Draft Environmental Impact Report

SAN JOSÉ STATE UNIVERSITY

Campus Master Plan

for Santa Clara County Properties

January 2024

Draft Environmental Impact Report
for the
San José State University Campus Master Plan

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Prepared for

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

°C	degrees Celsius
2017 Clean Air Plan	2017 Clean the Air, Cool the Climate
AB	Assembly Bill
ABAG	Association of Bay Area Governments
ADT	average daily trip
AERMOD	American Meteorological Society/Environmental Protection Agency Regulatory Model Improvement Committee modeling system
af	acre-feet
AFV	alternative fuel vehicle
afy	acre-feet per year
ALUC	Airport Land Use Commission
AR	Research
asf	assignable square feet
AY FTES	Academic Year full-time-equivalent student
BAAQMD	Bay Area Air Quality Management District
BBP	San José Better Bike Plan
BMP	best management practice
BUG	Backlight/Uplight/Glare
CA SDWA	California Safe Drinking Water Act
CAA	Clean Air Act
CAAQS	California ambient air quality standards
CAFE	Corporate Average Fuel Economy
CAL FIRE	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
Cal OES	California Governor's Office of Emergency Services
Cal/OSHA	California Occupational Safety and Health Administration
CalEEMod	California Emissions Estimator Model
CalGreen Code	California Building Code
CALGreen	California Energy Code and Green Building Regulations
CalRecycle	California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CalVTP	California Vegetation Treatment Program
Campus Master Plan	San José State University Campus Master Plan

CAP	climate action plan
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CARE	Community Air Risk Evaluation
CBC	California Building Code
CBP	Countywide Bicycle Plan
CC	Campus Community
CCAA	California Clean Air Act
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CEC	California Energy Commission
CEFCU	Citizens Equity First Credit Union
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CESA	California Endangered Species Act
CFC	California Fire Code
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CH_4	methane
CI	carbon intensity
City EOP	City's Emergency Operations Plan
City	City of San José
CIWMA	California Integrated Waste Management Act
CL	Campus Life
Class I	Multi-use Path
Class II	Bike Lane
Class III	Bike Boulevard
Class III	Bike Route
Class IV	Separated Bike Lanes
CMP	Congestion Management Program
CNDDB	California Natural Diversity Database
CNEL	Community Noise Equivalent Level
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
CO	carbon monoxide
CO_2	carbon dioxide
County EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
County Fire Department	Santa Clara County Fire Department
County	Santa Clara County
CPUC	California Public Utilities Commission
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources

CRPR	California Rare Plant Rank
CSJ Travel Model	City of San José Travel Model
CSU	California State University
CUPA	Certified Unified Program Agency
CWA	Clean Water Act
CWPP	County's Community Wildfire Protection Plan
dB	decibels
dBA	A-Weighted Decibels
diesel PM	particulate emissions from diesel-fueled engines
DOT	US Department of Transportation
DTP	San José Downtown Transportation Plan
DTSC	California Department of Toxic Substances Control
DWR	California Department of Water Resources
EHS	Environmental Health and Safety
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
EMFAC	EMission FACtors
EMT	Emergency Medical Technicians
EO	Executive Order
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOP	Emergency Operation Plan
EPA	US Environmental Protection Agency
EPAct	Energy Policy Act of 1992
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986
ESA	Endangered Species Act
EV	electric vehicle
EVSE	electric vehicle capable with installed chargers
FD&O	Facilities Development and Operations
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FIRM	Flood Insurance Rate Maps
FTA	Federal Transit Administration
FTES	full-time-equivalent-student
General Plan	Envision San José 2040 General Plan
GHG	greenhouse gas
GHGRP	greenhouse gas reduction plan

