

4.7 HYDROLOGY/WATER QUALITY

4.7.1 Existing Conditions

The Preferred Site for the proposed Winona Avenue Area Elementary School is located on a gently southward sloping mesa that drains to Chollas Creek, an intermittent stream. Any surface runoff that is not intercepted by the municipal storm drain system reaches Chollas Creek and ultimately flows to San Diego Bay.

The Preferred Site is fully developed with residential structures, landscaping, streets, and sidewalks. Urban runoff is directed into the existing storm drain system. It is estimated that approximately 20 to 25 percent of the existing residential uses consist of pervious surfaces, while approximately 75 to 80 percent of the site is currently covered with impermeable surfaces that contribute to the project area stormwater runoff (i.e., building roofs, driveways, patios, sidewalks, streets, and alleys).

The local surface water supplies are characterized by low, intermittent, seasonal flow and poor water quality. Water quality is degraded by urban runoff. The greatest, and generally only, flow occurs during the winter months. Surface water from the local natural channels is not used as a potable water resource.

Groundwater occurs at depths greater than 100 feet and does not represent a resource that is currently utilized. Recent and on-going studies by the Sweetwater Authority and San Diego County Water Authority are evaluating the groundwater resource potential of the San Diego Formation and local alluvial aquifers. These studies are considering the thick sequence of San Diego Formation sandstone that occurs several miles south of the study area for groundwater storage and recovery.

4.7.2 Impact Significance Criteria

The following criteria for impact significance determination were obtained from the Significance Determination Guidelines, under the California Environmental Quality Act, prepared by the City of San Diego Planning Department, Environmental Analysis Section, dated January 1991 (revised May 1999).

4.7.2.1 Hydrology

A proposed project would result in a significant impact if any of the following occurred:

- The project would impose flood hazards on other properties;
- The project would result in changes in absorption rates on the site and the surface runoff from the site is not diverted into existing storm drains; or
- The project would result in modification of existing drainage patterns.

4.7.2.2 Water Quality

A proposed project would result in a significant impact if any of the following occurred:

- The project would result in pollution or contamination; or,
- The project would result in substantial erosion and subsequent sedimentation of water bodies.

4.7.3 Impact Analysis

4.7.3.1 Hydrology

Runoff from the site would ultimately flow into the Home Avenue Branch of Chollas Creek. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in an alteration of the course or flow of flood waters, nor is it anticipated to expose people or property to water-related hazards, such as flooding. Impacts associated with flood hazards would not be significant.

Impacts of the proposed school project on local water resources may include an overall reduction in urban runoff into Chollas Creek and San Diego Bay. Approximately 75 to 80 percent of the site is currently covered by impervious surfaces – buildings, sidewalks, driveways and other pavements. Based on Section 5, Support Facilities of the draft *Educational Specifications* handbook (San Diego Unified School District on November 8, 1999), approximately 30 percent of a nine-acre school site consists of an open field area, composed of pervious surfaces. Based on the relative ratio for the 8.26-acre Preferred Site, approximately 27 to 29 percent would be an open-space field area (71 to 73 percent would be impervious surfaces). As mentioned, approximately 20 to 25 percent of the existing residential uses consist of pervious surfaces, which is 4 to 9 percent less than the amount of pervious surfaces that would result from the proposed project. Construction of a school on this site would result in a reduction of impervious surfaces and, subsequently, a reduction in surface runoff and an increase in absorption rates at the site. Impacts associated with surface runoff would be less than significant.

Drainage patterns within the project area would not be modified because the Preferred Site is entirely developed with existing urban uses. Therefore, no significant impact would occur.

4.7.3.2 Water Quality

The quality of water coming from the proposed school would be enhanced when compared to the existing residential uses. Consistent with the Regional Water Quality Control Board's (RWQCB) San Diego Urban Runoff Municipal Permit, the proposed project would ensure that appropriate measures to control pollutants from the new development would occur. Such measures include, but would not be limited to, the incorporation of runoff collection and treatment such as filter strips, inlet filters (e.g., fossil filters), infiltration trenches or other means to treat runoff prior to its release from the site.

The use of these devices would reduce the amount of polluted or contaminated water released into Chollas Creek, and ultimately, San Diego Bay. Existing residential uses on the Preferred Site

currently do not use mechanical devices, which result in runoff going straight into the storm drain system without preliminary treatment. Based on this discussion, impacts associated with water quality for the life of the proposed project would be less than significant.

However, proposed grading activities at the school site may temporarily increase the potential of discharging eroded sediment into Chollas Creek and San Diego Bay during construction. For projects greater than five acres, such as the proposed project, an individual Order No. 92-08-DWQ General Permit No. CAS 000002 permit is required. The potential runoff effects from the proposed project construction would potentially result in a significant impact.

4.7.4 Significant Impacts

Short-term discharges associated with construction runoff and sedimentation would result in significant water quality impacts.

4.7.5 Mitigation Measures

Prior to any grading activities, the District shall require a grading contractor to prepare and implement a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for the proposed project. The SWPPP shall identify Best Management Practices (BMPs) to control erosion and maintain downstream surface water quality during construction consistent with the State National Pollution Discharge System (NPDES) General Construction Activity Permit, the San Diego Urban Runoff Municipal Permit and RWQCB standards. Construction BMPs shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

Construction

- Limit construction routes and stabilize access points.
- Stabilize denuded areas with seeding, mulching or other methods.
- Stake/mark construction limits and sensitive areas.
- Designate specific areas of the site, away from storm drain inlets, for: the storage, preparation, and disposal of construction materials, chemical products, and waste; auto equipment and parking; and routine vehicle equipment maintenance.
- Store stockpiled materials and wastes under a roof or plastic sheeting.
- Berm around stockpile/storage areas to prevent contact with runoff.
- Perform major maintenance, repair and vehicle/equipment washing off-site, or in designated and controlled areas on-site.

- Collect used motor oil, radiator coolant or other fluids with drip pans or drop cloths. Properly store, label, recycle and dispose of spent fluids.
- Sweep up spilled dry construction materials (cement, fertilizers, etc.) immediately, without the use of water to wash them away.
- Clean up liquid spills on paved or impermeable surfaces using “dry” clean-up methods (e.g., absorbent materials, cat litter, rags) and dispose of clean-up materials properly.

4.7.6 Significance of Impacts After Mitigation

Implementation of construction BMPs would reduce significant water quality impacts to below a level of significance.

4.8 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

This section summarizes information presented in the Phase I Environmental Site Assessment and Geologic Hazard Report, dated July 2000, prepared by Southern California Soil & Testing, Inc. (SCS&T) (Appendix E).

4.8.1 Existing Conditions

The following discussion is organized under three topics: regulatory framework, regional geologic setting and local geology.

