

INITIAL STUDY

FOR

**San Jose City College Facilities Master Plan
Update 2021**

Prepared for:

San Jose/Evergreen Community College District
4750 San Felipe Road
San Jose, California 95135

Prepared by:

Maas Companies, Inc.
59867 Cascadel Drive North
North Fork, California 92643

October 2008

Initial Study

I. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1. Project Title: San Jose City College Facilities Master Plan Update 2021
2. Lead Agency: San Jose/Evergreen Community College District
4750 San Felipe Road
San Jose, CA 95135-1599
3. Lead Agency Contact: Robert Dias, Executive Director
408-270-6400
robert.dias@sjeccd.org
4. Project Location: San Jose City College is located in central San Jose in Santa Clara County. The Campus is immediately south of Interstate 280 (I-280) and is bounded by Moorpark Avenue to the north, Rexford Way, Kingman Avenue and Fruitvale Avenue to the south, Laswell Avenue and South Bascom Avenue to the west and Leigh Avenue to the east. The Campus encompasses approximately 53 acres. Access is currently provided from Moorpark Avenue, Laswell Avenue, Leigh Avenue and Kingman Avenue. See Figure 1, Regional and Project Site Location (at the back of this Initial Study).
5. Project Sponsor: Same as No. 2, above.
6. General Plan (City of San Jose) Designations: General Commercial and Public/Quasi-Public
7. Zoning (City of San Jose) Designations: R-1-8: Single-Family Residential and A (PD): Planned Development
8. Project Description:

Overview

The San Jose City College Facilities Master Plan Update 2021 (hereafter “Proposed Project”) is a refinement of the 2000 Facilities Master Plan (hereafter “Prior Plan”). The Prior Plan was approved in 2000 and allowed for the overall facilities development of approximately 639,002 Outside Gross Square Feet (OGSF) of which 423,402 is designated Assignable Square Feet (ASF). (See Table 1).

The Proposed Project will allow for the overall facilities development of approximately 533,577 OGSF/357,241 ASF. This is a reduction of 105,425 OGSF/66,161 ASF from the Prior Plan. (See Table 1).

Table 1
Space Summary

Facility Name	ASF	OGSF
Total Existing Buildings in 2008	423,402	639,000
Total New Buildings, Phases II & III	93,000	130,000
Grand Total, All Buildings	516,402	769,002
Total Demolished Buildings	159,161	235,425
Net Space, All Buildings in 2021	357,241	533,577
Change in Space, 2008 versus 2021	<66,161>	<105,425>

A more detailed Proposed Project Description, Development Chronology and Phasing are discussed below.

Proposed Project Description

Implementation to date of the Prior Plan resulted in a shift in the general locations of buildings from the central and northern portions of the Campus to the western and southern areas of the Campus. Implementation of the Proposed Project will continue this direction of development.

The Proposed Project involves the reorganization of Campus facilities and the reconfiguration of Campus access and circulation from the Prior Plan. The potential project components for the Proposed Project are as follows:

- Removal of the existing “Row” buildings and temporary/portable structures.
- Design and construction of a Multi-Disciplinary Building & Visual and Performing Arts Building.
- Design and construction of a new Physical Education Complex.
- Design and construction of a new Vocational-Technical Facility.
- Development of new athletic fields.
- Design and construction of a Corporate Yard.
- Renovation of some existing buildings.
- Development of new Campus entries.
- Development of outdoor plaza areas.
- Modifications to access and circulation.
- Provision for additional parking.
- Modification and expansion of Campus infrastructure.
- Renovation/replacement of the Campus landscaping.

Key components from the above list that may be of special interest include:

- Updating of the San Jose City College Campus Master Plan to the year 2021.
- Relocation of the baseball field to the southeasterly area of the campus adjacent to Leigh Avenue.
- Reduction/demolition of approximately 105,425 OGSF/66,261 ASF of Campus facilities.
- Reconfiguration of two new instructional buildings totaling approximately 80,000 ASF in the area currently occupied by Buildings 200 and 300.
- Demolition of the existing Physical Education buildings and replacement with new facilities.

All facilities will be developed within the existing Campus boundaries. The development proposed under the Proposed Project is intended to meet the needs of the College for an anticipated enrollment of approximately 12,169 students by 2021. (See Figure 3, "Proposed Master Facilities Master Plan Update 2021, San Jose City College," attached to this Initial Study.)

Buildings such as the Student Center, the General Education building and the Theatre will remain but be remodeled to meet current standards rather than demolished. In more detail, the Student Center will be renovated to add the Professional Education Center. And the General Education building will be renovated to add a Multi-Disciplinary Classroom Complex with a new 2-story, 10,000 ASF area added to the front of the facility.

As indicated in Table 1, many facilities were demolished and replaced with new buildings as part of the Prior Plan. The Proposed Project includes the demolition, remodeling and new construction of the following buildings and facilities. (See Table 2.)

Table 2
Demolition, Remodeling and New Construction—Proposed Project

<u>Building Name</u>	<u>Total ASF</u>	<u>Total OGSF</u>	<u>Status</u>
100 Wing	28,682	41,729	Phase II—Demolition
200 Wing	25,514	41,820	Phase II—Demolition
300 Wing	27,276	40,584	Phase II—Demolition
Fine Arts	9,780	14,075	Phase II---Demolition
Gym—Men	21,298	27,863	Phase II---Demolition
Auxiliary Gym	10,217	12,561	Phase II—Demolition
X Building	1,587	2,702	Phase II—Demolition
W Building	4,132	6,990	Phase II—Demolition
Vocational Arts	8,368	11,700	Phase II—Demolition
Central Plant	432	832	Phase II—Demolition
General Education	27,701	43,668	Remodel—Phase II
Multi-Discipline/Performing Arts	28,000	35,000	New Construction—Phase II
Voc/Tech Bldg Addition	20,000	30,000	New Construction—Phase II
P. E. Complex	45,000	65,000	New Construction---Phase II
Parking Garage #1	None	110,000	480 Spaces-5 Stories
Central Plant	None	10,000	Service for New Facilities
Softball Field	None	None	New Construction—Phase II
Baseball Field	None	None	New Construction—Phase II
Corporate Yard	None	18,000	New Construction—Phase II
Parking Garage #2	None	100,000	New Construction—Phase III

As depicted in Table 2, proposed new construction will total approximately 366,000 OGSF/93,000 ASF. Demolition will total approximately 186,781 OGSF/127,497 ASF. Remodeling will total approximately 57,743 OGSF/37,481 ASF. When considered with proposed demolition, the proposed new buildings, new addition, and renovations would result in a net decrease in building space of 78,818 OGSF/47,581 ASF for the Proposed Plan versus the Prior Plan.

The details for Parking Garage #2 were not known at the time of the Prior Plan and are still not developed at the time of the Proposed Project. The parking garage would likely not be developed until enrollment approaches 15,000 students. (If constructed, Parking Garage #2 will be constructed around the proposed Central Plant that will be built as part of an earlier phase of development). Even with this uncertainty, it has been decided that this Initial Study, and the Facilities Master Plan 2021, will evaluate the general impacts of developing Parking Garage #2 in its proposed location.

Development Chronology and Phasing

Phase I

Since the adoption of the Prior Plan, approximately 216,336 OGSF/134,424 ASF have been constructed, remodeled or demolished. (See Table 3.) The project components in Phase I are considered part of the Prior Plan. They were constructed, remodeled or demolished in conformance with the Prior Plan and Prior Plan EIR. They began construction in 2000 and were completed in 2007.

Table 3
Demolition, Remodeling and New Construction—Phase I (Prior Plan)

<u>Building Name</u>	<u>Total ASF</u>	<u>Total OGSF</u>	<u>Status</u>
Student Center	19,197	31,573	Remodel—Phase I
Science	17,075	26,773	Phase I—Demolition
Handball Courts	4,800	7,796	Phase I—Demolition
Library/LRC	42,366	53,287	Completed—Phase I
Student Services/Career Center	50,986	69,044	Completed—Phase I

Phase II

Phase II project components include the Technology Center and Science Complex, which have been completed. These were developed and implemented in conformance with the Prior Plan and Prior Plan EIR.

As part of the Proposed Plan, several elements are currently in the planning phase (Phase II) and are the subject this analysis. (See Table 2.) They include the Baseball and Softball Fields, the Multi-Disciplinary Classroom/Visual & Performing Arts Building, the Physical Education Complex and the Vocational-Technology Center. The Baseball Field and associated facilities will include the following: bleachers (to seat approximately 100 people), batting cages, poles and netting (up to a maximum of 90' in height to contain errant balls from exiting the Campus), a 20' high wall, speakers (used to announce the players' names) and two dugouts. It should be noted that there will no lighting of these fields. Therefore all games will be played during the daylight hours. This phase of development began construction in 2002 and is scheduled for completion by 2013.

Phase III

Phase III project components consist of the construction of Parking Garage #2 and other general site and campus-wide landscaping improvements, including a transparent light tower which would be proposed at the main entrance as part of the Multidisciplinary Classroom Complex. It would be approximately five stories high (roughly 120 feet), lit at night, and would be visible from I-280. Funding for Phase III has not been secured as of this date. Therefore, it is unknown when Phase III will be completed. However, even with this uncertainty in funding it is anticipated that the projects will be completed prior to 2021 and therefore have been included as part of this analysis.

Grading, Drainage, Water and Sewer

The Campus is developed and the topography is relatively flat; therefore, grading requirements will consist of creating pads for the new buildings plus any earthwork required to comply with geotechnical recommendations. Drainage from the new facilities will need to comply with Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) requirements, unless exempt. This new drainage design will connect to the existing Campus drainage system which feeds into the City of San Jose storm drain system. Exact details regarding proposed water and wastewater connections are not known at this time. However, it is expected that the new pipelines will be installed to provide water service from the City of San Jose system to Campus facilities, and new lines will be installed to collect wastewater for treatment by the City system. The proposed project will also comply with all storm water detention/runoff requirements during and after completion of the project.

9. Existing Site Conditions: Existing buildings are located mainly in the central, western and northern portions of the campus and include the following, listed below in OGSF and ASF.

Building Name	ASF	OGSF
100 Wing	28,682	41,729
200 Wing	25,514	41,820
300 Wing	27,276	40,584
Business	14,480	24,950
Student Center	19,197	31,573
Fine Arts	9,780	14,075
Gym-Men	21,298	27,863
Science	17,075	26,773
Speech Arts	13,157	30,403
Auxiliary Gym	10,217	12,561
Vocational Arts	8,368	11,700
X Building	1,587	2,702
W Building	4,132	6,990
50 Wing	751	920
Field House	1,350	3,100
Child Development Center	6,013	11,553
Handball Courts	4,800	7,796
Boiler Plant	432	832
General Education	27,701	43,668
Stadium Press Box	423	832
Library/LRC	42,366	53,287
Tech Center	55,159	80,000
Student Services /Career Center	50,986	69,044
Science Complex	32,658	52,209
TOTAL	423,402	639,002

As shown, space in existing buildings totals 639,002 OGSF/423,402 ASF. Sports facilities are located in the easterly portion of the Campus and include the Baseball Field Complex which is under construction adjacent to Leigh Avenue. The field itself, dugouts, batting cages, wall, and poles for the netting have been partially installed. A High Technology Center is located at the northwest corner of the Campus. The Softball Field is under

construction, easterly of the 300 Wing Building. The current SJCC College enrollment is approximately 9,800 students as of Fall 2008. The College does not house students, but it is used extensively in the evenings. (See Figure 3 “San Jose City College Campus – Existing,” at the back of this Initial Study).

10. Surrounding Land Uses and Setting:

The SJCC Campus is in an urban setting, and is surrounded by a variety of land uses. They include commercial uses and Valley Medical Center to the west, single-family and multi-family residential uses to the east and south, a church and fire station to the east, and single-family residential uses to the north across I-280. Homes to the north of the College are in unincorporated Santa Clara County.

11. Other public agencies whose approval is required:

- Division of the State Architect (DSA);
- City of San Jose Public Works and Traffic;
- City of San Jose Fire Department;
- Santa Clara County Water District;
- San Jose Municipal Water District; and
- California Department of Transportation (Caltrans).

II. ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED

The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this project, involving at least one impact that is a "Potentially Significant Impact" or "Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated," as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| ✓ Aesthetics | Agriculture Resources | ✓ Air Quality |
| Biological Resources | Cultural Resources | Geology/Soils |
| Hazards/Hazardous Materials | Hydrology/Water Quality | ✓ Land Use/Planning |
| Mineral Resources | ✓ Noise | Population/Housing |
| Public Services | ✓ Recreation | ✓ Transportation/
Traffic |
| Utilities/Service Systems | ✓ Mandatory Findings of Significance | |

III. DETERMINATION

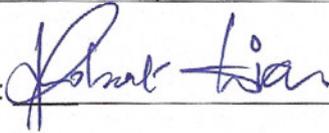
On the basis of this initial evaluation:

- 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 the mitigation measures described on an attached sheet have been added to the project. A **MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION** will be prepared.
- I find that the 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 significant effect(s) 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, if the effect is a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated." 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, there **WILL NOT** be a significant effect in this case because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR pursuant to applicable standards and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project.