GHZ	Geologic Hazards Zone
gpcd	gallons per capita per day
GSA	groundwater sustainability agency
GSP	groundwater sustainability plans
GWMP	Groundwater Management Plan
HAP	hazardous air pollutants
HCP	habitat conservation plan
HFHSZ	High Fire Hazard Severity Zone
HMCD	Hazardous Materials Compliance Division
HOT	high-occupancy toll
HOV	high-occupancy vehicle
HRA	health risk assessment
HVAC	heating, ventilation and air conditioning
Hz	hertz
I-280	Interstate 280
in/sec	inches per second
lb/day	per day
LBP	lead-based paint
LCFS	Low Carbon Fuel Standard
L_{dn}	Day-Night Level
LEED	Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design
L_{eq}	Equivalent Continuous Sound Level
L_{max}	Maximum Sound Level
LOS	level of service
LRA	Local Responsibility Areas
LRT	light rail transit
LU	Land Use and Site Plan
LUST	leaking underground storage tanks
LX	Percentile-Exceeded Sound Level
Master Plan	SJSU Campus Master Plan
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Levels
MFHSZ	Moderate Fire Hazard Severity Zone
MG	million gallons

MGD	million gallons per day
MLD	most likely descendants
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
mPa	micro-Pascals
mph	miles per hour
MPO	metropolitan planning organizations
MRP	Municipal Regional Permit
MS4	municipal separate storm sewer systems
MTC	Metropolitan Transportation Commission
MTC/ABAG	Metropolitan Transportation Association/Association of Bay Area Governments
MTIP	Metropolitan Transportation Improvement Program
MTP/SCS	Metropolitan Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy
N_2O	nitrous oxide
NAAQS	national ambient air quality standards
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NEHRP	National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
NHTSA	National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
NO	nitric oxide
NO_2	nitrogen dioxide
NOA	Naturally occurring asbestos
NOP	Notice of Preparation
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NPPA	Native Plant Protection Act
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NWIC	Northwest Information Center
OPR	California Governor's Office of Planning and Research
OS	Open Space
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
ozone	photochemical smog
Pathway Plan	Pathway to Carbon Neutrality by 2030
PCB	polychlorinated biphenyls
PEIR	Program Environmental Impact Report
PFC	perfluorocarbons
PG&E	Pacific Gas and Electric Company

Plan	Climate Smart San José
PM	particulate matter
PM_{10}	respirable particulate matter with aerodynamic diameter of 10 micrometers or less
$PM_{2.5}$	fine particulate matter with aerodynamic diameter of 2.5 micrometers or less
Policy	Transit First Policy
Porter-Cologne Act	Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act of 1970
ppm	parts per million
PPV	Peak Particle Velocity
PRC	Public Resources Code
PV	photovoltaic
RACM	Regulated Asbestos Containing Material
RMS	root-mean-square
ROG	reactive organize gases
RTP	regional transportation plan
RWF	regional wastewater facility
RWQCB	regional water quality control boards
SAFE Rule	Safer Affordable Fuel-Efficient Vehicles Rule
SARC	CalRecycle State Agency Reporting Center
SB 350	Clean Energy and Pollution Reduction Act
SB	Senate Bill
SBWR	South Bay Water Recycling
SCS	sustainable communities strategies
SCVURPPP	Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program
SF_6	sulfur hexafluoride
SFBAAB	San Francisco Bay Area Air Basin
SFL	Sacred Lands File
SGMA	Sustainable Groundwater Management Act
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SJCE	San José Clean Energy
SJFD	San José Fire Department
SJMC	San José Municipal Code
SJPD	San José Police Department
SJSU EOP	SJSU Emergency Operation Plan
SJSU or University	San José State University
SJW	San José Water Company

SO_2	sulfur dioxide
SOV	single-occupant vehicle
SP	Sense of Place
SPCC	Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure
SPL	sound pressure level
SR 87	State Route 87
SR	State Route
SRA	State Responsibility Areas
SRAC	Spartan Recreation and Aquatic Center
STARS	Sustainability Tracking, Assessment, and Rating System
SVURPPP	Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program
SWPPP	stormwater pollution prevention plan
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
SWRCB-DDW	State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water
TAC	toxic air contaminants
TAZ	transportation analysis zone
TDM	transportation demand management
TISG	Transportation Impact Study Guide
TISM	Transportation Impact Study Manual
TL	Teaching and Learning
TMDL	total maximum daily load
tons/year	tons per year
TRT	total response time
TRU	Transport Refrigeration Unit
Trustees	Board of Trustees
Trustees	CSU Board of Trustees
TTC	temporary traffic control
UH	University Housing
UI	Utilities and Infrastructure
UMP	Utilities Master Plan
UPD	SJSU University Police Department
US	US Highway
USC	US Code
USFWS	US Fish and Wildlife Service
UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan
UWMPA	Urban Water Management Planning Act