4.8.1.1 Regulatory Framework

State controls are imposed on any project within California to reduce potential seismic/geologic hazards associated with new development. The two primary laws and regulations are the Uniform Building Code and the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act.

Section 1626 of the Uniform Building Code (UBC), entitled “Earthquake Design,” states that structures and portions thereof (at a minimum), shall be designed and/or constructed to resist the effects of seismic ground motions. In general, the UBC includes building and engineering provisions that regulate the design and construction of excavations, foundations, retaining walls, and other building elements to control the effects of seismic ground shaking and adverse soil conditions, such as liquefaction and dynamic settlement. The UBC also delineates seismic zones wherein each site is assigned a zone factor (Z), which recommends the incorporation of minimum design criteria.

The Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act of 1972 (renamed in 1994) regulates development near active faults to mitigate the hazards associated with surface fault-rupture. Under the Act, the State Geologist (Chief of the Division of Mines and Geology) is required to delineate Earthquake Fault Zones along active faults in California. Earthquake Fault Zones were called Earthquake Fault zones prior to 1994. Geologic reports are required for developments located within Earthquake Fault Zones, and a minimum 50-foot setback from any known trace of an active fault is required.

4.8.1.2 Regional Geologic Setting

The City Heights Community is located on a large mesa extending from Mission Valley south to Chollas Valley. The mesa slopes gently from an elevation of 400 feet above mean sea level (msl) along the south side of Mission Valley to an elevation of 370 feet above msl near the project area. South of the project area, the mesa slope steepens as it descends along unnamed tributaries to Chollas Creek.

The mesa lies within the coastal plain of San Diego County. The coastal plain measures 5 to 15 miles wide, is slightly elevated and deeply dissected into a series of broad mesas. The project area is located in the Peninsular Ranges Geomorphic Province of Southern California. This geomorphic province is typified by northwest to southeast trending mountain ridges, valleys and faults parallel and

subparallel to the San Andreas Fault. With the exception of the coastal plain of San Diego County, where the surficial geologic materials generally consist of consolidated and unconsolidated sedimentary rocks, this geomorphic province consists of igneous and metamorphic rocks.

The only soil type underlying the project site is Urban Land (Ur), which "...consists of closely built-up areas in cities. Buildings, streets, and sidewalks cover almost all of the surface. The soil has been so altered by urban works that identification is not feasible" (United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Survey December 1973).

The subsurface geology adjacent to and beneath the study area, from youngest to oldest, or from top to bottom, are the Normal Heights Mudstone, Quarternary-aged Lindavista Formation and Tertiary-aged Mission Valley Formation. Brief descriptions of these bedrock units are provided below.

The upper Pleistocene Normal Heights Mudstone is generally described as a steel gray, gypsiferous, sandy mudstone with gravel. The mudstone is primarily composed of expansive clay minerals such as montmorillonite. The Normal Heights Mudstone has a maximum thickness of approximately 15 feet.

The lower Pleistocene-age Lindavista Formation generally consists of nearshore marine and non-marine and is typically composed of moderate reddish-brown interbedded sandstone and conglomerate. Ferruginous (iron oxide) cement gives the Lindavista Formation its characteristic color and resistant outcrop patterns. This formation is estimated to range from 5 to 20 feet thick.

The Mission Valley Formation, generally consists of soft and friable, light olive gray, fine to medium-grained marine sandstone. The sandstone is exposed on the south side of Mission Valley and both sides of Chollas Valley, and is 80 to 100 feet thick.

4.8.1.3 Local Geology

A discussion of geologic hazards at the Preferred Site is provided below.

A. Geologic Hazard Category

Review of the City of San Diego Seismic Safety Study Maps indicates that the site is located within Geologic Hazard Category 53. Geologic Hazard Category 53 is reported to include areas of "level or sloping terrain, unfavorable geologic structure with a low to moderate risk."

B. Groundwater Condition

Groundwater is generally encountered at depths of at least 180 to 200 feet below grade and generally flows toward the west to southwest. In addition, shallow, isolated, perched groundwater is frequently encountered in the site vicinity. Groundwater in the San Diego Mesa Hydrologic Area is reported to have no existing beneficial uses.

C. Expansive Soils

The geological formations present at the site (Normal Heights Mudstone, Lindavista Formation and Mission Valley Formation) can contain clay or claystone, or develop weathering profiles that include an argillic (clay) horizon. Such clayey soils may contain expansive clay.

D. Tectonic Setting

Southern California is located in an area characterized by a series of individual and echelon faults that generally trend north to northwest (parallel to subparallel to the San Andreas fault). These faults have been classified by the California Division of Mines and Geology (CDMG) as being active and potentially active. According to the CDMG, active faults have demonstrated fault movement within the past 11,000 years while potentially active faults have demonstrated fault movement between 11,000 and 2,000,000 years. However, as shown on Figure 4.8-1, a northwest-southeast trending fault is mapped diagonally through the center of the Preferred Site and through the northeast corner of Alternative Site One. This mapped fault trace may be potentially active.

E. Surface Rupture

Based on a review of published geologic maps, there is one known fault strand mapped across the Preferred Site (see Figure 4.8-1). Additionally, the closest faults mapped at the site are a strand of the potentially active La Nación fault, identified approximately 2,600 feet east of the Preferred Site. Additionally, an unnamed fault strand was identified approximately 1,800 feet south-southwest of the Preferred Site. The Preferred Site is located within the La Nación Fault Zone.

F. Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone

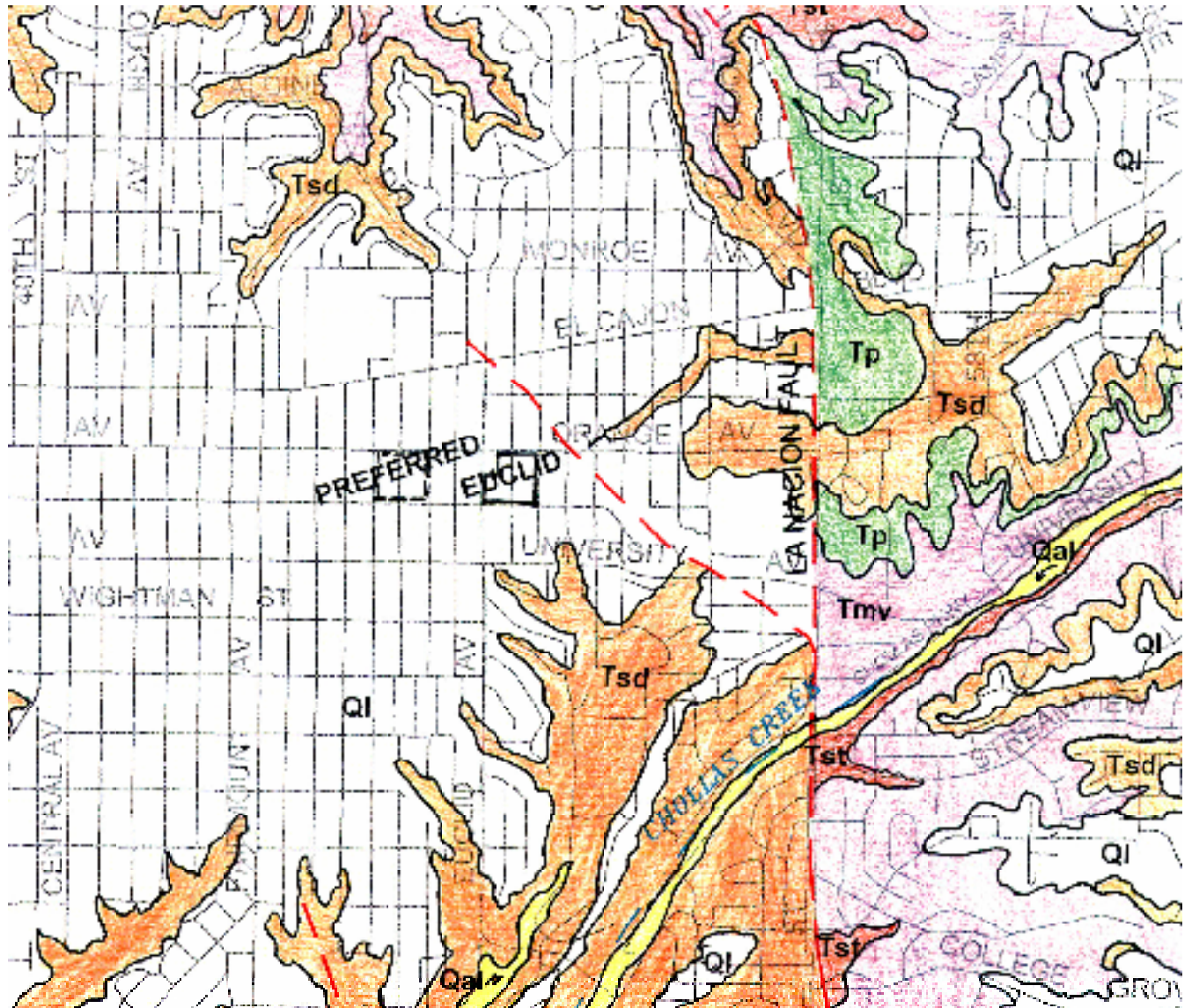
The Preferred Site is not located in an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault zone.

G. Ground Shaking

The Preferred Site is located within a seismically active area. There are several faults in Southern California that are capable of producing slight to moderate ground shaking at the Preferred Site. The severity of the ground shaking would be dependent on several factors including distance to epicenter and magnitude of the seismic event. It is anticipated that the Preferred Site would experience the effects of at least one moderate to large earthquake during the life of the proposed project. Table 4.8-1 summarizes potential ground shaking at the site due to selected faults.

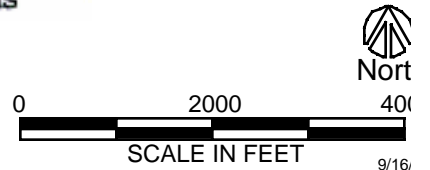
H. Landsliding

The site topography is relatively level at the Preferred Site, and therefore, there is a low potential for slope instability and landslides at the Preferred Site.



LEGEND

Qal Alluvium	Tmv Mission Valley Fm
Ql Lindavista Fm	Tst Stadium Conglomerate
Tsd San Diego Fm	— Faults
Tp Pomerado Conglomerate	— Geologic Contacts



SOURCE: Geotechnical Consultants, Inc., 1999.



Euclid Area Elementary School

Geology Map

**FIGURE
4.8-1**

Table 4.8-1
Estimated Maximum Rock Accelerations within Project Area

Fault Zone	Distance to Project Area (miles)	Maximum Probable Earthquake (Richter Magnitude)	Maximum Credible Rock Acceleration (g's)
Rose Canyon	3	7	0.63
La Nación	0.1	6.75	0.675+
Whittier/Elsinore	37	7.5	0.15
San Jacinto	60	7.5	0.075
San Andreas	85	8.25	0.06

Adapted from Greensfelder, 1974³

Source: SCS&T, July 2000

I. Liquefaction

The subsurface materials at the site generally consist of sandstone and conglomerate. These geologic materials are generally considered to have greater than 15 percent clay and/or silt fraction by weight. Soil is potentially subject to liquefaction when it is comprised mostly of sand-sized particles with relatively little to no clay- and/or silt-sized particles to bind the sand particles together. Therefore, if the material is also saturated and subjected to a force such as ground shaking during an earthquake, the hydrostatic pressure can increase, rapidly decreasing the shear strength of the material and causing it to liquefy.

J. Flood Hazard

As interpreted from the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) the Preferred Site is located in an area determined to be outside of a 500-year flood plain.

4.8.2 Impact Significance Criteria

The following criteria are used to determine whether impacts from geology and seismic hazards are considered significant:

- If the proposed project resulted in subsidence impacts by inducing ground settlement in nearby structures; and,
- If the project site is susceptible to tsunamis or seiches.

A proposed project would result in significant faulting and seismicity impacts associated with strong ground motion, ground surface rupture and liquefaction, if the following would occur:

- If the proposed project is located within 500 feet of an active or potentially active fault, or it is located in Seismic Zone 4 of the Uniform Building Code;
- If the proposed project is located in specific Hazard Category Zone 31; and,
- If the proposed project would have the following characteristics that would increase the potential for liquefaction:
 - a) the soils are loose;
 - b) the soils are saturated with water;
 - c) the soil is coarse-grained (<15% fines by weight); and,
 - d) ground shaking of sufficient intensity to function as a triggering mechanism.

4.8.3 Impact Analysis

Based upon the SCS&T Report, the impact analysis for geotechnical hazards are described below.

Excavation during construction will not require temporary dewatering, due to the depth of groundwater, which is at least 180 to 200 feet below the project site. Therefore, potential subsidence impacts associated with dewatering are not considered significant.

The project site is located over 4 miles from San Diego Bay and at least 6 miles from the coast. Therefore, impacts from tsunamis or seiches at the Preferred Site would be less than significant.

Ground surface rupture is anticipated to occur due to the presumed mapped fault strand trace across the Preferred Site. Additionally, there is a potential for strong ground motion because the project site is located in a seismically active area, as shown on Table 4.8-1. The severity of ground shaking would be dependent on several factors, including distance to the epicenter and magnitude of the seismic event. It is likely that the site would experience the effects of at least one moderate to large earthquake during the life of the proposed school. Therefore, impacts associated with ground surface rupture and strong ground motion are considered potentially significant.

