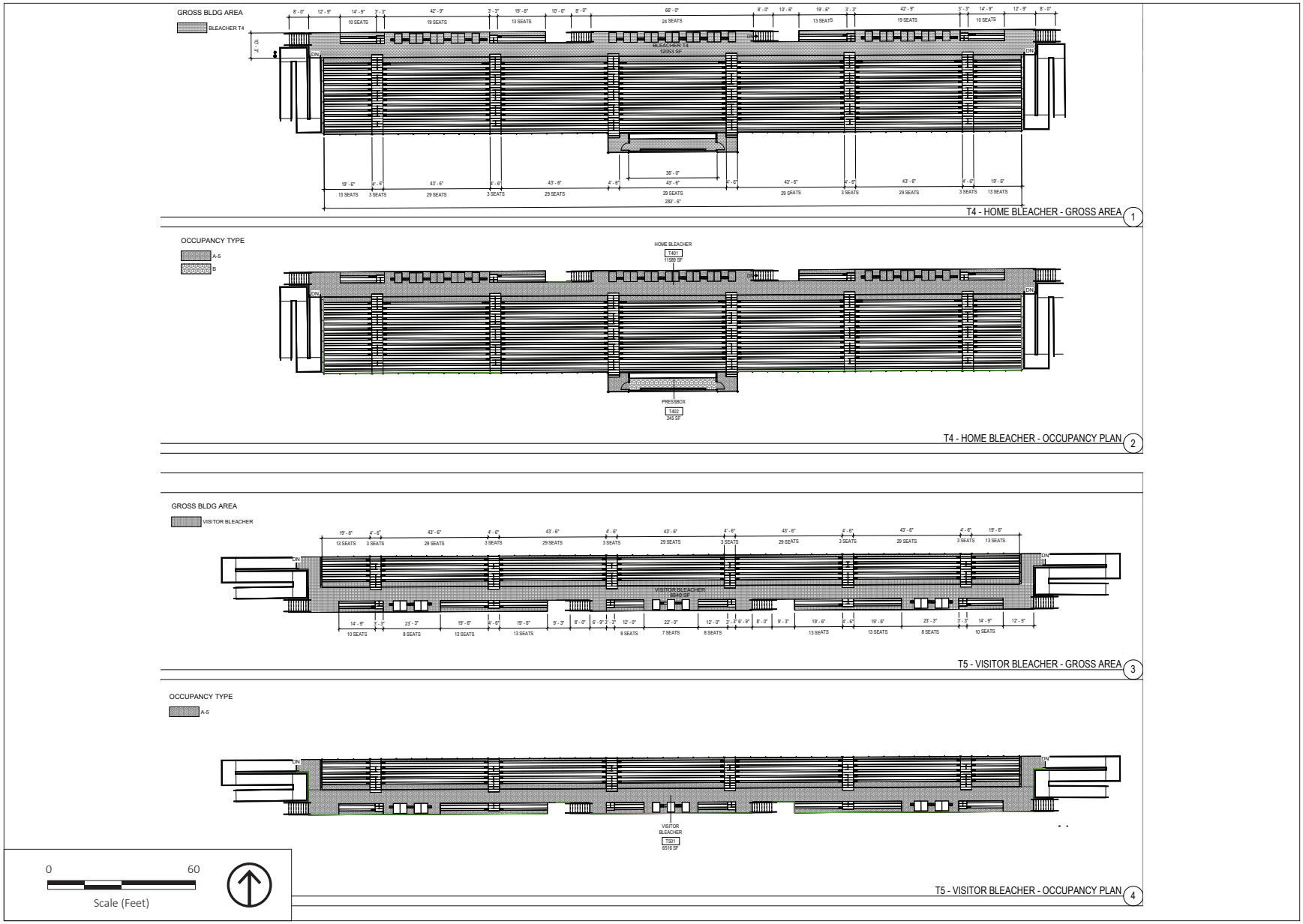
This page intentionally left blank.



Source: SGH Architects 2025.

Figure 6
Proposed Buildings

This page intentionally left blank.



Source: SGH Architects 2025.

Figure 7
Proposed Bleachers

This page intentionally left blank.

The proposed event scheduling is contingent upon District operational needs and may be modified at the District's discretion. Sporting events and practices are anticipated to consist of tackle football, flag football, girls and boys soccer, track and field, and band. Table 2, *Proposed Athletics/Events Schedule at Track and Field*, shows the proposed sports activities, days, and times.

Table 2 Proposed Athletics/Events Schedule at Track and Field

Activity/Use	Anticipated Number of Home Events	Days of Week	Times		Maximum Number of Spectators
			Start	End	
Tackle Football (August to November)					
Junior Varsity Football[1]	15 per year[2]	Friday	5:30 pm	7:30 pm	2,000
Varsity Football[1]	15 per year[2]	Friday	7:30 pm	11:00 pm	2,000
Flag Football (August to November)					
Flag Football[3]	14 per year	Friday	3:30 pm	7:00 pm	300
Band (August to November)					
Band Practice	30 per year	Monday through Friday	4:00 pm	7:00 pm	NA
Soccer (December to February)					
Girls Soccer[3]	28 per year	Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday	3:30 pm	8:00 pm	400
Boys Soccer[3]	28 per year	Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday	5:30 pm	8:00 pm	400
Track and Field (February to May)					
Track and Field	5 per year	Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, or Saturday	3:00 pm	7:30 pm	800

Source: Fontana Unified School District.
Notes: NA = not applicable.
1. Total number of games across all skill levels (e.g., freshman, junior varsity, varsity).
2. Tackle football games would occur on campus at Summit HS.
3. Total number of games across all skill levels (e.g., junior varsity, varsity).

Similar to the existing athletics schedule, the tackle football season, including freshman, junior varsity, and varsity football, would begin in August and conclude in November. Freshman and junior varsity football is projected to include five home games each that would be played on Fridays from 5:30 pm to 7:30 pm. Varsity tackle football, the most attended sport event, would include five home games per year on Fridays from 7:30 pm to 11:00 pm. With the implementation of the proposed project, all 15 home tackle football games would be played at Summit HS, relocating them all from A.B Miller.

Similar to the existing athletics schedule, the flag football season begins in August and conclude in November. The flag football schedule would include 14 home games per year between junior varsity and varsity. Flag football is projected to include five home games that would be played on Fridays from 3:30 pm to 7:00 pm.

Band practices currently occur on the field as scheduling allows and are anticipated to occur approximately 30 times per year from 4:00 pm to 7:00 pm. Band practices utilizing the track and field would start in August and end in November. The band practice schedule would remain the same as the existing schedule.

Similar to the existing athletics schedule, the girls and boys soccer seasons begin in December and conclude in February. The girls soccer team would play 28 home games per year on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, or Fridays, which would start at 3:30 pm and end at 8:00 pm. The boys soccer team would play 28 home games per year on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursday, or Fridays, which would start at 5:30 pm and end at 8:00 pm. Additionally, the maximum number of attendees (estimated 400) under the proposed project are expected to remain the same as existing conditions for boys and girls soccer games.

The track and field season begins in August and ends in November. There would be five home events per year on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, or Saturdays, which would start at 3:00 pm and end at 7:30 pm. The maximum number of attendees under the proposed project (estimated 800) are expected to remain the same as existing conditions.

The athletic field lights are anticipated to be utilized throughout the year for school events from dusk to 11:00 pm, for an estimated 120 days per year. This is an increase in the number of days that the current portable lighting is used by 40 days. As required by the California Education Code's statewide Civic Center Act,[1] facilities may be available to outside user groups to utilize after-school hours, and the athletic field lights may be utilized from dusk to 10:00 pm. The proposed schedule offers flexibility and may be subject to change. The District would have the authority to use lights for practices and events based on specific needs; thus, the event schedule may be adjusted for different school and community events.

[1] See https://www.cde.ca.gov/ls/fa/ccaregulations.asp.

2.3.6 Access, Circulation, and Parking

The proposed project also includes emergency and fire access improvements. The existing fire access lane would be modified to connect to the student parking lot via two access points on the east and south sides of the lot. The enhanced access lane may also be used for special education pick-up and drop-off. No improvements or changes to the existing staff and public parking lots are proposed.

2.3.7 Landscaping and Hardscaping

The proposed project includes landscaping and hardscaping improvements around the stadium.

2.3.8 Construction

Construction would take place in a single phase, over approximately nine months, and is anticipated to begin in Winter 2026 and conclude in Summer 2027. The District intends to complete all improvements so that the field can be in use for the Fall 2027 sports season.

Construction staging areas would be to the south and west of the stadium, in the Summit HS campus.

Additionally, the proposed project would comply with the City's noise standards and regulations, found in Section II of Chapter 18, Nuisances, of the City's Code of Ordinances, which allows the erection (including excavating), demolition, alteration or repair of any building or structure only between the hours of 7:00 am and 6:00 pm on weekdays and between the hours of 8:00 am and 5:00 pm on Saturdays.

2.4 REQUIRED PERMITS AND APPROVALS

The District Board of Trustees (Board) is the lead agency who has authority to consider approval of the proposed project and adopt the IS/MND and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program. The Board will consider the information in the IS/MND when making its decision to approve or deny the proposed project, or in directing modifications to the proposed project in response to the IS/MND's findings and mitigation measures. The IS/MND is intended to disclose to the public the proposed project's details, analyses of the proposed project's potential environment impacts, and identification of feasible mitigation that would lessen or reduce significant impacts to less-than-significant levels.

The proposed project would require approval and/or coordination from the Division of State Architects (Table 3, *Discretionary Approvals*).

Table 3 Discretionary Approvals

Lead Agency	Action
Fontana Unified School District	• Approve the proposed project. • Adopt the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration. • Adopt the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program.
Responsible Agencies	**Action**
Department of General Services, Division of State Architect	• Review and approval of school building plans for structural safety, fire/life safety, and accessibility.

3. ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION

This section includes a checklist for each environmental topic, evaluates the significance criteria in the checklists, and, if necessary, provides mitigation measures to reduce potential impacts.

I. Aesthetics

Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099, would the project:

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

The analysis in this section is based in part on the following study, which is in Appendix A of this Initial Study:

- *Summit High School Stadium Project Lighting Plans*, Musco Lighting, March 2026

DISCUSSION

a) *Would the proposed project have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?*

Less-Than-Significant Impact. A scenic vista is a viewpoint that provides expansive views of a highly valued landscape for the benefit of the public. Some scenic vistas are officially designated by public agencies or informally designated by tourist guides. Vistas provide visual access or panoramic views to a large geographic area that are usually associated with vantage points over a section of urban or natural areas that provide a geographic orientation not commonly available. Examples of panoramic views might include an urban skyline, valley, mountain range, large open space area, the ocean, or other water bodies. A substantial adverse effect to a scenic vista is one that degrades the view from such a designated viewpoint.

Fontana is on the desert valley floor between the San Gabriel Mountains to the north and the Jurupa Hills to the south. Panoramic scenic view corridors toward the mountains and views of the city from the mountains dominate the city's visual landscape character (Fontana 2018). Portions of the city have direct lines of sight to the San Gabriel Mountains and the Jurupa Hills. The project site and surrounding area have distant views of the San Gabriel Mountains; however, views of San Gabriel Mountains are largely obstructed by existing buildings, fencing, and vegetation. The Jurupa Hills are not visible from the project site.

With the proposed project, the campus would maintain a height and scale that is similar to existing conditions. The proposed project does not include any large structures that would obstruct existing views further. Thus, views of the San Gabriel Mountains and Jurupa Hills would not be obstructed beyond existing conditions. Therefore, impacts would be **less than significant**.

b) *Would the proposed project substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?*

No Impact. The project site is in an urbanized area of the city and is not on an eligible or officially designated state scenic highway as designated on the California Department of Transportation's (Caltrans) Scenic Highway Mapping System. The nearest eligible state Scenic Highway is SR-330, which is approximately 15.5 miles east of the project site, and the nearest officially designated state Scenic Highway is SR-2, approximately 19 miles northwest of the project site (Caltrans 2026). Neither highway is visible from the project site. All proposed project improvements would occur within the boundaries of the existing campus and would not be visible from these highways. Due to the distance, topography, and intervening development, and the limited nature of change proposed, the proposed project would not impact scenic resources within a state scenic highway. Therefore, **no impact** on scenic resources within a state scenic highway would occur due to implementation of the proposed project.

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

No Impact. State CEQA Guidelines Section 15387 defines "urbanized area" as "a central city or a group of contiguous cities with a population of 50,000 or more, together with adjacent densely populated areas having a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile." The project site is in the city of Fontana. As of 2024, the population of Fontana was 218,455 persons (U.S. Census 2024). Therefore, the project is considered to be in an urbanized area, and this analysis focuses on whether the proposed project would conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality.

The project site is in a fully developed area and surrounded by other various school facilities from the existing Summit HS campus, residential uses, and recreational uses. The project site has General Plan land use and zoning designation of Public Facilities (P-PF), which applies to properties in public or quasi-public ownership, such as existing schools. The proposed project would include improvements to the school's existing track and field and fire access. The proposed project would be compatible with existing on-site development and uses, and it would not alter or modify the site's current land use or zoning designations. Thus, implementation of the proposed project would not conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality. Therefore, **no impact** on the scenic quality would occur.

d) ***Would the proposed project create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?***

Less-Than-Significant Impact. The two major causes of light pollution on the campus are spill light and glare from existing sources of light. Spill light is caused by misdirected light that illuminates areas outside the area intended to be lit, and glare occurs when a bright object is against (or reflects off) a dark background or shiny surface.

Horizontal[2] and vertical[3] light levels are measured in foot-candles (fc), which is a unit based on English measurements. Although foot-candles are considered obsolete in some scientific circles, they are nevertheless used because many existing light meters are calibrated in foot-candles. Moonlight produces approximately 0.01 fc, and sunlight can produce up to 10,000 fc. The general benchmarks for light levels are shown in Table 4, *General Light Levels Benchmark*.

[2] **Horizontal foot-candle.** The amount of light received on a horizontal surface such as a roadway or parking lot pavement. Horizontal foot-candles are used as the basis for this analysis as they represent a typical view.

[3] **Vertical foot-candle.** The amount of light received on a vertical surface such as a billboard or building façade.

Table 4 General Light Levels Benchmark

Outdoor Light	Foot-Candles
Direct Sunlight	10,000
Full Daylight	1,000
Overcast Day	100
Gas station canopies	25–30
Dusk	10
Typical neighborhood streetlight and parking garage	1–5
Twilight	1
Deep Twilight	0.1
Full Moon	0.01
Quarter Moon	0.001
Moonless Night	0.0001
Overcast Night	0.00001

The Illuminating Engineering Society and the International Dark-Sky Association's Model Lighting Ordinance provides guidance for communities to develop effective lighting control ordinances (IES 2011). The ordinance provides the following light spill thresholds:

- Rural/Low Density = 0.1 foot-candle
- Mixed-use/Suburban Density = 0.3 foot-candle
- City/Urban = 0.8 foot-candle

The City of Fontana does not establish specific light spill thresholds. Thus, to determine whether the increase in lighting resulting from the proposed project is considered significant, the City/Urban threshold of 0.8 foot-candle is used in this analysis. This is appropriate because the project site is in an urbanized context with existing roadway illumination; nearby recreational, commercial, and institutional uses; and fully developed utility and transportation infrastructure. Although the area includes suburban-style residential development, it lacks the low ambient light conditions typically associated with mixed-use or suburban lighting thresholds. Field conditions and surrounding land uses indicate background lighting levels consistent with a City/Urban setting; therefore, use of the 0.8 foot-candle threshold is appropriate for evaluating the proposed project's lighting impacts.

Existing sources of light on the campus include light emanating from building interiors, building and security lights, and parking lot lights. In addition, existing portable lights at the project site are utilized Monday through Friday until 9:30 pm for fall and winter sports. Existing sources of

light in the surrounding area include streetlights and lights emanating from surrounding, developed land uses. The nearest sensitive receptors are single-family residences approximately 50 feet east of the project site across Knox Avenue, and multifamily residences approximately 130 feet northeast across the intersection of Knox Avenue and Summit Avenue. Other immediately surrounding uses include Fontana Park to the north and the existing Summit HS campus to the west and south, which do not represent sensitive receptors because there are no uses that could be disturbed by an increase in nighttime lighting.

On March 18, 2026, existing nighttime light measurements were obtained using a light meter to take horizontal and vertical light measurements at 45 locations surrounding the football stadium, including locations near sensitive receptors, to identify baseline condition lighting levels. The light levels observed during these baseline measurements were primarily from portable lights and adjacent streetlights. These baseline lighting levels are used to compare the changes in lighting levels from implementation of the proposed project. Figure 8, *Existing Lighting Levels*, shows the existing light measurements in the project area and Figure 9, *Proposed Lighting Levels*, shows the anticipated light measurements associated with the proposed project.

Three locations were selected to illustrate simulated nighttime views with the addition of the new lighting fixtures (Figure 10, *View Simulation Locations*). The first view can be seen from the intersection of Summit Avenue and Knox Avenue facing southwest toward the football stadium (Figure 11, *Location 1 - Existing and Proposed Nighttime Views*). The second view can be seen along Knox Avenue facing northwest toward the football stadium (Figure 12, *Location 2 - Existing and Proposed Nighttime Views*). The third view can be seen along Knox Avenue facing north toward the football stadium (Figure 13, *Location 3 - Existing and Proposed Nighttime Views*). These selected views represent views of the project site from sensitive receptors, as shown by light meter reading locations 31 through 45 as depicted on Figure 8. As such, the following analysis focuses on existing and anticipated light measurements along the eastern project boundary, across from the nearest sensitive receptors.

Light Spill

The proposed project includes the installation of six new field lights around the perimeter of the existing football stadium and would eliminate the need to use portable lights. Three light poles with athletic field lights would be on the northern boundary of the field, and three light poles with athletic field lights would be on the southern boundary field. Each light pole would be approximately 80 feet above grade. Since the stadium is approximately 16 below grade at the eastern side of the stadium, the proposed light poles would be approximately 64 feet above street level at the location nearest to sensitive receptors. Some of the design elements for light control and reduced spill lighting include mounting height and steep aiming angles, various lighting modes, visors and shielding, reflective housing around the luminaires, number of luminaires, and appropriate light levels. The proposed light poles incorporate all of these

elements, and each element can be arranged individually to control and minimize potential spill. Additionally, as there are existing portable field lights and street light poles in the surrounding area, the proposed project would be consistent with the surrounding existing conditions.

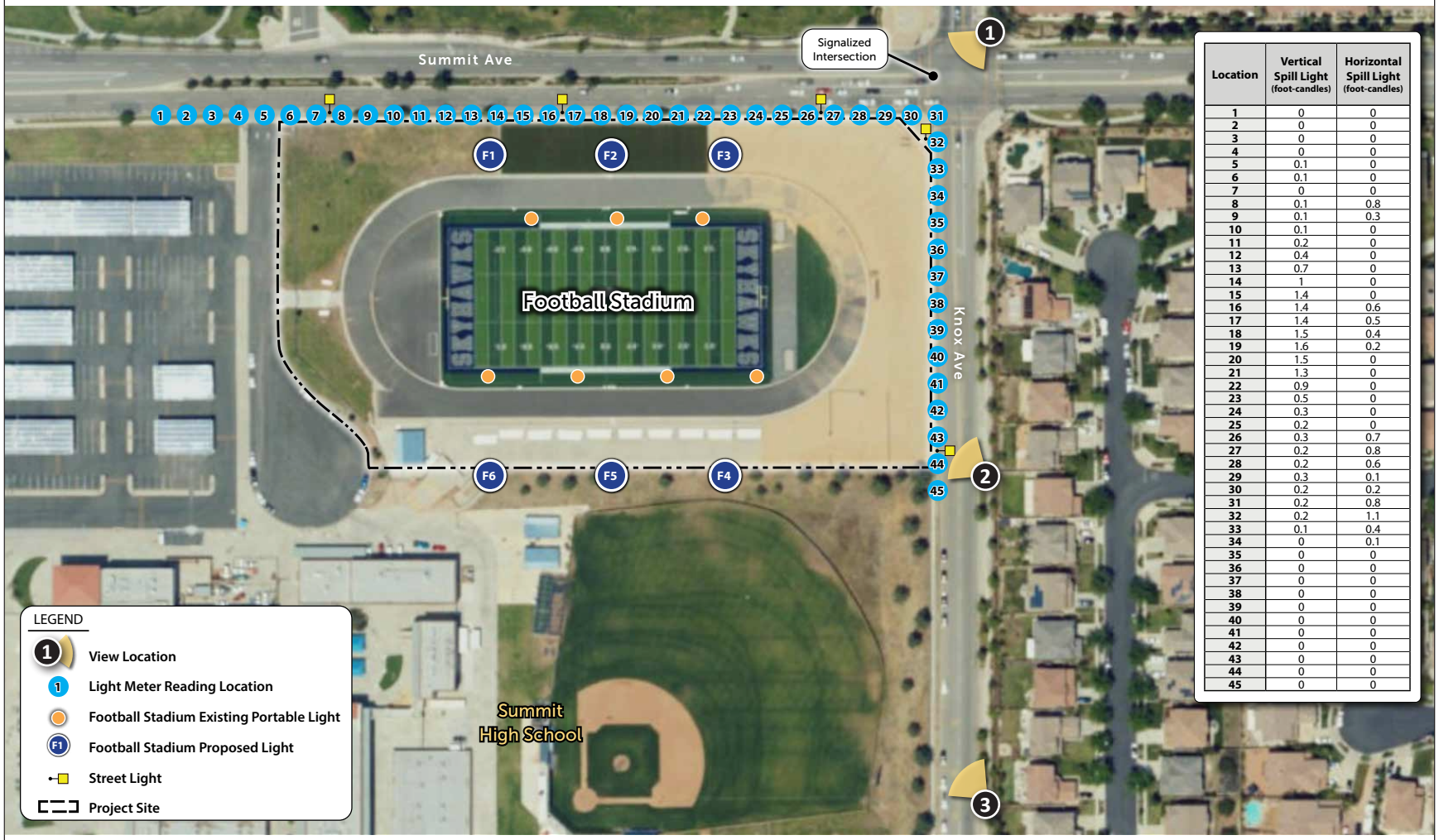
Table 5, *Summit High School Football Stadium Light Measurements*, shows a comparison between the existing horizontal light measurements identified in the latest Musco lighting plans (Appendix A) for the sensitive receptors at eastern boundary of the project site. All other locations are shown in Figures 8 and 9 and Appendix A of this IS/MND.

Table 5 Summit High School Football Stadium Light Measurements

Location No.	Existing Light Measurement (foot-candles)*	Proposed Light Measurement (foot-candles)**
	Horizontal Spill Light	Horizontal Spill Light
31	0.8	0.00
32	1.1	0.00
33	0.4	0.00
34	0.1	0.01
35	0.0	0.01
36	0.0	0.02
37	0.0	0.04
38	0.0	0.05
39	0.0	0.05
40	0.0	0.04
41	0.0	0.02
42	0.0	0.01
43	0.0	0.01
44	0.0	0.00
45	0.0	0.00

* Numbers based on measurements taken at Summit High School Campus on Wednesday, March 18, 2026.