Valley Water	Santa Clara Valley Water District
VdB	vibration decibels
VHFHSZ	Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone
VMP	Vegetation Management Program
VMT	vehicle miles traveled
VTA	Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority
VTP	Valley Transportation Plan
WDR	waste discharge requirements
WP	Work Patterns
WQO	Water Quality Objectives
WUI	wildland urban interface
ZEV	zero emissions vehicle
ZNE	zero net energy

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ES.1 INTRODUCTION

This Executive Summary is provided in accordance with California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines (State CEQA Guidelines) Section 15123. It contains an overview of the analysis of the San José State University (SJSU or University) Campus Master Plan Draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR). As stated in Section 15123(a), "an EIR shall contain a brief summary of the proposed action and its consequences. The language of the summary should be as clear and simple as reasonably practical." State CEQA Guidelines Section 15123(b) states, "[t]he summary shall identify: 1) each significant effect with proposed mitigation measures and alternatives that would reduce or avoid that effect; 2) areas of controversy known to the Lead Agency, including issues raised by agencies and the public; and 3) issues to be resolved including the choice among alternatives and whether or how to mitigate the significant effects." Accordingly, this summary includes a brief synopsis of the Campus Master Plan and Campus Master Plan alternatives, environmental impacts and mitigation measures, areas of known controversy, and issues to be resolved during environmental review. Table ES-1 (at the end of this section) presents the summary of potential environmental impacts, their level of significance without mitigation measures, the mitigation measures, and the levels of significance following the implementation of mitigation measures.

ES.2 SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

ES.2.1 Project Location

The Master Plan Area for its presence in Santa Clara County encompasses SJSU-owned properties on the Main and South campuses of the University, as well as various off-campus properties in and around the City of San José (City) in Santa Clara County. The Main Campus encompasses 88.5 acres in downtown San José at 1 Washington Square and is developed with academic, student life, administrative, and athletic facilities, as well as student residence halls. The South Campus encompasses 62 acres located approximately 8 city blocks or 1.3 miles southeast of the Main Campus and is the home of the Athletic Department including a majority of the University's athletic facilities. The South Campus is developed with CEFCU Stadium, the Simpkins Athletics Administration Building, the Koret Center, the Simpkins Stadium Center, and various athletic playing fields, as well as a parking structure and surface parking lots.

In addition to the Main and South campuses, the Master Plan Area includes several additional properties owned and operated by SJSU. These include:

- faculty/staff housing located at 380-394 N. 4th Street,
- the University House located at 1690 University Avenue,
- the Associated Students Child Development Center located at 460 S. 8th Street,
- the Associated Students Campus Community Garden located at 372 E. San Salvador Street,
- the International House located at 360 S. 11th Street,
- faculty/staff housing located at 360 E. Reed Street,
- the Alquist Building located at 100 Paseo de San Antonio, and
- the San José State Art Sculpture Facility located at 1019 S. 5th Street.

Although not a part of the Master Plan Area, SJSU also leases additional space at 210 N. 4th Street for the SJSU Research Foundation, Mineta Transportation Institute and Institute for the Study of Sport, Society and Social Change; the Timpany Center at 730 Empey Way; 76 S. 1st Street for the Department of Urban and Regional Planning, College

of Social Sciences; Spartan Village on the Paseo at 170 S. Market Street; and space at the Reid Hillview Airport (2500 Cunningham Avenue) for the Aviation and Technology Department. Additionally, SJSU operates the Hammer Theatre at 101 Paseo de San Antonio on behalf of the City.