BY: Robert Dias
Name

Executive Director
Title

Date: October 7, 2008

Signature: 

IV. EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS:

- 1) *A brief explanation is required for all answers except "No Impact" answers that are adequately supported by the information sources the City cites in the parentheses following each question. A "No Impact" answer is adequately supported if the referenced information sources show that the impact simply does not apply to projects like the one involved (e.g. the project falls outside a fault rupture zone). A "No Impact" answer should be explained where it is based on project-specific factors as well as general standards (e.g. the project will not expose sensitive receptors to pollutants, based on a project-specific screening analysis).*
- 2) All answers must take account of the whole action involved, including off-site as well as on-site, cumulative as well as project level, indirect as well as direct, and construction as well as operational impacts.
- 3) Once the lead agency has determined that a particular physical impact may occur, then the checklist answers must indicate whether the impact is potentially significant, less than significant with mitigation, or less than significant. "Potentially Significant Impact" is appropriate if there is substantial evidence that an effect may be significant. If there are one or more "Potentially Significant Impact" entries when the determination is made, an EIR is required.
- 4) "Negative Declaration: Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated" applies where the incorporation of mitigation measures has reduced an effect from "Potentially Significant Impact" to a "Less Than Significant Impact." The lead agency must describe the mitigation measures, and effect to a less than significant level (mitigation measures from Section 17, "Earlier Analyses," may be cross-referenced).
- 5) Earlier analyses may be used where, pursuant to the tiering, program EIR, or other CEQA process, an effect has been adequately analyzed in an earlier EIR or negative declaration. Section 15063(c)(3)(D). In this case, a brief discussion should identify the following:
 - A. Earlier Analysis Used. Identify and state where they are available for review.
 - B. Impacts Adequately Addressed. Identify which effects from the above checklist were within the scope of and adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and state whether such effects were addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis.
 - C. Mitigation Measures. For effects that are "Less than Significant with Mitigation Measures Incorporated," describe the mitigation measures which were incorporated or refined from the earlier document and the extent to which they address site-specific conditions for the projects.
- 6) Lead agencies are encouraged to incorporate into the checklist references to information sources for potential impacts (e.g., general plans, zoning ordinance). Reference to a previously prepared or outside document should, where appropriate, include a reference to the page or pages where the statement is substantiated.
- 7) Supporting Information Sources: A source list should be attached, and other sources used or individuals contacted should be cited in the discussion.
- 8) This is only a suggested form, and lead agencies are free to use different formats; however, lead agencies should normally address the questions from this checklist that are relevant to a project's environmental effects in whatever format is selected.

- 9) The explanation of each issue should identify:
- a) the significance criteria or threshold, if any, used to evaluate each question; and
 - b) the mitigation measure identified, if any, to reduce the impact to less than significance .

V. INITIAL STUDY SOURCE LIST

- San Jose City College Facilities Master Plan 2021
- San Jose City College Facilities Master Plan 2000
- San Jose City College Facilities Master Plan 2000 Draft EIR
- San Jose City College Facilities Master Plan 2000 Final EIR
- Field Inspection/Investigation
- City of San Jose General Plan
- City of San Jose Development Code
- Aerial Photos
- California Building Code (CBC)
- Uniform Fire Code (UFC) and Appendices
- San Jose – Evergreen CCD Report 17 Verification, dated September 29, 2008

VI. IMPACT ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST & DISCUSSION

BACKGROUND

In accordance with CEQA and the CEQA Guidelines, this Initial Study has been prepared to identify and analyze the potential environmental impacts associated with an Update to the San Jose City College Facilities Master Plan to the year 2021 ("Proposed Project") as it relates to the 2000 San Jose Facilities Master Plan ("Prior Plan") Environmental Impact Report ("EIR"), (State Clearinghouse No. 1999122011).

The Prior Plan EIR was certified in August, 2000. The following project issues were discussed in the EIR: Transportation and Circulation; Geology; Soils and Seismicity; Air Quality; Noise; Public Services; Public Utilities and Visual Quality. The EIR found that the Prior Plan could result in significant environmental impacts related to the following: Transportation and Circulation (traffic congestion on area streets and freeway segments and pedestrian safety); Geology, Soils and Seismicity (soil erosion and weak soils); Air Quality (cumulative air quality impacts due to the generation of additional traffic); Noise (short-term construction noise); and Visual Quality (loss of park-like view in the northeast corner of the Campus, impact on Campus trees, and light and glare). The EIR identified mitigation measures that would reduce or avoid the significant impacts. Impacts related to increased congestion on freeway segments and cumulative air quality impacts would be unavoidably significant because no measures were feasible that would reduce those impacts to a less than significant level.

As discussed in Section III (Determination), the San Jose/Evergreen Community College District (District) has concluded that a Subsequent Environmental Impact Report (SEIR) will be prepared for the Proposed Project.

According to the California Supreme Court, "The foremost principle under CEQA is that the Legislature intended the Act 'to be interpreted in such manner as to afford the fullest possible protection to the environment within the reasonable scope of the statutory language.'" (*Laurel Heights Improvement Assn. v. Regents of the University of California* (1988) 6 Cal.4th 1112.) CEQA achieves this goal by disclosing the potentially significant environmental effects of "projects." Section 15378 of the CEQA Guidelines defines a "project" under CEQA to mean:

"the whole of an action, which has a potential for resulting in either a direct physical change in the environment, or a reasonably foreseeable indirect physical change in the environment...The term "project" refers to the Project which is being approved and which may be subject to several discretionary approvals by governmental agencies. The term "project" does not mean each separate governmental approval."

The CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 provides the following test for determining if a subsequent EIR or Negative Declaration is required:

- (a) When an EIR has been certified or negative declaration adopted for a project, no subsequent EIR shall be prepared for that project unless the lead agency determines, on the basis of substantial evidence in the light of the whole record, one or more of the following:
 - (1) Substantial changes are proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or negative declaration due to the involvement of

- new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects;
- (2) Substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or negative declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects; or
 - (3) New information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete or the negative declaration was adopted, shows any of the following:
 - (A) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR or negative declaration;
 - (B) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR;
 - (C) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative; or
 - (D) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative.

If the Lead Agency determines that neither a subsequent EIR or negative declaration are necessary, the lead agency should consider whether it would be appropriate to prepare an Addendum to a certified EIR or negative declaration.

The CEQA Guidelines Section 15163 provides the following test for determining if a supplemental EIR or Negative Declaration is required:

- (1) Any of the conditions described in Section 15162 would require the preparation of a subsequent EIR, and
- (2) Only minor additions or changes would be necessary to make the previous EIR adequately apply to the project in the changed situation.
 - (a) The supplement to the EIR need contain only the information necessary to make the previous EIR adequate for the project as revised.
 - (b) A supplement to an EIR shall be given the same kind of notice and public review as is given to a draft EIR under Section 15087.
 - (c) A supplement to an EIR may be circulated by itself without recirculating the previous draft or final EIR.
 - (d) When the agency decides whether to approve the project, the decision-making body shall consider the previous EIR as revised by the supplemental EIR. A finding under Section 15091 shall be made for each significant effect shown in the previous EIR as revised.

CEQA Guidelines Section 15164(a) sets forth the test that the City shall use to determine if an Addendum is the appropriate CEQA document:

- (a) The lead agency or a responsible agency shall prepare an Addendum to a previously certified EIR if some changes are necessary but none of the conditions

described in Section 15162 calling for preparation of a subsequent EIR have occurred.

In evaluating the Proposed Project, the District's focus was two-fold. First, the District compared the Proposed Project with the list of the project issue areas set forth in the 2000 EIR (listed above). Second, the District reviewed the 2000 EIR to determine what items discussed therein could be further clarified or elaborated due to the Proposed Project modifications and with the passage of time since the certification of that EIR. As a result of this investigation, the District determined that the conditions described in Section 15162 (a) of the CEQA Guidelines would occur as a result of the project; thereby, causing the District to prepare a Subsequent EIR (SEIR) for the Proposed Project.

The District has concluded that it will be necessary to provide the public with information updating and amplifying many of the points raised in the 2000 EIR as they pertain to the Proposed Project. Section 15162 of the CEQA Guidelines provides a way for the District to update, amplify and make changes or additions to a previously certified EIR in situations such as this. This SEIR will be prepared in accordance with CEQA and the CEQA Guidelines and also complies with the appropriate rules, regulations, and procedures of the District.

Each issue area within the Initial Study will include a general discussion of how implementation of the Proposed Project relates to that specific issue area and the 2000 EIR. The questions posed within the specific issue areas will be responded to utilizing the information sources listed in Section V (Initial Study Source List). Where it is clearly determined that the issue or any component of that issue will be carried forward and analyzed in the SEIR, a brief analysis will be provided, with the understanding that this issue area will be thoroughly analyzed within the SEIR. Where it is determined that the issue in question will have no impact, a less than significant impact, or less than significant impact after mitigation is incorporated, then a more detailed analysis will be provided, with mitigation proposed, as applicable and no further analysis will be required in the SEIR.

Lastly, a conclusion section will be provided for each specific issue area as to whether or not that specific issue area, or components within that specific issue area, will be further analyzed in the SEIR.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
1. AESTHETICS. <i>Would the project:</i>			✓	
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) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?	✓			
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	✓			

General Discussion

According to the Initial Study prepared for the 2000 EIR, the Campus is located in central San Jose, an urban setting. The topography of the Campus is relatively flat, and the Campus is completely developed. There were no scenic vistas that include the Campus as a major part of the view. In addition, the Campus topography is flat, and therefore, the Campus does not contain any ridgelines or other topographic forms that could be affected by development. The Prior Plan proposed to replace existing facilities and construct new ones in the same general location as they were currently at that time. It was determined that the issue are of whether the Prior Plan would have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista would not be addressed in the 2000 EIR.

The Initial Study for the 2000 EIR stated that the Campus does not include any rock outcroppings or historic buildings. A historic building evaluation conducted at that time indicated that there were no buildings of historic significance on the Campus. It was determined that potential visual impacts to trees would be addressed in the 2000 EIR. I-280, which is adjacent to Moorpark Avenue, north of the Campus, is designated as a Landscaped Throughway by the City of San Jose. It was determined that the proposed 120-foot tower would be visible from I-280. The Initial Study indicated that this change would not be substantial given the few parts of the Campus that were currently visible at that time and the short duration of Campus visibility. The Initial Study concluded that there could be a potentially significant impact from the Prior Plan that would substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway.

The Initial Study for the 2000 EIR indicated that there could be a potentially significant impact from the Prior Plan that would substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings. The Initial Study stated that the facilities proposed with the Prior Plan would be similar in type and larger in scale in comparison to the existing College facilities and would be built within the existing Campus (except the High Technology Center which has since been incorporated into the Campus). It was further stated that the Prior Project could result in the enhancement of the visual character or quality of the Campus by replacing old buildings and facilities. The proposed placement of a landscaped buffer around parts of the Campus that were adjacent to residential buildings was deemed to help reduce the contrast

between the Campus and the residences. The approximately 120-foot tower was discussed in this section also, for its visibility from I-280 and from off-site views near the Campus. The proposed High Technology Center (preferred site) was also discussed in this Section again. It was determined that the High Tech Center would not represent a significant adverse visual impact. Parking Garage #1 (5-stories, with 70-foot high vertical circulation tower) was discussed in this Section. A landscape buffer zone was proposed to soften this structure's profile. It was indicated that construction of the parking garage could change views by introducing a structure and lighting into an area where there was currently trees and turf. It was concluded that the 2000 EIR would evaluate the potential impact of the above referenced buildings on the visual quality on the Campus.

Lastly, the Initial Study for the 2000 EIR indicated that there could be a potentially significant impact from the Prior Plan that would create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area. It was indicated that the existing Campus buildings are a source of light and glare, and that cars that use the Campus may be a source of glare. Sources of light within the Campus at that time included the football stadium, tennis courts (northern), outdoor pool, lighting on outsides of buildings, lighting in parking lots and along pathways. The Prior Plan proposed new buildings that would shift some light sources within the Campus, and perhaps increase light in parts of the Campus. It was stated that these changes would not represent a new source of substantial light and glare, given the developed nature of the Campus. Sports facilities were proposed to be lit at night. It was concluded that given the proximity of nearby residences, this issue area would be studied in the 2000 EIR.

The 2000 EIR stated that the Prior Plan was found to have no impacts related to scenic vistas, because there were no scenic vistas that include the Campus as a major part of the view; therefore, it was not analyzed. As a result of development of the Prior Plan, Campus buildings would be located primarily in the northern part of the Campus and sports fields would be located in the southern part of the Campus. In addition, proposed Campus buildings would be somewhat larger in scale than existing buildings. The 2000 EIR indicated changes to the existing view of the northeast corner of the Campus from Leigh Avenue would be significant despite the use of landscaping to screen the proposed Parking Garage, due to the loss of the "park-like" quality of view. This impact could be mitigated, through the use of landscaping and greenery on the visible portions of the structure. It also concluded that impacts to views of the rest of the Campus would be less than significant, primarily because the Campus was already developed and the Prior Plan would result in similar types of development as existed at the time.

The loss of mature and memorial trees was discussed in the 2000 EIR in the Visual Quality Section. They were also addressed in the Initial Study, under the Biological Resources Section. It was determined that this would be a significant impact, but could be mitigated by preservation of as many trees as feasible on a case-by-case basis. It was stated that the 120-foot high light tower could result in a significant negative impact to the neighborhood if it causes glare and spillover onto off-Campus uses. This impact could be mitigated to a less than significant level through design of the tower lighting to minimize spillover and glare. Lastly, the 2000 EIR determined that the general types, locations and effects of the rest of the lighting would be similar to, if not better than, the existing lighting. For this reason this impact was considered less than significant.

Subsection I of Section 5.7 of the 2000 EIR (Level of Significance After Mitigation) concluded that impacts to views of Parking Garage #1 from Leigh Avenue would be reduced to a less than significant level with the use of adequate landscaping and trees. Impacts related to tree removal would be reduced to a less than significant level due to preservation of as many trees

as feasible. Impacts related to the 120-high tower would be mitigated through design to reduce spillover and glare.

Visual impacts did not result in “Unavoidable Significant Impacts” (Section 6.0) and did generate “Significant Irreversible Environmental Changes” (Section 8.0). It was determined that the Prior Plan would not have a substantial an adverse effect on a scenic vista or an adverse impact to rock outcroppings or scenic resources in Section 10.0 “Effect Found Not to be Significant.”