** Numbers based on Musco lighting plans dated March 10, 2026.



Location	Vertical Spill Light (foot-candles)	Horizontal Spill Light (foot-candles)
1	0	0
2	0	0
3	0	0
4	0	0
5	0.1	0
6	0.1	0
7	0	0
8	0.1	0.8
9	0.1	0.3
10	0.1	0
11	0.2	0
12	0.4	0
13	0.7	0
14	1	0
15	1.4	0
16	1.4	0.6
17	1.4	0.5
18	1.5	0.4
19	1.6	0.2
20	1.5	0
21	1.3	0
22	0.9	0
23	0.5	0
24	0.3	0
25	0.2	0
26	0.3	0.7
27	0.2	0.8
28	0.2	0.6
29	0.3	0.1
30	0.2	0.2
31	0.2	0.8
32	0.2	1.1
33	0.1	0.4
34	0	0.1
35	0	0
36	0	0
37	0	0
38	0	0
39	0	0
40	0	0
41	0	0
42	0	0
43	0	0
44	0	0
45	0	0

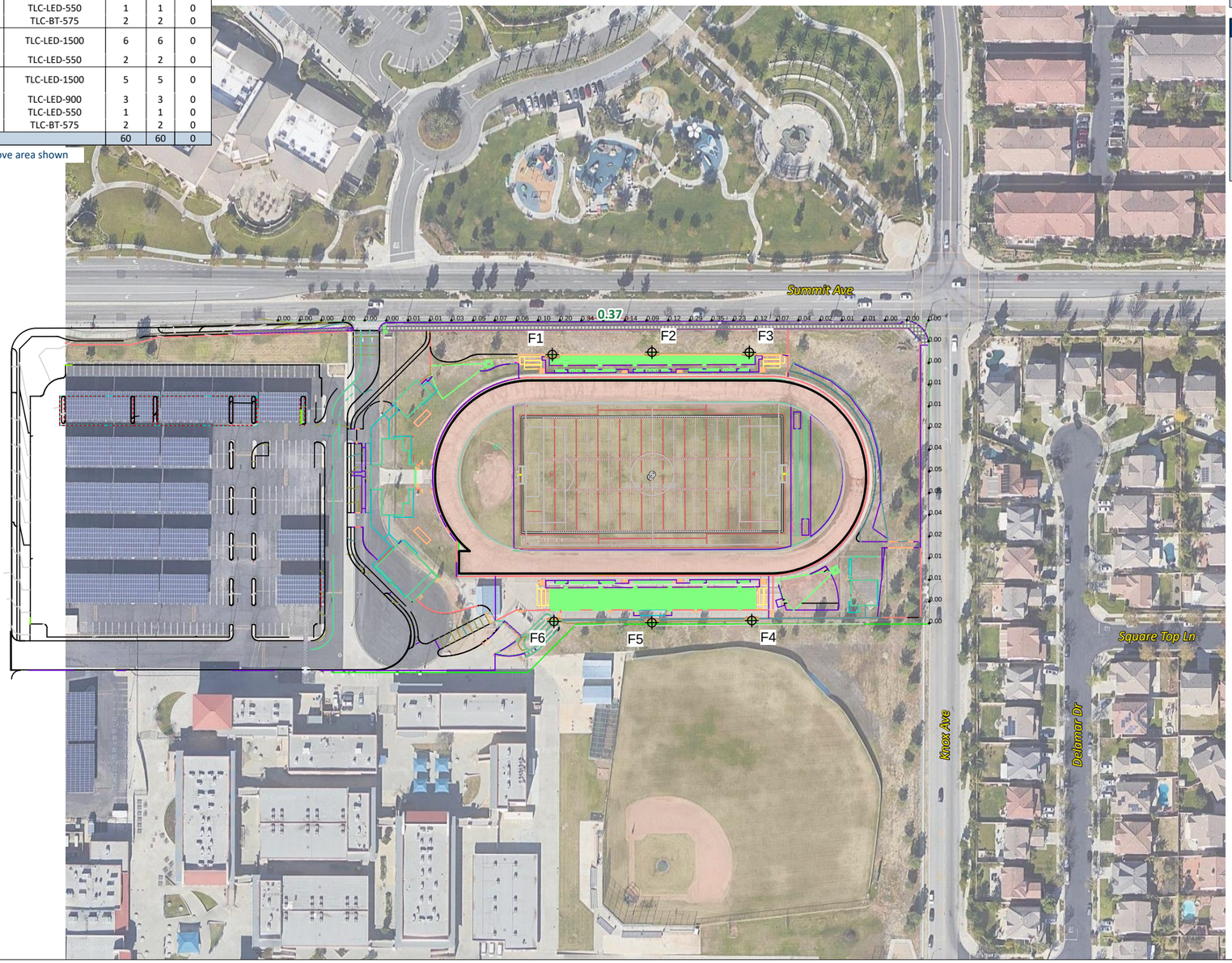
Figure 8
Existing Lighting Levels

This page intentionally left blank.

Equipment List For Areas Shown

Structure				Fixtures				
QTY	STRUCTURE ID	SIZE	GRADE ELEVATION	ABOVE FIELD LEVEL	FIXTURE TYPE	QTY/POLE	THIS GRID	OTHER GRIDS
2	F1 F4	80'	-	80'	TLC-LED-1500	5	5	0
				80'	TLC-LED-900	3	3	0
				70'	TLC-LED-550	1	1	0
				15.5'	TLC-BT-575	2	2	0
2	F2 F5	80'	-	80'	TLC-LED-1500	6	6	0
				70'	TLC-LED-550	2	2	0
2	F3 F6	80'	-0'	79.6'	TLC-LED-1500	5	5	0
				79.6'	TLC-LED-900	3	3	0
				70'	TLC-LED-550	1	1	0
				15.1'	TLC-BT-575	2	2	0
6	Totals					60	60	0

Above Field Level is height of fixtures above area shown



Grid Summary

Name:	**Placeworks Spill**
Spacing:	30.0'
Height:	3.0' above grade

Illumination Summary

	INITIAL HORIZONTAL FOOTCANDLES
	Entire Grid
Scan Average:	**0.0662**
Maximum:	0.37
Minimum:	0.00
CU:	0.00
No. of Points:	45
FIXTURE INFORMATION	
Applied Circuits:	A,B,C
No. of Fixtures:	**60**
Total Load:	64.60 kW

Guaranteed Performance: The ILLUMINATION described above is guaranteed per your Musco Warranty document.

Field Measurements: Individual field measurements may vary from computer-calculated predictions.

Electrical System Requirements: Refer to Amperage Draw Chart and/or the **"Musco Control System Summary"** for electrical sizing.

Installation Requirements: Results assume ± 3% nominal voltage at line side of the driver and structures located within 3 feet (1m) of design locations.

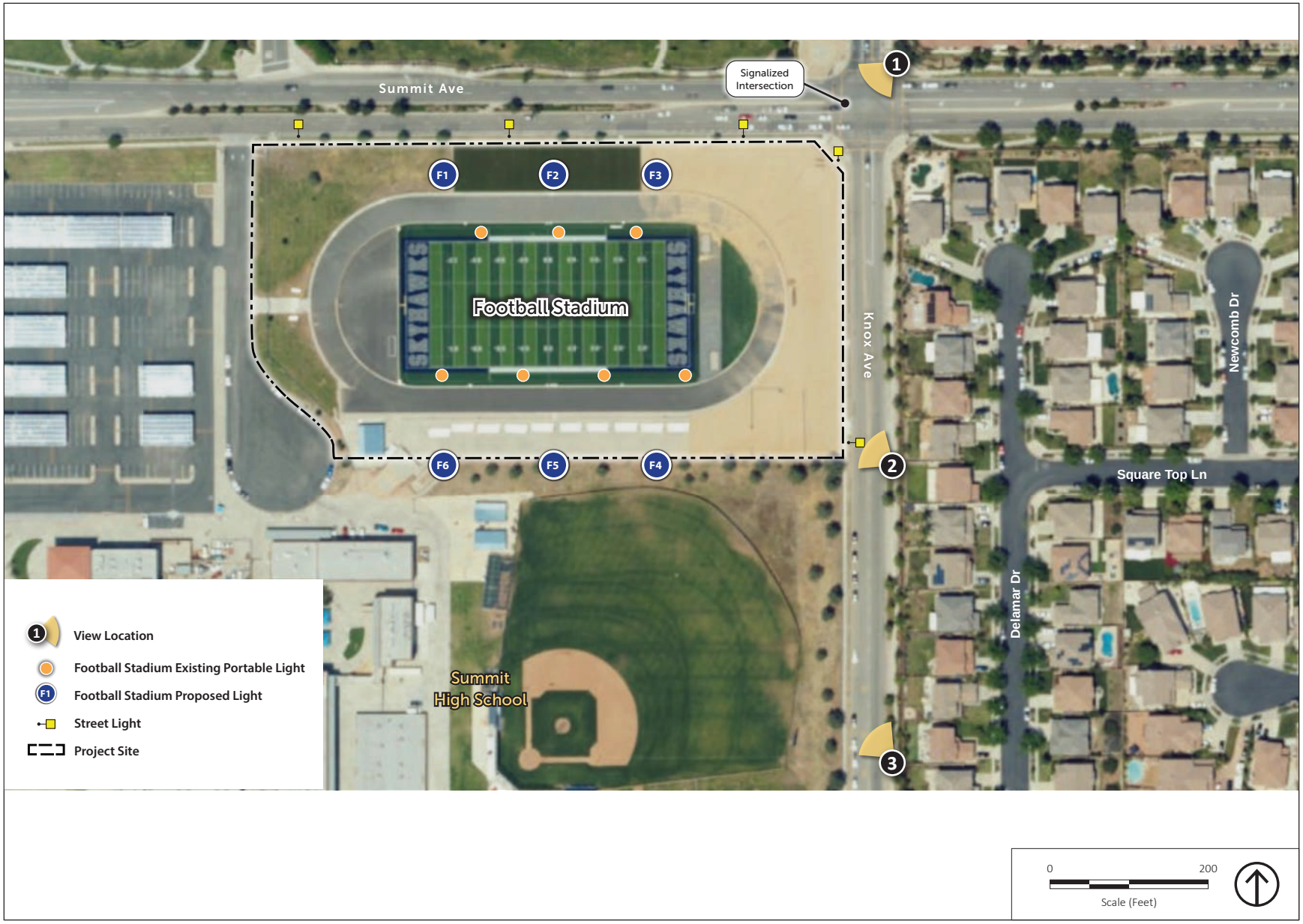
Pole location(s) ⊕ dimensions are relative to 0,0 reference point(s) ⊗

0 180
Scale (Feet)

Source: MUSCO 2026.

Figure 9
Proposed Lighting Levels

This page intentionally left blank.



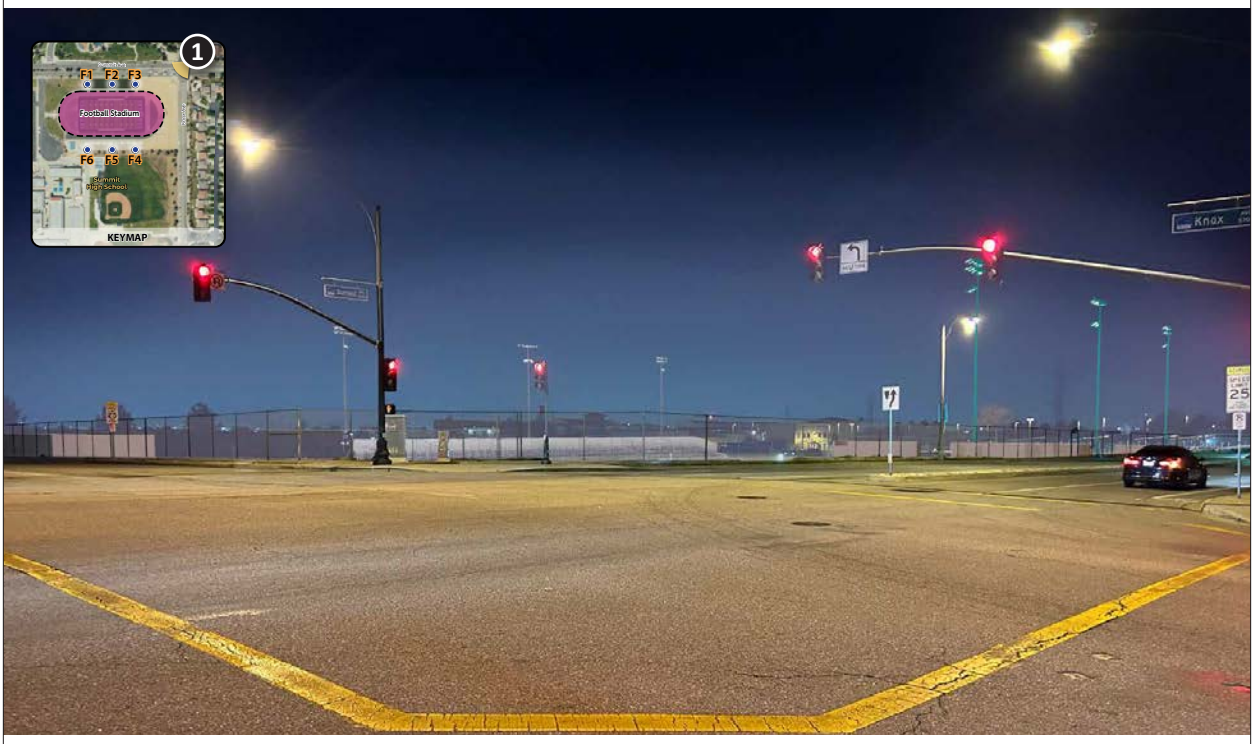
Source: PlaceWorks 2026.

Figure 10
Visual Simulation Locations

This page intentionally left blank.



Location 1 - Existing Nighttime View



Location 1 - Proposed Nighttime View

Source: PlaceWorks 2026.

Figure 11
View 1 – Existing and Proposed Nighttime Views

This page intentionally left blank.



Location 2 - Existing Nighttime View

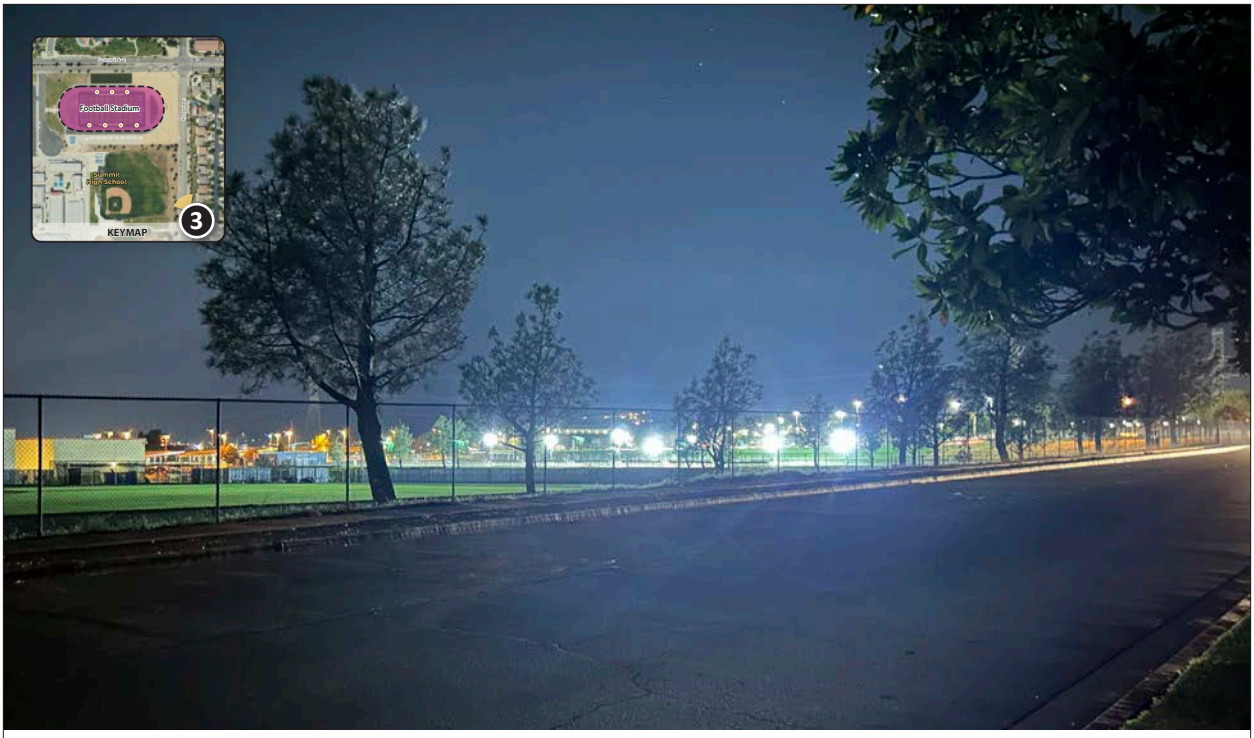


Location 2 - Proposed Nighttime View

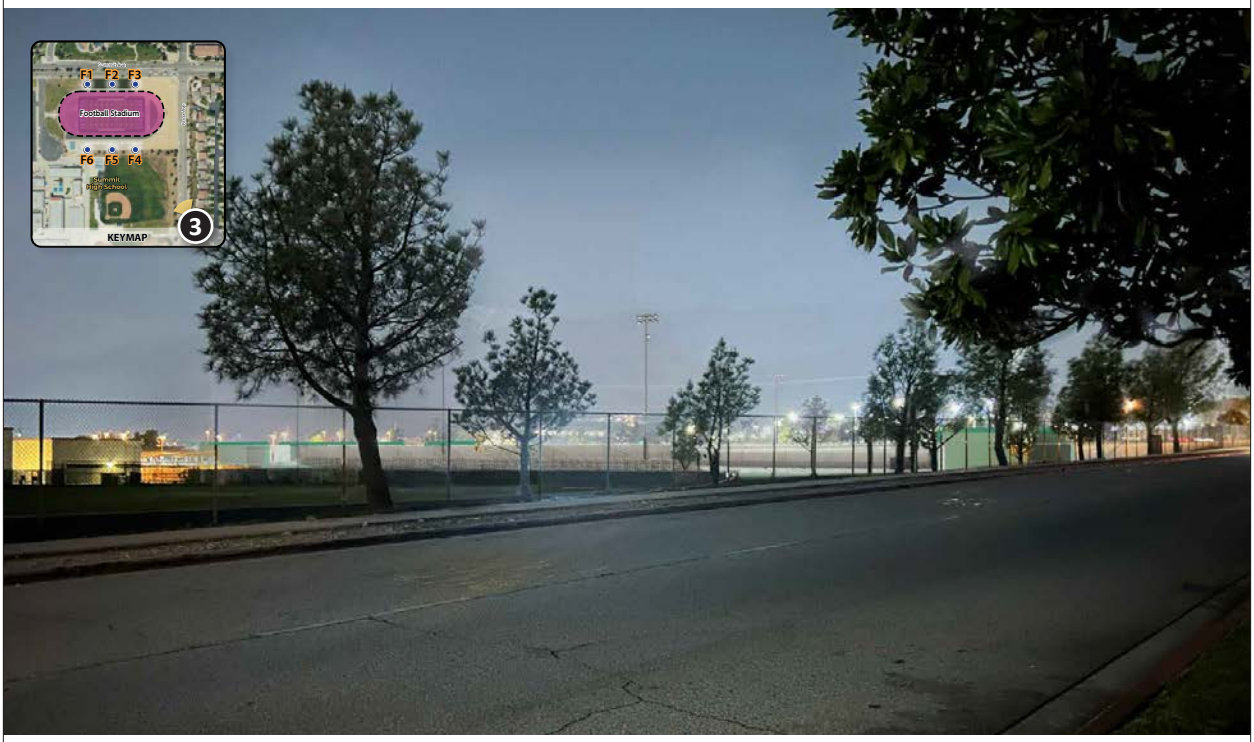
Source: PlaceWorks 2026.

Figure 12
View 2 – Existing and Proposed Nighttime Views

This page intentionally left blank.



Location 3 - Existing Nighttime View



Location 3 - Proposed Nighttime View

Source: PlaceWorks 2026.

Figure 13
View 3 – Existing and Proposed Nighttime Views

This page intentionally left blank.

As shown in Table 5 and Figures 8 and 9, the highest light spill along the eastern project boundary under existing conditions is 1.1 fc. Under the proposed project, the proposed lighting measurement at this location would be approximately 0.0 fc, which would represent a decrease of 1.1 fc. As shown in Appendix A, the highest measurement of light spill resulting from the proposed field lighting at the sensitive receptor locations would be 0.1 fc, which is well below the 0.8 threshold of significance. The visual simulations prepared for the proposed project demonstrate that the new lights would be equipped with directional aiming and shielded to reduce spillage onto adjacent residential properties. Further, because the increased mounting heights of the proposed lights allow the lamps to be directed down to the playing surface and not at a right angle across the football field, no residential properties would experience measurable increase in lighting as a result of the project. Due to the combination of increased mounting height, downward aiming, and shielding, illumination levels at the nearest residential property lines would ultimately be reduced. Therefore, the project would not create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area, and impacts would be **less than significant**.

Generation of Glare

The proposed project would comply with Fontana Ordinance No. 30-544, Light and Glare, which requires that all lights shall be directed and/or shielded to prevent the light from adversely affecting adjacent properties, and prohibits structures or lighting features that create adverse glare. The design elements for glare control include mounting height, visors and shielding, aim, and reflective housing around the lamp. As part of the proposed project, the lighting engineer would ensure that the lights are properly adjusted and maintained so that glare would not adversely affect the residences adjacent to the project site. Due to the shielding of proposed lights, glare effects would be minimal and less than those created by existing lighting conditions. The project would not result in a substantial new source of glare that would affect nighttime views in the area; therefore, this impact is **less than significant**.

II. Agriculture and Forestry Resources

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

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

DISCUSSION

a) ***Would the proposed project convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?***

No Impact. Based on the California Department of Conservation's (DOC) Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program, the project site is designated as Urban and Built-Up Land and is not mapped as Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance. The closest classified farmland is approximately one mile west of the project site and is designated

as "Farmland of Local Importance" (DOC 2026a). The proposed project would occur entirely on the existing Summit HS campus and would not convert any agricultural land. Therefore, **no impact** would occur.

b) ***Would the proposed project conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?***

No Impact. The project site has a General Plan land use and zoning designation of P-PF. There are no lands contracted under the Williamson Act for agricultural use on the project site or in the immediate vicinity of campus (DOC 2026b). The proposed project is consistent with the existing P-PF Land designations. Therefore, **no impact** would occur.

c) ***Would the proposed project conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code Section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code Section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code Section 51104(g))?***

No Impact. The project site is developed and has a General Plan land use and zoning designation of P-PF. The project site is not zoned for forest land or timberland; thus, development of the proposed project would not conflict with existing zoning for forestland or timberland. Therefore, **no impact** would occur.

d) ***Would the proposed project result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?***

No Impact. The project site is on the existing Summit HS campus in an urbanized area, and no forest land uses are present on-site nor in the immediate vicinity of the campus. Thus, development of the proposed project would not require any changes to the existing environment that could result in the conversion of forest land to non-forest use. Therefore, **no impact** would occur.

e) ***Would the proposed project involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?***

No Impact. The project site is not adjacent to agricultural uses and is on the existing Summit HS campus in an urbanized area. The closest classified farmland is approximately 1 mile west from the project site and is designated as "Farmland of Local Importance" (DOC 2026a). Construction of the proposed project would occur within the boundaries of the Summit HS campus and would not disturb any type of farmland. Development of the proposed project would not result in any changes to the existing environment that could result in the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural uses or forest land to non-forest use. Therefore, **no impact** would occur.

III. Air Quality

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

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

The analysis in this section is based in part on the following study, which is in Appendix B of this Initial Study.

- *Air Quality, Greenhouse Gases, and Energy Analysis*, PlaceWorks, March 2026

This section addresses the potential impacts of the proposed project on ambient air quality and the exposure of people, especially sensitive individuals, to unhealthful pollutant concentrations. The primary air pollutants of concern for which ambient air quality standards (AAQS) have been established are ozone (O_3), carbon monoxide (CO), coarse inhalable particulate matter (PM_{10}), fine inhalable particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$), sulfur dioxide (SO_2), nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), and lead (Pb). Areas are classified under the federal and California Clean Air Act as either in attainment or nonattainment for each criteria pollutant based on whether the AAQS have been achieved. The South Coast Air Basin (SoCAB), which is managed by the South Coast Air Quality Management District (AQMD), is designated nonattainment for O_3, and $PM_{2.5}$ under the California and National AAQS, nonattainment for PM_{10} under the California AAQS, and nonattainment for lead (Los Angeles County only) under the National AAQS (CARB 2023).

Furthermore, the South Coast AQMD has identified regional thresholds of significance for criteria pollutant emissions and criteria air pollutant precursors, including VOC, CO, NO_X, SO_X,

PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$. Development projects below the regional significance thresholds are not expected to generate sufficient criteria pollutant emissions to violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation. Where available, the significance criteria established by the South Coast AQMD may be relied upon to make the determinations shown as follows.