ES.2.2 Background and Need for the Project

SJSU is the oldest state institution for higher education in California, founded in 1857 as part of the San Francisco School System. The campus moved to the City of San José in 1871. Fifty years later, in 1921, it became the San José State Teachers College and changed names again in 1934 as the San José State College. The present name of San José State University was adopted in 1974. Over time, facilities on the campus have evolved and developed to accommodate additional academic programming and student enrollment. In order to provide a more structured and cohesive path of academic programming for an evolving student body, the CSU Chancellor's Office requires all universities to have a Campus Master Plan for each campus. A Campus Master Plan is a comprehensive land use plan that guides the physical development necessary to achieve the campus' mission, including the needs of academic and administrative space, housing, open space, circulation, and other land uses that facilitate the function of the campus and the appropriate siting of new capital projects. Ultimately, a Campus Master Plan is a long-range planning document that guides the development and uses of campus lands to accommodate growth in student enrollment and in fulfillment of a university's academic mission.

Currently, development of the SJSU campus is guided by the 2001 Master Plan, but this plan only addresses the Main Campus. Planning for the South Campus was later provided in the South Campus Facilities Development Plan prepared in 2016. In 2020, SJSU initiated its Campus Master Plan update process for its properties in Santa Clara County to address continued campus growth and emerging higher education needs of the University. Over the next several years (i.e., through 2045), SJSU anticipates increased demand for academic facilities, additional housing, recreation and athletics facilities, and student support facilities and services on campus.

ES.2.3 Project Objectives

The underlying purpose of the Campus Master Plan is to support and advance the University's educational mission by guiding the physical development of its campuses (Main and South) to accommodate gradual student enrollment growth while preserving and enhancing the quality of campus life. To do so, the Campus Master Plan lays out the land use, circulation, and physical development plans of the campus to educate a future on-campus student enrollment of 27,500 FTES (or 37,500 headcount). The following objectives of the Campus Master Plan have been established in support of its underlying purpose:

- Support and advance the University's educational mission by guiding the physical development of the campus to accommodate gradual student enrollment growth up to a future on-campus enrollment of 27,500 FTES (37,500 headcount) while preserving and enhancing the quality of campus life.
- Expand campus programs, services, facilities, and housing to support and enhance the diversity of students, faculty, and staff.
- Optimize the use of existing acreage within the Main and South campuses and promote compact and clustered development of academic/administrative facilities where possible.
- Renovate or demolish buildings that are inefficient in terms of operation, maintenance, and user comfort due to age and that have critical deferred maintenance issues.
- Replace demolished buildings with higher density, mixed-use buildings that consolidate and integrate colleges and student support spaces, while maintaining the campus character and history.
- Improve access and permeability between the campuses and their surroundings, including between the City of San José and the University, as well as the promotion of cross-disciplinary synergies between complementary academic, student/faculty support, and housing programs.

- Enhance the physical interface between the University and the surrounding communities to further integrate and engage the University with the community.
- Increase and modernize on-campus and campus-adjacent (i.e., within a walkable distance [0.25 mile] of either the Main or South campuses) housing for students to serve at least 20 percent (7,500 student beds) of projected on-campus student enrollment to enliven existing housing and activate those parts of campus.
- Provide and enhance the campus environment with appealing open space, more gathering places, engaging outdoor activity areas and a strong pedestrian orientation.
- Further enhance a modal shift from vehicles to more pedestrian, bicycle, and transit use through the provision of additional on-campus opportunities for alternative transportation (e.g., bicycle lanes/parking, additional transit stops, and enhanced safety measures for bicyclists and pedestrians) in a manner consistent with local and regional alternative transportation improvements.
- Advance campus-wide environmental sustainability and make progress toward goals of carbon neutrality and climate resilience through replacement of aging and inefficient buildings and infrastructure with new/renovated buildings and infrastructure that meet or exceed CSU Sustainability Policy requirements.