The discussion below will address whether the Proposed Project will have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista, substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings, or create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area beyond the impacts anticipated in the 2000 EIR.

Substantiation

- a) The Proposed Project could have a less than significant impact on a scenic vista. The Proposed Project involves the reorganization of Campus facilities and the reconfiguration of Campus access and circulation from the Prior Plan. The Proposed Project will result in an overall decrease in OGSF and ASF. There have been no new designations of the Campus as a scenic vista. The issues that pertained to this issue area in the Prior Plan still apply to the Proposed Project; therefore, this issue area still remains less than significant. No new impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required. This issue area will not be discussed in the SEIR.
- b) The Proposed Project could have a potentially significant impact that could substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway, but is less than significant after mitigation is included. The Proposed Project involves the reorganization of Campus facilities and the reconfiguration of Campus access and circulation from the Prior Plan. The Proposed Project will result in an overall decrease in OGSF and ASF. There have been no new designations of the Campus as a scenic vista. The issues that pertained to these items (with the exception of the trees) from the Prior Plan still apply to the Proposed Project; therefore, those items still remain less than significant. Mature trees have been removed, in compliance with the mitigation measures contained in the 2000 EIR, as a result of implementing the Prior Plan. There is potential for trees to be removed as a result of the Proposed Project. Two mitigation measures (4-1 and 4-2 – see Biology Resources) will be required to identify and preserve mature and memorial trees. After implementation of the mitigation measures (above), impacts will be reduced to a less than significant level. No other mitigation measures are required. All of these issue areas will not be analyzed further in the SEIR.
- c,d) The Proposed Project could have a potentially significant impact that would substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings; or create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area. The Proposed Project involves the reorganization of Campus facilities and the reconfiguration of Campus access and circulation from the Prior Plan. The Proposed Project will result in an overall decrease in OGSF and ASF. Some of the reorganization may result in impacts that could degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings and create new sources of light and glare. The

baseball field and associated facilities will be relocated to the eastern portion of the Campus (adjacent to Leigh Avenue). The baseball field and associated facilities include the following: bleachers (to seat approximately 100 people), batting cages, poles and netting (up to a maximum of 90' in height to contain errant balls from exiting the Campus), a 20' high wall, speakers (used to announce the player's names) and two dugouts. It should be noted that there will no lighting of these fields and that all games will be played during the daylight hours. Based on these modifications from the Proposed Plan, these issue areas will be analyzed in the SEIR.

Conclusion

The following issues areas **will not** require any further analysis in the SEIR:

- Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista.
- Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway.

Based on the information presented above, the following issue areas will be further analyzed in the SEIR:

- Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings.
- Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
2. AGRICULTURE RESOURCES. <i>Would the project:</i>				
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 contact?				✓
c) Involve other changes in the existing environmental which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use?				✓

General Discussion

According to the Initial Study prepared for the 2000 EIR, the San Jose City College is completely developed and is surrounded by urban uses. Therefore there would be no impacts that would 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; conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contact; or involve other changes in the existing environmental which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use.

The discussion below will address whether the Proposed Project would 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; conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contact; or involve other changes in the existing environmental which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use.

Substantiation

a-c) There have been no changes to Agricultural Resources since the certification of the 2000 EIR. The Proposed Project site has not historically been used for agricultural purposes and is not classified as Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland or Farmland of Statewide Importance by the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency and will not conflict with the existing zoning or an existing agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract. The historic use of the site has been for non-agricultural land uses. There are no existing agricultural zoning or agricultural land use on the property and no agricultural uses envisioned in the future. Lastly, the Proposed Project will not involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could

result in conversion of farmland to non-agricultural uses. The Project site and the adjacent parcels are not being utilized for agricultural cultivation. As a result, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation measures are required. These issues area will not be analyzed further in the SEIR.

Conclusion

The following issues **will not** require any further analysis in the SEIR:

- 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.
- Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contact.
- Involve other changes in the existing environmental which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use.

Based on the information presented above, the following issues areas will be further analyzed in the SEIR:

None

Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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3. AIR QUALITY. *Would the proposal:*

a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	✓			
b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?	✓			
c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?	✓			
d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	✓			
e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?			✓	

General Discussion

According to the Initial Study prepared for the 2000 EIR, the Prior Plan buildout could result in potentially significant impacts that could conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan; violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation; result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors). The Initial Study stated that the San Francisco Bay Area Air Basin is currently designated as a Federal non-attainment area for ozone and as a State non-attainment area for ozone and PM₁₀. Development of the Prior Plan would result in construction emissions of PM₁₀ and traffic related to increased student and community use of the Campus would generate emissions of mobile-source pollutants. It was concluded that the 2000 EIR would evaluate the potential air quality impacts of the Prior Plan, using the thresholds identified in the Bay Area Air Quality Management District's (BAAQMD) CEQA Guidelines. The Initial Study identified the Valley Medical Center, churches and residential units in the vicinity of the Campus as possible sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations and that these impacts needed to be analyzed in the 2000 EIR. Lastly, the Initial Study determined there was no impact from the Prior Project that would create objectionable odors affecting substantial numbers of people. This determination was made because the Campus is fully developed and the proposed facilities would be similar in function to existing facilities.

Air Quality was analyzed in Section 5.3 of the 2000 EIR. According to the 2000 EIR, implementation of the Prior Plan would result in the generation of air pollutants during construction and operation activities. Fugitive dust generated by on-site grading activities would be less than significant given that the College would implement dust control measures recommended by the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD). Operational emissions from stationary sources and vehicle trips would not exceed the thresholds of

significance recommended by the BAAQMD and, therefore, would not be considered individually significant. Given that the San Jose 2020 General Plan EIR identified unavoidably significant impacts related to regional air quality, and that the Prior Plan would generate more vehicle trips than accounted for in the General Plan EIR, it was concluded that the Prior Plan's contribution toward operational emissions impacts would also be significant. Mitigation measures could reduce operational emissions; but it was determined that there was no guarantee that these measures were feasible or that they would be maximally effective in reducing operational emissions. Cumulative impacts related to operational emissions remained significant and unavoidable.

The 2000 EIR determined that the Prior Plan impacts related to localized carbon monoxide (CO) emissions along all study roadway intersections and freeway segments of SR-87 and SR-17 would not exceed the State or Federal standards and therefore would not be significant. Localized CO emissions generated by the Prior Plan would contribute to the exceedances of the 8-hour CO standard at the freeway segments along I-880 and I-280. However, the CO 8-hour standard was already exceeded along the I-880 and I-280 under the existing conditions, and the project-generated traffic would not result in a measurable increase in CO levels over existing conditions. Therefore, project-specific impacts from the Prior Plan related to CO emissions along freeway segments of I-880 and I-280 would be less than significant. It was concluded that the localized CO levels generated by cumulative projects (including the Prior Plan) would not exceed Federal or State standards and would not be significant.

Subsection G of Section 5.3 of the 2000 EIR (Level of Significance After Mitigation) concluded that implementation of the measures identified in the 2000 EIR would reduce construction-related impacts to less than significant levels; however, cumulative impacts related to operational emissions would remain unavoidably significant.

Air Quality impacts did generate "Significant Irreversible Environmental Changes" (Section 8.0). As stated above, cumulative impacts related to operational emissions would remain significant and unavoidable. Only the Prior Project's non-impacts to expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations; or create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people were considered an "Effect Found Not to be Significant" (Section 10.0).

Ultimately, the District adopted a Statement of Overriding Considerations as the Prior Plan resulted in significant unavoidable impacts related to this issue area.

The discussion below will address whether the Proposed Project would conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan; violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation; result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors); expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations; or create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people.

Substantiation

- a-d) The Proposed Project could have a potentially significant impact that would conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan; violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation; or result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality

standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors); or expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations. Many of the conditions that apply to air quality that were present in 2000 are still currently applicable. The Proposed Project involves the re-organization of Campus facilities and the reconfiguration of Campus access and circulation from the Prior Plan. The Proposed Project will result in an overall decrease in OGSF and ASF; however, due to the relocation of Campus facilities, and the potential for traffic issues to change over time, an accompanying new air quality analysis needs to be conducted. In addition, new standards have been implemented as they relate to air quality emissions. These include PM2.5 emissions and Greenhouse Gas emissions. These issues and perhaps other standards (as determined and required by the BAAQMD) were not in place at the time of the preparation and certification of the 2000 EIR. These air quality issue areas will be analyzed further in the SEIR.

- e) The Proposed Project would have a less than significant impact that would create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people. There were no impacts from the implementation of the Prior Project. The Proposed Project involves the re-organization of Campus facilities and the reconfiguration of Campus access and circulation from the Prior Plan. The Proposed Project will result in an overall decrease in OGSF and ASF. Consistent with the Prior Plan, this determination can be made because the Campus is fully developed and the proposed facilities would be similar in function to existing facilities. This issue will not be analyzed in the SEIR.

Conclusion

The following issues **will not** require any further analysis in the SEIR:

- Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people.

Based on the information presented above, the following issues areas will be further analyzed in the SEIR:

- Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan.
- Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation.
- Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors).
- Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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4. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES. *Would the project:*

a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any specific identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?		✓		
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or US Fish and Wildlife Service?				✓
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?				✓
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 any adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?				✓

General Discussion

According to the Initial Study prepared for the 2000 EIR, the Campus is completely developed and is within an urban area. There is limited habitat value on the Campus. The existing trees and lawns may provide habitat to birds and mammals that occur in urban areas, such as pigeons and starlings. The Campus has no natural areas, and the existing landscaping does not provide suitable habitat for special status species. Therefore, the Prior Plan would not have any impacts on such species. However, removal or relocation of existing trees could affect birds nesting in the trees. A mitigation measure was added to reduce any impacts to a less than significant level. In addition, the Campus is not identified in any adopted plan as having natural communities; therefore, the Prior Plan would not have any impacts on sensitive communities.

There are no wetlands on Campus; therefore, there would be no impacts to these resources. Also, the Campus does not provide any wildlife movement corridors or nursery sites, as it is located in an urban area surrounded by development and major transportation corridors. There are no adopted habitat conservation plans that apply to the Campus (reference similar discussion in the Land Use and Planning Section in this Initial Study).

The Initial Study for the 2000 EIR indicated that there are no impacts with respect to biological resources protected by local policies except for trees that would be removed for construction reasons. The City of San Jose has a tree ordinance that requires a permit for removal of any trees on private property that have a trunk circumference of 56 inches or more, measured two feet above grade. It was noted that this ordinance would not apply to the Campus, as the College District is under the jurisdiction of the State of California. An arborist report was prepared in 1998 and it identified the location, type and health of the existing trees on Campus. Some trees were recommended for removal due to their health. Others would be removed due to implementation of the Prior Plan. A mitigation measure was added to ensure that all existing mature and memorial trees determined as very healthy be preserved and protected during Campus renovations. It should be pointed out that there has been demolition, renovation and new construction on the Campus with Phase 1 and portions of Phase 2 of the Prior Plan (see Project Description in this Initial Study). All impacts were considered less than significant after the incorporation of the mitigation measure.

Biological Resources issues were not required to be analyzed in the 2000 EIR. They did not generate an "Unavoidable Significant Impact" (Section 6.0). They did not generate "Significant Irreversible Environmental Changes" (Section 8.0). And every issue generated an "Effect Found Not to be Significant" (Section 10.0).

The discussion below will address whether the Proposed Project would have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any specifics identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or US Fish and Wildlife Service; have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means; 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; conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance; or conflict with the provisions of any adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan.

Substantiation

- a,e) The Proposed Project will have a less than significant effect after mitigation, to either directly or through habitat modifications, on any specifics identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; and with a potential conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance. Many of the conditions that applied to biological resources present in

2000 are still currently applicable. The Proposed Project involves the reorganization of Campus facilities and the reconfiguration of Campus access and circulation from the Prior Plan. The Proposed Project will result in an overall decrease in OGSF and ASF. Mature trees have been removed, in compliance with the mitigation measures contained in the 2000 EIR, as a result of implementing the Prior Plan. There is potential for trees to be removed as a result of the Proposed Project. The following mitigation measures will be required:

4-1 No earlier than 45 days and no later than 20 days prior to the removal of any woodland habitat that would occur during the nesting/breeding season of native bird species potentially nesting on the site (March 1 through August 1), a qualified biologist will conduct a survey. This biologist will determine if active nests of special-status birds or common bird species protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and/or California Fish and Game Code are present in the construction zone or within 50 feet of the construction zone (100 feet for raptors). If active nests are found within the survey area, clearing and construction within 50 feet (100 feet for raptors) would be postponed or halted, at the discretion of the biological monitor, until the nest is vacated and juveniles have fledged, as determined by the biologist, and there is no evidence of a second attempt at nesting.

4-2 The District shall conduct an update to the 1998 Arborist Report. Based on the findings within the Updated Arborist Report, all existing mature and memorial tress determined as very healthy shall be preserved and protected during Campus renovations.

After implementation of the mitigation measures (above), impacts will be reduced to a less than significant level. No other mitigation measures are required. These issue areas will not be analyzed further in the SEIR.

b-d,f)

The Proposed Project will have no impacts that could have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or US Fish and Wildlife Service; have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means; 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; or conflict with the provisions of any adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan. Many of the conditions that apply to biological resources that were present in 2000 are still currently applicable. The Proposed Project involves the reorganization of Campus facilities and the reconfiguration of Campus access and circulation from the Prior Plan. The Proposed Project will result in an overall decrease in OGSF and ASF. There were no impacts from the Prior Plan on these issue areas and the same conclusions apply to the Proposed Project. These issue areas will not be analyzed further in the SEIR.