As previously stated, the subsurface materials at the Preferred Site generally consist of sandstone and conglomerate. The geologic materials at the site are generally considered to have greater than 15% fines. Therefore, the shallow soils at the Preferred Site are not subject to liquefaction. In addition, the Preferred Site is not located within a Hazard Category Zone 31, which is an area considered to have a high potential for liquefaction. Therefore, impacts associated with liquefaction not considered significant.

4.8.4 Significant Impacts

The following has been identified as potentially significant geologic impacts for the Preferred Site:

- Seismic/geologic impacts associated with ground surface rupture and strong ground motion due to the presumed mapped fault strand across the Preferred Site and its location in a seismically active area.

4.8.5 Mitigation Measures

To mitigate for potential ground surface rupture, further investigation of the presence of the mapped fault shall be conducted in accordance with applicable state and local guidelines. Based on the results of this investigation, ~~the seismic potential~~ ground ~~shaking surface rupture at the Preferred Site~~ shall be re-evaluated. If a potentially active fault trace is determined to exist onsite, appropriate setbacks, in accordance with the California Administrative Code and the California building Code, shall be implemented to mitigate the impacts.

To mitigate for strong ground motion, prior to construction, a geotechnical investigation shall be conducted to provide site-specific design criteria for seismic safety considerations, as well as for foundation design. Standard engineering practices shall be considered in the design of school development. Seismic design according to the Division of the State Architect, Uniform Building Code, California Amendments to the Uniform Building Code, the City of San Diego Building Code, and other regulations that provide more stringent design features for school developments shall be incorporated.

4.8.6 Significance of Impacts After Mitigation

Implementation of the recommended mitigation measures would reduce the identified significant impacts to below a level of significance.

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4.9 PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

A paleontological resource assessment was prepared for the project area based on a review of published geological reports, including the 1975 California Department of Conservation, La Mesa Quadrangle (Kennedy and Peterson), and the 1977 California Division of Mines & Geology, National City Quadrangle (Kennedy and Tan).

4.9.1 Existing Conditions

Many fossil sites recorded in San Diego have been discovered during construction activities. This is because earth material from several feet down is brought to the surface through excavation and grading. Most fossil materials located on or near the surface are quickly destroyed by weathering from wind and water to a depth of 10 feet. However, fossils located below 10 feet are often well-preserved. It is during construction that well-preserved fossils can often be identified and recovered. Moreover, knowing the resource potential of certain geologic formations in one area, based on past research, is a reliable method for determining the resource potential of that formation in other areas.

The majority of the Preferred Site is underlain by the Lindavista Formation, composed of interfingering sandstone and conglomerate. This geologic unit is estimated to be 5 to 20 feet thick at the Preferred Site. The Lindavista Formation is composed of nearshore marine and non-marine sediments that were laid down on a wave cut platform 10 kilometers wide. This geologic unit is composed of moderate reddish-brown interbedded sandstone and conglomerate. Ferruginous cement, mainly hematite, gives the Lindavista Formation its characteristic reddish-brown color and resistant nature.

A small portion of the southeast corner of the Preferred Site is underlain by the Mission Valley Formation, a predominantly marine sandstone unit, which lies conformably upon the Stadium Conglomerate and is in turn overlain by the Pomerado Conglomerate. It has a maximum thickness of 60 centimeters (cm) and was named for exposures along the south wall of Mission Valley on the west side of State Highway 163. The Mission Valley Formation contains a rich middle Eocene molluscan fauna and is characteristically soft and friable, light olive gray and medium grained.

The Lindavista Formation that underlies the Preferred Site is considered to have a moderate fossil resource potential. All communities of the Mission Valley Formation are usually considered to have a high sensitivity rating for fossil resource potential (City of San Diego *Paleontological Guidelines*, August 1998).

4.9.2 Impact Significance Criteria

Project-related grading has the potential to significantly impact on-site paleontological resources only if it were to excavate 1,000 cubic yards or more at depths greater than 10 feet of the Lindavista and Mission Valley formations.

4.9.3 Impact Analysis

Grading of the proposed school would require excavations of five feet or less, which would not be expected to fully penetrate the weathered portions of the Lindavista Formation or the Mission Valley Formation layers beneath the Preferred Site. To the extent that excavation remains within the upper 10 feet of these formations, there would be no significant impact on paleontological resources.

4.9.4 Significant Impacts

Because grading the site would not exceed the weathered portion of the Lindavista and Mission Valley formations, impacts would not be significant.

4.9.5 Mitigation Measures

Potential impacts would not be significant; therefore, no mitigation is required.

4.9.6 Significance of Impacts After Mitigation

There would be no significant impacts to paleontological resources.

4.10 VISUAL QUALITY/COMMUNITY CHARACTER

4.10.1 Existing Conditions

The preferred Winona Avenue Area Elementary School site is located in the City Heights Community of the Mid-City Communities Planning Area. This community is located in the central part of the City. It is northeast of downtown San Diego, east of Balboa Park and south of Mission Valley.

The City Heights Community is one of the older residential and commercial areas in the City. The community developed in the early 1900s as the street-car line was extended east along University Avenue to Fairmount Avenue. The street-car route also initially established the character of the commercial developments along the University Avenue corridor. The majority of the City Heights Community has a rectilinear grid pattern of surface streets. However, canyons and other steep slope areas in the eastern and southern portion of the community preclude the extension of streets and/or alleys in the typical grid pattern.

A site reconnaissance was conducted to document the existing visual conditions of the project area. The Preferred Site is characterized by residential uses, and the predominant architectural styles are that of the Modern and Modern Minimal Traditional. These are described in greater detail in Section 4.3. The majority of these structures were built in the late 1940s and early 1950s.

The topography of the area is comprised primarily of rolling mesas. The *Mid-City Communities Plan* protects public views by designating public view points with a goal of ensuring that new development preserves and enhances framed views of existing aesthetic resources such as parks and community landmarks. The preferred and alternative sites of the proposed project are not within these designated public view points.

4.10.2 Impact Significance Criteria

The following impact significance criteria are used to determine whether impacts to visual quality and community character would be significant.

For the purpose of analysis, a negative visual quality/community character impact would result from the obstruction of any public vistas or scenic views, or in negative visual features such as unobstructed views to loading docks and trash receptacles from nearby residences or public streets, or comprised incompatible building bulk and scale relative to adjacent residences.

4.10.3 Impact Analysis

4.10.3.1 Visual Quality

The proposed Winona Avenue Area Elementary School would be visible from the surrounding residential area. Due to the existing development and topography in the project vicinity, however, it is anticipated that the proposed school would not be visible outside of the immediate area.

The proposed project area is not within a designated public view point, as indicated in *the Mid-City Communities Plan*. Additionally, views toward scenic areas, such as the Colina del Sol Community Park and the mountains to the east are not currently seen from the surrounding neighborhood due to the obstruction of existing residences. Therefore, development of the proposed project would not obstruct any existing public vistas or scenic views, and no significant impacts would occur.