ES.2.4 Characteristics of the Project

The Campus Master Plan is a long-range planning document that guides the development and use of campus lands to accommodate projected growth in student enrollment and in fulfillment of SJSU's academic mission. To accommodate the anticipated enrollment growth and increase in demand for academic facilities, additional housing, recreation and athletic facilities, and student support facilities and services on campus through 2045, the Campus Master Plan would include the demolition and replacement of approximately 1,065,000 GSF of existing academic, administrative, housing, and support facilities to allow the campus to add density in both the Main and South campuses while maintaining and increasing the amount of open space on the Main Campus. Approximately 1,400,000 GSF of academic, research, and administrative space and an additional 400,000 GSF of student support space would be added. This includes approximately 900,000 GSF of new student housing space to accommodate the 2,100 new student beds and up to 1,000,000 GSF of new housing at the Alquist Building site. The new housing development at the site of the Alquist Building would provide up to 1,000 residential units with up to 500 units for faculty, staff, and graduate students. In total, approximately 3,700,000 GSF of net new construction, 1,065,000 GSF of replacement, and 1,600,000 GSF of renovation would occur within the Master Plan Area.

In terms of assignable square feet (ASF), an additional 750,000 ASF of academic and administrative, and an additional 225,000 ASF of support space would be developed. In addition, 650,000 ASF of existing aging or obsolete academic, administrative, and support space would be demolished and replaced with new facilities.

Implementation of the Campus Master Plan at the Main Campus would also add over five acres of new usable open space by removing surface parking lots, reducing vehicle circulation within the campus, and building taller structures on much smaller footprints. Land uses within the Main Campus would include academic mixed-use, which are focused on instruction and research activities and include space for student support and administrative purposes;; campus life, which would support indoor and outdoor social interaction and recreation, health and wellness, entertainment and events, clubs and organizations, on campus retail, food, and beverage services, and informal study space; residential, which would include student housing with supporting space for dining services, recreation, and study; open space, which would provide active and passive outdoor activities; and operational support, which would provide facilities handling public safety, parking, infrastructure, and other support operations.

Implementation of the Campus Master Plan at the South Campus would improve connections between the Main Campus and South Campus to better integrate the South Campus more fully as part of SJSU. The improvements at the South Campus would involve a realignment of Stadium Way and a new central gathering space and include an academic mixed-use similar to the Main Campus; athletic fields and facilities, which would enhance greater connectivity and additional capacity for athletics, including football, soccer, tennis, baseball, softball, beach volleyball, and golf programs, as well as consideration of partnerships and shared-use facilities with local or regional entities;

open space to provide common areas to serve one or more facilities, including along Stadium Way; and operational support, which would provide for facilities handling public safety, parking, infrastructure and other support operations, including solar photovoltaic (PV) facilities.

Further detail and a breakdown of the project phasing, specific academic, administrative, and support space, proposed student housing, recreation, and athletic facilities, circulation and infrastructure improvements, smart growth and sustainability practices, and Proposed Facilities Development Program is provided Chapter 2, "Project Description."

ES.3 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND RECOMMENDED MITIGATION MEASURES

This EIR has been prepared pursuant to the CEQA (Public Resources Code [PRC] Section 21000 et seq.) and the State CEQA Guidelines (California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Chapter 3, Section 1500, et seq.) to evaluate the physical environmental effects of the Campus Master Plan. The CSU Board of Trustees (Trustees) is the lead agency for this EIR and has sole authority to consider and approve the Campus Master Plan, certify the EIR, and adopt the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program, Findings of Fact, and Statement of Overriding Considerations (if required) and for ensuring that the requirements of CEQA have been met. After the Final EIR is prepared and the EIR public-review process is complete, the Trustees is the party responsible for certifying that the EIR adequately evaluates the impacts of the Campus Master Plan.

Table ES-1, presented at the end of this chapter, provides a summary of the environmental impacts for the Campus Master Plan. The table provides the level of significance of the impact before mitigation, recommended mitigation measures, and the level of significance of the impact after implementation of the mitigation measures.