Conclusion

The following issues **will not** require any further analysis in the SEIR:

- Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any specifics identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
- Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or US Fish and Wildlife Service.
- Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means.
- 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.
- Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance.
- Conflict with the provisions of any adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan.

Based on the information presented above, the following issues areas will be further analyzed in the SEIR:

None

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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5. CULTURAL RESOURCES. *Would the project:*

a) Cause a substantial adverse change in significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5?				✓
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?		✓		
c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?				✓
d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?		✓		

General Discussion

According to the Initial Study prepared for the 2000 EIR, the Campus is completely developed, and almost all facilities would be constructed within the Campus boundaries. (The High Technology Center proposed in the 2000 Master Plan was completed. The land for the Center, adjacent and contiguous to the Campus, was acquired by the District. The land parcel and the Center have been fully integrated into the Campus.) The San Jose 2020 *General Plan* does not mention paleontological resources as an area of concern at the City. The San Jose Geotechnical Report indicates that the Campus is underlain by alluvium, and does not indicate any bedrock unit(s) underlying the Campus. Therefore, it appears that there would not be any impacts to unique paleontological resources, but the evidence is not conclusive.

The 2000 EIR Geology and Geotechnical Hazards section included a confirmation as to the sensitivity of the bedrock unit(s) underlying the Campus (if proposed excavation would go into bedrock). The Campus is developed and flat, and this has no unique geologic features. According to Section 5.2 (Geology, Seismicity, and Soils) of the 2000 EIR, surface soils are classified as Yolo series soils, which are well drained medium and moderately fine textured soils underlain by alluvium. Borings on-site (for proposed Parking Garage #1) found a layer of dark, medium stiff to stiff clay at the surface, ranging from 4 to 8 feet in thickness. Under the dark clay layer, the borings found medium stiff to stiff silty clays, generally between about 10 and 30 feet below grade. Based on this information, it can be assumed that the probability of excavation into bedrock would be very low. It should also be noted that the High Technology Center has been constructed; therefore, this is no longer an issue.

The Initial Study prepared for the 2000 EIR also indicated that the Campus is completely developed and almost all facilities would be constructed within the Campus boundaries. The proposed High Technology Center, sited on an adjacent parcel, was completed and the parcel incorporated into the Campus. A cultural resource evaluation conducted in November 1999 by Archaeological Resource Management for the Initial Study found that there were no recorded archaeological sites located on Campus or within a half-mile radius of the Campus. This would indicate that the probability of finding any archaeological resources is very low. The Initial Study further indicated that, the Santa Clara Valley is known for having buried archaeological

resources. A mitigation measure was added to require archaeological monitoring during earthmoving activities; thereby, reducing any impacts to a less than significant level. This mitigation measure was also applied to item 5 (d) of the Initial Study Checklist which asked if implementation of the Prior Plan would “disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.” With incorporation of this mitigation measure, impacts were considered less than significant.

Lastly, the Initial Study for the 2000 EIR indicated that, based on a cultural resource evaluation conducted in November 1999 by Archaeological Resource Management, it was determined that the buildings (built in 1950s to the 1980s) proposed to be demolished have no architectural or historical significance and do not appear to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historic Resources. The study consisted of an archival record search and a surface reconnaissance of the Campus. It was determined that there would be no impacts from implementation of the Prior Plan that would cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historic resource as defined in §15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines.

Cultural Resources were not required to be analyzed in the 2000 EIR and this element was designated in Section 10.0 - “Effects Found Not to be Significant.”

The discussion below will address whether the Proposed Project would cause a substantial adverse change in significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5; cause a substantial adverse change in significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5; directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature; or disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries

Substantiation

a,c) The Proposed Project will not cause a substantial adverse change in significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5 or directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature. There have been no changes to relative to these resources since the certification of the 2000 EIR that would result in any impacts. As a result, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation measures are required. These issues area will not be analyzed further in the SEIR.

b,d) As was the case with the Prior Project, the Proposed Project may cause a substantial change in significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5 and may disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries. It should be noted that no subsurface conditions relative to Cultural Resources have changed since the certification of the 2000 EIR. The following mitigation measure will still be required:

5-1 Archaeological spot check monitoring would be conducted by a qualified archaeologist during earthmoving activities to minimize potential impacts to unknown historic resources.

With the incorporation of the above referenced mitigation measure, impacts will be reduced to a less than significant level. These issue areas will not be analyzed further in the SEIR.

Conclusion

The following issues **will not** require any further analysis in the SEIR:

- Cause a substantial adverse change in significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5.
- Cause a substantial adverse change in significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5.
- Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature.
- Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.

Based on the information presented above, the following issue areas will be further analyzed in the SEIR:

None

Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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6. GEOLOGY/SOILS. *Would the project result in or expose people to potential impacts involving:*

- a) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:
 - i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.
 - 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 risks to life or property?
- e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?

			✓
	✓		
	✓		
			✓
	✓		
	✓		
			✓

General Discussion

According to the Initial Study prepared for the 2000 EIR, the Prior Plan buildout could result in or expose people to potentially significant impacts related to seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction; substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil; location 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; or location on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property. The Initial Study stated that the City of San Jose Geotechnical Report indicates that the Campus is subject to a moderately high potential for liquefaction; however, that Report also rated the resultant ground failure potential as moderately low to low. The Initial Study indicated that some earth movement would be required for construction on Campus, resulting in potential soil erosion. Weak soil layers and lenses occur

at random locations and depths beneath the Campus, and the Campus has been subjected to subsidence in the past. Lastly, soils the potential for expansive soils were identified. It was determined that these issues needed to be analyzed in the 2000 EIR.

The Initial Study for the 2000 EIR determined there a less than significant impact from implementation of the Prior plan due to strong seismic ground shaking. There is always the potential for a seismic event and with an increase in the number if students and faculty on-Campus, risk exposure is increased. However, the Initial Study indicated that the State of California would require all construction on the Campus to comply with the latest version of the Uniform Building Code (UBC), and specifically with the requirements for public school facilities (which are more stringent than those for general structures). Impacts would be reduced to a less than significant level. In addition, the Prior Plan called for the removal of older Campus buildings and replacement with new ones that could increase seismic safety on the Campus. Based on this information, this issue area was not evaluated in the 2000 EIR.

The following issue areas were determined to have no impact in the Initial Study for the 2000 EIR: 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; landslides; and soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water. There are no active faults within the Campus. The Campus topography is flat and not subject to landslides. Lastly, the Prior Project did not include the use of alternative wastewater systems. Based on this information, these issue areas were not evaluated in the 2000 EIR.

Geological, Seismicity and Soils was analyzed in Section 5.2 of the 2000 EIR. According to the 2000 EIR, the Prior Plan site is situated in the Santa Clara Valley above alluvial fan deposits. The site is fully developed. The site would be subject to severe seismic shaking in case of a major earthquake in the region. Compliance with the California Building Code and State requirements would reduce this impact to a less than significant level. Although the site is flat and grading would be minimal, impacts relating to soil erosion would be significant unless mitigation measures identified in the 2000 EIR are followed. There could be potentially weak soils under the Campus and the soils may undergo settlement under high loads. With implementation of recommendations in project-specific geotechnical reports, this impact would be less than significant. Given that the Prior Project would result in the replacement of older, existing buildings with new structures and utilities built to current Building Code and State requirements, there would not be a significant impact with respect to expansive soils.

Subsection I of Section 5.2 of the 2000 EIR (Level of Significance After Mitigation) concluded that all geological impacts would be reduced to a less than significant level with the implementation of the mitigation measures identified in the EIR and compliance with the requirements of the California Building Code.

Geological, Seismicity and Soils impacts did result in “Unavoidable Significant Impacts” (Section 6.0) and did not generate “Significant Irreversible Environmental Changes” (Section 8.0). The 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; landslides; and soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water; and strong seismic ground shaking were all considered an “Effect Found not to be Significant” (Section 10.0).

The discussion below will address whether the Proposed Project would expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving: 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, strong seismic ground shaking, seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction, or landslides; result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil; 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; be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property; or have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water.

Substantiation

- a.ii,iii,b,c,d) The Proposed Project could have a potentially significant impact that would expose people to potentially significant impacts related to seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction; strong seismic ground shaking; substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil; location 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; or location on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property. Many of the conditions that apply to air quality that were present in 2000 are still currently applicable. The underlying geology and soils on the Campus have not changed. The issues pertaining to seismicity are still applicable.

The Proposed Project involves the reorganization of Campus facilities and the reconfiguration of Campus access and circulation from the Prior Plan. The Proposed Project will result in an overall decrease in OGSF and ASF; however, 90' high poles and netting will be installed at the baseball field. All construction components of the Proposed Project will be required to comply with the latest version of the California Building Code (CBC), and specifically with the requirements for public school facilities (which are more stringent than those for general structures). Also, the Proposed Project calls for the removal of older Campus buildings and replacement with new ones that could increase seismic safety on the Campus. The following mitigation measure will still be required:

6-1 Structural designs for buildings and other improvements constructed as part of the Facilities Master Plan will comply with the current version of the California Building Code (California standards for seismic risk, for Seismic Zone 4, and requirements for public school structures).

6-2 The College shall have geotechnical investigations prepared for each future project within the Facilities Master Plan, on a case-by-case basis. The geotechnical investigations shall provide detailed geotechnical recommendations for the conditions at the particular development site. The individual project design and construction shall incorporate and implement all of the recommendations in site-specific geotechnical investigations.

6-3 All grading and earthwork for each project shall be performed under the observation of the geotechnical consultant.

6-4 During the design and prior to any earth disturbance from any of the proposed Facilities Master Plan projects, the College shall develop an erosion control plan. During each individual project, construction personnel shall implement all relevant measures of the plan during earthmoving and other construction activities. Said erosion control plan shall comply with the regulations and recommendations of local, State and Federal Agencies with jurisdiction over issues related to erosion.

With the compliance with the latest version of the CBC, demolition of older structures and the incorporation of the above referenced mitigation measures, impacts will be reduced to a less than significant level. These issues will not be analyzed in the SEIR.

- a.i,iv,e) The Proposed Project would have no impact which would result in or expose people to potential impacts involving 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; landslides; and soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water. Consistent with the Prior Project, there are no active faults within the Campus. The Campus topography is flat and not subject to landslides. Lastly, the Prior Project did not include the use of alternative wastewater systems. No impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required. These issues will not be analyzed in the SEIR.

Conclusion

The following issues **will not** require any further analysis in the SEIR:

- Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving: 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, strong seismic ground shaking, seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction, or landslides.
- Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil.
- 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.
- Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property.
- Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water.

Based on the information presented above, the following issues areas will be further analyzed in the SEIR:

None

Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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7. HAZARDS. *Would the project involve:*

- a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?
- b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?
- c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?
- d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Sect 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 for people residing or working in the project area?
- f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?
- g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?
- h) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?

			✓
	✓		
			✓
			✓
			✓
			✓
		✓	
			✓

General Discussion

According to the Initial Study prepared for the 2000 EIR, the Prior Plan buildout could result in potentially significant impacts that could impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. The Prior Plan would not involve any changes to the existing arterial street network, including emergency routes. Proposed changes with the Prior Plan could improve emergency access by providing more roadway access to the Campus interior and two entrances connected to the internal roadway. Increased traffic from the increase in enrollment and employment could result in an increase in

congestion on area streets, including streets used for emergency routes. Therefore, this issue area was analyzed in the 2000 EIR.

The Initial Study stated that the Prior Project would result in a less than significant impact to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment. The proposed Science and Math Educational Complex, Corporate Yard, Professional Education Center, Reprographics Facility, and Photo Laboratories would involve activities that use hazardous materials and result in the generation of small amounts of hazardous waste. The High Technology Center would be used for business and computer information systems, data processing, applied science, and general classrooms; some of these activities could also result in the generation of small amounts of hazardous waste. The College would follow all City, County, State and Federal requirements to prevent employees or student exposure and ensure safe use, storage and disposal of any hazardous materials or wastes. The Prior Plan was determined to not result in any significant hazards to the public or the environment through routine transport, use or disposal of hazardous materials, or through upset and accident conditions. Lastly, buildings to be demolished as part of the Prior Plan could contain asbestos. If asbestos was to be found, the District would implement standards (required) safety procedures to prevent any exposure. For these reasons, any impacts were considered less than significant without any other mitigation required.

No impacts were anticipated from the Prior Project that would create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials; emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school; be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Sect 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment; result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area (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); result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area (for a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip); or expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands. The College has been designated by the California State Water Resources Control Board as having leaking underground storage tanks. They were removed around 1994. The Campus is not located within two miles of a public airport and there are no private airstrips within two miles of the Campus. The site is located in an urbanized area and will not involve the placement of structures in areas containing flammable brush.

Hazards, as they pertain to emergency access were not analyzed in one specific Section of the 2000 EIR. "Result in inadequate emergency access" is a significance criterion according to Subsection E (Significance Criteria and Project Impacts) of the Transportation and Circulation (Section 5.1) of the 2000 EIR. Based on a review of Section 5.1 this was not a significant impact. Transportation and Circulation mitigation measures were provided to improve circulation to, from, around and within the Campus.

Hazard impacts did not result in an "Unavoidable Significant Impact." Hazards were discussed in "Significant Irreversible Environmental Changes" (Section 8.0). According to this Section, the College does not use or transport large amounts of hazardous materials. The College would follow all applicable requirements to ensure safe use, storage and disposal of any hazardous materials or wastes on Campus; therefore there would not be any significant hazards. In

addition, the District would implement standard (required) safety procedures to prevent worker exposure to asbestos, should asbestos be found during building demolition.