A background discussion on the air quality regulatory setting, meteorological conditions, and existing ambient air quality in the vicinity of the project site can be found in Appendix B.

DISCUSSION

a) ***Would the proposed project conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?***

Less-Than-Significant Impact. A consistency determination plays an important role in local agency project review by linking local planning and individual projects to the air quality management plan (AQMP). It fulfills the CEQA goal of informing decision makers of the environmental efforts of the project under consideration at an early enough stage to ensure that air quality concerns are fully addressed. It also provides the local agency with ongoing information as to whether they are contributing to clean air goals in the AQMP.

The South Coast AQMD adopted the 2022 AQMP on December 2, 2022. Regional growth projections are used by South Coast AQMD to forecast future emission levels in the SoCAB. For Southern California, these regional growth projections are provided by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) and are partially based on land use designations included in city/county general plans. Typically, only large, regionally significant projects have the potential to affect the regional growth projections. In addition, the consistency analysis is generally only required in connection with the adoption of general plans, specific plans, and significant projects. Changes in population, housing, or employment growth projections have the potential to affect SCAG's demographic projections and therefore the assumptions in South Coast AQMD's AQMP. These demographic trends are incorporated into SCAG's Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (RTP/SCS) to determine priority transportation projects and vehicle miles traveled (VMT) in the SCAG region.

Based on the scope and nature of the proposed project which would serve existing the existing student population, it would not affect housing, employment, or population projections in the region. Additionally, as demonstrated in Section III(b), the construction and operational emissions of that would result from the proposed project would be below the South Coast AQMD's applicable significance thresholds. Therefore, the proposed project would not affect the regional emissions inventory or conflict with strategies in the 2022 AQMP, and impacts would be **less than significant**.

b) ***Would the proposed 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?***

Less-Than-Significant Impact. The following describes project-related impacts from regional short-term construction activities and regional long-term operation of the proposed project.

Regional Short-Term Construction Impacts

Construction activities generate air pollutants. These emissions would primarily be exhaust from (1) off-road diesel-powered construction equipment; (2) dust generated by construction activities; and (3) exhaust from on-road vehicles.

Construction of the proposed project would consist of site preparation, grading, vertical construction, paving, and architectural coating activities. Proposed improvements include new bleachers, a new press box, six new Musco field lights, new team rooms, new entry building, fire access improvements, and landscaping improvements. The proposed project would accommodate the relocation of Summit HS football games that are currently played at A.B. Miller HS to be played on their home field. Construction of the proposed project is anticipated to occur over nine months, from Winter 2027 to Fall 2027.

As shown in Table 6, *Maximum Daily Regional Construction Emissions*, construction activities associated with the proposed project would not exceed the South Coast AQMD regional significance thresholds. Therefore, construction impacts would be **less than significant**.

Table 6 Maximum Daily Regional Construction Emissions

Construction Phase	Pollutants (lbs./day)[1]					
	VOC	NO_X	CO	SO_2	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
Maximum Daily Emissions	12	28	29	<1	9	5
South Coast AQMD Regional Construction Threshold	**75**	**100**	**550**	**150**	**150**	**55**
Significant?	No	No	No	No	No	No

Source: Appendix B.

Note: lbs. = pounds; VOC = volatile organic compound; NO_X = nitrogen oxides; CO = carbon monoxide; SO_2 = sulfur dioxide; PM_{10} = coarse inhalable particulate matter; $PM_{2.5}$ = fine inhalable particulate matter; AQMD = Air Quality Management District.

1. Includes implementation of fugitive dust control measures required by South Coast AQMD under Rule 403, including watering disturbed areas a minimum of two times per day, reducing speed limit to 25 miles per hour on unpaved surfaces, replacing ground cover quickly, and street sweeping with Rule 1186–compliant sweepers.

Long-Term Operational Impacts

Long-term air pollutant emissions are typically generated by area sources (e.g., landscape fuel use, aerosols, architectural coatings, and asphalt pavement), energy use (natural gas), and mobile sources (i.e., on-road vehicles). Proposed improvements include new bleachers, a new press box, six new Musco field lights, new team rooms, new entry building, fire access improvements, and landscaping improvements. The proposed project would accommodate the relocation of Summit HS football games that are currently played at A.B. Miller to be played on their home field. Therefore, the proposed project would result in an increase in operational electricity consumption beyond existing conditions. Additionally, there would be a net increase of 930 daily vehicle trips resulting from the relocation of tackle football games from A.B. Miller to Summit HS. Mobile source emissions are based on the traffic analysis prepared by DJ&A (see Section XVII, *Transportation*). As shown in Table 7, *Maximum Daily Regional Net Operation Emissions*, it is anticipated that operation of the proposed project would result in overall minimal emissions and would not exceed the South Coast AQMD regional operation-phase significance thresholds. Impacts to the regional air quality associated with operation of the proposed project would be **less than significant**.

Table 7 Maximum Daily Regional Net Operation Emissions

Source	Pollutants (lbs./day)[1, 2]					
	VOC	NO_X	CO	SO_2	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
Net Max Daily Emissions						
Mobile	3	3	30	0	7	2
Area	0	0	1	0	0	0
Energy	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**4**	**3**	**30**	**0**	**7**	**2**
South Coast AQMD Regional Significance Threshold	**55**	**55**	**550**	**150**	**150**	**55**
Significant?	No	No	No	No	No	No

Source: CalEEMod Version 2022.1. South Coast AQMD 2023. Highest winter or summer emissions are reported. (See Appendix B.)

c) *Would the proposed project expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?*

Less-Than-Significant Impact. The proposed project could expose sensitive receptors to elevated pollutant concentrations if it causes or significantly contributes to elevated pollutant concentration levels. Unlike regional emissions, localized emissions are typically evaluated in terms of air concentration rather than mass so they can be more readily correlated to potential health effects.

Construction Localized Significance Thresholds

The South Coast AQMD developed localized significance thresholds (LST) based on the California AAQS, which are the most stringent AAQS, to provide a margin of safety in the protection of public health and welfare. They are designated to protect sensitive receptors most susceptible to further respiratory distress, such as asthmatics, the elderly, very young children, people already weakened by other disease or illness, and people engaged in strenuous work or exercise. The screening-level construction LSTs are based on the size of the project site, distance to the nearest sensitive receptor, and source receptor area (SRA). The proposed project is adjacent to sensitive receptors across from Knox Avenue. The project site is in SRA 34 (Central San Bernardino Valley) and would disturb up to 6.61 acres during construction.

Table 8, *Localized Construction Emissions*, shows that the maximum on-site daily construction emissions (pounds per day) for NO_X, CO, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$ of the proposed project would be below the respective South Coast AQMD screening-level LSTs. Therefore, localized air quality impacts from project-related construction activities would be l**ess than significant**.

Table 8 Localized Construction Emissions

Construction Activity	Pollutants (lbs./day)			
	NO_X	CO	PM_{10}[1]	$PM_{2.5}$[1]
Maximum Daily On-Site Emissions	28	28	9	5
South Coast AQMD Five-Acre Screening-Level LST	**270**	**1,746**	**14**	**8**
Exceeds Screening-Level LST?	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**

Source: Appendix B.

Notes: lbs. = pounds; NO_X = nitrogen oxides; CO = carbon monoxide; PM_{10} = coarse inhalable particulate matter; $PM_{2.5}$ = fine inhalable particulate matter; AQMD = Air Quality Management District; LST = localized significance threshold.

In accordance with South Coast AQMD methodology, only on-site stationary sources and mobile equipment are included in the analysis.

These results reflect the maximum on-site daily emissions during project construction. Screening-level LSTs are based on a 25-meter distance to receptors in SRA 34 for the proposed project.

1. Includes fugitive dust control measures required by South Coast AQMD under Rule 403, such as watering disturbed areas a minimum of two times per day, reducing speed limit to 25 miles per hour on unpaved surfaces, replacing ground cover quickly, and street sweeping with Rule 1186–compliant sweepers.

Construction Health Risk

Toxic air contaminant emissions from construction equipment primarily consist of diesel particulate matter (DPM). In 2015, the Office of Environmental Health Hazards Assessment (OEHHA) adopted guidance for preparation of health risk assessments, which included the development of a cancer risk factor and non-cancer chronic reference exposure level for DPM over a 30-year time frame (OEHHA 2015). Currently, South Coast AQMD does not require the

evaluation of long-term excess cancer risk or chronic health impacts for a short-term project. The proposed project is anticipated to be completed within nine months, which would limit the exposure of on- and off-site receptors. Furthermore, construction activities would not generate on-site exhaust emissions that would exceed the screening-level construction LSTs. Thus, construction emissions would not pose a health risk to on-site high school students and off-site receptors (i.e., residences), and project-related construction health impacts would be **less than significant**.

Operation Localized Significance Thresholds

Operation of the proposed project would not generate substantial emissions from on-site stationary sources. Land uses that have the potential to generate substantial stationary sources of emissions include industrial land uses such as chemical processing and warehousing operations where truck idling would occur on-site and would require a permit from South Coast AQMD. The proposed project involves the continued operation of a high school campus and would not involve any of these categories of uses. Therefore, localized air quality impacts related to operation-related emissions would be **less than significant**.

Carbon Monoxide Hotspots

Vehicle congestion has the potential to create pockets of CO called hotspots. Hotspots are typically produced at intersections, where traffic congestion is highest and vehicles are idle for longer periods and are subject to reduced speeds. The SoCAB is designated in attainment under both the national and California AAQS for CO. Under existing and future vehicle emission rates, a project would have to increase traffic volumes at a single intersection to more than 44,000 vehicles per hour—or 24,000 vehicles per hour where vertical and/or horizontal mixing is substantially limited—in order to generate a significant CO impact (Bay Area Air District 2023). Per the traffic impact analysis (Appendix D), there would be up to 19,774 daily vehicle trips along Summit Avenue west of Lytle Creek Road under 2027 conditions, which includes future projected vehicle trips associated with existing development and the additional 930 vehicle trips associated with the proposed project. Further, the increase in vehicle trips associated with the proposed project would be limited to the 15 home tackle football games per year and is considered a "worst case" assumption based on observations for current home games at A.B. Miller HS, which indicate that the actual anticipated attendance for home games would typically be 1,000 people. Therefore, operation of the proposed project would not result in peak hour volumes that exceed the Bay Area Air District's screening levels (i.e., 24,000 to 44,000 peak hour vehicle trips). Thus, the proposed project would not result in an increase of trips that would generate a CO hotspot at intersections within the project traffic study area. Therefore, impacts would be **less than significant**.

d) ***Would the proposed project result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?***

Less-Than-Significant Impact. The threshold for odor is if a project creates an odor nuisance pursuant to South Coast AQMD Rule 402, *Nuisance*, which states:

> A person shall not discharge from any source whatsoever such quantities of air contaminants or other material which cause injury, detriment, nuisance, or annoyance to any considerable number of persons or to the public, or which endanger the comfort, repose, health or safety of any such persons or the public, or which cause, or have a natural tendency to cause, injury or damage to business or property. The provisions of this rule shall not apply to odors emanating from agricultural operations necessary for the growing of crops or the raising of fowl or animals.

The type of facilities that are considered to have objectionable odors include wastewater treatments plants, compost facilities, landfills, solid waste transfer stations, fiberglass manufacturing facilities, paint/coating operations (e.g., auto body shops), dairy farms, petroleum refineries, asphalt batch plants, chemical manufacturing, and food manufacturing facilities. The proposed project involves the continued operation of a high school campus and would not involve a land use that would have the potential to generate an objectionable odor. Emissions from construction equipment such as diesel exhaust and volatile organic compounds from paving activities may generate odors. However, these odors would be low in concentration, temporary, and would not affect a substantial number of people. Therefore, odor impacts would be **less than significan**t.

IV. Biological Resources

Would the project:

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-Than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☐	☒	☐

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

DISCUSSION

a) ***Would the proposed 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 Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?***

Less-Than-Significant Impact. Special-status species include those listed as endangered or threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act or California Endangered Species Act;

species otherwise given certain designations by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife; and plant species listed as rare by the California Native Plant Society.

The project site is not within any adopted Habitat Conservation Plan or Natural Community Conservation Plan (CDFW 2026a). According to the Conservation, Open Space, Parks and Trails chapter of the City of Fontana General Plan, five sensitive plant species and 22 sensitive wildlife species are either known to be present in Fontana or could be present based on habitat requirements. Most of Fontana's natural habitat has been modified by urbanization, and remaining natural habitat lies predominantly in the foothills at the north and south of the city (Fontana 2018). The project site is entirely within a developed part of the city.

According to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service critical habitat for threatened species and endangered species mapper, the project site is in the designated critical habitat of the San Bernardino Merriam's kangaroo rat (USFWS 2026a). However, the project site is not in the Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP) area for the kangaroo rat (Fontana 2018). The project site has been previously disturbed by the Summit HS campus and is currently developed. The construction of the proposed project would be limited to areas previously disturbed and currently developed on the campus. The proposed project does not include the removal of any trees or any activities in areas that may contain native or sensitive habitat or species. Further, field visits to the project site confirmed the athletic facilities do not support native habitat and are in entirely developed areas on the campus. The proposed project would comply with the applicable conservation goals and policies outlined in the General Plan, to avoid impact to any candidate, sensitive, or special-status species. Therefore, a **less-than-significant** impact would occur.

b) ***Would the proposed 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 Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?***

Less-Than-Significant Impact. Sensitive natural communities are natural communities that are considered rare in the region by regulatory agencies; that are known to provide habitat for sensitive animal or plant species; or are known to be important wildlife corridors. The project site is entirely developed with athletic facilities that are regularly maintained and used for sports activities, and entirely within a developed school property. As stated in Section IV(a), most of city's natural habitat has been changed by urbanization, and remaining natural habitat lies predominantly in the foothills at the north and south of the city (Fontana 2018). The project site is within the designated critical habitat of the San Bernardino Merriam's kangaroo rat (USFWS 2026a). However, the project site is not in the MSHCP area for the kangaroo rat (Fontana 2018). The project site is in a developed area of the city, has been previously disturbed by the Summit HS campus, and is currently developed.

The National Wetlands Mapper maintained by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service does not identify any riparian or wetland habitats in or near the project site. The nearest mapped wetlands are a freshwater pond approximately 0.4 mile east and a Riverine habitat approximately 2.15 miles west (USFWS 2026b). Proposed project construction occur entirely within the bounds of the Summit HS campus. Thus, the project site does not contain any riparian habitats. Therefore, a **less-than-significant** impact would occur to riparian habitats or other sensitive natural communities.

c) ***Would the proposed project have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?***

No Impact. The project site is currently developed with the existing Summit HS campus. As discussed in Section IV(b), the National Wetlands Mapper identified a freshwater pond approximately 0.4 mile east and a riverine habitat approximately 2.15 miles west of the project site (USFWS 2026b). No wetlands or riverine habitats exist on the project site. Construction-related activities would occur on the project site. The proposed project would not drastically increase the amount of impervious surfaces that may result in excess runoff flows into nearby wetlands. The proposed project would not expand or alter hydrologic conditions on campus. Thus, given the distance between the project site and the nearest mapped wetlands, the proposed project would not impact on- or off-site riverine habitats. Therefore, **no impact** would occur.

d) ***Would the proposed 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?***

Less-Than-Significant Impact. The project site is in an urbanized area of Fontana. The project site is fully developed and consists of the existing Summit HS campus. The proposed project does not include any removal or disturbance to trees and would not disturb nesting birds that are protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. Furthermore, based on the California Department of Fish Wildlife's BIOS 6 viewer Terrestrial Connectivity layer, the southern portion of the project site has a score of one out of five indicating the project site has "limited connectivity opportunity," while the northern portion of the project site has a score of four out of five indicating the project site has "conservation planning linkages" (CDFW 2026b). Areas with "limited connectivity opportunity" are areas where land use may limit options for providing connectivity (e.g., agriculture, urban) or no connectivity importance has been identified in models. Areas with "conservation planning linkages" are areas where habitat connectivity linkages were mapped. Habitat connectivity linkages are often based on species-specific models and represent the best connections between core natural areas to maintain habitat connectivity. Linkages have more implementation flexibility than irreplaceable and essential corridors (CDFW 2026c).

Although the project site is identified as a conservation planning linkage, the site itself is already fully developed with existing school facilities, hardscape, and regular human activity, which substantially limits its functionality for wildlife movement. Habitat connectivity linkages are typically regional in scale and may identify broader linkage areas. The presence of existing buildings, paved surfaces, fencing, nighttime lighting, and frequent daytime activity associated with the Summit HS campus limits the likelihood that the project site functions as a migratory corridor. Furthermore, the surrounding area is characterized by urban development, roadways, and other barriers that fragment habitat and constrain wildlife movement opportunities. The proposed project would not introduce new barriers beyond existing conditions, nor would it remove or degrade adjacent natural lands that could support connectivity.

Thus, due to the disturbed and developed nature of the project site and surrounding urban development, and the existing levels of light present, the project site is not an essential wildlife corridor. Additionally, the proposed project would be confined within the boundaries of the previously disturbed Summit HS campus and would not result in any new impacts to wildlife corridors or native wildlife nursery sites. Therefore, a **less-than-significant** impact would occur.

e) ***Would the proposed project conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?***

Less-Than-Significant Impact. As discussed in Sections IV(b), (c), and (d), the proposed project would not result in significant impacts to sensitive natural communities, wetlands, or wildlife corridors. The proposed project would not conflict with the goals and policies protecting biological resources outlined in the City of Fontana General Plan. The proposed project would not impact any trees on the project site and conflict with any tree preservation policies. Therefore, a **less-than-significant** impact would occur.

f) ***Would the proposed 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?***

Less-Than-Significant Impact. The project site is developed on the existing Summit HS campus. The project site is not within the bounds of any adopted habitat conservation plan, natural community conservation plan, or any other conservation plan (CDFW 2026a). As described in Section IV(a), construction limits of the proposed project would be limited to areas previously disturbed as part of the campus development. Therefore, a **less-than-significant** impact would occur.

V. Cultural Resources

Would the project:

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-Than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5?	☐	☒	☐	☐
c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?	☐	☐	☒	☐

DISCUSSION

a) ***Would the proposed project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5?***

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

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

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

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

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

Summit HS was constructed and opened in 2006 and is not considered of historic age (i.e., more than 45 years of age) (FUSD 2026). The proposed project does not include the demolition of any structures on the campus; existing portable bleachers would be removed but they are not considered historic resources. The campus is not listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NPS 2026a, 2026b), the California Historical Landmarks and Points of Historical Interest, or the state Historic Structures list (OHP 2026a; OHP 2026b). As such, there are no features that qualify as historic resources pursuant to CEQA on the Summit HS campus. Therefore, the project would result in **no impact** on historical resources.

b) ***Would the proposed project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5?***

Less-Than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated. Implementation of the proposed project would result in ground disturbance for the construction of new buildings, installation of lighting poles, and modification of the fire access lane. The proposed project would not require extensive excavation, and earthwork would be limited to shallow foundations, drill holes for installation of proposed light poles, and minor utility trenching. The proposed project would occur within the boundaries of an existing, developed Summit HS campus, and the potential discovery of archaeological resources would be minimal. However, ground-disturbing activities from the proposed project may have the potential to uncover unknown archaeological resources and therefore could result in a **potentially significant impact**.

In coordination with the Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation (YSMN), also known as the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, the District developed Mitigation Measures CUL-1, CU-2, and CUL-3, to ensure that any archaeological resources that are discovered during ground-disturbing activities would be recovered and protected in accordance with state and federal requirements. If archaeological resources are discovered during ground-disturbing activities, all ground-distributing activities shall halt, and a qualified archaeologist would be retained to assess such findings. Implementation of Mitigation Measure CUL-1 through CUL-3 would reduce impacts to archaeological resources to less than significant.

Impact CUL-1: Ground-disturbing activities from the proposed project have the potential to uncover unknown archaeological resources.

> **Mitigation Measure CUL-1:** In the event that cultural resources are discovered during project activities, all work in the immediate vicinity of the find (within a 60-foot buffer) shall cease, and a qualified archaeologist meeting Secretary of Interior standards shall be hired to assess the find. Work on the other portions of the project outside of the buffered area may continue during this assessment period. Additionally, the Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation Cultural Resources Department (YSMN) and the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh shall be contacted, as detailed in TCR-1, regarding any pre-contact finds and be provided information after the archaeologist

makes his/her initial assessment of the nature of the find, so as to provide tribal input with regard to significance and treatment.

Mitigation Measure CUL-2: If significant pre-contact cultural resources, as defined by CEQA (as amended, 2015), are discovered and avoidance cannot be ensured, the archaeologist shall develop a Monitoring and Treatment Plan, the drafts of which shall be provided to YSMN and Kizh Nation for review and comment, as detailed in Mitigation Measure TCR-1. The archaeologist shall monitor the remainder of the project and implement the plan accordingly.

Mitigation Measure CUL-3: If human remains or funerary objects are encountered during any activities associated with the project, work in the immediate vicinity (within a 100-foot buffer of the find) shall cease and the County Coroner shall be contacted pursuant to state Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and that code enforced for the duration of the project.

Significance after Mitigation: Implementation of Mitigation Measures CUL-1, CUL-2, and CUL-3 would ensure that impacts to unknown archaeological resources would be **less than significant**.

c) ***Would the proposed project disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?***

Less-Than-Significant Impact. There are no cemeteries or known human burials at the project site, which has been developed with existing athletic and school facilities and subject to prior ground-disturbing activities. The proposed project would include ground-disturbing activities with the limited potential to uncover previously unknown human remains.

If human remains are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that disturbance of the site shall halt and remain halted. The San Bernardino County Coroner shall investigate the circumstances, manner, and cause of any death and recommend the treatment and disposition of the human remains to the person responsible for the excavation or to his or her authorized representative, in the manner provided in Section 5097.98 of the California Public Resources Code. The coroner is required to determine in accordance with Chapter 10 (commencing with Section 27460) of Part 3 of Division 2 of Title 3 of the Government Code, that the remains are not subject to the provisions of Section 27491 of the Government Code or any other related provisions of law concerning investigation of the circumstances, manner and cause of any death, and the recommendations concerning the treatment and disposition of the human remains have been made to the person responsible for the excavation, or to his or her authorized representative, in the manner provided in Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code. The coroner shall make his or her determination within two working days from the time the person responsible for the excavation, or his or her authorized representative, notifies the coroner of the discovery or recognition of the human remains. If the coroner determines that the remains are not subject

to his or her authority or has reason to believe they are Native American, he or she shall contact, by telephone within 24 hours, the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), who would contact the "most likely descendant." The most likely descendant shall receive access to the discovery and provide recommendations or preferences for treatment of the remains within 48 hours of accessing the discovery site. Disposition of human remains and any associated grave goods, if encountered, shall be treated in accordance with procedures and requirements in Sections 5097.94 and 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code, Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 (PRC Section 5097.9; AB 389, 2023).

While unlikely, any accidental discovery of human remains during project construction, and operation would be required to comply with all applicable laws and regulations establishing the proper handling of human remains. Compliance with these laws and regulations would ensure that proposed project would result in a **less-than-significant** impact.

VI. Energy

Would the project:

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

The analysis in this section is based in part on the following study, which is in Appendix B of this Initial Study:

- *Air Quality, Greenhouse Gases, and Energy Analysis*, PlaceWorks, March 2026

DISCUSSION

a) ***Would the proposed project result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?***

Less-Than-Significant Impact. The following discusses the potential energy demands from short-term construction and long-term operational energy consumption associated with the installation and use of new stadium improvements at the Summit HS campus.

Short-Term Construction Impacts

Construction of the proposed project would create temporary increased demands for electricity and vehicle fuels compared to existing conditions and would result in short-term transportation-related energy use.

Electrical Energy

Construction activities for the proposed project would not require electricity to power most construction equipment. The majority of construction equipment would be gas or diesel powered, and electricity would not be used to power most of the construction equipment. If electric-powered equipment would be used, it is anticipated that the majority of electric-powered construction equipment would be hand tools (e.g., power drills), which would result in minimal electricity usage during construction activities. Therefore, project-related construction activities would not result in wasteful or unnecessary electricity demands, and impacts would be **less than significant**.