ES.3.1 Significant-and-Unavoidable Impacts and Cumulative Impacts

Section 21100(b)(2)(A) of the State CEQA Guidelines provides that an EIR shall include a detailed statement setting forth "in a separate section: any significant effect on the environment that cannot be avoided if the project is implemented." Accordingly, this section provides a summary of significant environmental impacts of the Campus Master Plan that cannot be mitigated to a less than significant level.

Chapter 3, "Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures," provides a description of the potential environmental impacts arising from the implementation of the Campus Master Plan and recommends various mitigation measures to reduce impacts, to the extent feasible. Chapter 4, "Cumulative Impacts," determines whether the incremental effects of the Campus Master Plan are significant when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, current projects, and reasonably foreseeable future projects. After implementation of the recommended mitigation measures, the Campus Master Plan impacts would be reduced to a less than significant level, except for impacts related to air quality, cultural (historic) resources, and noise.

- **Impact 3.2-2:** Construction and Operational Criteria Air Pollutants and Ozone Precursors
- **Impact 3.4-1:** Cause a Substantial Adverse Change in the Significance of a Historical Resource
- **Impact 3.11-1:** Generate Substantial Temporary (Construction) Noise
- **Impact 3.11-4:** Stationary Operational Noise
- **Impact 3.15-1**: Cause a Substantial Adverse Change in the Significance of a Tribal Cultural Resource, Including Human Remains.

Cumulative impacts related to air quality, cultural (historical) resources, and tribal cultural resources would also be significant and unavoidable as a result of development of the Campus Master Plan.

ES.4 ALTERNATIVES TO THE PROPOSED PROJECT

State CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.6, as amended, mandates that all EIRs include a comparative evaluation of the proposed project with alternatives to the project that are capable of attaining most of the project's basic objectives but would avoid or substantially lessen any of the significant effects of the project. CEQA requires an evaluation of a "range of reasonable" alternatives, including the "no project" alternative.

The following provides brief descriptions of the alternatives evaluated in this Draft EIR. Table ES-2 presents a comparison of the environmental impacts between the alternatives and the Campus Master Plan.

- **Alternative 1: No Project Alternative.** This alternative would involve the continued implementation of the 2001 Master Plan for the Main Campus and the 2016 South Campus Facilities Development Plan for the South Campus.
- **Alternative 2: Reduced Administrative/Academic Development Program Alternative.** Under this alternative, SJSU would implement a master plan for the campus with an overall reduction in planned campus development of administrative/academic space compared to the proposed Campus Master Plan.
- **Alternative 3: Lower-Scale Development Alternative.** Under this alternative, on-campus development would be limited to no more than 6 stories, and any on-campus structures found to be historical would be preserved or renovated in accordance with the *Secretary of the Interior Standards for the Treatment Historic Properties*.

The State CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.6 states that an EIR should identify the "environmentally superior" alternative. "If the environmentally superior alternative is the 'no project' alternative, the EIR shall also identify an environmentally superior alternative among the other alternatives." As shown in the Executive Summary Chapter of this EIR, there would be significant and unavoidable impacts associated with the Campus Master Plan. These impacts are related to air quality, cultural (historic) resources, noise, and tribal cultural resources. Alternative 2 would result in lesser or similar impacts than the Campus Master Plan and would avoid one significant and unavoidable impact associated with noise generated by the proposed baseball stadium within the South Campus. The environmentally superior alternative would be Alternative 2, although it would not achieve the project objectives to the degree of the Campus Master Plan. Refer to Chapter 6, "Alternatives" for further clarification.