The following issue areas were determined to have no impacts from the Prior Project and were included in “Effect Found Not to be Significant” (Section 10.0) of the 2000 EIR: create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials; 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; emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school; be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Sect 65962.5 and, as a result, would create a significant hazard to the public or the environment; 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, the project would result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area; for a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area; impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan; or expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands.

The discussion below will address whether the Proposed Project would conflict create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials; 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; emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school; be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Sect 65962.5 and, as a result, would create a significant hazard to the public or the environment; 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, the project would result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area; for a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, the project would result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area; impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan; or expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands.

Substantiation

- b,g) The Proposed Project would have a less than significant impact that would 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; or impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. These issues were determined to be less than significant under the Prior Plan and there have been no changes or no new issues relative to Hazards since the certification of the 2000 EIR that would alter these conclusions. The Proposed Project involves the reorganization of Campus facilities and the reconfiguration of Campus access and circulation from the Prior Plan, and in an overall decrease in OGSF and ASF. One particular hazard issue, hazards created by potential errant baseballs exiting the baseball field (not related to

hazardous substances contained in this Section of the Initial Study), will be addressed under the Land Use and Planning Section of the SEIR. The Hazard issue areas listed above will not be analyzed in the SEIR.

a,c-f,h) The Proposed Project would have no impact and create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials; emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school; be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Sect 65962.5 and, as a result, would create a significant hazard to the public or the environment; 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, the project would result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area; for a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, the project would result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area; or expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands. There were no impacts from the implementation of the Prior Project. The Proposed Project involves the reorganization of Campus facilities and the reconfiguration of Campus access and circulation from the Prior Plan. The Proposed Project will result in an overall decrease in OGSF and ASF. Consistent with the Prior Plan, this determination can be made because the Campus is fully developed and the proposed facilities would be similar in function to existing facilities. These issue areas will not be analyzed in the SEIR.

Conclusion

The following issues **will not** require any further analysis in the SEIR:

- Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials.
- 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.
- Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school.
- Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Sect 65962.5 and, as a result, would create a significant hazard to the public or the environment.
- 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, the project would result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area.
- For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, the project would result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area.
- Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan.
- Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands.

Based on the information presented above, the following issues areas will be further analyzed in the SEIR:

None

Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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8. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY.

Would the project:

- a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?
- b) Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g. the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?
- c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?
- d) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on-or off-site?
- e) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned storm water drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?
- f) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?
- g) Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a Federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?
- h) Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?
- i) Expose people or structures to a significant risk or loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?
- j) Inundation by seiche, tsunami or mudflow?

	✓		
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	✓		
	✓		
			✓
			✓
			✓
			✓

General Discussion

According to the Initial Study prepared for the 2000 EIR, the Prior Plan buildout could create or contribute potentially significant impacts related to runoff water which would exceed the capacity

of existing or planned storm water drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff. The Initial Study stated that development of the Prior Plan could result in declining quality of stormwater runoff due to non-point source urban pollutants (from increased traffic on areas streets, for example) and increased soil erosion and downstream sedimentation during project-related local construction. Construction related impacts would be avoided through preparation of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), which is required under NPDES for development over five acres. The District would implement Best Management Practices (BMP's – included as a mitigation measure) to reduce non-point source pollution during project operations. It was determined that the impacts from this issue would be analyzed in the Public Services and Utilities Sections of the 2000 EIR.

The Initial Study for the 2000 EIR determined there would be a less than significant impact with mitigation required that would otherwise substantially degrade water quality. With the above referenced mitigation incorporated, impacts were determined to be reduced to a less than significant level. Based on this information, this issue area was not evaluated in the 2000 EIR.

The following issue areas were determined to have no impact in the Initial Study for the 2000 EIR: violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements; substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g. the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted; substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on or off-site; substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on or off-site; place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a Federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map; place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows; expose people or structures to a significant risk or loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam; or inundation by seiche, tsunami or mudflow.

The uses anticipated within the Campus would not create effluent discharges from point sources, and thus would not violate any waste discharge requirements. The existing Campus is already developed and the uses proposed in the Prior Plan would be similar to existing uses; therefore, there would be no impacts related to groundwater discharge. Groundwater in the region is replenished by percolation of stream flows and rainfall from hill areas, not by recharge from the Campus area. The existing Campus is developed and drains into the City of San Jose storm drain system. There would be no change in the nature of the existing use. There are no streams or rivers on or near the Campus. There would be no substantial alteration of current drainage patterns that would result in erosion or siltation. The Campus is not within a 100-year floodplain and does not propose the construction of any housing. The Campus is not within a dam inundation and would not expose people to seiche, tsunami or mudflow hazards. Based on this information, these issue areas were not evaluated in the 2000 EIR.

Hydrology and Water Quality impacts (through analysis in Public Utilities) did not result in "Unavoidable Significant Impacts" (Section 6.0) and did not generate "Significant Irreversible Environmental Changes" (Section 8.0). The following were all considered an "Effect Found Not to be Significant" (Section 10.0): violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements; substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with

groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g. the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted; substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on or off-site; substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on or off-site; place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a Federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map; place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows; expose people or structures to a significant risk or loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam; or inundation by seiche, tsunami or mudflow.

The discussion below will address whether the Proposed Project would violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements; substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g. the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted; substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on or off-site; substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on or off-site; create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned storm water drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff; otherwise substantially degrade water quality; place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a Federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map; expose people or structures to a significant risk or loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam; or inundation by seiche, tsunami or mudflow.

Substantiation

a,e,f) The Proposed Project could have a less than significant impact with mitigation incorporated that would violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements; create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned storm water drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff; or otherwise substantially degrade water quality. Construction related impacts would be avoided through preparation of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), which is required under NPDES for development over five acres. The following mitigation measure will be incorporated to the construction phase of any project.

8-1 A Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP – which is required for any development over five acres) will be prepared prior to any construction activities. The District will also implement standards (BMP's) to reduce construction-related impacts to water quality.

Since the certification of the 2000 EIR, new regulations have been enacted to protect water quality during the operational phases of a project. This is achieved through the development of a Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP). The WQMP contains best management practices (BMP's) and other measures necessary to protect water quality. These best management practices can include management activities, as well as mechanical and infiltrative treatment measures.

The implementation of these practices is expected to minimize or eliminate any impacts to water quality. The requirement for the preparation and implementation of the WQMP is contained in the following mitigation measure:

8-2 Prior to site grading the District shall approve a Water Quality Management Plan as required by the program requirements in effect at that time.

With the incorporation of the above referenced mitigation measure, impacts will be reduced to a less than significant level. These issue areas will not be analyzed further in the SEIR.

- b-d,g-j) The Proposed Project would have no impact which would substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g. the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted; substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on or off-site; substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on or off-site; place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a Federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map; place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows; expose people or structures to a significant risk or loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam; or inundation by seiche, tsunami or mudflow.

The Proposed Project involves the reorganization of Campus facilities and the reconfiguration of Campus access and circulation from the Prior Plan. The Proposed Project will result in an overall decrease in OGSF and ASF. There were no impacts from the Prior Plan on these issue areas and the same conclusions apply to the Proposed Project. The existing Campus is already developed and the uses proposed in the Proposed Project would be similar to existing uses; therefore, there would be no impacts related to groundwater discharge. Groundwater in the region is replenished by percolation of stream flows and rainfall from hill areas, not by recharge from the Campus area. The existing Campus is developed and drains into the City of San Jose storm drain system. There would be no change in the nature of the existing use. There are no streams or rivers on or near the Campus. There would be no substantial alteration of current drainage patterns that would result in erosion or siltation. The Campus is not within a 100-year floodplain and does not propose the construction of any housing. The Campus is not within a dam

inundation and would not expose people to seiche, tsunami or mudflow hazards. These issue areas will not be analyzed further in the SEIR.

Conclusion

The following issues **will not** require any further analysis in the SEIR:

- Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements.
- Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g. the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted).
- Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on or off-site.
- Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on or off-site.
- Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned storm water drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff.
- Otherwise substantially degrade water quality.
- Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a Federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map.
- Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows.
- Expose people or structures to a significant risk or loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam.
- Inundation by seiche, tsunami or mudflow.

Based on the information presented above, the following issue areas will be further analyzed in the SEIR:

None

Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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9. LAND USE AND PLANNING. *Would the project:*

- a) Physically divide an established community?
- b) Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigation an environmental effect?
- c) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan, or natural community conservation plan?

		✓	
✓			
			✓

General Discussion

According to the Initial Study prepared for the 2000 EIR, the changes proposed within the Prior Plan are a reorganization of the Campus buildings and circulation patterns within the existing Campus boundaries, with the exception of the new High Technology Center (preferred site), to be located on adjacent land. The Initial Study concluded there would not be a related impact. Since the time of the certification of the 2000 EIR, the High Technology Center has been constructed and the land parcel has been incorporated into the Campus. This issue was not analyzed in the 2000 EIR.

The Initial Study for the 2000 EIR indicated that the Prior Project had a potentially significant impact and might conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect. According to the Initial Study, the San Jose 2020 *General Plan* does not have jurisdictional authority over the Campus, as the College is part of the State Community College System. However, the 2000 EIR included a discussion of consistency with policies of the *General Plan* as they pertain to adjacent land uses. The EIR also considered applicable policies if the Santa Clara County *General Plan* relative to the homes north of the Campus. This analysis is contained in Section 4.0 (Environmental and Regulatory Setting) of the 2000 EIR.

The Initial Study for the 2000 EIR further indicated that the parcel proposed for the High Technology Center (preferred site) is zoned C-1, Commercial. According to the San Jose Staff, use of the site for classrooms may require rezoning of the parcel. This approval would be processed separately by the City as part of the private development of the High Technology Center. It should also be noted that the High Technology Center site has been rezoned from “C-1: Commercial” to “A (PD): Planned Development” and the Center has been constructed; therefore, this is no longer an issue.

The Initial Study prepared for the 2000 EIR also indicated that there are no adopted habitat conservation plans that apply to the Campus and that there would be no related impact. No

habitat conservation plan has been adopted that would apply to the Campus to date. This issue was not analyzed in the 2000 EIR.

Land Use and Planning Resources were not required to be analyzed in the 2000 EIR and were included in Section 10.0 - "Effects Found Not to be Significant."

The discussion below will address whether the Proposed Project would physically divide an established community; conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect; or conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan, or natural community conservation plan.

Substantiation

- a) The Proposed Project will not physically divide an established community. The College and the surrounding community are already established as an urban setting. The boundaries of the respective areas are and have been clearly established. The inclusion of approximately 90' high poles and fencing and a 20' high wall adjacent to the baseball field along Leigh Avenue creates a larger physical barrier than prior; however, there are other established access points to the Campus. Any impacts would be considered less than significant and no mitigation measures are required. This issue area will not be analyzed further in the SEIR.
- b) As was the case with the Prior Project, the Proposed Project may create a potentially significant impact that could conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect. The San Jose *2020 General Plan* does not have jurisdictional authority over the Campus, as the College is part of the State Community College System. However, an updated discussion of consistency with policies of the San Jose *2020 General Plan* as they pertain to adjacent land uses will be provided in the SEIR. In addition, the SEIR will also consider applicable policies of the Santa Clara County *General Plan* relative to the homes north of the Campus. While not applicable in the immediate discussion above, the inclusion of approximately 90' high poles and fencing and a 20' high wall adjacent to the baseball field along Leigh Avenue creates the potential for incompatible adjacent land uses. This includes the potential impacts created by errant balls exiting the baseball field onto adjacent roadways and properties. Additional analysis, as it pertains to impacts from the Proposed Project on adjacent land uses, will be included in the Aesthetic Resources Section of the SEIR.
- c) The Proposed Project will not cause a conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan, or natural community conservation plan. As was the case with the Prior Project, the Proposed Project there are no adopted habitat conservation plans that apply to the Campus and that there would be no related impact. No habitat conservation plan has been adopted that would apply to the Campus to date. This issue area will not be analyzed further in the SEIR.

Conclusion

The following issues **will not** require any further analysis in the SEIR:

- Physically divide an established community.
- Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan, or natural community conservation plan.

Based on the information presented above, the following issues areas will be further analyzed in the SEIR:

- Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigation an environmental effect.

Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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10. MINERAL RESOURCES. *Would the project:*

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

			✓
			✓

General Discussion

According to the Initial Study prepared for the 2000 EIR, the San Jose City College is already developed and thus was not available as a mineral resource. The San Jose 2020 General Plan did not designate the Campus as a mineral resource. Therefore there would be no impacts on loss of availability of a known mineral that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state or 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. Because of this, Mineral Resources were not analyzed the 2000 EIR.

The discussion below will address whether the Proposed Project would result in the loss of availability of a known mineral that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state or 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.

Substantiation

- a, b) There have been no changes to Mineral Resources since the certification of the 2000 EIR. The Proposed Project site has not historically been to extract mineral resources and the Proposed Project will not result in the loss of availability of a known mineral that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state or 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. As a result, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation measures are required. These issues area will not be analyzed further in the SEIR.

Conclusion

The following issues **will not** require any further analysis in the SEIR:

- The loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state.
- 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.

Based on the information presented above, the following issues areas will be further analyzed in the SEIR:

None

Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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11. NOISE. *Would the project result in:*

- a) Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?
- b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?
- c) A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?
- d) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?
- e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?
- f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?