Natural Gas Energy

It is not anticipated that construction equipment used for the proposed project would be powered by natural gas. Therefore, impacts would be **less than significant** with respect to natural gas usage.

Transportation Energy

Transportation energy use during construction would come from the short-term (nine months) transport and use of construction equipment, delivery vehicles and haul trucks, and construction employee vehicles that would use diesel fuel and/or gasoline. It is anticipated that the majority of off-road construction equipment, such as those used during trenching and lighting pole installation, would be gas or diesel powered.

The use of energy resources by vehicles and equipment would be temporary and would not require expanded energy supplies or the construction of new infrastructure. Moreover, to limit

wasteful and unnecessary energy consumption, the construction contractors are anticipated to minimize nonessential idling of construction equipment during construction, in accordance with 13 CCR Section 2449. Construction trips would also not result in unnecessary use of energy because the proposed project site is centrally and is served by numerous regional roadways (e.g., I-15 and SR-210) that provide direct routes from various areas of the region.

Electrical energy would be available for use during construction from existing power lines and connections, precluding the use of less efficient generators. Thus, energy use during construction of the proposed project would not be considered inefficient, wasteful, or unnecessary. Impacts would be **less than significant**.

Long-Term Operational Impacts

Electricity and Natural Gas

Operation of the proposed project would generate new demand for electricity and natural gas on the project site. The proposed project would consume natural gas energy for space and water heating in the locker rooms and supporting amenities and electricity for lighting, speakers, and other power needs. While the proposed project would result in an increase in natural gas and electricity demand beyond existing conditions, new equipment and facilities consuming energy would be required to be compliant with the applicable requirements of Title 20 and Title 24 of the CCR. Title 20 regulates the energy efficiency of appliances while Title 24, in part, regulates the energy efficiency of building envelope design and mechanical systems and includes electric-readiness and integration of renewable energy technologies for new construction. Compliance with these code requirements would ensure that building energy consumption would not be wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary. Moreover, the proposed field lighting operations would only be used as needed depending on the sport and season from 5:00 p.m. to no later than 10:00 p.m. during scheduled practices and games and would not result in substantial increase in electricity use beyond existing conditions.

Therefore, operation of the Proposed Project would result in a **less-than-significant** impact related to electricity and natural gas.

Transportation Energy

Operation of the proposed project would consume transportation energy consumption from motor vehicle use associated with staff and spectators traveling to the project site.

The efficiency of these motor vehicles is unknown, such as the average miles per gallon. Estimates of transportation energy use are based on the overall VMT and its associated transportation energy use. Based on the Transportation Study, the Proposed Project would generate 930 new daily vehicle trips (Appendix D). While the Proposed Project would generate

an increase in vehicle trips to the Project Site, the Proposed Project would continue to serve the local population as a public school and would have a less than significant VMT impact.

Furthermore, fuel efficiency of vehicles during the buildout year of 2027 would on average improve compared to vehicle fuel efficiencies experienced under existing conditions, resulting in a lower per capita fuel consumption assuming travel distances, travel modes, and trip rates remain the same. The improvement in fuel efficiency would be attributable to the statewide fuel reduction strategies and regulatory compliances (e.g., Corporate Average Fuel Economy [CAFE] standards), resulting in new cars that are more fuel efficient and the attrition of older, less energy-efficient vehicles. The CAFE standards are not directly applicable to land use development projects, but to car manufacturers. Thus, the students and staff do not have direct control in determining the fuel efficiency of vehicles that are manufactured and available. However, compliance with the CAFE standards by car manufacturers would ensure that vehicles produced in future years have greater fuel efficiency and would generally result in an overall benefit of reducing fuel usage by providing more energy-efficient vehicle options. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant with respect to operation-related fuel usage.

Overall, operation of the Proposed Project would result in a **less than significant** impact related to energy.

b) ***Would the proposed project conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?***

No Impact. The state's electricity grid is transitioning to renewable energy under California's Renewable Energy Program. Renewable sources of electricity include wind, small hydropower, solar, geothermal, biomass, and biogas. Electricity production from renewable sources is generally considered carbon neutral. The statewide renewable portfolios standard (RPS) goal is not directly applicable to individual projects, but to utilities and energy providers such as Southern California Edison (SCE), which is the utility that would provide all of electricity needs for the proposed project. Compliance of SCE in meeting the RPS goals would contribute to the State meeting its objective to transition to renewable energy. Implementation of the proposed project would not conflict with or obstruct SCE's ability to comply with RPS goals. Therefore, **no impact** would occur.

VII. Geology and Soils

Would the project:

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

DISCUSSION

a) ***Would the proposed project directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:***

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

ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?

iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?

iv) Landslides?

Fault Rupture

No Impact. Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zones are regulatory zones surrounding the surface traces of active faults in California that have ruptured in the last 11,000 years (DOC 2026c). An active fault has the potential for surface rupture, and a structure for human occupancy cannot be placed over the fault but must be a minimum distance from the fault (generally 50 feet).

Based on the California Geological Survey's Earthquake Zones of Required Investigation mapper, there are no Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zones on or near the project site (DOC 2026d). The nearest Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone is the Cucamonga Fault 2 miles north of the project site. No active faults, trace faults, or any other faults traverse through or encroach on the boundaries of the project site (DOC 2026d, 2026e). Since no active faults or any other fault exist on-site, surface rupture would not occur. **No impact** would occur.

Seismic Ground Shaking

Less-Than-Significant Impact. As previously discussed, the project site is not in an established Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone. However, the project site, like all areas in Southern California, is subject to ground movement associated with earthquakes along the active faults. The degree of ground shaking and earthquake-induced damage is dependent on multiple factors such as distances to causative faults, earthquake magnitudes, and expected ground accelerations. The proposed project would be required to comply with the seismic design parameters of the California Building Code (CBC), which regulates all building and construction projects and implements a minimum standard for building design and construction that includes specific requirements for seismic safety and evacuation. Compliance with the CBC would ensure impact related to seismic shaking would be **less than significant**.

Liquefaction

No Impact. Liquefaction refers to loose, saturated sand or gravel deposits that lose their load-supporting capability when subjected to intense shaking. Liquefaction potential varies based upon the following three main contributing factors:

- Cohesionless, granular soils having relatively low densities (usually of Holocene age)
- Shallow groundwater (generally less than 50 feet)
- Moderate to high seismic ground shaking

Cohesionless and granular soils are sand or gravel, typically with little or no clay content. Soil liquefaction generally occurs in submerged granular soils and non-plastic silts during or after strong ground shaking. The project site is not in or near a liquefication zone (DOC 2026d). Since no areas of liquefaction exist on-site, liquefaction would not occur. **No impact** would occur.

Landslides

Less-Than-Significant Impact. The project site is in the northern portion of the City of Fontana on the broad alluvial plain associated with Lytle Creek, at the base of the San Gabriel Mountains. According to the U.S. Land Slide Inventory and Susceptibility Mapper, the project site is considered an area of very low landslide potential (USGS 2026a). Additionally, the proposed project would be designed and constructed consistent with the CBC, which would ensure that impacts related to landslides are **less than significant**.

b) *Would the proposed project result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?*

Less-Than-Significant Impact. Erosion is a normal and inevitable geologic process whereby earthen materials are loosened, worn away, decomposed, or dissolved and removed from one place and transported to another. The project site contains relatively flat terrain or is already developed, which decreases the project's potential to accelerate erosion. The project site is developed with existing athletic fields, track and field, and associated structures.

Implementation of the proposed project would require limited earthwork, including grading to establish proper base and drainage for the restroom and entry building, permanent bleachers, and track and field improvements; drilling for installation of proposed light poles and support beams. These activities would result in temporary soil disturbance but would not involve extensive excavation or the exposure of large areas of native soils. Additionally, the proposed project does not contain any subterranean levels and would not require extensive excavation.

In addition, because the project site encompasses an area of more than one acre, the proposed project would be subject to the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit requirements. These include the preparation of a storm water pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) and monitoring program. The SWPPP for the proposed project would describe

minimum and advanced construction best practices for erosion control at the site. Additionally, adherence with existing state and local laws regulating construction activities would minimize soil erosion. At project completion, the project site would be developed with new field lighting, team rooms, PA system, bleachers, entry building, walkways and other paved areas, and landscaping; thus, soil on-site would not be susceptible to substantial erosion. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in a substantial soil erosion or loss of topsoil, and a **less-than-significant** impact would occur.

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

Less-Than-Significant Impact. The project site is primarily flat and, as previously discussed in Section VII(a), the project site is not in an area subject to landslides or liquefaction, and adherence with the CBC would ensure that impacts would be less than significant.

- **Lateral Spreading.** Lateral spreading is a type of liquefaction-induced ground failure associated with the lateral displacement of surficial blocks of sediment resulting from liquefaction in a subsurface layer (Caltrans 2020). Due to the project site not being in an identified liquefaction susceptibility zone, there is no potential for lateral spreading to occur. In addition, the proposed project would excavate and recompact the upper soils and any loose fill soils on the project site. Due to recompacting of the soil and adherence to CBC policies, seismic settlement or lateral spreading would not occur. **No impact** would occur.

- **Subsidence.** Subsidence occurs when the level of the ground decreases, as if the surface is sinking. Subsidence can either be sudden (as in a sinkhole) or happen gradually overtime. It can be caused by mining, groundwater pumping, or fossil fuel extraction, creating empty underground spaces that can collapse and cause the soil above to drop. Erosion, natural cave collapses, and seismic activity can also cause subsidence.

  The proposed project would not involve groundwater withdrawal during construction or operation that could contribute to subsidence. In addition, the project would be designed and constructed in compliance with CBC and DSA requirements. Therefore, impacts related to land subsidence would be **less than significant**.

Collapsible Soils. The collapse of soils occurs with (1) an open, partially unstable, partially saturated fabric; (2) sufficient total stress to make the soil structure metastable; (3) the presence of a bonding agent or sufficient soil suction to stabilize the soil in the metastable condition; and (4) the addition of water, which reduces soil suction or softens/destroys the bonding agent, thereby causing shear failures at the inter-aggregate or inter-particle contacts (Caltrans 2024). The project site does not contain shallow groundwater in the area with the nearest well approximately 2.3 miles northwest has approximately 473-foot depth to

groundwater (CDWR 2026a). Thus, the potential for groundwater to create collapsible soils on-site is not present. Therefore, impacts would be **less than significant**.

The proposed project would be designed and constructed in accordance with the CBC to withstand landslide, liquefaction, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse potential. Therefore, this impact is **less than significant**.

d) ***Would the proposed project be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?***

Less-Than-Significant Impact. Expansive soils contain certain types of clay minerals that shrink when they dry out and swell when soils become wet, resulting in the potential for cracking building foundations and in some cases, structural distress of the buildings themselves.

Based on the web soil survey mapper, the underlying soil is comprised entirely of Tujunga Gravely Loamy Sand (USDA 2026). Soil Plasticity Index (PI) identifies the soil's ability to change shape, and the International Building Code (IBC) states a PI of 15 or greater is considered an expansive soil (IBC Section 1803.5.3). The majority of the site contains Tujunga Gravely Loamy Sand with a PI of 0, indicating that it is not expansive. Although the majority of the project site contains Myford sandy loam with a low PI, the presence of expansive soils can be effectively addressed through various design techniques, such as (1) proper design of foundations, slabs, streets, and other improvements subject to the influence of the soils; (2) over excavation of the expansive soils/bedrock and replacement with less-expansive fill soils; (3) control of surface and subsurface drainages to prevent moisture variations; and (4) combinations of these various techniques (UFC 2004). The project would comply with the seismic design parameters of the CBC ensuring impacts associated with expansive soils are **less than significant**.

e) ***Would the proposed project have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?***

No Impact. The proposed project would not require the installation or use of a septic tank or alternative wastewater disposal system. Therefore, **no impact** would occur.

f) ***Would the proposed project directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?***

Less-Than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated. Paleontological resources or fossils are remains of ancient plants and animals that can provide scientifically significant information about the history of life on earth. This sensitivity is determined by rock type, history of the geologic unit in producing significant fossils, and fossil localities that are recorded from that unit.

Due to the developed nature of the project site and limited extent of ground disturbance, implementation of the proposed project would result in ground disturbance for the construction of new buildings, installation of lighting poles, and modification of the fire access lane. The proposed project would not require extensive excavation, and earthwork would be limited to shallow foundations, drill holes for installation of proposed light poles, and minor utility trenching. Paleontological resources are not expected to be discovered during project construction, though it is possible that unknown paleontological resources could be discovered during earthwork activities; thus, impacts would be **potentially significant**. Implementation of Mitigation Measure GEO-1 would require the contractor to notify a qualified paleontologist to investigate paleontological resources in the event that they are uncovered.

Impact GEO-1: Ground-disturbing activities from the proposed project have the potential to uncover unknown paleontological resources.

> **Mitigation Measure GEO-1:** In the event that fossils or fossil locality deposits are discovered during construction, excavations within 60 feet of the fossil locality shall be temporarily halted until removal of the fossil localities. The contractor shall notify a qualified paleontologist to investigate its significance. If the fossil locality is determined to be significant by the qualified paleontologist, the paleontologist shall work with the District to follow accepted professional standards such as further testing for evaluation or data recovery, as necessary. The paleontologist shall determine the appropriate procedures that would be followed before construction is allowed to resume at the location of the find. If the project proponent determines that avoidance is not feasible, the paleontologist shall prepare an excavation plan for mitigating the effect of the project based on the qualities that make the resource important.

Significance after Mitigation: Implementation of Mitigation Measure GEO-1 would ensure that impacts to unknown paleontological resources would be **less than significant**.

VIII. Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Would the project:

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-Than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-Than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	☐	☐	☒	☐

The analysis in this section is based in part on the following study, which is in Appendix B of this Initial Study:

- *Air Quality, Greenhouse Gases, and Energy Analysis*, PlaceWorks, March 2026

Scientists have concluded that human activities are contributing to global climate change by adding large amounts of heat-trapping gases, known as greenhouse gases (GHGs), into the atmosphere. The primary source of these GHG is fossil fuel use. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has identified four major GHGs—water vapor, carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), and ozone (O_3)—that are the likely cause of an increase in global average temperatures observed in the 20th and 21st centuries. Other GHG identified by the IPCC that contribute to global warming to a lesser extent include nitrous oxide (N_2O), sulfur hexafluoride (SF_6), hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and chlorofluorocarbons.[4]

Information on the manufacture of cement, steel, and other "life cycle" emissions that would occur as a result of the proposed project are not applicable and are not included in the analysis.[5] Black carbon emissions are not included in the GHG analysis because the California Air Resources Board (CARB) does not include this short-lived climate pollutant in the state's Senate

[4] Water vapor (H_2O) is the strongest GHG and the most variable in its phases (vapor, cloud droplets, ice crystals). However, water vapor is not considered a pollutant, but part of the feedback loop rather than a primary cause of change.

[5] Life cycle emissions include indirect emissions associated with materials manufacture. However, these indirect emissions involve numerous parties, each of which is responsible for GHG emissions of their particular activity. The California Resources Agency, in adopting the CEQA Guidelines Amendments on GHG emissions found that life-cycle analysis was not warranted for project-specific CEQA analysis in most situations, for a variety of reasons, including lack of control over some sources and the possibility of double-counting emissions (CNRA 2018). Because the amount of materials consumed during the operation or construction of the project is not known, the origin of the raw materials purchased is not known, and manufacturing information for those raw materials is also not known, calculation of life-cycle emissions would be speculative. A life-cycle analysis is not warranted (LCI 2008).

Bill (SB) 32/AB 1279 inventory and treats it separately.[6] A background discussion on the GHG regulatory setting and GHG modeling for the proposed project can be found in Appendix B of this Initial Study.

DISCUSSION

a) *Would the proposed project generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?*

Less-Than-Significant Impact. Global climate change is not confined to a particular project area and is generally accepted as the consequence of global industrialization over the last 200 years. A typical project, even a very large one, does not generate enough GHG emissions on its own to influence global climate change significantly; hence, the issue of global climate change is, by definition, a cumulative environmental impact.

The proposed project involves the installation and operation of new field lighting. The proposed project also involves the development and operation of supporting amenities such as bleachers, a new entry building with ticket booths, concessions, and restrooms, and new home and visitor team rooms. Based on the Transportation Study, the proposed project would generate 930 additional daily vehicle trips, resulting in an increase in mobile source emissions to the project site (Appendix D). The increase in vehicle trips associated with the proposed project would be limited to the 15 home tackle football games per year and is considered a “worst case” assumption based on observations for current home games at A.B. Miller HS that indicate that the actual anticipated attendance for home games would typically be 1,000 people. The proposed project would also result in an increase in water demand, wastewater and solid waste generation, area sources (e.g., consumer cleaning products), and energy usage (i.e., natural gas and electricity). Annual average construction emissions were amortized over 30 years and included in the emissions inventory to account for one-time GHG emissions from the construction phase of the proposed project.

Operational emissions associated with the proposed project would primarily result from vehicle trips by staff and spectators, on-site energy use for building operations (electricity and natural gas), and periodic landscaping and maintenance activities. As shown in Table 9, *Project-Related Operation GHG Emissions*, construction and operation of the proposed project would not generate an increase of annual emissions to exceed the South Coast AQMD Working Group bright-line threshold of 3,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent ($MTCO_2e$) per year. (South Coast AQMD 2010). Therefore, given the reduction in per capita VMT with the proposed

[6] Particulate matter emissions, which include black carbon, are analyzed in Section III, *Air Quality*. Black carbon emissions have sharply declined due to efforts to reduce on-road and off-road vehicle emissions, especially diesel particulate matter. The state's existing air quality policies will virtually eliminate black carbon emissions from on-road diesel engines within 10 years (CARB 2017).

project, the proposed project's cumulative contributions to GHG emissions impacts would be **less than significant**.

Table 9 Project-Related Operation GHG Emissions

Source	GHG Emissions ($MTCO_2e$/Year)
Mobile[1]	1,067
Area	<1
Energy	47
Water	4
Solid Waste	5
30-Year Amortized Construction Emissions	37
Total	**1,123**
South Coast AQMD Bright-Line Threshold	**3,000 $MTCO_2e$/Year**
Exceeds Bright-Line Threshold?	**No**

Source: CalEEMod, Version 2022.1; South Coast AQMD 2008b; Appendix B.

Notes: MTons = metric tons; $MTCO_2e$ = metric ton of carbon dioxide equivalent1 The increase in vehicle trips associated with the proposed project would be limited to the 15 home tackle football games per year and is considered a "worst case" assumption based on observations for current home games at A.B. Miller HS that indicate that the actual anticipated attendance for home games would typically be 1,000 people.

b) *Would the proposed project conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?*

Less-Than-Significant Impact. Applicable plans adopted for the purpose of reducing GHG emissions include CARB's Scoping Plan and the SCAG RTP/SCS. A consistency analysis with these plans is presented as follows.

CARB Scoping Plan

CARB's latest Climate Change Scoping Plan (2022) outlines the state's strategies to reduce GHG emissions in accordance with the targets established under AB 32, SB 32, and AB 1279 (CARB 2022). The Scoping Plan is applicable to state agencies and is not directly applicable to cities/counties and individual projects. Nonetheless, the Scoping Plan has been the primary tool that is used to develop performance-based and efficiency-based CEQA criteria and GHG reduction targets for climate action planning efforts.

Statewide strategies to reduce GHG emissions in the 2022 Climate Change Scoping Plan include the following:

- Implementing SB 100, which expands the RPS to 60 percent by 2030.
- Expanding the Low Carbon Fuel Standards to 18 percent by 2030.

- Implementing the Mobile Source Strategy to deploy zero-electric vehicle buses and trucks.
- Implementing the Sustainable Freight Action Plan.
- Implementing the Short-Lived Climate Pollutant Reduction Strategy, which reduces methane and hydrofluorocarbons to 40 percent below 2013 levels by 2030 and black carbon emissions to 50 percent below 2013 levels by 2030.
- Continuing to implement SB 375.
- Creating a post-2020 Cap-and-Trade Program.

Developing an Integrated Natural and Working Lands Action Plan to secure California's land base as a net carbon sink

Statewide strategies to reduce GHG emissions include the low carbon fuel standards, California Appliance Energy Efficiency regulations, California Renewable Energy Portfolio standard, changes in the CAFE standards, and other early action measures as necessary to ensure the state is on target to achieve the GHG emissions reduction goals of AB 32, SB 32, and AB 1279. In addition, individual projects are required to comply with the current Building Energy Efficiency Standards and CALGreen. The proposed project would comply with these GHG emissions reduction measures, as applicable, because they are statewide strategies. The proposed project GHG emissions would be further reduced from compliance with statewide measures that have been adopted since AB 32, SB 32, and AB 1279 were adopted. Therefore, the proposed project would not obstruct implementation of the 2022 Scoping Plan, and impacts would be **less than significant**.

SCAG's Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy

SCAG adopted the 2024–2050 RTP/SCS, Connect SoCal 2024, in April 2024. Connect SoCal 2024 is a long-term plan for the Southern California region that details the development, integrated management, and operation of transportation systems and facilities that would function as an intermodal transportation network for the SCAG metropolitan planning area (SCAG 2024). This plan outlines a forecast development pattern that demonstrates how the region can sustainably accommodate needed housing and job centers with multimodal mobility options. The overarching vision is to expand alternatives to driving, advance the transition to clean transportation technologies, promote integrated and safe transit networks, and foster transit-oriented development in compact and mixed-use developments (SCAG 2024). In addition, Connect SoCal is supported by a combination of transportation and land use strategies that outline how the region can achieve California's GHG-emission-reduction goals and federal Clean Air Act requirements. The projected regional development, when integrated with the proposed regional transportation network in Connect SoCal, would reduce per capita GHG emissions related to vehicular travel and achieve the GHG reduction per capita targets for the SCAG region.

The proposed project would allow for Summit HS football games that are currently played at A.B. Miller to be played on their home field. This would result in expanded hours and use of the field and accommodate more spectators on-site compared to existing conditions. While the proposed project would generate 930 daily vehicle trips to the project site (Appendix D), these are already trips that serve existing events resulting in GHG emissions that already occur. The project would relocate existing vehicle trips that currently travel to A.B. Miller High School (2.5 miles away). While the proposed project would result in an increase in trips to the project site during the five relocated home varsity tackle football games, the proposed project would not change the student capacity or increase the overall number of sporting events or practices for Summit HS. In relocating five varsity tackle football games to the home field as opposed to an off-site location 2.5 miles away, the proposed project could also potentially provide a closer option for attendees, thereby reducing existing VMT. As further described in the Traffic Study, the proposed project screens out of VMT analysis as a local-serving high school and would therefore have a less than significant impacts with respect to VMT. Therefore, the proposed project would not interfere with SCAG's ability to implement the regional strategies in Connect SoCal Impacts would be **less than significant**.

IX. Hazards and Hazardous Materials

Would the project:

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-Than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-Than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code § 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐
g) Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?	☐	☐	☐	☒

DISCUSSION

a) *Would the proposed project create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?*

Less-Than-Significant Impact. Construction of the proposed project would involve the use of limited amounts of hazardous materials associated with construction equipment, including vehicle fuels, lubricants, grease, and transmission fluids, as well as paints and coatings. The handling, use, transport, and disposal of these materials would comply with applicable regulations set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), California Division of Occupational Safety and Health (Cal/OSHA), U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), and U.S. Department of Transportation.

During operation, the project would continue to use, store, and dispose of small quantities of hazardous materials typical of school facilities such as cleaning and maintenance supplies (e.g.,

cleaners, gasoline, paint, and pesticides). These materials would be clearly labeled, stored, and handled in accordance with state and federal regulations to ensure safe use. However, the project would not introduce new industrial or manufacturing activities that involve large quantities of hazardous materials. Since the site is already an operational school campus, the proposed project would not alter existing conditions regarding hazardous materials use.