ES.5 AREAS OF CONTROVERSY AND ISSUES TO BE RESOLVED

A notice of preparation (NOP) was distributed for the Campus Master Plan EIR on March 15, 2023, for a minimum 30-day public review and comment period to responsible agencies, interested parties, and organizations, as well as private organizations and individuals that may have an interest in the Campus Master Plan. A public scoping meeting was held both virtually (i.e., via Zoom) and in person at the Main Campus on March 29, 2023. The purpose of the NOP and the scoping meeting was to provide notification that an EIR for the Campus Master Plan was being prepared and to solicit input on the scope and content of the environmental document. Three comment letters were received from the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (hazards and hazardous materials), Native American Heritage Commission (tribal cultural resources), and Valley Water (water supply). The NOP and responses to the NOP are included in Appendix A of this Draft EIR. Known areas of controversy/public interest related to the Campus Master Plan include the following:

- Impacts on tribal cultural resources;
- Impacts on historic resources;
- Impacts on water supply; and
- Increased demand for off-campus housing.

All of the substantive environmental issues raised in the NOP comments have been addressed or otherwise considered during preparation of this Draft EIR.

Table ES-1 Summary of Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Impacts	Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance after Mitigation
Aesthetics			
Impact 3.1-1: Substantially Degrade the Existing Visual Character or Quality of Public Views of the Site and Its Surroundings or Conflict with Applicable Zoning and Other Regulations Governing Scenic Quality Project implementation would involve temporary (i.e., construction-related) and permanent (i.e., development of new buildings and structures) visual changes to the Master Plan Area within the urban setting in the City of San José and within existing SJSU property. The Main and South campuses would be visually altered by the new development of multiple campus buildings and supporting facilities such as landscaping, pedestrian pathways, and athletic fields and facilities. However, the area surrounding the Master Plan Area is characterized by urban development, and the Campus Master Plan includes design guidelines that would retrain the surrounding built environment (i.e., Downtown San José) and landscape character of SJSU. As a result, impacts on the visual character of SJSU and public views of, through, and from the Master Plan Area would be less than significant.	LTS	No mitigation is required for this impact.	LTS
Impact 3.1-2: Create a New Source of Substantial Light or Glare That Adversely Affects Day or Nighttime Views Development as part of Campus Master Plan implementation would result in new sources of operational light and glare associated with the development of new buildings. Project-related light sources would be similar to existing lighting conditions in the vicinity of the Master Plan Area in terms of amount and intensity of light. On-site lighting would be designed to meet current building standards, including the 2022 Building Energy Efficiency Standards and LEED v4 Silver certification, which would reduce both the generation of exterior light and the potential for light trespass to affect off-site areas. Additionally, Campus Master Plan principles would be implemented to reduce the potential for light or glare to adversely affect day or nighttime views. However, several of the new proposed buildings would exceed the height of current buildings within the Master Plan Area, which could contribute to lighting/glare that could increase ambient nighttime light levels, result in additional skyglow, or adversely affect daytime or nighttime views for adjacent light-sensitive land uses. Therefore, this impact would be significant.	S	**Mitigation Measure 3.1-2a: Use Minimally Reflective Materials on Building Surfaces** SJSU shall require the use of minimally reflective exterior surfaces and nonreflective (mirrored) glass for all new or redeveloped buildings and structures. **Mitigation Measure 3.1-2b: Prepare and Implement Lighting Plans** Before approval of development plans for any buildings or structures over five stories in height or modifications to existing field lighting, SJSU shall prepare site-specific lighting plans that shall be implemented as part of project construction/implementation. The lighting plans shall be prepared by a qualified engineer who is an active member of the Illuminating Engineering Society of North America using guidance and best practices endorsed by the International Dark Sky Association. The lighting plans shall address all aspects of the lighting, including but not limited to all buildings, infrastructure, parking lots, driveways, safety, and signage. The lighting plans shall include the following, as feasible, in conjunction with other measures determined feasible by the illumination engineer: ▶ the point source of exterior lighting shall be shielded from off-site viewing locations;	LTS

NI = No impact LTS = Less than significant PS = Potentially significant S = Significant SU = Significant and unavoidable