Visual quality impacts associated with demolition and construction of the school would be short-term. During the construction phase of the project, the site would be completely disturbed. Disturbance would result initially from the demolition of existing structures located on the Preferred Site, resulting in a barren dirt landscape. Impacts, such as those associated with dust and noise, would be reduced substantially by standard construction practices. Noise and dust emissions from construction activities would comply with equipment standards and standard construction procedures, including compliance with designated truck routes, haul routes and contractor clean-up of any construction debris in the public rights-of-way. The hours of construction would also comply with the City's Noise Ordinance. The site would be landscaped at the completion of construction of the new school. Short-term visual quality impacts associated with construction and demolition would be adverse, but not significant.

Specific design features for the preferred project have not been determined at this time. However, these features (i.e., building style, materials, colors, etc.) would be chosen to be consistent with the *Landscape Design and Site Development Guidelines* for San Diego City Schools. These guidelines were developed by the District to provide a comprehensive preliminary evaluation of those characteristics of a school campus that have an impact, not only on the learning environment, but on neighboring properties and the community as a whole. Schools often become the focus of a neighborhood, and therefore a highly used and visual element. The document provides guidelines for construction of new schools and reconstruction of existing facilities. These guidelines include design concepts for school facilities and neighborhood interface, and extensive landscape design standards. It should be noted that existing uses consist of one- and two- story structures.

The proposed school facilities are anticipated to be one- and two-story structures. These low-scale building heights would be compatible with the surrounding residential area as they would be similar

in height to the existing uses. The incorporation of setbacks and stepbacks into building design, along with the use of architectural treatments compatible and complementary to the design and scale of the surrounding community, would further reduce the apparent mass and bulk of the proposed school facilities.

The landscape design concepts and guidelines outlined in the *Landscape Design and Site Development Guidelines* are intended to identify methods for the development of a compatible relationship between the project, natural setting, neighboring properties, and other goals of the District (i.e., security, energy and water conservation, minimization of maintenance costs, etc.). These guidelines provide design parameters that address the following concerns:

- design of the entry area, including signage and seating areas;
- fencing;
- parking lot design and orientation;
- pedestrian circulation and access;
- vegetative screening of undesirable views;
- vegetation used to provide shade;
- provision of outdoor eating areas;
- play/recreation areas;
- neighborhood interface/buffer zone (utilization of landscaping to provide a transition zone between the school campus and surrounding neighborhood);
- design of improvements near utility enclosures;
- landscaping at street rights-of-way;
- walkway, ramp and stair design;
- color selection;
- vegetative material selection;
- location of vegetation; and,
- water conservation (for landscaping purposes).

Lastly, the formation of a project advisory committee is a relevant District policy for enhancing compatibility of the school's design with the surrounding neighborhood. Prior to design of the proposed elementary school, a project advisory committee, consisting of District staff and members of the community, would be formed to assist in the development of the design for the proposed elementary school.

4.10.3.2 Community Character

Construction of the proposed Winona Avenue Area Elementary School would change the existing residential character of the Preferred Site to that of a neighborhood school. The existing schools within the area have helped to shape the character of the community. Therefore, the addition of the proposed Winona Avenue Area Elementary School, with incorporation of the design guidelines outlined in the *Landscape Design and Site Development Guidelines*, would not contrast with the existing neighborhood character.

Project-related impacts to residences within 300 feet of the project would likely take the form of short-term construction impact, school yard noise impact, increased traffic volume, and potential pedestrian impacts along the student access routes.

Construction activities for the proposed project would last approximately 18 months. These temporary impacts include the generation of dust, noise and equipment exhaust from grading and demolition activities. Following demolition of the existing structures and grading of the site, construction-related impacts would be associated with the delivery of materials and standard on-site construction activities for one- and two-story steel frame structures. Lastly, landscaping activities would finish the construction of the proposed elementary school. Short-term construction activities would be adverse, but not significant.

As previously discussed, the District would locate the playground facilities for the proposed Winona Avenue Area Elementary School within the project site. The noise analysis (Section 4.5 of this EIR) found that although the hourly Leq school yard noise levels exceed the City's Noise Ordinance, the CNEL levels remain below the City's Noise Compatibility Standard of 65 dBA CNEL. This is due to a staggered use of the school yard during recess and lunch cycles, which occur throughout the school day. School yard noise impacts on adjoining residential uses would not be a significant impact.

The traffic analysis (Section 4.4 of this EIR) found that the proposed elementary school would reduce total daily trips generated by the site. In addition, the analysis found that the generation and redistribution of project-related traffic would not result in significant traffic impacts within the project area. All affected street segments and intersections would continue to operate at acceptable levels of service, and impacts would not be significant.

In terms of potential impacts along the students' walking routes, the proposed Winona Avenue Area Elementary School would operate as a "neighborhood school." Enrollment would be drawn from the surrounding neighborhood, thereby allowing students to walk to school. The proposed elementary school would not increase the number of children within the neighborhood; however, the number of children gathered together at the same time and place would increase at and around the new school site. Increasing the concentration of students is not anticipated to be a significant adverse impact on the community character for residences within 300 feet of the site.

The project site would be landscaped to integrate into the fabric of the local area at the completion of the construction period. Landscaping of the school grounds would enhance the overall visual setting of the project area within the surrounding community.

Several existing schools are located in the area around the Preferred Site. The proposed Winona Avenue Area Elementary School would be compatible with the existing context of the area. Blighted conditions, which have impacted the existing visual quality of the neighborhood, would be replaced by a new school constructed according to the building and landscape design parameters of the *Landscape Design and Site Development Guidelines*. Application of these design parameters would reduce potential visual impacts to below a level of significance. Prior to design of the proposed

school, design parameters for the school would be developed, and the resulting design reviewed by a project advisory committee consisting of District staff and members of the community.

4.10.4 Significant Impacts

No significant impacts to visual quality/community character were identified for the proposed project.

4.10.5 Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required because no significant impacts to visual quality/community character were identified.

4.10.6 Significance of Impacts After Mitigation

No mitigation measures were identified for the proposed Winona Avenue Area Elementary School.

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4.11 PUBLIC SERVICES

This section describes existing conditions and potential impacts to police protection, fire protection and solid waste services, which would serve the proposed Winona Avenue Area Elementary School. The following public service providers were contacted and asked to comment on certain aspects of the project, including its anticipated impact on the provision of public services: City of San Diego Police Department (Police Department), City of San Diego Fire Department (Fire Department), and City of San Diego Environmental Services Department (ESD). The complete text of the letters of request and their replies are contained in Appendix H of this EIR. It should be noted that the attached public service letters were sent out regarding the previously proposed Euclid Elementary School preferred and alternative sites. However, since the proposed project includes entirely new preferred and alternative sites, the public service agencies were contacted to either confirm or revise the information, as appropriate. Existing conditions and impacts for police and solid waste services did not change. However, stations and response times for the Fire Department were slightly revised.