Compliance with all applicable hazardous materials regulations would ensure that potential safety risks to the public and the environment remain minimal. Therefore, impacts would be **less than significant**.

b) ***Would the proposed project create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?***

Less-Than-Significant Impact. The project site is currently developed with the existing Summit HS campus. The following four environmental lists were searched for hazardous materials site on the project site:

- GeoTracker: State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB 2026)
- EnviroStor: Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC 2026)
- EnviroMapper: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA 2026)
- Solid Waste Information System (SWIS): California Department of Resources, Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) (CalRecycle 2026)

A review of the four environmental databases found no evidence of hazardous materials release or threatened release on the project site or within a 1,500-foot radius. EnviroStor identified the former Lytle Creek HS site, approximately 1,200 feet south of the project site, as a school investigation site. However, no action has been required as of 2001 (DTSC 2026). The project site is surrounded by other various school facilities, public facilities, and residential and commercial uses, and no significant hazardous materials-related risks are anticipated.

As discussed in Section IX(a), construction activities would require small amounts of hazardous materials, including vehicle fuels, lubricants, grease, transmission fluids, paints, and coatings. The handling, transportation, and disposal of these materials would comply with all applicable regulatory standards and manufacturers' specifications to ensure safe use. Given the small quantities involved and proper storage practices, these materials would not pose a significant safety hazard. During operation, the project would continue to use, store, and dispose of limited amounts of hazardous materials typical of school facilities such as cleaners, gasoline, paint, and pesticides. These materials would be used in limited quantities and are not typically considered hazardous or at levels that could pose a significant risk to the public or the environment. With

compliance with federal and state regulations governing hazardous materials management, potential impacts would be **less than significant**.

c) ***Would the proposed project emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?***

Less-Than-Significant Impact. The proposed project would consist of improvements to the existing Summit HS track and field and fire access lane. Falcon Ridge Elementary School is approximately 0.25 mile northwest of the project site. Additionally, Creative Thinkers Daycare operates out of Fontana Park, approximately 75 feet north across Summit Avenue.

As discussed in Section IX(a), construction and operation of the proposed project would involve limited amounts of hazardous materials typical of construction activities and school facility operations. The use, transportation, and storage of these materials would be subject to all applicable state and federal regulations to ensure proper handling. As discussed in Section IX(b), there is no evidence of a hazardous materials release or threatened release on the project site or within a 1,500-foot radius. The proposed project would not emit or handle significant amounts of hazardous materials, substances, or waste within 0.25 mile of an existing or proposed school. Therefore, impacts would be **less than significant**.

d) ***Would the proposed project be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code § 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?***

No Impact. A significant impact would occur if the project site were listed as a hazardous materials site pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5, creating a significant hazard to the public or the environment. California Government Code Section 65962.5 requires the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) to compile, maintain, and update specified lists of hazardous release sites. The required lists of hazardous material release sites are commonly referred to as the "Cortese List" named after the legislator who authored the legislation. The following data resources are compiled by CalEPA to meet Cortese List requirements:

- **EnviroStor.** Hazardous Waste and Substances Site List. Department of Toxic Substances Control.
- **GeoTracker.** Leaking Underground Storage Task Sites. State Water Resources Control Board.
- **CalEPA.** Solid Waste Disposal Sites Identified by the Water Board with Waste Constituents above Hazardous Waste Levels Outside the Waste Management Unit.
- **CalEPA.** List of Active Cease and Desist Orders and Cleanup and Abatement Orders from the Water Board.

- **Hazardous Waste Facilities Subject to Corrective Action.** Department of Toxic Substances Control.

The environmental databases were searched for hazardous materials sites within 0.25 mile of the project site. As noted in Section IX (b), EnviroStor identified the former Lytle Creek HS site, approximately 1,200 feet south of the project site, as a school investigation site. However, no action has been required since 2001 (DTSC 2026). Because the proposed project is not on an active hazardous materials site pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5, it would not create a hazard to the public or the environment. Therefore, **no impact** would occur.

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

No Impact. The closest public airport to the project site is the Ontario International Airport, approximately nine miles southwest of the project site. The project site is not in an airport land use plan or an airport influence area, and is not within two miles of a public or public-use airport. Therefore, **no impact** would occur.

f) ***Would the proposed project impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?***

Less-Than-Significant Impact. The proposed project includes improvements to the athletic field, including replacement and new bleachers, a new press box, six new Musco field lights, new team rooms, new entry building, fire access improvements, and landscaping improvements. The proposed project would be limited to the bounds of the project site and would not impact public rights-of-way. During the construction and operation phases, the project would not interfere with any of the daily operations of the Fontana Police Department or the Fontana Fire Protection Department, which support emergency planning and response efforts in Fontana. Further, the proposed project includes improvements to fire and other emergency vehicle access lanes to serve the project site, allowing for long-term emergency access to the project site.

The proposed project would also be required to go through DSA's development review and permitting process and would be required to incorporate all applicable design and safety standards and regulations in the CBC to ensure that proposed project development does not interfere with the provision of local emergency services (provision of adequate access roads to accommodate emergency response vehicles, adequate numbers/locations of fire hydrants, etc.). The proposed project would not impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. Therefore, impacts would be **less than significant**.

g) ***Would the proposed project expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?***

No Impact. As discussed in Section XX, *Wildfire*, the project site is in a local responsibility area, meaning the financial responsibility of preventing and suppressing wildfires is primarily the responsibility of a Local agency (CalFire 2026). It is not in or near a state responsibility area, nor is it in a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (FHSZ). The nearest Very High FHSZ is approximately 0.5 mile northeast of the project site (CalFire 2026). The proposed project would not expose any additional persons or structures directly or indirectly to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involved by wildland fires. Therefore, **no impact** would occur.

X. Hydrology and Water Quality

Would the project:

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-Than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would: i) result in a substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site;	☐	☐	☒	☐
ii) substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or offsite;	☐	☐	☒	☐

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-Than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
iii) create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff; or	☐	☐	☒	☐
iv) impede or redirect flood flows?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐

DISCUSSION

a) ***Would the proposed project violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?***

Less-Than-Significant Impact. Urban runoff from storms or nuisance flows (runoff during dry periods) from development projects can carry pollutants to receiving waters. Runoff can contain pollutants such as oil, fertilizers, pesticides, trash, and sediment. This runoff can flow directly into local streams or into storm drains and continue through stormwater pipes until it is released untreated into a local waterway and eventually the ocean. Untreated stormwater runoff degrades water quality in surface waters and groundwater and can affect drinking water, human health, and plant and animal habitats. The construction and operational phases of the proposed project could have the potential to impact water quality. The following is a discussion of the potential impact that the construction and operational phases of the proposed project could have on water resources and quality.

Construction

Clearing, grading, excavation, and construction activities associated with the proposed project may impact water quality through soil erosion and increasing the amount of silt and debris carried in runoff. Additionally, the use of construction materials such as fuels, solvents, and paints may present a risk to surface water quality. Finally, the refueling and parking of

construction vehicles and other equipment on-site during construction may result in oil, grease, or related pollutant leaks and spills that may discharge into the storm drain system.

The proposed project would be required to comply with all applicable regulatory requirements governing water quality. The proposed project would be required to comply with the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Construction General Permit (CGP) (2022-0057-DWQ). The CGP requires the preparation of a SWPPP that incorporates best management practices (BMP) to control sedimentation, erosion, and hazardous materials contamination of runoff during construction. The State Water Resource Control Board (SWRCB) mandates that projects that disturb one or more acres of land obtain coverage under the statewide CGP. Prior to the start of construction activities, the project applicant must file Permit Registration Documents (PRD) with the SWRCB, which includes a Notice of Intent, risk assessment, site map, annual fee, signed certification statement, SWPPP, and post-construction water balance calculations. The construction contractor is required to maintain a copy of the SWPPP on-site at all times and implement all construction BMPs identified in the SWPPP during construction activities. Prior to the commencement of a grading activities, the project applicant is required to provide proof of filing of the PRDs with the SWRCB.

The SWPPP must describe construction BMPs that address pollutant source reduction and provide measures/controls to mitigate potential pollutant sources. These include but are not limited to the following:

- Erosion controls (e.g., earth dikes and swales, mulching, slope drains, compost blankets)
- Sediment controls (e.g., silt fence, sediment trap, sandbag or straw bale barriers)
- Tracking controls (e.g., stabilized construction entrance/exit, tire wash)
- Non-storm water management (e.g., dewatering practices, vehicle and equipment cleaning)
- Materials and waste management (e.g., material storage, hazardous waste management, soil management)
- Good housekeeping practice

Submittal of the PRDs and implementation of the SWPPP and its associated BMPs throughout the construction phase would result in an impact of **less than significant.**

Operation

Once the proposed project has been constructed, urban runoff could include a variety of contaminants that are typical of operation of educational uses and could impact water quality. The proposed project would be required to comply with applicable federal and state laws and local regulations governing the use, storage, transport, and disposal of hazardous materials and would ensure impacts would be less than significant.

The proposed project is required to comply with the post-construction performance standards under the SWRCB's CGP. Additionally, requirements for waste discharges to stormwater from operation of developed land uses are outlined in the Municipal Storm Sewer System Permit (MS4 Permit), Order No. R8-2009-0030 as amended by Order R8-2010-0062, issued by the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board. The proposed project is required to prepare and implement a water quality management plan (WQMP) pursuant to the MS4 Permit, specifying BMPs to be used during project design and operation to minimize stormwater pollution. The WQMP is required to be prepared in accordance with the Model WQMP and Technical Guidance Document. In compliance with the MS4 Permit, specific nonstructural and structural source-control BMPs would be incorporated into the proposed project. Typical site-design BMPs and source-control BMPs include the following examples. The proposed project would use a combination of BMPs to meet SWRCB's requirements.

Site-Design BMPs

Site-design BMPs would be incorporated into the project's design to reduce the potential impacts on surface and groundwater quality. These may include but are not limited to:

- Maximizing pervious areas and minimizing directly connected impervious areas.
- Using on-site ponding areas (i.e., at-grade detention basins).
- Constructing hardscape with permeable materials and implementing hydrologically functional landscape design.
- Incorporating trees, open space, and landscaping to mitigate urban heat island impacts.
- Including mostly native plants and drought-tolerant plants in landscaping plans.
- Using effective irrigation systems to minimize water usage.

Source-Control BMPs

Source-control BMPs effectively minimize the potential for typical urban pollutants to contact stormwater, thereby limiting water quality impacts downstream. Source-control BMPs would be incorporated into the proposed project and implemented throughout the operation of the campus. These BMPs could include:

- Educational uses related to urban runoff provided to all employees, and staff.
- Inspection and maintenance of site BMPs—catch basins, grate inlets, etc.
- Providing storm drain stenciling or signage on all storm drain inlets and catch basins.
- Properly designing and inspecting all trash storage areas, loading docks, outdoor storage areas, and outdoor work areas on a regular basis.

With the implementation of the BMP features previously described to control the amount and quality of the stormwater leaving the project site, and compliance with state and local

regulations, the proposed project would not violate any water quality standards, plans, or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or groundwater quality. Therefore, impacts would be **less than significant.**

b) ***Would the proposed project substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?***

Less-Than-Significant Impact. The project site is in the jurisdiction of the Fontana Water Company (FWC), which relies in part on groundwater extracted from the Chino Groundwater Basin as well as other adjudicated basins, including the Rialto-Colton and Lytle Creek Basins (FWC 2016). The Chino Groundwater Basin is a highly managed and adjudicated basin, regulated through court judgment and overseen by entities such as the Chino Basin Water Conservation District. Basin management includes active recharge programs using stormwater, imported water, and recycled water to maintain long-term groundwater sustainability.

The proposed project consists of the installation of field lighting in an existing developed high school campus and would not involve groundwater extraction or new water supply wells, substantial increases in water demand, subsurface infrastructure that would impede infiltration (e.g., deep foundations across large areas), or alterations to regional recharge areas or spreading grounds.

Construction activities would be temporary and limited in scope, with minimal soil disturbance confined to previously developed and disturbed areas. Operation of the project would not meaningfully increase impervious surface area beyond existing campus conditions; therefore, the project would not substantially reduce groundwater recharge. Additionally, regional groundwater supplies are actively managed through replenishment programs (including imported and recycled water recharge), and groundwater production is regulated under adjudicated rights to ensure sustainable yield of the basin. Therefore, impacts on groundwater supplies would be **less than significant.**

c) ***Would the proposed project substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:***

i) Result in a substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site;

ii) Substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site;

iii) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff; or

iv) Impede or redirect flood flows?

Erosion or Siltation

Less-Than-Significant Impact. Erosion and siltation impacts that could result from implementation of the proposed project would occur during the proposed project's construction phase, which would include site preparation and grading activities. Environmental factors that affect erosion include topography, soil type, wind, and rainfall. Siltation is associated with sediment transport and deposition in waterways. The proposed project would not involve the alteration of any natural drainage channels or any watercourse, since none exist on-site. The proposed project would result in a negligible increase in impervious surfaces compared to existing conditions. The proposed project's construction includes grading, utilities trenching, demolition of existing pavement, hardscape, fencing, and minor site improvements, and asphalt demolition. If not controlled, the transport of soil from earthwork to local waterways could temporarily increase suspended sediment concentrations and release pollutants attached to sediment particles into local waterways.

As discussed in Section X(a), the proposed project would be required to submit PRDs and a SWPPP to the SWRCB for approval prior to any construction activities. The SWPPP would describe the BMPs to reduce the impact of erosion and siltation (as previously described). The operational phase of the project would be required to comply with state and local regulations, which would include SWRCB Trash Amendments and site-design, and source-control BMPs, as described in Section X(a), to reduce erosion and siltation. Because stormwater would be collected, pretreated through the CDS unit to remove trash, debris, and sediment, and infiltrated on-site under controlled conditions, the project would not result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site. Implementation of the project BMPs during the construction and operational phase would ensure that erosion and siltation impacts would be **less than significant**.

Flooding On- or Off-Site

Less-Than-Significant Impact. The project site is developed with the existing Summit HS athletic facilities, accessory structures, fencing, and landscaped areas. The proposed project would not involve the alteration of any natural drainage or watercourse, since none exist on-site. Stormwater would be collected, pretreated, and infiltrated beneath the field and/or adjacent landscaped areas under normal operating conditions.

The proposed project would result in an increase of impervious surfaces on the project site; however, with the implementation of site BMPs (as discussed in Section X[a]), the amount of stormwater runoff reaching the City's storm drain system would be similar to existing conditions and not induce flooding on-site. The proposed project BMPs would be designed to collect and detain peak runoff flows. The proposed project would not substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would cause flooding. Therefore, impacts related to stormwater drainage and flooding are **less than significant**.

Stormwater Drainage Systems

Less-Than-Significant Impact. The project site is developed with the existing Summit HS athletic facilities, accessory structures, fencing, and landscaped areas. The proposed project would result in a negligible increase in impervious surfaces compared to existing conditions with the construction of new bleachers; a new press box; new team rooms; new entry building; fire access improvements; and landscaping improvements. The increase in impervious surfaces would be considered negligible (as discussed in Section X[b]), and stormwater from the proposed project would be directed into existing storm drains on-site, percolate into the ground, and flow into storm drains in the public right-of-way. Therefore, the proposed project would generate stormwater flows similar to existing conditions. As discussed in Section X(a), construction and operation of the proposed project would be required to implement BMPs that would control the amount and quality of stormwater leaving the project site.

Construction and operation of the proposed project would use small quantities of hazardous materials, such as oil, solvents, paint, and gasoline during construction (among other materials), and chemicals used for cleaning and maintenance, and paints during operation (among other materials). All potentially hazardous materials used on-site are typical of construction activities and of educational uses. All potentially hazardous materials would be properly handled, stored, used and disposed of, and would not represent a substantial source of pollution, nor a new use on-site.

The proposed project would not exceed the capacity of existing stormwater drainage systems and would not create substantial additional sources of polluted runoff. Impacts would be **less than significant**.

Impede or Redirect Flood Flows

Less-Than-Significant Impact. The project site is not in a Federal Emergency Management Act (FEMA) 100-year flood zone (FEMA 2026). The project site is in FEMA Flood Zone X areas of minimal flood hazard.

The proposed project would be designed and constructed to be consistent with the CBC and other CCR Title 24 building requirements. With adherence to the CBC and federal, state, and

local policies, the proposed project would not substantially alter the drainage of the project site, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner that impedes or redirect flood flows. Impacts would be **less than significant.**

d) ***In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, would the proposed project risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?***

Less-Than-Significant Impact. The project site is not in a tsunami hazard area (DOC 2026f). Therefore, the proposed project would not risk the release of pollutants due to tsunamis.

The project site is not in a FEMA 100-year flood zone; the site is in Zone X (0.2 percent annual chance flood hazard, areas of 1 percent annual chance flood with average depth less than one foot or with drainage areas of less than one square mile) areas of minimal flood hazard (FEMA 2026).

A seiche is a surface wave created when a body of water is shaken, usually by earthquake activity. Seiches are of concern relative to water storage facilities because inundation from a seiche can occur if the wave overflows a containment wall, such as the wall of a reservoir, water storage tank, dam, or other artificial body of water. The project site is not in the inundation zone of any dams, and there are no large water tanks in the area that could impact the proposed project site (CDWR 2026b). Although the proposed project is expected to use limited amounts of hazardous materials during construction and operation (e.g., paints, cleaners, oils, etc.), the construction and operation of the proposed project would be required to comply with applicable regulations for proper handling, usage, and storage of potentially hazardous materials (Section IX, *Hazards and Hazardous Materials*). With adherence to state and local policies and DSA review, the proposed project would not release pollutants in the event of project inundation or flood. A **less-than-significant** impact would occur.

e) ***Would the proposed project conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?***

As previously mentioned in Impact X(b), the proposed project would not substantially interfere with groundwater supplies or recharge and would not obstruct implementation of a sustainable groundwater management plan. The proposed project would be required to submit construction drawings to DSA for approval and would comply with existing local and state regulations.

In addition, the project would not conflict or obstruct any water quality standards or plans, with compliance with all applicable state and local water quality regulations. The project would comply with the NPDES permit requirement and site BMPs to manage the quantity and quality of stormwater runoff. Therefore, this impact is **less than significant.**

XI. Land Use and Planning

Would the project:

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

DISCUSSION

a) *Would the proposed project physically divide an established community?*

No Impact. The project site is developed with the existing Summit HS. The proposed project would occur within approximately 6.1 acres within the existing football field and a portion of the existing parking lot on the northern part of the Summit HS campus. No housing exists on the project site; all project activities would occur within the site boundaries. In addition, the proposed project does not include any features that would create new land use barriers or disrupt the physical arrangement of the surrounding community. Therefore, **no impact** would occur.

b) *Would the proposed 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?*

No Impact. The project site is developed with the existing Summit HS. The project site has General Plan land use and zoning designation of P-PF. The P-PF land use designation is for properties in public or quasi-public ownership, such as existing schools. The proposed project would include improvements to the school's fire access and the existing track and field. The proposed project would be compatible with existing on-site development and uses, would not alter or modify the site's current land use or zoning designations, and would not conflict with any applicable land use plans, policies, or regulations. Therefore, **no impact** would occur.

XII. Mineral Resources

Would the project:

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

DISCUSSION

a) ***Would the proposed project result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be a value to the region and the residents of the state?***

No Impact. In 1975, the state legislature adopted the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act, which designated mineral resources zones (MRZ) of statewide or regional importance. The following classifications are used to define MRZs:

- **MRZ-1:** Areas where available geologic information indicates that little likelihood exists for the presence of significant mineral resources.
- **MRZ-2a:** Areas underlain by mineral deposits where geologic data indicate that significant measured or indicated resources are present. MRZ-2 is divided on the basis of both degree of knowledge and economic factors. Areas classified MRZ-2a contain discovered mineral deposits that are either measured or indicated reserves as determined by such evidence as drilling records, sample analysis, surface exposure, and mine information. Land included in the MRZ-2a category is of prime importance because it contains known economic mineral deposits.
- **MRZ-2b:** Areas underlain by mineral deposits where geologic information indicates that significant inferred resources are present. For this report, areas classified MRZ-2b contain discovered mineral deposits that are significant inferred resources as determined by their lateral extension from proven deposits or their similarity to proven deposits. Further exploration work could result in upgrading areas classified MRZ-2b to MRZ-2a.

- **MRZ-3a:** Areas containing known mineral occurrences of undetermined mineral resource significance. Further exploration work in these areas could result in the reclassification of specific localities into MRZ-2a or MRZ-2b categories. MRZ-3 is divided on the basis of knowledge of economic characteristics of the resources.

- **MRZ-3b:** Areas containing inferred mineral occurrences of undetermined mineral resource significance. Land classified MRZ-3b represents areas in geologic settings that appear to be favorable environments for the occurrence of specific mineral deposits. Further exploration work could result in the reclassification of all or part of these areas into the MRZ-2a or MRZ-2b categories.

- **MRZ-4:** Areas of no known mineral occurrences where geologic information does not rule out either the presence or absence of significant mineral resources.

The project site is designated MRZ-3, which indicates that mineral resources may be present, but data is insufficient (CGS 2026). However, mining on the project site would be incompatible with the on-site and surrounding uses, which consist of educational, recreational, residential uses. Mining is also not a permitted use under the site's General Plan land use and zoning designations. Implementation of the proposed project would not result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource or resource recovery site. Therefore, **no impact** would occur.

b) ***Would the proposed project result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?***

No Impact. As discussed in Section XII(a), no mineral resource recovery sites are identified on the project site, and it is unlikely that mineral resources are located on the project site. Additionally, the lack of information about mineral resources in the General Plan EIR indicates that no locally important mineral resource recovery sites exist in the city (Fontana 2018b). Therefore, **no impact** would occur.

XIII. Noise

Would the project result in:

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

The analysis in this section is based in part on the following study, which is in Appendix C of this Initial Study:

- *Noise and Vibration Analysis*, PlaceWorks, March 2026

Noise is defined as unwanted sound. It is known to have several adverse effects on people, including hearing loss, speech and sleep interference, physiological responses, and annoyance. Based on these known adverse effects of noise, the federal government, State of California, and City of Fontana have established criteria to protect public health and safety and to prevent disruption of certain human activities. Additional information on noise and vibration fundamentals is contained in Appendix C.

Certain land uses are particularly sensitive to noise and vibration. The City of Fontana General Plan considers residential uses, hospitals, rest homes, long-term care facilities, and mental care facilities as noise sensitive. The nearest sensitive receptors to the project site are single-family residential uses to the east across Knox Avenue along Delamar Drive, single-family residential uses to the west across Lytle Creek Road along Madison Lane, and multifamily residential uses

to the northeast across Summit Avenue. There are single-family residential uses to the south along North Peak Lane; however, these residences are approximately 1,100 feet from the project site south of campus softball fields and tennis courts.

AMBIENT NOISE MONITORING

The noise environment in the project area is primarily influenced by traffic noise on Summit Avenue. The noise environment of the project site is characterized by traffic noise, typical neighborhood activities, education-related uses from the Summit HS operation, and park uses from Fontana Park. Neighborhood traffic noise on Summit Avenue, Lytle Creek Road, and North Peak Lane; existing after-school activities; and student pick-up and drop-off activity (idle vehicles, students walking and talking) on Lytle Creek Road also contribute to typical existing noise environment.

To determine baseline noise levels in the project vicinity, ambient noise monitoring was conducted at existing off-site receptor locations. Three short-term (i.e., 15-minute) and three long-term (i.e., 24-hour) measurement locations were selected and conducted around the project site. All measurements were conducted between Thursday, March 5, 2026, and Friday, March 6, 2026. The short-term sound level meter (Larson Davis LxT) and the long-term sound level meter (Picollo II) used for noise monitoring satisfy the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) standard for Type 1 and Type 2 instrumentation, respectively. The sound level meters were set to “slow” response and “A” weighting (dBA) and calibrated prior to and after the monitoring period.

Measurements were at least five feet above ground and away from reflective surfaces. Temperatures were moderate, approximately 68 degrees Fahrenheit, with wind speeds of up to 10 miles per hour and low humidity. Noise measurement locations are described as follows and shown on Figure 14, *Noise Monitoring Locations*.