✓			
		✓	
✓			
✓			
			✓
			✓

General Discussion

According to the Initial Study prepared for the 2000 EIR, the Prior Plan could have a potentially significant impact that would result in the exposure of persons to, or generation of, noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies; in a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the Proposed Project vicinity above levels existing without the Proposed Project; and a substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the Proposed Project vicinity above levels existing without the Proposed Project. Vehicular noise was determined to be the dominant noise source in the vicinity of the Campus. Physical development on the site could result in construction noise impacts. The Initial Study stated that the Prior Plan would allow the College to accommodate a larger student population and could draw more community members to Campus events. Increased traffic on area roadways could result in higher noise levels at off-site noise sensitive locations. In addition, construction within the Campus could cause short-term noise impact in the Campus neighborhood. Implementation of the standard construction noise measures, including scheduling, use of proper equipment, shielding, notifying neighbors of upcoming construction, and use of a noise disturbance coordinator may reduce the impacts to a less than significant level. The Initial Study concluded that the 2000 EIR would evaluate those potential noise sources.

The Initial Study for the 2000 EIR indicated that implementation of the Prior Plan had no impacts that would result in the exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels. The types of uses anticipated as part of the Prior Plan include classrooms, student facilities, and other support facilities – uses which would not create excessive groundborne vibration or noise levels. Lastly, the Initial Study determined that based on their review of area maps, the Campus is not located within two miles of a public airport, a public use airport or a private airstrip that would expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels. These issues were not analyzed in the 2000 EIR.

Noise was analyzed in Section 5.4 of the 2000 EIR. According to the 2000 EIR, the existing noise environment in the Campus is variable, being relatively loud in the northern part of the Campus, near I-280 and Moorpark Avenue and relatively quiet in the southern part of the Campus, away from traffic noise. Buildout of the Prior Plan would generate short-term construction noise which could affect on-site and off-site uses. This was deemed a significant impact; however, with the implementation of mitigation measures, impacts related to short-term construction noise would be reduced to a less than significant level. On-site noise levels from project and cumulative traffic would not expose any new buildings or the athletic fields to noise levels above 70 dB(A); therefore, impacts related to on-site noise would be less than significant. Project-generated traffic would not result in any significant noise increases at any off-site receptors along any area roadways; therefore, impacts related to off-site noise would be less than significant. Increased activity on the Campus would result in noise of a similar type and magnitude to existing noise, and would not result in any significant impacts to on or off-site users. Cumulative impacts were determined to be less than significant. After mitigation, noise impacts were considered less than significant.

Noise was not considered an “Unavoidable Significant Impact” (Section 6.0), did not generate “Significant Irreversible Environmental Changes” (Section 8.0) and was considered an “Effect Found Not to be Significant” (Section 10.0).

The discussion below will address whether the Proposed Project would result in the exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies; the exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels; a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the Proposed Project; a substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the Proposed Project vicinity above levels existing without the Proposed Project; expose people residing or working in the Proposed Project area to excessive noise levels (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); or expose people residing or working in the Proposed Project area to excessive noise levels (for a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip).

Substantiation

a,c,d) The Proposed Project could have a potentially significant impact that would result in the exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies; in a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the Proposed Project vicinity above levels existing without the Proposed Project; and a substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the Proposed Project vicinity above levels existing without the project. Many of the conditions that apply to noise that were present in 2000 are still currently applicable. The Proposed Project involves the reorganization of

Campus facilities and the reconfiguration of Campus access and circulation from the Prior Plan. The Proposed Project will result in an overall decrease in OGSF and ASF; however, due to the relocation of Campus facilities and their proximity to off-site uses, new analysis needs to be conducted. Changes in traffic (to be analyzed in the SEIR), noise generating uses and the relocation of the baseball field have occurred since the Prior Plan. These noise issue areas will be analyzed further in the SEIR.

- b,e,f) The Proposed Project will have a less than significant impact on the Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels. Similar to the analysis contained in the Initial Study for the 2000 EIR, this would not cause an effect on the environment and no mitigation is required. Some groundborne vibration and noise may be experienced during construction and operations; however, they will be of short duration during construction and will be masked by vehicular movement during Campus operations. They will be considered less than significant. The Proposed Project will not result in the exposure of people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels (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); or the exposure of people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels (for a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip). As was the case with the Prior Plan, the Campus is not located within two miles of a public airport, a public use airport or a private airstrip that would expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels. These issues will not be analyzed in the SEIR.

Conclusion

The following issues **will not** require any further analysis in the SEIR:

- Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels.
- Exposure of people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels (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).
- Exposure of people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels (for a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip).

Based on the information presented above, the following issues areas will be further analyzed in the SEIR:

- Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies.
- A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project.
- A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project.

Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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12. POPULATION & HOUSING. *Would the project:*

- a) Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?
- b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?
- c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?

		✓	
			✓
			✓

General Discussion

According to the Initial Study prepared for the 2000 EIR, the Prior Plan would help the Campus accommodate an increase in the enrollment from 10,000 to 15,000 students at buildout. An increase in faculty at the College is also anticipated. To the extent that the increase in students and faculty attracts additional residents to the San Jose area, the growth caused by the increase in population could be considered induced by the project; therefore, that issue was addressed in the EIR.

The Initial Study indicated that implementation of the Prior Plan would not displace substantial numbers of existing housing units or people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere. There is no housing on the Campus and no element of the Prior Plan contemplates expansion beyond the established Campus boundaries.

The EIR did not find any “Unavoidable Significant Impacts” (Section 6.0) to Population and Housing. The EIR also did not find any “Significant Irreversible Environmental Changes” (Section 8.0) to Population and Housing. Section 9.0 “Growth Inducement” of the EIR stated the following:

- The increase in students could lead to increased use of local businesses that serve the Campus (e.g., restaurants), and lead to indirect economic growth.
- The projected increase in full-time faculty and classified staff, could help induce people to move to the area.
- The proposed project could also induce growth by introducing additional short-term employment opportunities during construction of the Facilities Master Plan projects.
- The proposed project could be considered growth-inducing based on this criterion.

According to the EIR – “Effects Found Not to be Significant” (Chapter 10, Section B12 - Population and Housing, p. 10.0-10), the Prior Project would not displace substantial numbers of existing housing units or people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere. There is no housing on the Campus and no element of the Prior Plan contemplates expansion beyond the established Campus boundaries. No significant impacts were determined

and no mitigation measures were required for Population and Housing Resources.

The discussion below will address whether the Proposed Project would induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure); displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere; or displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere.

Substantiation

- a) There were no “Unavoidable Significant Impacts,” or “Significant Irreversible Environmental Changes” in the Prior Plan EIR. There were no “Effects Found Not to be Significant” in the Prior Plan EIR. As was the case with the Prior Project, the Proposed Project may induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly or indirectly. Due to the overall decrease in overall proposed square footage with the Proposed Project of 105,425 OGSF/66,161 ASF from the Prior Plan, any impacts will be considered to be further lessened. Impact will continue to be considered less than significant and no mitigation measures will be required. This issue area will not be analyzed further in the SEIR.
- b,c) The Proposed Project will not displace substantial numbers of existing housing units or people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere. There is no housing on the Campus and no element of the Proposed Project contemplates expansion beyond the established Campus boundaries. As a result, no impacts are anticipated and no mitigation measures are required. These issues area will not be analyzed further in the SEIR.

Conclusion

The following issues **will not** require any further analysis in the SEIR:

- Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure).
- Displace substantial numbers of existing housing units, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere.
- Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere.

Based on the information presented above, the following issues areas will be further analyzed in the SEIR:

None

Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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13. PUBLIC SERVICES. *Would the project have an effect upon or result in a need for new or altered governmental services in any of the following area:*

a) Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered government 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?

	✓		
	✓		
			✓
			✓
			✓

General Discussion

According to the Initial Study prepared for the 2000 EIR, the Prior Plan buildout could potentially have significant impacts upon or result in a need for new or altered governmental services in any of the following area which would result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered government 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 fire protection, police protection and other governmental services. Implementation of the Prior Plan would bring additional students, employees and visitors to the Campus. It was determined that this could result in an increased demand for fire protection services, police protection services and other governmental services. Based on those conclusions, the impacts from these issue areas would be analyzed in the Public Services of the 2000 EIR.

The following issue areas were determined to have no impact in the Initial Study for the 2000 EIR: an effect upon or result in a need for new or altered governmental services, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for schools and parks.

Implementation of the Prior Plan would not result in any direct increase in the residential population of the area; therefore, it was determined that there would be no impact on elementary, junior high or high schools. The Prior Plan would provide a beneficial impact on the community college capacity by allowing the Campus to accommodate additional students.

Public Services were analyzed in Section 5.5 of the 2000 EIR. According to the 2000 EIR, the buildout of the Prior Plan would increase the demand for police services from the San Jose

Evergreen Valley Community College Police Department, possibly requiring the need for additional staff and/or equipment. Impacts related to additional demand on police services was determined to be less than significant as were impacts related to response times. The increase in student population and building square footage was anticipated to potentially result in a demand for additional security and safety features, such as implementation of a lighting plan, signage plan and installation of security phones. These measures were determined to reduce the impact related to Campus safety to a less than significant level. The new access road and the new location for the Campus police were determined to be positive impacts.

The San Jose Fire Department Station #4 is located across from the Campus on Leigh Avenue. It is the primary responder to fires on the Campus. According to the 2000 EIR, it was estimated that the Prior Plan would result in an additional 20 to 40 calls from the Campus. This increase was not expected to result in the need for more staff or equipment. In addition, the Prior Plan would have to comply with state and Fire Department requirements regarding the installation of automatic sprinkler systems. For these reasons, it was concluded that impacts to fire services would be less than significant and that cumulative impacts from the implementation of the Prior Plan would also be less than significant.

Public Services were not considered an “Unavoidable Significant Impact” (Section 6.0); did not generate “Significant Irreversible Environmental Changes” (Section 8.0) and the need for new or altered governmental services in any of the following area which would result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered government 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 schools and parks was considered an “Effect Found Not to be Significant” (Section 10.0).

The discussion below will address whether the Proposed Project would result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered government 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; or other public facilities.

Substantiation

- a) The Proposed Project could have a less than significant impact with mitigation incorporated for new or altered governmental services in any of the following area which would result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered government 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 fire protection, police protection and other governmental services. Implementation of the Prior Plan would bring additional students, employees and visitors to the Campus. It was determined that this could result in an increased demand for fire protection services and police protection services. Many of the requirements/mitigation measures have been implemented since the adoption of the 2000 Facilities Master Plan and the certification of the 2000 EIR. The Proposed Project involves the reorganization of Campus facilities and the reconfiguration of Campus access and circulation from the Prior Plan. The Proposed Project will result in an overall decrease in OGSF and ASF. This would result in lesser impacts than were anticipated under the Prior Plan. Still in order to ensure that all impacts

are addressed, the following mitigation measures will be implemented:

Police Protection Services

13-1 The Facilities Master Plan will place night-time lighting and security phones at selected locations on the Campus, based on a review by the District. In addition, a signage plan for emergency services shall be implemented in the pedestrian areas and parking lots to provide an increased measure of safety.

Fire Protection Services

13-2 The District will comply with applicable fire and life safety standards and code requirements such as fire hydrant flows, hydrant spacing, adequate fire turning-radius, access and design.

13-3 The District will comply with the Division of State Architect/Office of Regulatory Services standards and the City of San Jose Fire Department's requirements regarding the installation of automatic sprinkler systems.

13-4 The District shall utilize their Emergency Response Plan that includes a plan for responding to fires.

13-5 The detailed architectural plans shall be reviewed by the San Jose Fire Department for emergency access.

With the incorporation of the above referenced mitigation measure, impacts will be reduced to a less than significant level. These issue areas will not be analyzed further in the SEIR.

The Proposed Project would have no substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered government 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 schools, parks and other public facilities. The Proposed Project involves the reorganization of Campus facilities and the reconfiguration of Campus access and circulation from the Prior Plan. The Proposed Project will result in an overall decrease in OGSF and ASF. There were no impacts from the Prior Plan on these issue areas and the same conclusions apply to the Proposed Project. These issue areas will not be analyzed further in the SEIR.

Conclusion

The following issues **will not** require any further analysis in the SEIR:

- Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered government 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

Based on the information presented above, the following issue areas will be further analyzed in the SEIR:

None

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant 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?				✓
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?	✓			

14. RECREATION. *Would the project:*

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?

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?

General Discussion

According to the Initial Study prepared for the 2000 EIR, the Prior Plan would not result in any 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. It was concluded that there would not be a direct increase in the residential population in the area; therefore, there would be no increase in park usage by area residents. Implementation of the Prior Plan would bring additional students, employees and visitors to the Campus. The closest neighborhood parks are about one mile from the Campus and it was determined that it was unlikely that students would use these parks because of the facilities available for recreation on Campus (and because of the Campus' function as a community college). This issue was not analyzed in the 2000 EIR.

The Initial Study for the 2000 EIR indicated that implementation of the Prior Plan had a potentially significant impact and might include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment. The Initial Study stated that the Prior Plan includes sports facilities that may be used for recreational purposes; and that the impacts of these facilities on the environment will be addressed in the 2000 EIR. There was no specific Section of the 2000 EIR that addressed Recreational Resources. The sports facilities were discussed in the Noise Section (5.4) of the 2000 EIR. Impacts from noise generated by these facilities were considered less than significant with the implementation of mitigation measures D.1.1. (landscaping) and D.1.3. ("user friendly" high-tech public address system). Noise was not considered an "Unavoidable Significant Impact" (Section 6.0), did not generate "Significant Irreversible Environmental Changes" (Section 8.0) and was considered an "Effect Found Not to be Significant" (Section 10.0).

The sports facilities were also discussed in the Visual Quality Section (5.7) of the 2000 EIR. Impacts from noise generated by these facilities were considered less than significant with the implementation of mitigation measures E.1.3. (landscape buffer) and E.1.6. (sports fields would be organized as a contiguous green band along the southern boundary). Visual Quality was not considered an "Unavoidable Significant Impact" (Section 6.0), did not generate "Significant Irreversible Environmental Changes" (Section 8.0) and was considered an "Effect Found Not to be Significant" (Section 10.0).