4.11.1 Existing Conditions

Unless otherwise indicated, information regarding public services and facilities that would serve the proposed Winona Avenue Area Elementary School was provided by the service providers.

4.11.1.1 Police Protection

Police protection in the vicinity of the project area is provided by the Police Department's Mid-City Division. The Mid-City Division is located at 4310 Landis Street and is staffed with approximately 1 captain; 4 lieutenants; 28 sergeants; 13 detectives and 144 sworn officers. The average number of sworn officers that are available to respond to emergencies varies by time of day, with 29 officers during the day shift; 26 officers during the swing shift; and 19 officers during the night shift. There are 51 patrol units available at the Mid-City Division, although there are other resources available to respond to calls for service to the project area, including Canine, Air Support and SWAT units (Mid-City Division, Haley, August 1999). Both Canine and Air Support are centralized units that provide city-wide coverage. The Air Support unit currently includes four helicopters and two fixed wing aircraft. There are 46 canine teams, each comprised of an officer and a police dog presently assigned to the Canine Unit. SWAT officers are assigned to every patrol division within the City.

The city-wide average response time is 7.0 minutes for emergency calls and 11.9 minutes for non-emergency calls. Mid-City Division's average response time for emergency calls is 6.2 minutes and 11.4 minutes for non-emergency calls (Mid-City Division, Haley, August 1999). Table 4.11-1 shows that the average response time for all priority levels is considerably lower for the Mid-City Division than for the city-wide average.

Table 4.11-1

Average Response Times for Mid-City Division and City of San Diego (1998)

Priority (1)	Mid-City Division	City of San Diego
Emergency	6.2	7.0
1	11.4	11.9
2	26.2	22.4
3	77.2	54.7
4	98.7	64.5

Notes: (1) = Emergency involves an imminent threat to life.

Priority 1 involves serious crimes in progress and a threat to life.

Priority 2 involves complaints regarding less serious crimes where there is no threat to life.

Priority 3 involves minor crimes or request for service which are not urgent.

Priority 4 involves minor requests for police services.

Source: City of San Diego Police Department, Mid-City Division, 1999

4.11.1.2 Fire Protection

The Fire Department provides fire protection services to the proposed Winona Avenue Area Elementary School project area. The units that would respond to the project area are Stations 10, 17 and 26. Location and response times for each station are provided below and are also presented in Table 4.11-2. The streets that access the preferred and alternative sites are adequately sized to accommodate fire trucks and other emergency vehicles (City of San Diego, Deputy Fire Marshall Medan, 1999). Fire protection service is available from the following stations:

- Station No. 10 is located at 4605 62nd Street (62nd St. and Acorn St.) and houses Engine Company 10 and Battalion No. 10. Battalion No. 10 provides support and manages the team of firefighters during a fire. The response time to the project area from this station is 3.1 minutes.
- Station No. 17 is located at 4206 Chamoune Avenue (Chamoune Ave. and Orange Ave.) and houses Engine Company 17, with an average response time of 0.9 minutes to the project area.

- Station No. 26 is located at 54th Street (54th St. and Krenning St.) and houses Engine Company 26, with an average response time of 3.3 minutes to the project area.

An engine is the primary piece of fire apparatus that carries personnel, water, hoses, and pumping equipment. An engine company refers to a fire engine and the four (or more) personnel who are assigned to operate the engine. A fire truck is an engine with aerial ladder capabilities and additional specialized rescue equipment such as forcible entry and salvage equipment. A truck company consists of a fire truck and a minimum of four personnel who are assigned to operate the truck (City of San Diego, Deputy Fire Marshall Medan, 1997).

Engine Companies 10, 17 and 26 carry approximately 500 gallons of water each. All engine companies are staffed 24 hours a day with a minimum of four personnel: three Emergency Medical Technician Defibrillator firefighters (EMT-Ds) and one firefighter/paramedic (City of San Diego, Deputy Fire Marshall Medan, 2000).

The average response time throughout the City is six minutes for fire apparatus (i.e., fire engines and trucks) and ten minutes for paramedic ambulances.

If the Fire Department cannot respond to a call immediately, it has the ability to collaborate with other fire departments from neighboring cities via the Automatic Aid Agreement (AAA). The AAA is an agreement between the Fire Department and fire departments from adjacent cities to aid each other in responding to emergencies. Standard operating procedures call for responding units to inform Fire Communications Center of a delay and a resumption of their response as soon as possible. Under this agreement, the fire station closest to the emergency responds to the call (City of San Diego, Deputy Fire Marshall Medan, 1999).

Table 4.11-2

**Fire Department Station Location, Equipment
and Response Times**

Station No. & Location	Station Equipment	Station Response Time
Battalion No. 10 at 62 nd Street	Engine Company 10 Battalion 10	3.1 minutes
No. 17 at 4206 Chamoune Avenue	Engine Company 17	0.9 minutes
No. 26 at 54 th Street	Engine Company 26	3.3 minutes

Source: City of San Diego Fire Department, 2000.

4.11.1.3 Solid Waste

Solid waste disposal in the project area is provided by the combined services of the ESD and private contractors. Educational establishments deposit refuse into collection bins, which are then emptied by City-licensed private contractors. All waste collected from educational uses is taken to local landfills.

Refuse collected from the project area most likely would be taken to the City-owned and operated Miramar Landfill. The Miramar Landfill is located at 5180 Convoy Street and is operated by the ESD's Refuse Disposal Division. Refuse could also be taken to the Otay Landfill or Sycamore Landfill, which are currently owned and operated by Allied Waste Industries (City of San Diego, ESD, Sturdevan, August 1999).

The ESD prepared a draft manual in 1994 for assessing the impacts that new development would have on solid waste facilities. This manual, *Guide to Mitigating Impacts to Solid Waste Services*, hereafter referred to as the Solid Waste Guide, was not formally adopted by the City; however, the generation rates presented in the Solid Waste Guide are used. This Guide provides the following: annual solid waste generation rates for various land uses, waste generation significance criteria, and mitigation measures to reduce significant impacts to solid waste facilities. The mitigation measures outlined in the Guide for specific types of development will also assist the City in meeting the requirements of the Integrated Waste Management Act of 1984 (AB 939). This legislation mandated that all cities and counties in the State of California reduce the amount of solid waste deposited into landfills by 25 percent by 1995 and 50 percent by the year 2000. Assuming that the City continues to meet recycling and diversion goals, the estimated remaining life of the Miramar Landfill is 12.3 years, or November 2011 (City of San Diego, Sturdevan, August 1999).

4.11.2 Impact Significance Criteria

The following impact significance criteria are used to determine whether impacts to police protection, fire protection and solid waste service would be significant.