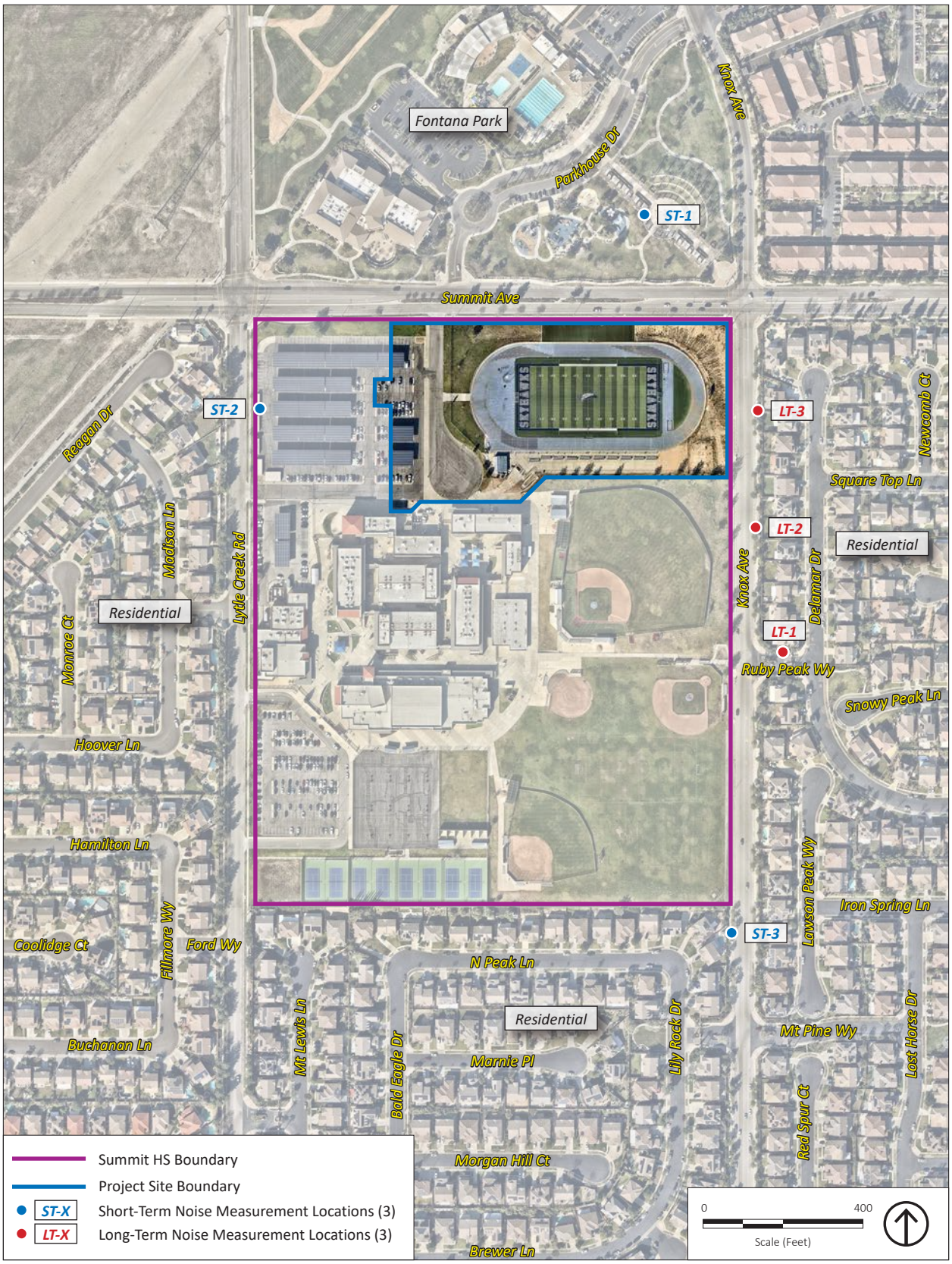
Short-Term Measurements

Three short-term (i.e., 15-minute) measurements were conducted at locations selected around the project site. All measurements were conducted in the afternoon of Thursday, March 5, 2026, and Friday, March 6, 2026. Results are summarized in Table 10, *Short-Term Noise Measurements Summary.*

- **Short-Term Location 1 (ST-1)** was at Fontana Park, north of the project site across Summit Avenue, between the playground equipment and the water fountain. The measurement was approximately 330 feet west of the closest residential uses at 15723 Parkhouse Drive. A 15-minute noise measurement began at 4:00 pm on Thursday, March 5, 2026. The noise environment is characterized by traffic noise on Summit Avenue and recreational activity at

Fontana Park. Noise levels measured 56.1 dBA Leq and 73.3 dBA Lmax during the measurement period at ST-1.

- **Short-Term Location 2 (ST-2)** was on Lytle Creek Road adjacent to the Summit HS northwestern parking lot. A 15-minute noise measurement began at 3:52 pm on Friday, March 6, 2026. The noise environment is characterized primarily by residential traffic and student pick-up and drop-off on Lytle Creek Road. Noise levels measured 67.2 dBA Leq and 88.7 dBA Lmax during the measurement period at ST-2.
- **Short-Term Location 3 (ST-3)** was at the southeast corner of the project site on Knox Avenue, east of 15674 N Peak Lane, south of the Summit HS sports fields. A 15-minute noise measurement began at 3:35 pm on Friday, March 6, 2026. The noise environment is characterized primarily by residential traffic and student pick-up and drop-off activity (idle vehicles, students walking and talking) on Knox Avenue. Noise levels measured 67.1.5 dBA Leq and 84.2 dBA Lmax during the measurement period at ST-3.



Source: Nearmap 2026.

Figure 14
Approximate Noise Monitoring Locations

This page intentionally left blank.

Table 10 Short-Term Noise Measurements Summary

Monitoring Location	Description	Source	Start Time	15-minute Noise Level, dBA							
				L_{eq}	L_{max}	L_{min}	L_{90}	L_{50}	L_{25}	L_{8}	L_{2}
ST-1	Fontana Park, north of the project site between the playground equipment and the water fountain.	Traffic on Summit Avenue, recreational activity at Fontana Park	4:00 pm	56.1	73.3	50.3	52.0	54.1	57.1	59.8	60.4
ST-2	On Lytle Creek Road adjacent to the Summit HS northwestern parking lot.	Traffic on Lytle Creek Road, student pick-up and drop-off on Lytle Creek Road	6:08 pm	67.2	88.7	49.1	53.2	60.3	65.8	69.7	72.8
ST-3	On Knox Avenue, east of 15674 N Peak Lane.	Traffic on Knox Avenue, student pick-up and drop-off activity on Knox Avenue	3:35 pm	67.1	84.2	49.0	57.0	64.0	67.1	70.3	73.9

Source: Appendix C.

Long-Term Measurements

Three noise meters were mounted at locations along the single-family residential uses south of the project site, and collected noise measurements over a 24-hour (long-term) period from Thursday, March 5, 2026, through Friday, March 6, 2026. The observed noise environment is characterized primarily by typical residential and educational activities and residential traffic along Knox Avenue and Summit Avenue. Noise from Summit HS student pick-up and drop-off (students walking and talking, parents' vehicles) and, to a lesser extent, noise from Summit HS sports fields (baseball and softball fields, track and field), including practices, also contribute to the existing ambient noise environment. Long-term measurement results at each of the three locations are described in the following paragraphs and summarized in Table 11, *Long-Term Noise Measurement Summary*. Complete hourly interval noise monitoring data are in Appendix C.

- **Long-Term Location 1 (LT-1)** was east of the project site at the property line of the residential use at 5830 Delamar Drive, north of the private access path and driveway on Ruby Peak Way to the private residential community. A 24-hour noise measurement was conducted from Thursday, March 5, 2026, to Friday, March 6, 2026. The noise environment is characterized primarily by residential activities, vehicle noise on Knox Avenue, and the electrical vehicle gate. Daily noise levels measured 70.1 dBA CNEL during the measurement period.

- **Long-Term Location 2 (LT-2)** was east of the project site at the property line of the residential use at 5780 Delamar Drive. The meter was mounted 72 feet east of the Summit HS eastern boundary, and 1,060 feet from the central classroom buildings on campus (the rear stairwell/tower). The existing sound wall along Knox Avenue is on a dirt berm that raises the height of the wall approximately two additional feet above ground level for a total height of 10 feet relative to the roadway. A 24-hour noise measurement was conducted from Thursday, March 5, 2026, to Friday, March 6, 2026. The noise environment is characterized primarily by traffic on Knox Avenue and student pick-up and drop-off activities. Knox Avenue traffic noise levels measured 74.6 dBA CNEL at 40 feet from the centerline.

- **Long-Term Location 3 (LT-3)** was east of the project site along Knox Avenue, approximately 265 feet south of Summit Avenue and approximately 630 feet northeast of the pedestrian crosswalk at Ruby Peak Way. A 24-hour noise measurement was conducted from Thursday, March 5, 2026, to Friday, March 6, 2026. The noise environment is dominated by traffic on Knox Avenue and Summit Avenue and student pick-up and drop-off activities. Knox Avenue traffic noise levels measured 74.8 dBA CNEL at 35 feet from the centerline.

Table 11 Long-Term Noise Measurements Summary

Monitoring Location	CNEL dBA	Time of Day	Averages, dBA			
			Leq	Lmax	L50	L90
LT-1	70.1	Daytime (7:00 am–7:00 pm)	66.2	86.8	59.2	53.7
		Evening (7:00 pm–9:00 pm)	65.3	87.0	58.0	53.9
		Nighttime (9:00 pm–7:00 am)	62.6	77.1	58.6	55.1
LT-2	74.6	Daytime (7:00 am–7:00 pm)	72.0	89.6	63.5	57.9
		Evening (7:00 pm–9:00 pm)	70.6	90.1	61.7	57.5
		Nighttime (9:00 pm–7:00 am)	66.4	83.1	61.2	58.3
LT-3	74.8	Daytime (7:00 am–7:00 pm)	70.9	88.0	65.2	60.1
		Evening (7:00 pm–9:00 pm)	69.1	86.4	63.9	60.7
		Nighttime (9:00 pm–7:00 am)	67.5	84.5	62.7	59.6

Source: Appendix C.

Applicable Noise Standards

City of Fontana Noise Standards

The City's regulations with respect to noise are included in Chapter 18, Nuisances, of the Municipal Code, also known as the Noise Ordinance. The City considers residential uses, hospitals, rest homes, long-term care facilities, mental care facilities, schools, libraries, places of worship, and passive recreation uses as noise sensitive. Construction-related and operational noise restrictions are discussed as follows.

Additionally, Section 30-469, Noise, of the Municipal Code defines the interior and exterior noise level limits for all zoning districts in the city. Table 12, *City of Fontana Noise Standards*, shows the noise standards for all land uses in the city.

Table 12 City of Fontana Noise Standards

Location of Measurement	Maximum Allowable	
All Zoning Districts	7:00 am–10:00 pm	10:00 pm–7:00 am
Interior	45 dB	45 dB
Exterior	65 dB	65 dB

Source: Fontana Municipal Code, Table 30-469, "Noise Standards."
Notes: dB = A-weighted decibels (dBA).

Section 18-63, Scope, enumeration of prohibited noises, of the Municipal Code states that the following acts, which create loud, excessive, impulsive or intrusive sound or noise that annoys or disturbs persons of ordinary sensibilities from a distance of 50 feet or more from the edge of the property, structure or unit in which the source is located, are declared to be in violation of this article, but such enumeration shall not be deemed to be exclusive, namely the following:

- **Construction or repairing of buildings or structures.** The erection (including excavating), demolition, alteration or repair of any building or structure other than between the hours of 7:00 am and 6:00 pm on weekdays and between the hours of 8:00 am and 5:00 pm on Saturdays, except in case of urgent necessity in the interest of public health and safety, and then only with a permit from the building inspector, which permit may be granted for a period not to exceed three days or less while the emergency continues and which permit may be renewed for periods of three days or less while the emergency continues. If the building inspector should determine that the public health and safety will not be impaired by the erection, demolition, alteration or repair of any building or structure or the excavation of streets and highways between the hours of 6:00 pm and 7:00 am, and if he shall further determine that loss or inconvenience would result to any party in interest, he may grant permission for such work to be done on weekdays between the hours of 6:00 pm and 7:00 am, upon application being made at the time the permit for the work is awarded or during the progress of the work.

- **Noise near schools, courts, place of worship, or hospitals.** The creation of any loud, excessive, impulsive or intrusive noise on any street adjacent to any school, institution of learning, places of worship or court while the premises are in use, or adjacent to any hospital which unreasonably interferes with the workings of such institution or which disturbs or unduly annoys patients in the hospital; provided conspicuous signs are displayed in such streets indicating that the street is a school, hospital or court street.

Federal Transit Administration Guidelines

The City does not have numerical standards for construction noise and vibration sources. As such, the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) guidelines are used to determine compliance: For

construction noise at residential uses, the standard is 80 dBA Leq; to protect normal residential buildings, the vibration standard of 0.2 inches per second (in/sec) peak particle velocity (PPV) may not be exceeded; and to protect old or historically significant structures, a standard of 0.08 in/sec PPV may not be exceeded .

DISCUSSION

a) ***Would the proposed 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?***

Less-Than-Significant Impact. The proposed project includes the installation of six new field lights around the perimeter of the existing football and track and field, and would also include installation of a new permanent PA system, which would be used for games and school events only. The PA system would consist of six speakers attached to the proposed lighting poles.

The proposed project also includes the installation of new permanent bleachers on the home and visitors side of the existing football stadium. The new permanent home bleachers would be installed to replace the existing temporary bleachers on the southern side of the track and field and would accommodate approximately 2,552 spectators, which is a 2,152-spectator capacity increase from the current temporary bleachers. Visitor bleachers would be installed on the southern side of the stadium and would have a maximum capacity of 1,072 spectators. The maximum seating capacity would be 3,624, based on observations for current home games at A.B. Miller HS, the actual anticipated attendance for home games is typically 1,000 people.

While the majority of events would be a continuation of existing conditions (i.e., sports practices, band practice, certain daytime games, etc.), the primary change associated with the provision of bleachers and lighting would be relocating up to five varsity tackle football games (highest expected school attendance) to Summit HS. The proposed improvements at Summit HS would accommodate existing sporting events and practices that are already part of current sports programming and that are either played at other campuses or utilize temporary lights.

Construction Noise

The proposed project would be constructed in a single phase over approximately nine months. No nighttime work or the use of pile-driving equipment is proposed. Noise generated during construction is based on the type of equipment used, the location of the equipment relative to sensitive receptors, and the timing and duration of the noise-generating activities. Noise levels from construction activities are dominated by the loudest piece of construction equipment. The dominant noise source is typically the engine, although work piece noise (e.g., dropping of materials) can also be noticeable.

The noise produced at each construction phase is determined by combining the Leq contributions from the three loudest pieces of equipment used at a given time while accounting for the ongoing time variations of noise emissions (commonly referred to as the usage factor). Heavy equipment, such as a dozer or a loader, can have maximum, short-duration noise levels of up to 85 dBA at 50 feet. However, overall noise levels vary considerably, depending on what specific activity is being performed at any given moment.

Noise attenuation due to distance, the number and type of equipment, and the load and power requirements to accomplish tasks at each construction phase would result in different noise levels from construction activities at a given receptor. Since noise from construction equipment is intermittent and diminishes at a rate of at least 6 dBA per doubling of distance (conservatively disregarding other attenuation effects from air absorption, ground effects, and shielding effects provided by intervening structures or existing solid walls), the average noise levels at noise-sensitive receptors could vary considerably, because mobile construction equipment would move around the site (site of each development phase) with different equipment mixes, loads, and power requirements.

The expected construction equipment mix was estimated and categorized by construction activity using the Federal Highway Administration Roadway Construction Model (RCNM). Assuming the nearest off-site sensitive receptor to the closest boundary for project construction activities, construction-related noise levels would be up to 75 dBA Leq at the residential uses to the east during grading activities on the eastern portion of the project site. Construction noise levels at receptors further away are estimated to be even less. The results are summarized in Table 13, *Project-Related Construction Noise Levels, dBA at the Nearest Receptors*.

Table 13 Project-Related Construction Noise Level, dBA at the Nearest Receptors

Construction Activity Phase[1]	Noise Levels in dBA Leq				
	RCNM Reference Noise Level	Receptor to North	Receptor to South	Receptor to East	Receptor to West
Distance (feet)	**50**	**300**	**1100**	**150**	**600**
Site Prep	82	66	55	72	60
Grading	85	69	58	75	63
Distance (feet)	**50**	**330**	**1100**	**150**	**570**
Building Construction	83	66	56	73	61
Architectural Coating	74	57	47	64	53
Distance (feet)	**50**	**830**	**1100**	**900**	**470**
Paving	80	55	53	55	60
Exceeds 80 L_{eq} Standard?		**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**

Source: FHWA's RCNM software. See Appendix C.

Note: Distance measurements were taken using Google Earth (2026) from the boundary of work areas to the nearest receptors (Figure 5 for the boundaries of the work areas associated with the proposed project).

The nearest sensitive receptor to project construction activities are residential uses approximately 150 east of the proposed home team building. Receptors to the east would be exposed to temporary, periodic, short-term noise levels of up to 75 dBA Leq during grading activities. The proposed project's construction activities would occur within the noise standard exempt time frame identified in Section 18-63 of the Fontana Municipal Code: 7:00 am to 6:00 pm on weekdays and 8:00 am to 5:00 pm on Saturdays. The proposed project's construction activities would not exceed the FTA's construction noise standard at residential uses (80 dBA Leq). Therefore, the proposed project's construction-related noise impacts would be **less than significant**.

Operational Off-Site Traffic Noise

Less-Than-Significant Impact. A project would normally have a significant effect on the environment related to traffic noise if it substantially increases the ambient noise levels for adjoining areas. Most people can detect changes in sound levels of approximately 3 dBA under normal, quiet conditions, and changes of 1 dBA to 3 dBA under quiet, controlled conditions. Changes of less than 1 dBA are usually indiscernible. A change of 5 dBA is readily discernible to most people in an outdoor environment. A significant impact would occur if the following traffic noise increases occur relative to the existing noise environment:

- 1.5 dBA in ambient noise environments of 65 dBA CNEL and higher
- 3 dBA in ambient noise environments of 60 to 64 dBA CNEL
- 5 dBA in ambient noise environments of less than 60 dBA CNEL

Traffic volume data for the new trips associated with the project are provided by the Traffic Study (Appendix D). The proposed project could generate up to 930 daily project trips. during the five home varsity tackle football games per year, though based on observed attendance at existing home games at A.B. Miller HS, would likely be lower There would be no increase in peak AM or PM trips because the proposed football games at Summit HS would be played during Friday evenings, after the completion of the typical weekday PM peak hour for adjacent street traffic. Additionally, a portion of the vehicle trips that would be generated by the project are already occurring in the vicinity of Summit HS as local residents and students travel to A.B. Miller HS for the existing football games.

The data provided by the traffic engineer presents the street and locations with scenarios for existing, existing with project conditions, 2027 no project, and 2027 with project conditions. With project trip additions, noise levels along all analyzed roadway segments would not increase nor change as a result of the proposed project. Table 14, *Project-Related Increases in Traffic Noise, dBA CNEL at 50 Feet*, shows that the project trip addition of proposed project trips would not result in a 1.5 dBA increase over existing conditions. Therefore, project-related traffic noise impacts would be **less than significant**.

Table 14 Project-Related Increases in Traffic Noise, dBA CNEL at 50 Feet

Roadway	Segment		Average Daily Traffic Noise Levels, dBA CNEL					
	From	To	Existing	Existing With Project	Project Increase (Existing)	2027 No Project	2027 With Project	Project Increase (2027)
Summit Avenue	Knox Avenue	Lytle Creek Road	71	71	1	71	71	<1
Summit Avenue	Lytle Creek Road	the west	71	72	1	72	72	<1
Lytle Creek Road	Summit Avenue	Ford Way	58	60	1	59	60	1
Lytle Creek Road	Ford Way	the south	59	60	1	59	60	<1

Source: FHWA Highway Noise Prediction Model (FHWA-RD-77-108) in Appendix C. Based on traffic volumes provided by DJ&A (Appendix D).

Operational On-Site Noise

Less-Than-Significant Impact. The proposed project would allow for five Summit HS home varsity tackle football games that are currently played at A.B. Miller HS to be played on their home field. This would result in expanded hours and use of the field and accommodate more spectators on-site compared to existing conditions (Figure 5). The maximum seating capacity resulting from the proposed bleachers would be 3,624 people, which is used as the assumption for this analysis as a "worst case" assumption. However, based on observations for current home games at A.B. Miller HS, the actual anticipated attendance for home games is typically 1,000 people

The proposed project's stadium operational noise was modeled using SoundPLAN computer software. SoundPLAN uses industry-accepted propagation algorithms based on International Organization for Standardization (ISO) standard 9613-2:1996 standards for outdoor sound propagation. Individual noise source sound power levels are modeled in SoundPLAN as representative total acoustic energy relative to each project-related noise source. The model then corrects for the many factors (i.e., distance, terrain shielding, atmospheric absorption, etc.) which affect sound propagation from the noise source to the receiver location. The modeling calculations account for classical sound wave divergence (spherical spreading loss with adjustments for source directivity from point sources) plus attenuation factors due to air absorption and ground effects. Additionally, SoundPLAN provides for other correction factors, including level increases due to reflections, source directivity, and source tonality.

SoundPLAN noise modeling estimated noise levels at the ambient noise measurement locations, representing the nearest noise-sensitive receptors to the project site. See Appendix C for modeling inputs, results, and graphical representations of operational noise contours. Based on other typical football game observations the following modeling inputs were assumed to be reasonable:

- Maximum capacity rowdy crowd cheering, both home (2,552 spectators) and visitor (1,072 spectators) bleachers, assumes cheer duration for a cumulative 10 minutes per hour and each cheer interval to be approximately 10 seconds long. Modeled as an area source.
- Six proposed future speakers, with individual announcement durations of 20 seconds, for a cumulative of 12 minutes per hour. Three speakers on the home side at 30 feet and three speakers on the visitor side at 25 feet. Modeled as a point source.
- On-field player activity was assumed to occur for a cumulative of 25 minutes per hour. Modeled as an area source.
- On-field referee whistle activity was assumed to occur for a cumulative of 25 minutes per hour. Modeled as an area source.
- The band was assumed to play a cumulative of 10 minutes per hour. Modeled as an area source.

As previously discussed, a change of 5 dBA is readily discernible in an exterior environment, and a change in 10 dBA is perceived as a doubling in sound level. Based on this, proposed full-capacity stadium events would result in temporary periodic (not daily) increases in ambient noise levels. A significance threshold of 10 dBA above the ambient is typically applied to temporary periodic (not daily) noise sources like the operation of a school stadium. A project-related operational noise increase of 10 dBA above ambient noise levels for periodic events (such as stadium events) would be the threshold for a noise impact.

Table 15, *SoundPLAN Full Capacity Stadium Event Modeled Noise Levels, dBA Leq*, shows ambient noise measurements and modeled full capacity stadium event noise levels associated with the proposed project at adjacent representative residential receptor locations. Modeled SoundPLAN inputs, results and operational noise contours associated with proposed project full-capacity stadium event noise on the project site and in the greater community are shown in Appendix C.

Table 15 SoundPLAN Full Capacity Stadium Event Modeled Noise Levels, dBA Leq

Receptors	Ambient Measurement dBA Leq	Modeled Full Capacity, dBA Leq	Increase Over Ambient, dBA, dBA	Cumulative, dBA Leq	Increase Over Cumulative, dBA
LT-1	64.1[1]	56.8	-7.3	64.8	0.7
LT-2	70.2	63.7	-6.5	71.1	0.9
LT-3	70.2	66.9	-3.3	71.9	1.7
ST-1	56.1	65.6	9.5	66.1	10.0
ST-2	67.2	58.6	-8.6	67.8	0.6
ST-3	67.1	50.4	-16.7	67.2	0.1
R-1	62.1[2]	59.4	-2.7	64.0	1.9
R-2	65.2[3]	62.2	-3.0	67.0	1.8
R-3	65.2[4]	65.4	0.2	68.3	3.1
R-4	65.2[4]	64.7	-0.5	68.0	2.8

Source: SoundPLAN. See Appendix C.