The discussion below will address whether the Proposed Project would (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, or (b) include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment.

Substantiation

- a) The Proposed Project will not 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. Consistent with the Prior Plan, there will not be a direct increase in the residential population in the area; therefore, there would be no increase in park usage by area residents. Implementation of the Proposed Project will continue to bring additional students, employees and visitors to the Campus. The closest neighborhood parks are about one mile from the Campus. It is still unlikely that students would use these parks because of the facilities available for recreation on Campus (and because of the Campus' function as a community college). There are no impacts and no mitigation measures are required. This issue area will not be analyzed further in the SEIR.
- b) As was the case with the Prior Project, the Proposed Project may create a potentially significant impact to recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment. The primary change from the Prior Plan is the proposed relocation of the baseball field to the southeastern portion of the Campus, adjacent to Leigh Avenue. The inclusion of approximately 90' high poles for fencing and a 20' high wall adjacent to the baseball field along Leigh Avenue creates the potential for an adverse physical effect on the environment. Because of this potentially significant impact, this issue are will be analyzed in the SEIR. Additional analysis, as it pertains to potentially significant impacts from the Proposed Project on adjacent land uses, will be included in the Aesthetic Resources and Land Use and Planning Sections of the SEIR.

Conclusion

The following issues **will not** require any further analysis in the SEIR:

- 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.

Based on the information presented above, the following issues areas will be further analyzed in the SEIR:

- Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment.

Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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15. TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC. *Would the project:*

- a) Cause an increase in traffic which is substantial in relation to the existing traffic load and capacity of the street system (e.g., result in a substantial increase in either the number of vehicle trips, the volume to capacity ratio on roads, or congestion at intersections)?
- b) Exceed, either individually or cumulatively, a level of service standard established by the county congestion management agency for designate roads or highways?
- c) Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that result in substantial safety risks?
- d) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g. farm equipment)?
- e) Result in inadequate emergency access?
- f) Result in inadequate parking capacity?
- g) Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation (e.g., bus turnouts, bicycle racks)?

✓			
✓			
			✓
		✓	
		✓	
		✓	
		✓	

General Discussion

According to the Initial Study prepared for the 2000 EIR, the Prior Plan buildout could result in a potentially significant impacts and cause an increase in traffic which is substantial in relation to the existing traffic load and capacity of the street system (e.g., result in a substantial increase in either the number of vehicle trips, the volume to capacity ratio on roads, or congestion at intersections); and exceed, either individually or cumulatively, a level of service standard established by the county congestion management agency for designate roads or highways. The Prior Plan would result in an increase in the number of trips to, from and within the Campus. Use of the Campus in the morning and evening could overlap with a.m. and p.m. peak commuting periods; there could also be localized peak traffic associated with the use of the Campus only. The proposed new parking structures and circulation changes could affect circulation patterns within the Campus and along adjacent roadways. It was concluded that the 2000 EIR would evaluate these potential impacts.

The Initial Study for the 2000 EIR also identified potentially significant impacts from the Prior Plan that could substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g. farm equipment); result in inadequate emergency access; result in inadequate parking capacity; and conflict with adopted policies,

plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation (e.g., bus turnouts, bicycle racks). It was concluded that roadway safety issues be included in the 2000 EIR transportation and circulation analysis. Increased traffic from the increase in enrollment would increase the demand for parking. This issue was identified to be analyzed in the 2000 EIR. It was stated that the Prior Plan was not expected to conflict with adopted policies, plans or programs supporting alternative transportation; however, that issue was also analyzed in the 2000 EIR.

Lastly, the Initial Study for the 2000 EIR indicated that there would be no impact from implementation of the Prior Plan that would result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that result in substantial safety risks. The Campus is more than 3 miles from the San Jose International Airport, and is about 6 miles from the Reid-Hillview Airport. The Campus is not located within the San Jose International Airport Land Use Plan boundaries. The Campus is not within the safety areas for any of the area airports. The Prior Plan was not expected to result in increased air traffic because the Campus is used by area residents.

Transportation and Circulation was analyzed in Section 5.1 of the 2000 EIR. According to the 2000 EIR, under existing and future conditions, all of the signalized intersections in the Campus operate at LOS D or better. Vehicles turning left at the intersection of South Bascom Avenue and Kingman Avenue have difficulty finding gaps in the South Bascom Avenue traffic; this condition would worsen with the increase in student enrollment envisioned by the Prior Plan (and with increased traffic on Bascom Avenue from other growth in the area). This impact would not be significant because a signal would not be warranted at the intersection. However, there is the potential for two significant impacts relating to queuing and left-turning vehicles. Restricting the intersection to right turns only would address the impacts, if they occur. All freeway segments near the Campus currently operate at unacceptable levels of service during the peak hours. In the near-term, the traffic associated with the Prior Plan would not exceed the significance threshold for impacts to freeway congestion. However, the increase in traffic from the Prior Plan buildout volumes would be equal to, or greater than, one percent of the capacity of 12 of the study freeway segments. Therefore, the Prior Plan made a significant contribution to cumulative impacts for those segments. Those significant impacts would not be mitigated because there were no planned improvements for I-280 or SR17 in the vicinity of the Campus. Conditions related to parking and pedestrian circulation would be improved with the implementation of the Prior Plan, which included provision of up to 2,990 parking spaces on Campus at buildout, a reorganized pedestrian circulation system, as well as other circulation improvements.

Subsection G of Section 5.4 of the 2000 EIR (Level of Significance After Mitigation) concluded that impacts related to left-turning vehicles at the intersection of Kingman Avenue and Bascom Avenue would be reduced to a less than significant level with the implementation of left-turn restrictions. Impacts from the Prior Plan buildout to freeway segments in the area would be unavoidably significant, due to the lack of funding mechanisms or planned or programmed mitigation measures for the freeways (reiterated in Section 6.0 - Unavoidable Significant Impact of the 2000 EIR. Safety impacts related to the crosswalk on Laswell Avenue would be mitigated with the relocation of the crosswalk.

Transportation and Circulation did not generate "Significant Irreversible Environmental Changes" (Section 8.0). Only the Prior Project's no impact to change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that result in substantial safety risks was considered an "Effect Found Not to be Significant" (Section 10.0).

The discussion below will address whether the Proposed Project would cause an increase in traffic which is substantial in relation to the existing traffic load and capacity of the street system (e.g., result in a substantial increase in either the number of vehicle trips, the volume to capacity ratio on roads, or congestion at intersections); exceed, either individually or cumulatively, a level of service standard established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways; result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that result in substantial safety risks; substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g. farm equipment); result in inadequate emergency access; result in inadequate parking capacity; or conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation (e.g., bus turnouts, bicycle racks).

Substantiation

- a,b) The Proposed Project could have a potentially significant impact that would cause an increase in traffic which is substantial in relation to the existing traffic load and capacity of the street system (e.g., result in a substantial increase in either the number of vehicle trips, the volume to capacity ratio on roads, or congestion at intersections); and exceed, either individually or cumulatively, a level of service standard established by the county congestion management agency for designate roads or highways. Many of the conditions that apply to transportation and circulation that were present in 2000 are still currently applicable. The Proposed Project involves the reorganization of Campus facilities and the reconfiguration of Campus access and circulation from the Prior Plan. The Proposed Project will result in an overall decrease in OGSF and ASF; however, due to the relocation of Campus facilities, and the potential for traffic issues to change over time, new analysis needs to be conducted. These transportation and circulation issue areas will be analyzed further in the SEIR.
- c) The Proposed Project would have no impact that would result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that result in substantial safety risks. Consistent with the Prior Plan, The Campus is more than 3 miles from the San Jose International Airport, and is about 6 miles from the Reid-Hillview Airport. The Campus is not located within the San Jose International Airport Land Use Plan boundaries. The Campus is not within the safety areas for any of the area airports. The Prior Plan was not expected to result in increased air traffic because the Campus is used by area residents. This issue area will not be analyzed in the SEIR.
- d-g) The Proposed Project will have a less than significant impact on substantially increased hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g. farm equipment); result in inadequate emergency access; result in inadequate parking capacity; or conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation (e.g., bus turnouts, bicycle racks). All of these were determined to be less than significant impacts from implementation of the Prior Project. The Proposed Project involves the reorganization of Campus facilities and the reconfiguration of Campus access and circulation from the Prior Plan. The Proposed Project will result in an overall decrease in OGSF and ASF. Many improvements/mitigations recommended by the Prior Project EIR have been completed and are included in the design of the Proposed Plan:
- F1.2 Construction of a pedestrian walk that connects the east and west ends of Campus, and clearly separated vehicular and pedestrian paths.
 - F1.3 Provision of additional parking spaces on Campus.

- F3 (d) The College District shall relocate the crosswalk at the intersection of Laswell Avenue and Moorpark Avenue for pedestrian safety.

These issues will not be analyzed in the SEIR.

Conclusion

The following issues **will not** require any further analysis in the SEIR:

- Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that result in substantial safety risks.
- Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g. farm equipment).
- Result in inadequate emergency access.
- Result in inadequate parking capacity.
- Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation (e.g., bus turnouts, bicycle racks).

Based on the information presented above, the following issues areas will be further analyzed in the SEIR:

- Cause an increase in traffic which is substantial in relation to the existing traffic load and capacity of the street system (e.g., result in a substantial increase in either the number of vehicle trips, the volume to capacity ratio on roads, or congestion at intersections).
- A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project.
- Exceed, either individually or cumulatively, a level of service standard established by the county congestion management agency for designate roads or highways.

Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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16. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS.

Would the project:

- a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?
- b) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?
- c) Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?
- d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?
- e) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?
- f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?
- g) Comply with federal, state, and local statues and regulations related to solid waste?

		✓	
		✓	
		✓	
	✓		
		✓	
		✓	
		✓	

General Discussion

According to the Initial Study prepared for the 2000 EIR, the Prior Plan buildout would not exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB). It was stated that the Campus was already developed and generated wastewater and that the Prior Plan would result in similar types of uses as those on the campus currently. No uses were proposed (i.e., industrial uses) that might generate wastewater that exceeds the RWQMB treatment requirements. Therefore, this issue area was not analyzed in the 2000 EIR.

The Initial Study stated that the Prior Project would result in potentially significant impacts that could require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects; require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects; have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and

resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed; 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 anticipated demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments; or be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs. Implementation would result in an increase in wastewater generation and demand for potable water. The Prior Plan drainage system would connect to the City of San Jose drainage system. Impervious surfaces were not expected to increase substantially; therefore, it was determined that there would not be a substantial increase in storm drainage from the project. Solid waste generation was anticipated to increase with the increased student enrollment. All of these issue areas were analyzed in the 2000 EIR.

Lastly, the Initial Study for the 2000 EIR indicated that the types of uses proposed under the Prior Plan raised no specific issues related to compliance with solid waste laws and regulation. There would be no related impact and this issue would not be addressed in the 2000 EIR.

Public Utilities were analyzed in Section 5.6 of the 2000 EIR. According to the 2000 EIR, buildout of the Prior Plan would result in an increased demand for potable water. It was estimated that the 15,000 students accommodated by buildout of the Prior Plan and the increase in landscaped area would result in an increase in water use to about 314,000 gallons per day. The College obtains water from the San Jose Water Company (SJWC). SJWC indicated that it did not expect any shortage in the near future. The College would employ water conservation measures in the new buildings and landscaped areas. The impacts were considered less than significant. It was also stated that construction of the new buildings would require installation of new water distribution lines within the Campus boundaries. Water pipe capacity would be evaluated and upgraded, if necessary, at the beginning of each individual project. It was concluded that the upgrades would address any potential impacts related to fire flow requirements and water line condition.

The 2000 EIR indicated that buildout of the Prior Plan would generate 0.09 million gallons of wastewater per day. It was stated that the San Jose/Santa Clara Water Pollution Control Plant (WPCP) and the City of San Jose's collection pipes had sufficient capacity to accommodate that increase of wastewater; therefore, the impact to wastewater collection and treatment was considered less than significant.

Subsections B7 and C7 of Section 5.6 of the 2000 EIR (Significance after Mitigation) concluded the following as it related to water supply and wastewater capacity, respectively: the Water Company does not expect any supply problems and the impact would be less than significant after mitigation; and all impacts to wastewater services would be less than significant.

Public Utilities did not generate "Significant Irreversible Environmental Changes" (Section 8.0). Impacts related to storm water drainage and solid wastes were considered an "Effect Found Not to be Significant" (Section 10.0).

The discussion below will address whether the Proposed Project would exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board; require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects; require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects; have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or require new or expanded entitlements; 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 anticipated demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments; be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs; comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste.

Substantiation

- d) The Proposed Project would have a less than significant impact, with mitigation incorporated, so that it would have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources. No new or expanded entitlements are needed. These impacts were determined to be less than significant impacts (with mitigation incorporated) from implementation of the Prior Project. The Proposed Project involves the reorganization of Campus facilities and the reconfiguration of Campus access and circulation from the Prior Plan. The Proposed Project will result in an overall decrease in OGSF and ASF. Since the Proposed Project would result in similar types of uses as those on the campus currently, and there is an overall reduction in the total OGSF and ASF, impacts will be less than the Prior Project. Since the adoption of the Prior Plan, older, less water efficient buildings have been demolished, new water efficient buildings have been constructed and water efficient landscaping has been installed. The following mitigation measures, some of which were required in the 2000 EIR to mitigate water supply, will be implemented:

16-1The District will implement water conservation measures in new buildings, including low-flow showers, toilets and faucets.

16-2The irrigation watering system shall be designed utilizing the latest, state-of-the-art equipment to conserve water.