4.11.2.1 Police Protection

A significant impact would occur if a proposed project results in an increased number of calls and an increase in response times for police services (Mid-City Division, Haley, August 1999).

4.11.2.2 Fire Protection

A significant impact would occur if a development increases the response times above the City average of six minutes for engine companies and ten minutes for ambulances (City of San Diego, Deputy Fire Marshall Medan, July 1999).

4.11.2.3 Solid Waste

A significant impact would occur if a proposed non-residential project generates more than 52 tons of waste per year. Because there is a large recycling industry in San Diego that is able to divert construction refuse from local landfills, any project that generates construction waste that has the potential to be deposited into the Miramar Landfill is considered significant. In addition, depositing recyclable construction materials reduces existing landfill capacity and poses handling problems with the landfill (City of San Diego ESD, Sturdevan, August 1999).

4.11.3 Impact Analysis

Implementation of the proposed Winona Avenue Area Elementary School would alleviate the current problem of overcrowding in existing schools within the Mid-City area. It is expected that the current student population would be redistributed to the new school, thereby decreasing the student population in the existing schools.

4.11.3.1 Police Protection

The Mid-City Division has indicated concern that the proposed Winona Avenue Area Elementary School could impact service in the area, because schools tend to create more calls for police services as compared to other types of development. It is not expected that the proposed Winona Avenue Area Elementary School would result in an increased number of calls to police and a resulting increase in average response time for the following reasons:

- The new school would not change the per capita population served by the Mid-City Division because the new school would be a neighborhood school, serving children within the Mid-City Division's service area who would otherwise attend an existing school in the service area.
- The preferred school site is already developed, and already generates calls for service.
- The new school would reduce school over crowding, which should reduce future police calls for service that would otherwise occur because of overcrowded conditions.
- The District has a policy of 100 percent supervision for elementary school students, whereby students are always under adult supervision while they are on school grounds.
- The District has a full-time School Police force that provides on-site security and policing, as well as off-site assistance to student-related incidents. The majority of District School Police activities associated with elementary schools is related to family domestic disputes, not student-generated problems.
- The City of San Diego Police Department implements several safety programs including the School Safety Patrol which provides 5th and 6th grade crossing guards. Since its inception in 1935, there have been no fatalities at crosswalks with guards. Since its inception in 1935,

there have been no fatalities at the crosswalks with guards. The City of San Diego Police Department also oversees a Bicycle Safety Program and "Kids and Skids" which teaches students about road and pedestrian safety. In addition, the Department has a pilot Elementary School Safety Program started in early 2001. This safety program is all encompassing and includes issues from the Internet to gun safety.

- The new school would reduce the number of residents and residences in the neighborhood requiring police services.

4.11.3.2 Fire Protection

Fire Department officials have verified that existing facilities are adequate at the present time and that no additional fire protection equipment or personnel would be required. Therefore, no significant impact to City fire protection services would occur. The construction of the elementary school on the Preferred Site would result in the closure of 39th Street between Wightman Street and Landis Street. This closure would result in the through traffic currently utilizing 39th Street to be shifted to 40th Street.

4.11.3.3 Solid Waste

According to the City's Solid Waste Guide, new development has the potential to impact City solid waste services in four different ways:

- Impacts on landfill capacity;
- Impacts on Waste Management Services;
- Impacts on City collection crews; and
- Impacts on the Miramar Landfill entrance facility (City of San Diego 1994).

Finalized building plans have not yet been prepared for the proposed Winona Avenue Area Elementary School, therefore, solid waste generation volumes are unknown at this time. However, it is anticipated that the implementation of this project would result in waste generation volumes that exceed the ESD's standards. Much of the waste generated once the proposed school opens would be waste that would otherwise be generated at existing schools, in the event the proposed Winona Avenue Area Elementary School is not built. The ESD's standard of 52 tons/year maximum for non-residential uses is a very low threshold for solid waste generation, and almost any type of development would exceed that standard. In addition, the potential deposition of construction/demolition debris into the Miramar Landfill would also result in a significant impact to landfill capacity. Therefore, impacts to landfill capacity are considered significant.

The City provides a number of waste management services to all sectors of the City, including technical assistance programs, litter control, graffiti abatement, and waste reduction services. Growth in the residential, commercial, industrial, and governmental sectors has an impact on the City's ability to provide these services. However, it is anticipated that project-related impacts to waste management services would not be substantial, and would be at least partially offset because the City would no

longer have to serve the residential uses at the Preferred Site; therefore, they are not considered significant.

The City collection crews provide solid waste collection services to residents of single-family homes, some multi-family dwellings and some small businesses. The proposed project is an educational institution which would contract for commercially provided collection services. Also, the City would no longer be required to provide collection service to the residential uses at the Preferred Site. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts to City collection services.

The Miramar Landfill entrance facility is adequate for current trip numbers. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts to the entrance facility.

4.11.4 Significant Impacts

The following impacts to public services are considered significant:

- Impacts to solid waste services as it pertains to landfill capacity, due to the generation of solid waste volumes that exceed the ESD's standards and the potential deposition of construction/demolition debris into the Miramar Landfill.

4.11.5 Mitigation Measures

The District shall prepare a waste management plan and provide the plan to the ESD for comment. The waste management plan shall include the following elements:

- The type and quantity of solid waste expected to enter the waste stream.
- Source separation techniques to be used and the location of on-site storage for separated materials of trash and recyclable materials, as required by Municipal Code Section 101.2001.
- The method of transport and destination of separated waste and/or construction debris not re-used on-site.
- A “buy-recycled” program for the school.
- An impact analysis spreadsheet completed by an ESD analyst. With respect to construction/demolition debris, the amount of material being deposited in the landfill could be reduced by implementing any or all of the following mitigation techniques:
 - On-site re-use of demolition material, as appropriate, in the construction of the school facilities.
 - Separating construction debris for recycling/re-use by others.
 - Using recycled materials in the construction of the school facilities.

4.11.6 Significance of Impacts After Mitigation

Implementation of recommended mitigation measures would reduce landfill capacity impacts to below a level of significance.

4.12 PUBLIC UTILITIES

This section describes existing conditions and potential impacts to domestic potable water, wastewater and energy facilities that would serve the proposed Winona Avenue Area Elementary School. The following impact discussion applies to the preferred and alternative sites. The following public utility providers were contacted and asked to comment on certain aspects of the project, including its anticipated impact on the provision of public utilities: San Diego Gas and Electric, the City's Planning and Development Review Department and the City's Engineering and Capital Projects Department. The complete text of the letters of request and their replies are contained in Appendix H of this EIR. It should be noted that the attached public service letters were sent out regarding the previously proposed Euclid Elementary School preferred and alternative sites. However, since the proposed project includes entirely new preferred and alternative sites, the public service agencies were contacted to either confirm or revise the information, as appropriate. Existing conditions for water, sewer systems and energy facilities did not change for the proposed project, as shown below.