1. LT-1 was partially shielded by existing wall.
2. Noise level of LT-1 with a -2dBA correction to account for additional reduction provided by existing wall.
3. Noise level of LT-2 with a -5 dBA correction to account for additional reduction provided by existing wall.
4. Noise level of LT-3 with a -5 dBA correction to account for additional reduction provided by existing wall.

As shown in Table 15, future full capacity stadium event noise levels would range from 50.4 dBA to 66.9 dBA Leq at the nearest noise-sensitive receptors to the project site. Proposed project noise levels attributable to a full capacity stadium event would expose residential receptors to the east, the closest residential receptors and in the proximity of the track and field, to noise levels of 62.2 dBA Leq (R-2), and 65.4 dBA Leq (R-3). The nearest multifamily residential receptors to the northeast across Summit Avenue would be exposed to noise levels of 64.7 dBA

Leq (R-4). Full capacity stadium event noise would expose residential receptors to the west and south to noise levels of 58.6 dBA (ST-2) and 50.4 dBA Leq (ST-3), respectively. Proposed project noise levels attributable to a full capacity stadium event would expose active recreational receptors of Fontana Park to the north to a noise level of 65.6 dBA (ST-1). Future full capacity stadium event noise levels would be less than or equal to measured ambient noise levels at noise-sensitive residential receptors.

Table 15 also shows that future full capacity stadium event noise would result in noise level increases of up to 3.1 dBA over ambient conditions at noise-sensitive residential uses when combined cumulatively with ambient noise levels. Proposed future full capacity stadium events could result in 9.5 dBA increase over ambient conditions for active recreational users of Fontana Park; however, only passive recreational uses are considered noise sensitive, and active recreational uses are considered noise sources. Future full capacity stadium events would not result in a 10 dBA increase above ambient noise conditions at the nearest noise-sensitive residential receptors to the project site. Therefore, project-related operational noise impacts would be **less than significant**.

b) ***Would the proposed project result in the generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?***

Less-Than-Significant Impact. Potential vibration impacts associated with the projects are usually related to the use of heavy construction equipment. Construction can generate varying degrees of ground vibration, depending on the construction procedures and equipment. The use of construction equipment generates vibrations that spread through the ground and diminish with distance from the source. The effect on buildings in the vicinity of the construction site varies depending on soil type, ground strata, and receptor-building construction. The effects from vibration can range from no perceptible effects at the lowest vibration levels, to low rumbling sounds and perceptible vibrations at moderate levels, to slight structural damage at the highest levels. Vibration from construction activities rarely reaches the levels that can damage structures.

Table 16, *Proposed Project-Related Construction Vibration Damage Levels*, summarizes vibration levels for typical construction equipment at a reference distance of 25 feet. Typical construction equipment for this project can generate vibration levels ranging up to 0.21 in/sec PPV at 25 feet. Vibration levels at a distance greater than 110 feet (nearest receptor) would attenuate to 0.023 in/sec PPV or less.

Table 16 Project-Related Construction Vibration Damage Levels

Equipment	Levels, PPV (in/sec)				
	FTA Reference at 25 Feet	Receptor to North 185 feet	Receptor to East 110 feet	Receptor to South 1,100 feet	Receptor to West 575 feet
Vibratory Roller (large)	0.210	0.010	0.023	0.001	0.002
Large Bulldozer	0.089	0.004	0.010	0.000	0.001
Loaded Trucks	0.076	0.004	0.008	0.000	0.001
Crane (mobile)	0.051	0.003	0.006	0.000	0.000
Grader	0.051	0.003	0.006	0.000	0.000
Loader	0.051	0.003	0.006	0.000	0.000
Concrete Mixer	0.046	0.002	0.005	0.000	0.000
Paver	0.046	0.002	0.005	0.000	0.000
Exceed 0.2 in/sec PPV Standard?		**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**

Source: FTA 2018. See Appendix C.

Notes: PPV = peak particle velocity; in/sec = inches per second; FTA = Federal Transit Administration.

Distance measurements were conducted using Google Earth (2025) from the boundary of work areas to the nearest receptors.

As shown in Table 16, the proposed construction activities would not exceed the 0.2 in/sec PPV FTA standard. In addition, the proposed project would not include any new operational vibration sources. Therefore, project-related vibration impacts would be **less than significant**.

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

No Impact. The nearest airport to the project site, Ontario International Airport, is approximately nine miles southwest. The project site is outside of 60 dBA CNEL noise contour for Ontario International Airport. Therefore, implementation of the proposed project would not result in increased exposure of people working at or visiting the project site to aircraft noise. Therefore, **no impact** would occur.

XIV. Population and Housing

Would the project:

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

DISCUSSION

a) ***Would the proposed project induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?***

No Impact. The proposed project would not increase student capacity, and the proposed improvements would serve Summit HS students. The proposed project would not directly increase population growth in the area. No construction of homes or businesses is proposed, nor is the extension of roads or other off-site infrastructure required. Project implementation would not induce population growth. Therefore, **no impact** would occur.

b) ***Would the proposed project displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?***

No Impact. Project construction would be restricted to the existing campus, and no housing would be displaced or necessitate replacement housing. Therefore, **no impact** would occur.

XV. Public Services

Would the project:

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-Than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any of the public services:				
Fire protection?	☐	☐	☒	☐
Police protection?	☐	☐	☒	☐
Schools?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Parks?	☐	☐	☐☒	☒☐
Other public facilities?	☐	☐	☐	☒

DISCUSSION

a) ***Would the proposed project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any of the public services:***

Fire protection?

Less-Than-Significant Impact. Fire protection and emergency services in the City of Fontana, including the project site, are provided by the Fontana Fire Protection Department (FFPD). The FFPD provides emergency, preventive, and administrative services in the city limits through a contract with the San Bernardino County Fire Department (Fontana 2026a). The City also has automatic and mutual aid agreements with nearby agencies including the Rancho Cucamonga Fire Protection District

The closest FFPD fire station to the project site is San Bernardino County Fire Station No. 79 at 5075 Coyote Canyon Road, approximately 2.1 miles north of the project site. Station No. 79 has one medic engine and is staffed with one captain, one engineer, and firefighter medic (Fontana 2026a). The San Bernardino County Fire Station No. 81 at 16615 Casa Grande Avenue, approximately 2.1 miles northeast of the project site, can also provide fire protection and emergency services to the project site.

Construction

During the nine-month construction phase of the proposed project, there would be a temporary increase in construction workers on-site. Construction of the proposed project would be required to comply with the California Fire Code (CFC) to ensure on-site safety during construction. The code includes standards for building and construction, requirements for emergency access, hazardous material handling, and fire protection systems. Construction of the proposed project would further implement OSHA regulations to ensure on-site safety during construction. Construction plans of the proposed project would be reviewed and inspected by the DSA to ensure all requirements are met, such as adequate emergency access to the project site during construction. The FFPD would review project plans to confirm fire personnel accessibility, fire hydrant locations and distribution, water supply requirements for fire flow, and automatic fire sprinklers.

The proposed project would include modifying the existing fire access lane to connect to the student parking lot via two access points on the east and south sides of the lot. Therefore, project construction would not affect fire/emergency response protection services to the extent that new or physically altered fire facilities would be needed to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for fire protection services. Therefore, construction-related impacts on fire protection would be **less than significant**.

Operation

The proposed project includes improvements to the athletic field, including replacement and new bleachers, a new press box, six new Musco field lights, new team rooms, new entry building, fire access improvements, and landscaping improvements. As discussed in Section 2.3, the proposed new lighting would be utilized Monday through Thursday from 5:00 pm to 9:00 pm depending on sports programming, and on Fridays from 5:00 pm to 11:00 pm for tackle football games only (up to five home games per school year in the Fall).

The athletic field lights are anticipated to be utilized throughout the year for school events from dusk to 11:00 pm. The proposed project would allow for Summit HS football games that are currently played at A.B. Miller to be played on their home field. This would result in expanded hours and use of the field and accommodate more spectators on-site compared to existing conditions, which may increase the demand for fire services at Summit HS However, there are

no other changes to operations (practices, games, or events) or employees, and student capacity or enrollment at Summit HS would not increase. The proposed project is not expected to result in a significant demand for fire service, since schoolwide assemblies would occur on campus and during school hours.

The fire department and DSA would ensure that plans, specifications, and construction comply with access, fire, and life safety design standards established by DSA and California's building codes (Title 24 of the CCR). The proposed project would consist of modifying the existing fire access lane to connect to the student parking lot via two access points on the east and south sides of the lot. The design and alignment of the fire access lane would be subject to review and approval by the FFPD to ensure compliance with applicable fire access requirements. Although the proposed project may result in an increase in demand for fire protection services compared to existing conditions, the five relocated home games are events that already occur, and the project would not require new or substantially expanded fire protection facilities or personnel. Therefore, impacts would be **less than significant**.

Police Protection?

Less-Than-Significant Impact. The Fontana Police Department (FPD) provides police protection services from its main station at 17005 Upland Avenue, approximately five miles south of the project site. FPD has 217 sworn officers (Fontana 2026b).

Construction

During the construction of the proposed project, construction workers would temporarily be on-site. Construction of the proposed project would maintain emergency access and emergency egress routes during project construction. Active construction areas would be fenced during the construction phase, and construction site access would be limited to authorized personnel. The storage and staging of construction equipment would be fenced and on the project site.

Construction of the campus already includes several design features and security measures that would reduce the opportunity for criminal activity on-site. For example, during construction, equipment and tools would be locked and hidden from view, and fencing would be maintained around the perimeter of the project site. The project site includes security lighting and fencing and gates limiting access to the campus. The construction managers would be responsible for maintaining the safety and security of the project site and would maintain a list of contractors and key personnel with key access. The FPD and DSA would ensure the site adheres to the CFC to ensure on-site safety during construction and that all requirements are met such as adequate emergency access to the project site during construction. The proposed project would not result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of police protection services and would not require the construction of new or physically altered police facilities. Construction-related impacts on police protection would be **less than significant**.

Operation

The athletic field lights are anticipated to be utilized throughout the year for school events from dusk to 11:00 pm. The proposed project would allow for five Summit HS football home games that are currently played at A.B. Miller to be played on their home field. This would result in expanded hours and use of the field and accommodate more spectators on-site compared to existing conditions, which may increase the demand for police services. However, there are no other changes to operations (practices, games, or events) or employees, and student capacity or enrollment at Summit HS would not increase. The proposed project would not result in the construction of new housing. The proposed project is not expected to result in a significant demand in police services because schoolwide assemblies would be on campus and during school hours.

In addition, operation of the campus already includes several design features and security measures that would reduce the opportunity for criminal activity to occur on-site. For example, security lighting is installed throughout the campus, and fencing and gates limit access to the campus and project site. The proposed project would be designed to accommodate emergency access to the facility in accordance with the federal, state, and local regulations, and the DSA and FPD would review for consistency. The proposed project would not result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of police protection services and would not require the construction of new or physically altered police facilities. Operation-related impacts on police protection would be **less than significant**.

Schools?

No Impact. The proposed project includes improvements to the athletic fields, including replacement and new bleachers, a new press box, new field lights, new team rooms, new entry building, fire access improvements, and landscaping improvements at the existing Summit HS. Demand for schools is largely generated by new housing developments. The proposed project would serve existing students and would not generate an increase in student capacity or enrollment at Summit HS. Therefore, **no impacts** on schools would occur.

Parks?

Less-Than-Significant Impact. Parks in the City are managed by the City of Fontana Community Services Department. The City of Fontana Community Services Department manages over 40 parks along with sports facilities and community centers in the city (Fontana 2026c). Fontana Park is a 38-acre park directly north of the project site.

Typically, an increase in demand for parks is created by the development of new housing and/or population generating actions. The proposed project would provide improvements to the existing athletic fields and would not generate new students or housing that can increase the

demand for parks. The proposed project would serve the existing needs of the campus. The proposed project would not increase the use of existing parks or recreational facilities, or the need for new parks or recreational facilities. The proposed project would continue to be available to authorized community groups during weekends and outside school hours, subject to District facility use policies and the Civic Center Act. Thus, the proposed project would provide improved recreational opportunities to the school and surrounding community and reduce the demand on neighborhood parks. Therefore, impacts on parks would **less than significant**.

Other Public Facilities?

No Impact. Library services are provided by San Bernardino County. The Fontana Lewis Library and Technology Center is the City's main library, five miles south of the project site. Additionally, the Summit Branch Public Library is at the Summit HS campus.

Typically, an increase in demand for library services is created by the development of new housing and/or population generating actions. The proposed project includes improvements to the athletic fields, including replacement and new bleachers, a new press box, new field lights, new team rooms, new entry building, fire access improvements, and landscaping improvements and would not generate new students or housing that can increase the demand for libraries. The proposed project would serve the existing needs of the campus. The proposed project would not increase the use of existing library facilities or generate the need for new library facilities. The proposed project would not require new or physically altered library facilities. Therefore, **no impact** on libraries would occur.

XVI. Recreation

Would the project:

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

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-Than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒

DISCUSSION

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

No Impact. According to the Fontana General Plan Update EIR, there are 41 parks on 366 acres in the city. Specifically, the General Plan establishes a long-term goal to provide five acres of parkland area per 1,000 residents. The proposed project would not result in an increase in population. Therefore, the construction of new park space or other city recreational facilities would not be required. There would be **no impact** related to the physical deterioration of existing recreation parks or other recreational facilities.

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

No Impact. The proposed project would not require the construction or expansion of off-site recreational facilities. Furthermore, the proposed project would neither increase population through construction of homes nor induce population growth that would require expanded recreational facilities. Therefore, **no impact** would occur.

XVII. Transportation

Would the project:

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

The analysis in this section is based in part on the following study, which is in Appendix D of this Initial Study:

- *Summit High School Field Improvements Project Transportation Analysis Study*, DJ&A, April 2026

DISCUSSION

a) *Would the proposed project conflict with a program, plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?*

Less-Than-Significant Impact. The City of Fontana General Plan Community Mobility and Circulation Element identifies goals and policies to connect neighborhoods and city destinations by providing safe and convenient transportation options for residents in the city (e.g., pedestrians, bicyclists, transit). In addition to providing safe transportation for all users, the City aims to reduce traffic congestion and associated pollution and GHG emissions (Fontana 2023).

During the temporary construction phase, the proposed project construction traffic would not displace bus stops or impact public transit bus services on the surrounding roadways. Project construction would generate small numbers of worker commute trips and heavy truck trips. However, the traffic generated during the construction phase would be minimal and would cease upon completion of the proposed project.

The proposed project would include on-site fire access improvements. The existing fire access lane would be modified to connect to the student parking lot via two access points on the east and south sides of the lot. The enhanced access lane may also be used for special education pick-up and drop-off. Access to the project site would continue to be provided by the existing driveways on Summit Avenue and Lytle Creek Road. All project driveways and on-site circulation are designed to serve peak school traffic volumes. Therefore, the project would not alter access at the project site and would maintain existing circulation conditions.

The proposed project would allow five home varsity tackle football games currently played at A.B. Miller HS to be relocated to Summit HS; thus, the proposed project could generate up to 930 daily project trips. during the 16 home football games per year, though based on observed attendance at existing home games at A.B. Miller HS, would likely be lower. There would be no increase in peak AM or PM trips as the proposed football games at Summit HS would be played during Friday evenings, after the completion of the typical weekday PM peak hour for adjacent street traffic.

Additionally, a portion of the vehicle trips that would be generated by the project are already occurring in the vicinity of Summit HS as local residents and students travel to A.B. Miller HS for football games. The proposed project would not result in a substantial increase in traffic congestion along proximate roadways. Further, the proposed project would not change the operation or use of bicycle lanes or any sidewalks or school crosswalks at roadways or intersections. Project operation would not block or remove or otherwise interfere with the safety or performance of the circulation system and would not interfere with bus services operating near the project site. The proposed project would not conflict with the City's transportation plans, policies, and programs, or the City's General Plan. Therefore, impacts would be **less than significant**.

b) ***Would the proposed project conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines § 15064.3, subdivision (b)?***

Less-Than-Significant Impact. State CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3(b)(1) describes specific considerations for evaluating a project's transportation impacts using VMT for land use projects. Per state CEQA Guidelines 15064.3 (3), quantitative analysis of construction-related VMT does not need to be analyzed under CEQA. Construction associated with the proposed project would generate temporary trips that are not characteristic of the project itself. VMT associated with the construction workforce is expected to be relatively low due to the project's centralized location in relation to the regional workforce. VMT associated with proposed project construction would be less than significant.

Section 15064.3(b)(1) of the CEQA Guidelines state that projects that decrease VMT in the project area compared to existing conditions should be presumed to have a less-than-significant transportation impact. Currently, football games for Summit HS are held at remote locations, including A.B Miller HS, which is approximately 2.5 miles from Summit HS. The installation of

lights at the project site would provide the opportunity for student athletes to attend practices and games at their school, which would eliminate the need to travel to another field, result in shorter travel distances. Thus, since the project would provide the opportunity for additional athletics events to be held at the Summit HS campus instead of facilities at other schools in the District, it would result in a reduction in VMT because the facility would be closer to most of the homes in the attendance area as compared to the schools where the activities currently take place.

The proposed project would not result in an increase in the student capacity for Summit HS. The proposed project would install new stadium lighting at Summit HS, which would relocate up to five varsity tackle football games (highest expected school attendance) to Summit HS from A.B. Miller HS. The maximum seating capacity resulting from the proposed bleachers would be 3,624 people, which is used as the "worst case" assumption for the analysis of the proposed project. However, based on observations for current home games at A.B. Miller HS, the actual anticipated attendance for home games is typically 1,000 people. The proposed project could generate up to 930 vehicle trips during the 16 home football games per year, though based on observed attendance at existing home games at A.B. Miller HS, would likely be lower. With the relocation of five home varsity tackle football games from A.B. Miller HS (2.5 miles away) to Summit HS, VMT for trips associated with the five tackle football games would be reduced when compared to existing conditions, because attendees and participants in the football games would have shorter distances to travel since the games would occur at their home school. According to the City of Fontana's Traffic Impact Analysis (TIA) Guidelines for VMT and Level of Service Assessment, local-serving uses can also be presumed to have a less-than-significant impact on VMT, including local-serving K-12 schools (Fontana 2020). Thus, the stadium is a typical high school use and activity, which is considered a locally serving use, and can be screened out from the need for a full project level VMT analysis. Thus, no additional analysis of VMT is required for the proposed project. Impacts would be **less than significant**.

c) ***Would the proposed project substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?***

Less-Than-Significant Impact. The proposed project would include fire access improvements. The existing fire access lane would be modified to connect to the student parking lot via two access points on the east and south sides of the lot, as opposed to the existing singular access point. The enhanced access lane may also be used for special education pick-up and drop-off. Access to the project site would continue to be provided by the existing driveways on Summit Avenue and Lytle Creek Road. No access would change during project construction or operation. All project driveways and on-site circulation are designed to serve peak school traffic volumes. There would be no roadway improvements in the public right-of-way, and all improvements on the school site would be consistent with the criteria of DSA. The proposed project would not

change the land use of the school, increase the capacity of the school, or change the attendance boundaries of the school and would therefore not increase traffic on or around the campus.

The Summit HS campus currently contains three parking lots on campus with a total of 681 parking space. Lot 1 includes 427 total parking spaces, lot 2 includes 66 parking spaces, and lot 3 includes 188 parking spaces. The proposed project would not remove any parking spaces from the campus, and the existing lots are anticipated to accommodate the new varsity tackle football games that would be relocated to the campus.

Further, the proposed after-school activities would generate substantially fewer trips compared to a typical school day. No new incompatible uses would be introduced. As the existing street network accommodates existing vehicle, pedestrian, and bicycle activity, the proposed project would not substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature or incompatible uses. Therefore, impacts would be **less than significant**.

d) ***Would the proposed project result in inadequate emergency access?***

Less-Than-Significant Impact. The access and circulation features at the project site would continue to accommodate emergency ingress and egress by fire trucks, police units, and ambulance/paramedic vehicles. All access features are subject to and must satisfy state Fire Marshal design requirements. Additionally, the proposed project would also be required to go through DSA's development review and permitting process and would be required to incorporate all applicable design and safety standards and regulations in the CBC to ensure that proposed project development does not interfere with the provision of local emergency services (e.g., provision of adequate access roads to accommodate emergency response vehicles, adequate numbers/locations of fire hydrants). The proposed project would not result in inadequate emergency access. Therefore, impacts would be **less than significant**.

XVIII. Tribal Cultural Resources

Would the project:

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

The analysis in this section is based in part on the coordination with the NAHC and Native American tribes historically familiar with the project site, which is in Appendix E of this Initial Study.

a) ***Would the proposed project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code § 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and***

scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:

i) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or

No Impact. The project site at Summit HS is not listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, National Register of Historic Places, California State Historical Landmarks, or Points of Historical Interest or in a local register of historical resources (NPS 2026a, 2026b; OHP 2026a, 2026b). The project site does not meet any of the historic resource criteria and does not meet the definition of a historic resource pursuant to CEQA. The project would not impact a known tribal cultural resource that is listed on any of the registers of historic resources. Therefore, there would be **no impact** to tribal cultural resources that are listed or eligible for listing on federal, state, or local registers.

ii) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code § 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code § 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe

Less-Than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated. In accordance with PRC Section 21080.1(d), a lead agency is required to provide formal notification of intended development projects to Native American tribes that have requested to be on the lead agency's list for receiving such notification. The formal notification is required to include a brief description of the proposed project and its location, lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation. Based on a search of the NAHC Sacred Lands File (SLF), 13 tribes with affiliation to the project area were identified: the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, Cahuilla Band of Indians, Fort Yuma Quechan Indian Tribe, Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians–Kizh Nation, Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians, Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council, Gabrielino/Tongva Nation, Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe, Morongo Band of Mission Indians, Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians, Serrano Nation of Mission Indians, Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians, and Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation.

Pursuant to AB 52, the District sent requests for tribal consultation via email on April 8, 2026, inviting the aforementioned 13 tribes to consult. During the 30-day request for response period to tribes, the Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation, Gabrieleño Band of

Mission Indians–Kizh Nation, and Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, responded with a request for consultation. as follows

On April 17, 2026, the District received a response from the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians stating that the project site is not in the Tribe's Traditional Use Area, and that further consultation would not be necessary.

Also on April 17, 2026, the District received a response from the Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation regarding the proposed project. The response included a request for mitigation measures to be incorporated into the IS/MND that address the potential inadvertent discovery of tribal cultural resources and to minimize the potential impacts to tribal cultural resources. The mitigation measures are incorporated as Mitigation Measure TCR-1 and TCR-2, below.

On April 22, 2026, the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians–Kizh Nation responded to the District regarding the proposed project. While the District evaluated and declined the tribe's proposed additional mitigation measures, it agreed to notify the tribe in the event of any inadvertent discoveries on-site. Ultimately, no new mitigation measures were added to the IS/MND, and tribal consultation officially concluded on June 16, 2026.

The proposed project would be limited to earthwork for shallow foundations, drill holes for installation of proposed light poles, and minor utility trenching, which would occur within the boundaries of an existing, developed Summit HS campus. As a result, the potential for discovery of tribal archaeological resources would be minimal. However, ground-disturbing activities from the proposed project may have the potential to uncover unknown tribal archaeological resources and therefore could result in a potentially significant impact. Implementation of Mitigation Measure CUL-1, CUL-2, and CUL-3, identified in Section V, *Cultural Resources*, and Mitigation Measures TCR-1 and TCR-2 would ensure that impacts related to inadvertent discovery of tribal archaeological resources and/or human remains would be less than significant by requiring a mandatory cease work, implementation of an avoidance buffer, and proper assessment of the find by a qualified archaeologist and tribal representative. Based on implementation of Mitigation Measures CUL-1, CUL-2, CUL-3, TCR-1, and TCR-2, impacts related to tribal cultural resources would be reduced to less than significant with the incorporation of mitigation.

Impact TCR-2: Ground-disturbing activities from the proposed project have the potential to uncover unknown tribal cultural resources.