16-3At the start of each individual project, pipe capacity shall be reviewed, and upgraded as needed, to meet fire flow requirements and water demand.

With the incorporation of the above referenced mitigation measures, impacts will be reduced to a less than significant level. This issue area will not be analyzed further in the SEIR.

- a-c,f-g)The Proposed Project would have a less than significant impact that would exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board; require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects; require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects; 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 anticipated demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments; be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs; or comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste. Impacts from the implementation of the Prior Project were considered less than significant or no impact on these issue areas. The Proposed Project involves the reorganization of Campus facilities and the reconfiguration of Campus access and circulation from the Prior Plan. The Proposed Project will result in an overall decrease in OGSF and ASF. Consistent with the Prior

Plan, this determination can be made because the Campus is fully developed and the proposed facilities would be similar in function to existing facilities. All of these issue areas will have an incremental impact; however, since they are less than the Prior Project, for purposes of this analysis, they are considered less than significant. These issue areas will not be analyzed in the SEIR.

Conclusion

The following issues **will not** require any further analysis in the SEIR:

- Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board.
- Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects.
- Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects.
- Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed.
- 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 anticipated demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments.
- Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs.
- Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste.

Based on the information presented above, the following issues areas will be further analyzed in the SEIR:

None

Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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17. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE.

- a) Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of 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, 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, which 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?

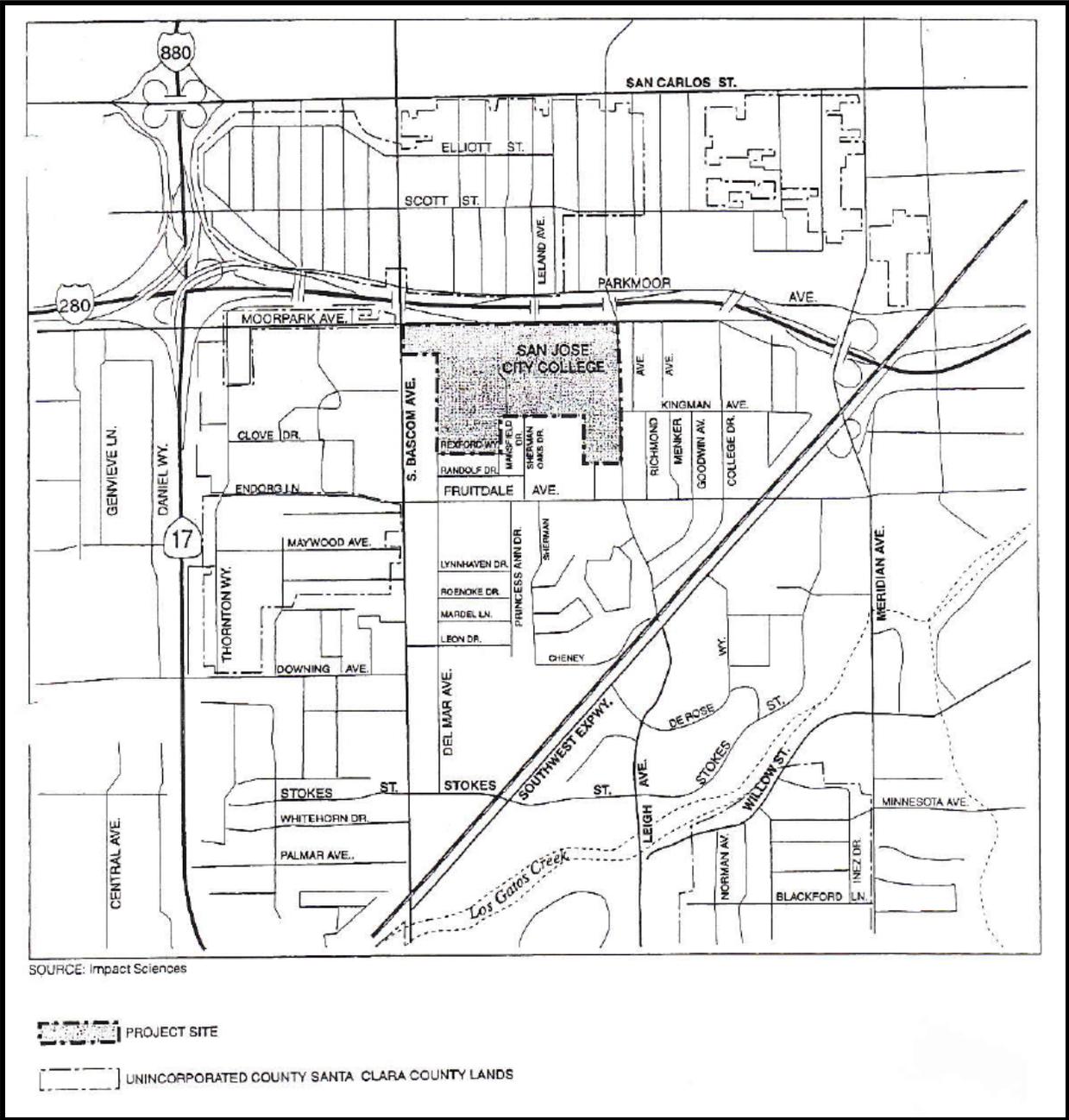
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Responses:

- a) As discussed in the prior Sections of this Initial Study, the project does not have the potential to degrade the quality of 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, 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. The Project site is located within an urbanized area and it does not contain any or located near any threatened or endangered species, or sensitive habitats. As a result, any impacts are considered less than significant.
- b) The Project may have potentially significant impacts, which are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable. As a result, the following issue areas will be analyzed in the SEIR: Aesthetics, Air Quality, Land Use/Planning, Noise, Recreation and Transportation/Traffic.
- c) The Project may have potentially significant impacts, which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly. As a result, the following issue areas will be analyzed in the SEIR: Aesthetics, Air Quality, Land Use/Planning, Noise, Recreation and Transportation/Traffic.

FIGURES

Figure 1 - Regional and Project Site Location



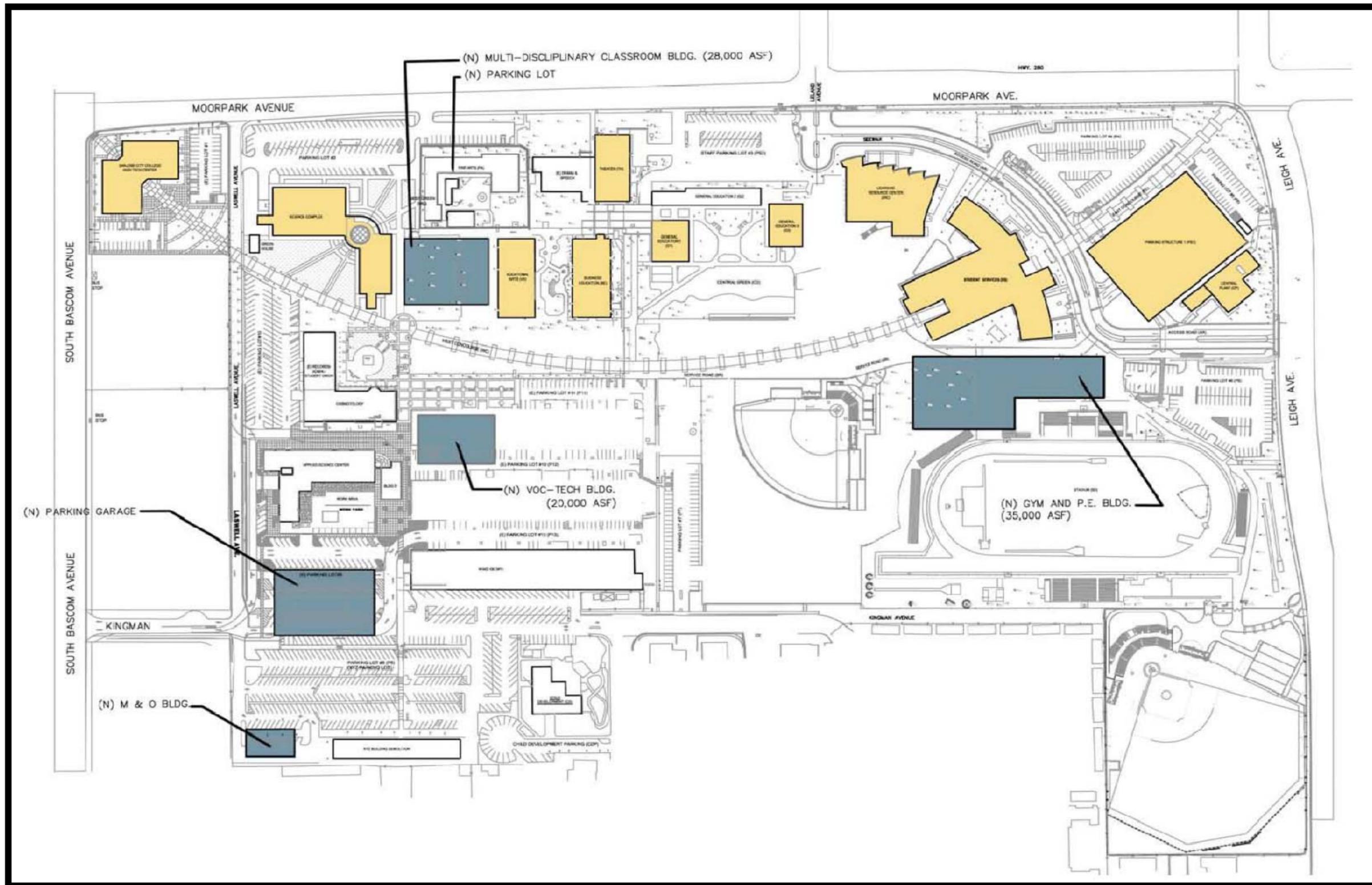


Figure 2
Proposed Facilities
Master Plan
Update 2021

SAN JOSE CITY COLLEGE

Campus Map

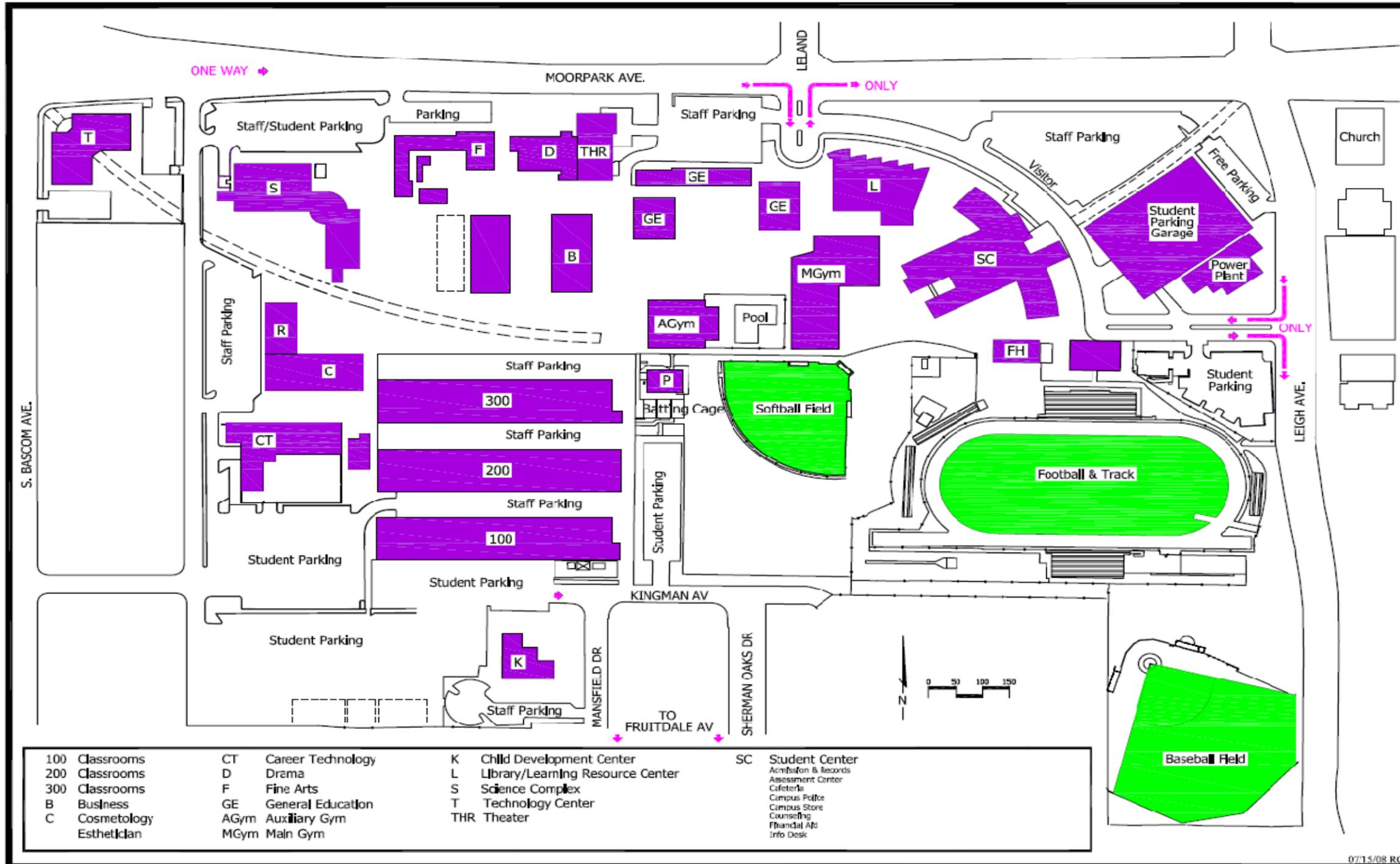


Figure 3
San Jose City College
Campus (Existing)

07/15/08 RC