4.12.1 Existing Conditions

Unless otherwise indicated, information regarding public utilities that would serve the proposed school was provided by the service providers. Existing conditions for potable water, sewer systems and energy facilities are presented below.

4.12.1.1 Domestic Potable Water and Sewer Systems

A. Potable Water

Domestic potable water for the project site is provided by the City, with treatment at the Alvarado Treatment Plant. The primary source of potable water for San Diego County is the San Diego County Water Authority (SDCWA). The SDCWA, the regional purveyor of water to San Diego County, receives its imported water exclusively from the Metropolitan Water District (MWD) of Southern California, of which it is a member agency. The SDCWA purchases treated and untreated water from MWD and distributes it to member agencies on a wholesale basis. The MWD's two primary water resources are the Colorado River and the California State Water Project. The SDCWA has, in the past, consumed an average of 25 percent of MWD's total water supply, and in dry years as much as 30 percent (City of San Diego, 1992; City of San Diego Planning and Development Review Department, Moshref 1999). A water transfer agreement with the Imperial Irrigation District (IID) is expected to begin in 2002, with an initial delivery of 20,000 acre-feet. By 2009, the transfer will bring up to an additional 200,000 acre-feet of Colorado River water annually to the SDCWA's service area.

Water imported by the SDCWA meets approximately 80-90 percent of the City's total demand. Local water sources (i.e., wells and storm runoff) supplied through a separate system of reservoirs and pipelines accounts for the remaining 10-20 percent needed to meet current demand. The City's reliance on imported water increases yearly; recurrent drought situations have limited the availability

of local surface and groundwater supplies (City of San Diego Water Department Website, updated 1999).

The SDCWA First Aqueduct (comprised of Pipelines 1 and 2) currently receives water from the MWD's Colorado River Aqueduct, with delivery north of Escondido. The SDCWA Second Aqueduct (comprised of Pipelines 3, 4 and 5) originates at Lake Skinner, MWD's terminal storage reservoir for San Diego County. Lake Skinner currently has a total capacity of 44,000 acre-feet per year (AFY). An acre-foot consists of a volume of water sufficient to cover one acre to a depth of one foot; this is equal to 43,560 cubic feet or about 325,580 gallons (City of San Diego, 1992; Centre City Development Corporation, Selby, 1997).

The City owns and operates ten water reservoirs. The San Vicente and El Capitan reservoirs are the largest and together account for nearly half of the City's total available potable water storage and over one quarter of its watershed. The major source of water for the San Vicente Reservoir is the SDCWA's First Aqueduct. Smaller reservoirs, such as the Miramar and Murray reservoirs, have low potential for local water production. These lower-end facilities are primarily used to supply the short-term peak demands associated with water treatment plants (City of San Diego, 1992; Centre City Development Corporation, Selby, 1997).

B. Wastewater Treatment

Wastewater service in the project area is provided by the City's Metropolitan Wastewater Department. Major trunk sewer lines are in place to serve the entire Mid-City Communities Planning Area, although most are aging and in need of replacement. Wastewater treatment for project area sewage occurs at the Point Loma Wastewater Treatment Plant, using an "advanced primary treatment process." Effluent from the plant is conveyed off-shore for deep-ocean disposal by the Point Loma Ocean Outfall.

4.12.1.2 Energy

Electricity and natural gas are provided to the project area by San Diego Gas & Electric Company (SDG&E). The major gas supplier to SDG&E is the Southern California Gas Company. There are several substations in the Mid-City Communities Planning Area. However, the facility that would serve the proposed Winona Avenue Area Elementary School is the Streamview Substation, located near the intersection of 54th Street and Lea Street. This substation is a double bank sub and has a current capacity of 60 Mega VARS (MVAR) (San Diego Gas & Electric, Coker, August 1999).

4.12.2 Impact Significance Criteria

The following criteria are used to determine whether public utility impacts associated with domestic potable water, wastewater and electricity and natural gas services are considered significant.

4.12.2.1 Domestic Potable Water and Sewer Systems

A. Potable Water

According to City Water Department officials, a proposed project would have a significant impact on potable water systems if the additional demand placed on existing pipelines reduces fire flow water pressure and/or exceeds the capacity of existing pipelines.

B. Sewer System

According to City Wastewater Department officials, a proposed project would have a significant impact on sewer systems if the additional demand placed on sewer infrastructure exceeds the capacity of existing facilities.

4.12.2.2 Energy

According to SDG&E officials, a proposed project would have a significant impact on electrical and natural gas systems if estimated project energy consumption exceeds the capacity of existing facilities, such that additional transmission or distribution lines must be installed and/or electrical substations upgraded.

4.12.3 Impact Analysis

4.12.3.1 Domestic Potable Water and Sewer Systems

The City's Planning and Development Review staff have indicated that upgrades and replacements of existing water and sewer facilities are currently underway in the public rights-of-way in the project area, and that these improvements will have little or no impact on the Preferred Site for the Winona Avenue Area Elementary School project. Public utilities within the portion of street right-of-way to be vacated for construction of the proposed school would be relocated to the adjacent public right-of-way, as directed by the City in cooperation with the District.

The Preferred Site would be developed on urbanized land with one- and two-story dwellings that currently use existing water and sewer services. The replacement of 211 residential units with a 700- to 900-student elementary school would not increase the current use of water and sewer services primarily because the new school would not generate new students. The proposed Winona Avenue Area Elementary School would educate local children who would otherwise attend an overcrowded school in the Mid-City Communities Planning Area. Although the water and sewer rates for the proposed school cannot be determined at the present time because building plans have not been finalized, City staff has indicated that the existing residential units would most likely exceed the proposed school water and wastewater usage. This conclusion is based on the fact that peak water use typically occurs during the summer months, a time when the students are no longer in school. Additionally, local vicinity maps indicate high density residential units within the preferred and alternative sites. These residential units place higher demands on water and sewer services, which

occur during the day and evening, while the proposed school's demand would occur primarily during the day while school is in session. Based on this discussion, impacts associated with water and sewer services are not considered significant (Pers. Comm. Alice Vaughn, City of San Diego Planning and Development Review Department, Water Review Section, July 2000).

4.12.3.2 Energy

San Diego Gas & Electric officials have indicated that the existing electric and gas system is adequate to serve the proposed Winona Avenue Area Elementary School. Therefore, impacts associated with energy sources provided by SDG&E are not considered significant (SDG&E, Coker, July 2000).

4.12.4 Significant Impacts

No significant impacts to public utilities were identified for the proposed Winona Avenue Area Elementary School.

4.12.5 Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required because no significant impacts to public utilities were identified.

4.12.6 Significance of Impacts After Mitigation

No significant impacts to public utilities would occur as a result of the proposed Winona Avenue Area Elementary School.