Mitigation Measure TCR-1: The Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation Cultural Resources Management Department (YSMN) and the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation shall be contacted, as detailed in CUL-1, of any pre-contact cultural resources discovered during project implementation and be provided information regarding the

nature of the find so as to provide tribal input with regard to significance and treatment. Should the find be deemed significant, as defined by CEQA (as amended, 2015), a Cultural Resources Monitoring and Treatment Plan shall be created by a qualified archaeologist, in coordination with tribal consultant(s), and all subsequent finds shall be subject to this plan. This plan shall allow for a monitor to be present that represents the tribal consultant(s) for the remainder of the project, should they elect to place a monitor on-site.

Mitigation Measure TCR-2: Any and all archaeological/cultural documents created as a part of the project (isolate records, site records, survey reports, testing reports, etc.) shall be supplied to the District for dissemination to tribal consultant(s). The lead agency and/or applicant shall, in good faith, consult with The Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation (YSMN) and the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation throughout the life of the project.

Significance After Mitigation: Implementation of Mitigation Measures TCR-1, TCR-2, and CUL-1 through CUL-3 would ensure that impacts to unknown tribal cultural resources would be **less than significant**.

XIX. Utilities and Service Systems

Would the project:

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-Than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less-Than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less-Than-Significant Impact	No Impact
c) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider, which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Generate solid waste in excess of state or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e) Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	☐	☐	☐	☒

DISCUSSION

a) ***Would the proposed project require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?***

Less-Than-Significant Impact.

Water

The project site is served by the existing water infrastructure. Water is currently provided to the campus and project site by the FWC, a division of the San Gabriel Valley Water Company. FWC operates various pumping, transmission, and treatment facilities to provide water service to its customers. Both local surface water from Lytle Creek and imported State Water Project water is treated at FWC's Summit Surface Water Treatment Plant. Local groundwater is pumped from various wells and disinfected (FWC 2021). Potable water would continue to be provided to the campus through connections to the existing water mains. No water system improvements are proposed. Water use during operation would be negligible because the proposed project would not increase the campus's enrollment capacity; the events at the project site are existing events that already occur on campus or in the District; and the increased water demand would only occur during events/games, which are intermittent. As further discussed under Section XIX(b),

the FWC has sufficient water capacity to continue serving the project site. The proposed project would not require the construction of new or expanded water facilities that could cause significant impacts. Therefore, impacts would be **less than significant**.

Wastewater

Wastewater services in the City of Fontana are primarily provided by the Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA) for treatment, with sewer billing handled by the City of Fontana and maintenance managed by the Utilities & Streets Division. The proposed project does not include the installation of a wastewater line connection to serve any new buildings, and school capacity would not increase. As further discussed in Section XIX(c), the proposed project would not substantially increase the generation wastewater. Wastewater generated during operation would be negligible because the proposed project would not increase the campus's enrollment capacity; the events at the project site are existing events that already occur on campus or in the District; and the increased water demand would only occur during events/games, which are intermittent. Generated wastewater would be conveyed to the existing sewer lines on campus. Therefore, the proposed project would not require the construction of new or expanded wastewater facilities that could cause significant environmental effects. Therefore, impacts would be **less than significant**.

Stormwater

The proposed project would result in an increase in impervious surfaces compared to existing conditions with the construction of the new buildings and installation of new lighting poles. The new bleachers would replace the existing portable bleachers. The increase in impervious surfaces due to the proposed project would be minor, and the majority of the project site and campus would remain in its current state. Due to the limited increase in impervious areas, the project would not generate stormwater runoff volumes that exceed the capacity of the existing on-site or adjacent municipal storm drain infrastructure. In addition, the project would be required to comply with applicable stormwater regulations, including implementation of BMPs and, if applicable, low-impact development measures to maintain pre-development drainage patterns and control runoff flows. As a result, the project would not necessitate the construction of new or expansion of existing stormwater drainage facilities. The stormwater from the proposed project would be conveyed to existing stormwater drains on campus or to the neighboring storm drain system along roadways. The proposed project would not significantly increase or change the stormwater volume, rate, or pattern beyond connecting to the existing stormwater system. Therefore, impacts would be **less than significant**.

Electric Power

Electric power is provided to the project site by SCE. The proposed project would connect to existing electric power infrastructure for operation. The proposed stadium light poles and PA system would connect to existing power distribution equipment.

Although the proposed project would result in a higher electricity demand compared to existing conditions, the increase would be negligible compared to SCE's capacity. The proposed project would use LED luminaires that are energy efficient and last longer than metal halide or high-pressure sodium lights. Increased electricity use would only occur during nighttime sporting events, which are intermittent. Implementation of the proposed project would not result in major construction related to electrical power facilities that could cause significant environmental impacts. Therefore, impacts would be **less than significant**.

Natural Gas

Natural gas is provided to the project site by Southern California Gas Company (SoCal Gas). The proposed project would consume natural gas energy for space and water heating in the locker rooms and supporting amenities. Although the proposed project would result in a higher natural gas demand compared to existing conditions, the increase would be negligible compared to SoCalGas' capacity. Increased natural gas use would only occur in support of five additional home varsity tackle football games and, therefore, would be intermittent. Therefore, implementation of the proposed project would not result in major construction related to natural gas facilities that could cause significant environmental impacts. Therefore, impact would be **less than significant**.

Telecommunications

The City of Fontana is serviced by various independent telecommunications companies for telephone and cable services. There are existing telecommunications facilities and services in the immediate area for the proposed project to connect to, if necessary. The proposed project would not require additional telecommunications facilities demand. The proposed project would not require off-site construction or relocation of utilities, and therefore, impacts would be **less than significant**.

b) ***Would the proposed project have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?***

Less-Than-Significant Impact. The proposed project does not propose a change of land use on the project site and would continue to operate as a high school. Water for the proposed project would be supplied by the FWC. As outlined in the FWC 2020 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), FWC is well positioned to withstand the effects of a single dry year and a five-year

drought at any period between 2025 and 2045. Additionally, the 2020 UWMP includes a Water Shortage Contingency Plan, which provides procedures for responding to various levels of supply shortages through a combination of supply augmentation and demand management measures (FWC 2021).

Water use for the project site could increase during construction of the proposed project; however, this would be temporary and not result in a substantial increase in water demand. The proposed project's increased water demand during sporting events would be negligible because the proposed project would not increase the campus's enrollment capacity; the events at the project site are existing events that already occur on campus or in the District; and the increased water demand would only occur during events/games, which are intermittent. Based on the UWMP, the FWC would have adequate water supplies to meet the water demands of the proposed project and the City during normal, dry, and multiple dry years. Impacts related to water supplies would be **less than significant**.

c) ***Would the proposed project result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?***

Less-Than-Significant Impact. The IEUA provides sewer services to the city, including the project site. The IEUA operates five wastewater treatment plants and treats approximately 52 million gallons of wastewater per day (IEUA 2025). Wastewater generation would occur during the operation of nighttime sporting events. The proposed project's increase in wastewater generation would be similar compared to existing conditions, as the proposed project would not increase the campus's enrollment capacity; the events at the project site are existing events that already take place on campus or in the District, and the increased wastewater generation would only occur during events/games, which are intermittent and already occurring at another campus. The proposed project's wastewater generation would be well within the IEUA's capacity for wastewater treatment. The proposed project would not generate an increase in the regional population, or the amount of wastewater treated at the plant. The proposed project would not affect wastewater treatment capacity. Therefore, impacts related to wastewater system capacity would be **less than significant**.

d) ***Would the proposed project generate solid waste in excess of state or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?***

Less-Than-Significant Impact. Solid waste in Fontana is collected by Burrtec Waste. Burrtec Waste operates five Material Recovery Facilities (MRF): the Agua Mansa Transfer Station/MRF, Burbank Recycle Center, East Valley Transfer & Recycling, West Valley Transfer Station/MRF, and Victor Valley MRF. Burrtec Waste also operates the Salton City Landfill (Burrtec Waste 2026).

During construction, the proposed project would generate some demolition debris from clearance and waste debris from utility trenching. Construction solid waste generation would be minimal because construction of the proposed project would not require the demolition of buildings. CALGreen Section 5.408, Construction Waste Reduction, Disposal, and Recycling, requires that at least 65 percent of the nonhazardous construction and demolition waste from nonresidential construction operations be recycled and/or salvaged for reuse. The proposed project would not increase student enrollment. The solid waste generated by the proposed project's operational activities would be negligible because the proposed project would not increase the campus's enrollment capacity and sporting and other events would occur infrequently and seasonally within the school year.

The waste generation as a result of operation of the proposed project, which would involve a continuation of existing ongoing school athletic programs and relocating sporting events (five home tackle football games) would be within the remaining capacity of the Salton City Landfill, which is increasing its remaining capacity from 346,7000 cubic yards to 65.1 million cubic yards (CalRecycle 2013). The proposed project would comply with the required regulation pertaining to construction and demolition waste and would not adversely impact landfill capacity or impair attainment of solid waste reduction goals. Therefore, impacts would be **less than significant**.

e) ***Would the proposed project comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?***

No Impact. The proposed project is required to comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste and would continue this practice. All solid waste-generating activities in the city is subject to the requirements set in Section 5.408.1 of the California Green Building Standards Code that requires demolition and construction activities to recycle or reuse a minimum of 65 percent of the nonhazardous construction and demolition waste, and AB 341 that requires diversion of a minimum of 75 percent of operational solid waste. Implementation of the proposed project would be consistent with all State regulations, as ensured through the city's development project permitting process. Therefore, the proposed project would comply with all solid waste statutes and regulations; and **no impact** would not occur.

XX. Wildfire

If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project:

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

DISCUSSION

a) *Would the proposed project substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?*

Less-Than-Significant Impact. The project site is in an urbanized residential area in the City of Fontana and is developed with the existing Summit HS buildings, parking lot, and athletic fields. The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) has mapped fire threat potential throughout California. CAL FIRE ranks fire threat according to the availability of fuel and the likelihood of an area burning (based on topography, fire history, and climate). The rankings include little or no fire threat, moderate, high, very high, and extreme fire threat. In the City of Fontana, fire hazards have been ranked in the range of little to no threat (Fontana 2018a). The project site is not in an FHSZ (CALFIRE 2026). The closest very high FHSZ is approximately 0.5 mile northeast of the project site.

"Ready Fontana" is the City's emergency management public outreach program. It helps residents, workers, business owners, and visitors take simple, effective steps to prepare for emergencies and disasters that may impact the community. The program provides the planning basis for hazard identification, mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery for emergency events such as fires, earthquakes, floods, windstorms, extreme heat, and other emergencies (Fontana 2026d). Ready Fontana is part of the City's overall emergency management efforts. The City works year-round to develop emergency plans, train staff, and coordinate with local and regional partners to strengthen readiness. Fontana follows the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) and the National Incident Management System (NIMS). These systems provide a common structure for managing emergencies and allow agencies at all levels to work together effectively. While emergency management is always a local responsibility, SEMS and NIMS help coordinate support from regional, state, and federal partners when needed. As part of SEMS-directed jurisdictional coordination, the City participates in the San Bernardino County Operational Area Coordinating Council and works closely with regional, state, and federal partners to strengthen local and regional disaster readiness.

Additionally, the City's Local Hazard Mitigation Plan identifies hazards and strategies to reduce risk and improve resilience and supports coordinated response and recovery (Fontana 2018c). The project site is not bounded by a potential evacuation route; however, Summit Avenue provides vehicular access to the Summit HS campus and is a major arterial roadway identified as a potential evacuation route.

The proposed project would not physically impede the circulation network and roadways surrounding the project site or designated evacuation routes. The project would occur and be limited to the project site. The proposed project would be designed in accordance with the CBC and CFC, and the project design plans would be reviewed by the DSA. Fire suppression equipment specific to construction would be maintained on-site, in accordance with DSA, CBC, and CFC requirements. Additionally, project construction would comply with applicable existing regulations, safety standards, and, where applicable, manufacturer's specifications for the proper maintenance of mechanical equipment, handling and storage of flammable materials, and cleanup of spills of flammable materials. Therefore, the proposed project would not substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. Impacts would be **less than significant**.

b) ***Would the proposed project, due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?***

Less-Than-Significant Impact. The project site is in an urbanized residential area in the City of Fontana and is developed with the existing Summit HS buildings, parking lot, and athletic fields. The City is surrounded by foothills that have steep terrain and light, flashy fuels, and the predominate weather patterns feature high temperatures, low humidity, as well as seasonal

high speed Santa Ana winds (Fontana 2018b). However, the project site and surrounding area are not in a very high FHSZ. In addition, the proposed project would be designed in accordance with the CBC and CFC. Project design plans would also be reviewed by the DSA and Fontana Fire Department. Fire suppression equipment specific to construction would be maintained on-site. Additionally, project construction would comply with applicable existing regulations, safety standards, and, where applicable, manufacturer's specifications for the proper maintenance of mechanical equipment, handling and storage of flammable materials, and cleanup of spills of flammable materials. Therefore, the proposed project would not expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of wildfire due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors. Impacts would be **less than significant**.

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

Less-Than-Significant Impact. The project site is in an urban area served by existing utility infrastructure, including water and power. Development of the proposed project would require new hook-ups to the existing utilities in the project area. All utility lines would be underground. The proposed project would be designed and constructed in accordance with the CBC and the CFC, and no project features would exacerbate fire risk. Development of the proposed project would not require the installation of roads, fuel breaks, or emergency water sources. Therefore, the proposed project does not include the installation or maintenance of infrastructure that could exacerbate fire risk or result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment. Impacts would be **less than significant**.

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

Less-Than-Significant Impact. The project site and the surrounding area are not in a very high FHSZ. As discussed in Section X, *Hydrology and Water Quality*, the project site is not in a FEMA-designated 100-year flood zone (FEMA 2026a). As discussed in Section VII, *Geology and Soils*, the project site is considered an area of very low landslide potential (USGS 2026a). The project site is not in the inundation zone of any dams and there are no large water tanks in the area that could impact the proposed project site (DWR 2026b).

The project site has a low risk of post-fire slope instability or drainage changes. Therefore, the proposed project would not expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes. A **less-than-significant** impact would occur.

XXI. Mandatory Findings of Significance

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

DISCUSSION

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

Less-Than-Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated. As discussed in Section IV, *Biological Resources*, the project site is in an urbanized setting and is developed with a school use. Vegetation is limited to ornamental landscaping. No native vegetation is present on the project site, and candidate and special-status species are not expected there. Additionally, no riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities or wetlands exist on the project site. Therefore, the proposed project would substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal. Impacts would be **less than significant**.

Additionally, as discussed in Section V, *Cultural Resources*, Section VI, *Geology and Soils*, and Section XVII, *Tribal Cultural Resources*, the proposed project is not anticipated to impact any historic resources. However, due to the ground-disturbing activities involved in the proposed project and the potential to uncover previously undiscovered archaeological or paleontological resources, Mitigation Measures CUL-1, CUL-2, CUL-3, and GEO-1 shall be implemented to mitigate potential impacts associated with ground-disturbing activities. Additionally, implementation of Mitigation Measures TCR1 and TCR-2 include processes to follow in the unlikely event that tribal or archaeological resources are encountered. With implementation of these mitigation measures, the proposed project would result in a **less-than-significant** impact to archaeological and paleontological resources.

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

Less-Than-Significant Impact. There are no other planned projects proposed on the campus at this time. Thus, significant cumulative impacts in the project area are not anticipated with the implementation of the proposed project. Similar projects at nearby schools would not have an impact on the proposed project and the project site, and the proposed projects at the Summit HS campus are similarly not expected to impact any off-site resources or sites. Further, mitigation measures have been identified throughout this IS/MND to ensure project-specific impacts on the environment are less than significant. With incorporation of the identified mitigation measures, the proposed project would not result in cumulatively considerable impacts on the environment. Therefore, all impacts are individually limited, and cumulative impacts would be **less than significant**.

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

Less-Than-Significant Impact. As discussed in the previous analyses, the proposed project would not result in significant direct or indirect adverse impacts or substantial adverse effects on human beings. The proposed project would not result in any significant and unavoidable impacts, nor would it result in any hazards. Therefore, impacts would be **less than significant.**

This page intentionally left blank.

4. REFERENCES

Burrtec Waste. 2026, April 1 (accessed). Our Facilities. https://www.burrtec.com/our-facilities/.

CalFire (California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection). 2026, April 7 (accessed). Fire Hazard Severity Zone Viewer. https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/03beab8511814e79a0e4eabf0d3e7247/.

CalRecycle (California Department of Resources, Recycling and Recovery). 2026, April 1 (accessed). Solid Waste Information System (SWIS) Facility/Site Activity Search. https://www2.calrecycle.ca.gov/SolidWaste/Site/Search.

CalRecycle. 2013. Public Notice: Salton City Solid Waste Site - Imperial County. https://www2.calrecycle.ca.gov/PublicNotices/Details/1058.

Caltrans. 2024, February. Collapsible Soils. https://dot.ca.gov/-/media/dot-media/programs/engineering/documents/geotechnical-services/202402-gm-collapsiblesoil-a11y.pdf.

Caltrans. 2026, March 31 (accessed). California State Scenic Highway System Map. https://www.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=465dfd3d807c46cc8e8057116f1aacaa.

CDFW (California Department of Fish and Wildlife). 2026a, March 25 (accessed). Conservation Plan Boundaries. https://data-cdfw.opendata.arcgis.com/datasets/CDFW::conservation-plan-boundaries-hcp-and-nccp-ds760/explore?location=34.220779%2C-117.548552%2C10.

CDFW. 2026b, March 25 (accessed). BIOS6 viewer. https://apps.wildlife.ca.gov/bios6/?bookmark=648.

CDFW. 2026c, March 25 (accessed). ACE Dataset Fact Sheet: Terrestrial Connectivity. https://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=150835.

CDWR (California Department of Water Resources). 2026a, March 18, (accessed). SGMA Data Viewer. https://sgma.water.ca.gov/webgis/?appid=SGMADataViewer#gwlevels.

CDWR. 2026b, March 18, (accessed). California Dam Breach Inundation Map Web Publisher. https://fmds.water.ca.gov/webgis/?appid=dam_prototype_v2.

CGS (California Geological Survey). 2026, March 30 (accessed). Mineral Land Classification Map Application. https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/minerals/?page=Mineral-Land-Classification.

DOC. 2026a, March 20 (accessed). California Important Farmland Finder. https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/dlrp/ciff/.

DOC. 2026b, March 20 (accessed). Williamson Act Contracts Web Map. https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/dlrp/WilliamsonAct/.

DOC. 2026c, March 30 (accessed). Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zones. https://www.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/alquist-priolo.

DOC. 2026d, March 30 (accessed). Earthquake Zones of Required Investigation. https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/informationwarehouse/eqzapp/.

DOC. 2026e, March 30 (accessed). Fault Activity Map of California. https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/fam/.

DOC. 2026f, March 30 (accessed). Tsunami Hazard Area Map. https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/informationwarehouse/ts_evacuation/.

DTSC (Department of Toxic Substances Control). 2026, April 1 (accessed). EnviroStor. Database. https://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/.

EPA (United States Environmental Protection Agency). 2026, April 1 (accessed). EnviroMapper. https://enviro.epa.gov/enviro/em4ef.home.

FEMA (Federal Emergency Management Agency). 2026, March 30 (accessed). FEMA's National Flood Hazard Layer Viewer. https://hazards-fema.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=8b0adb51996444d4879338b5529aa9cd.

Fontana, City of. 2018a. General Plan Update 2015-2035. https://www.fontanaca.gov/2632/General-Plan-Update-2015---2035

Fontana, City of. 2018b. General Plan Update 2015-2035 Draft Environmental Impact Report. https://www.fontanaca.gov/DocumentCenter/View/29524/Draft-Environmental-Impact-Report-for-the-General-Plan-Update

Fontana, City of. 2018c. 2017 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan. https://www.fontanaca.gov/DocumentCenter/View/28274/2017-Local-Hazard-Mitigation-Plan?bidId=.

Fontana, City of. 2020. *Traffic Impact Analysis (TIA) Guidelines for Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) and Level of Service Assessment*. https://www.fontanaca.gov/3480/Traffic#docaccess-f67179128b0faf31f70c1d8c5dbb29d1c0311008b997273a00f71a3389989b41

Fontana, City of. 2026a, March 31 (accessed). Fire Protection District. https://www.fontanaca.gov/634/Fire-Protection-District.

Fontana, City of. 2026b, March 31 (accessed). Police Department. https://www.fontanaca.gov/3577/Police-Department.

Fontana, City of. 2026c, March 31 (accessed). Facilities and Parks https://www.fontanaca.gov/156/Facilities-Parks.

Fontana, City of. 2026d, March 31 (accessed). Ready Program Emergency Preparedness. https://www.fontanaca.gov/3222/Ready-Fontana---Emergency-Preparedness.

FUSD (Fontana Unified School District). 2026 (accessed). History of Fontana. https://www.fusd.net/about-us-07/about-our-district/history-of-fontana.

FWC (Fontana Water Company) 2016. 2015 Urban Water Management Plan. https://www.fontanawater.net/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/San-Gabriel-Fontana_Amended-Final-December-2017-1.pdf

FWC (Fontana Water Company). 2021. SGVWC Fontana Water Company: 2020 Urban Water Management Plan. https://www.fontanawater.com/_files/ugd/35ae2e_d08c77825c1d450788af81ee423f52f4.pdf.

IEUA (Inland Empire Utilities Agency). 2025. 2025 Annual Report. https://www.ieua.org/wp-content/uploads/2026/02/IEUA-FY-24-25-Annual-Report-FINAL-Page-View-r-DIGITAL-AND-PRINT.pdf.

NPS (National Park Service). 2026a. National Register of Historic Places. https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/database-research.htm#table.

NPS. 2026b. National Register of Historic Places: Map. https://www.nps.gov/maps/full.html?mapId=7ad17cc9-b808-4ff8-a2f9-a99909164466.

OHP (California Office of Historic Preservation). 2026a (accessed). California Historical Landmarks by County. https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=21476.

OHP. 2026b (accessed) California Historical Resources. https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/ListedResources/?view=county&criteria=36.

SWRCB (State Water Resources Control Board). 2026, April 1 (accessed). GeoTracker. https://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/.

UFC (Unified Facilities Criteria) 2004, January 16. Foundations in Expansive Soils. https://www.wbdg.org/FFC/DOD/UFC/ARCHIVES/ufc_3_220_07_2004.pdf.

USFWS (United States Fish and Wildlife Service). 2026a, March 25 (accessed). Critical Habitat for Threatened and Endangered Species. https://fws.maps.arcgis.com/home/webmap/viewer.html?webmap=9d8de5e265ad4fe09893cf75b8dbfb77.

USDA (United States Department of Agriculture). 2026, March 25 (accessed). (accessed). Web Soil Survey. https://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx.

USFWS. 2026b, March 25 (accessed). Natural Wetlands Inventory. https://fwsprimary.wim.usgs.gov/wetlands/apps/wetlands-mapper/.

USGS. 2026a, March 30 (accessed). (accessed). U.S. Landslide Inventory and Susceptibility. https://usgs.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=ae120962f459434b8c904b456c82669d.

US Census (United States Census Bureau). 2024. QuickFacts, Fontana, California. https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/fontanacitycalifornia/PST045224#PST045224.

5. LIST OF PREPARERS

LEAD AGENCY

Fontana Unified School District

Samer Alzubaidi, Executive Director, FMOT

Noel Garcia, Senior Director, Facilities

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANT

PlaceWorks

Addie Farrell, Principal

Alen Estrada-Rodas, Project Manager

Lance Park, Senior Associate, Greenhouse Gas and Energy

Chris Shields, Senior Associate, Noise

Nikki Heredia , Associate, Air Quality

Annika Kiemm, Associate, Environmental Planner

Natalie Phan, Project Planner

Itzeel Padilla, Project Planner

Hooman Hadayeghi, Project Designer, Light and Glare

Elliette Olson, Environmental Planner

Cary Nakama, Graphic Artist

Gina Froelich, Senior Editor

Laura Muñoz, Document Specialist

DJ&A

Bill Delo, Senior Project Manager/Transportation Planner

This page intentionally left blank.