Impacts	Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance after Mitigation
		▶ light trespass from exterior lights shall be minimized by directing light downward and using cutoff fixtures or shields; and ▶ illumination from exterior lights shall be the lowest level necessary to provide adequate public safety. **Mitigation Measure 3.1-2c: Use Directional Lighting for Campus Development** SJSU shall require all new, permanent outdoor lighting fixtures to utilize directional lighting methods (e.g., shielding and/or cutoff-type light fixtures) to minimize glare and light spillover onto adjacent buildings and structures. In addition, light placement and orientation shall also be considered such that light spillover is reduced at nearby land uses, to the extent feasible. Verification of inclusion in project design shall be provided at the time of design review.	
Air Quality			
Impact 3.2-1: Air Quality Plan Consistency Implementation of the Campus Master Plan would be consistent with BAAQMD's 2017 Clean Air Plan, which is intended to guide the region toward achieving attainment of the California 8-hour ozone standard. With implementation of the Campus Master Plan, on-campus improvements related to promoting pedestrian/bicycle modes of transportation and decreasing on-campus parking are consistent with objectives of the Clean Air Plan. Further, new buildings planned for development would be consistent with the CSU Sustainability Policy. This impact would be less than significant.	LTS	No mitigation is required for this impact.	LTS
Impact 3.2-2: Construction and Operational Criteria Air Pollutants and Ozone Precursors As a result of implementation of the Campus Master Plan, criteria pollutant emissions would be generated during construction and operation of new/renovated uses within the Master Plan Area. Emissions would result from demolition, site preparation (e.g., excavation, clearing), off-road equipment use, material and equipment delivery trips, worker commute trips, and other construction activities (e.g., building, asphalt paving, application of architectural coatings). Average daily emissions during construction alone are anticipated to exceed adopted BAAQMD thresholds for ROG during Phase 1, but average daily and annual emissions of ROG during operations are anticipated to exceed adopted BAAQMD thresholds. In addition, during periods when construction and	S	**Mitigation Measure 3.2-2a: Construction Dust Control Measures** To reduce construction-related fugitive dust emissions during construction activities, SJSU shall ensure that all construction contractors comply with the following measures during all construction activities: ▶ All exposed ground surfaces (e.g., parking areas, staging areas, soil piles, graded areas, and unpaved access roads) shall be watered two times per day or as otherwise needed to control dust. ▶ All haul trucks transporting soil, sand, or other loose material off-site shall be covered.	SU

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Impacts	Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance after Mitigation
operational emissions could occur concurrently, average daily emissions are anticipated to exceed the BAAQMD threshold for ROG emissions. This impact would be significant.		▶ All visible mud or dirt track-out onto adjacent public roads shall be removed using wet power vacuum street sweepers at least once per day when necessary. The use of dry power sweeping is prohibited. ▶ All vehicle speeds on unpaved roads shall be limited to 15 mph. ▶ All excavation, grading, and/or demolition activities shall be suspended when average wind speeds exceed 20 miles per hour. ▶ All trucks and equipment, including their tires, shall be washed off prior to leaving the site, where worksites are unpaved. ▶ Unpaved roads providing access to sites located 100 feet or further from a paved road shall be treated with a 6- to 12-inch layer of compacted layer of wood chips, mulch, gravel, road base, or any other suitable material so long as it achieves the desired outcome of reducing entrained road dust from vehicular travel. ▶ All roadways, driveways, and sidewalks to be paved shall be completed as soon as possible. Building pads shall be laid as soon as possible after grading unless seeding or soil binders are used. ▶ Idling times shall be minimized either by shutting equipment off when not in use or reducing the maximum idling time to 5 minutes (as required by the California airborne toxics control measure Title 13, Section 2485 of California Code of Regulations [CCR]). Clear signage shall be provided for construction workers at all access points. ▶ All construction equipment shall be maintained and properly tuned in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications. All equipment shall be checked by a certified mechanic and determined to be running in proper condition prior to operation. ▶ Post a publicly visible sign with the telephone number and person to contact as the Responsible Entity regarding dust complaints. This person shall respond and take corrective action within 48 hours. The BAAQMD's phone number shall also be visible to ensure compliance with applicable regulations. **Mitigation Measure 3.2-2b: Use Low VOC Paints** To reduce construction-related ROG emissions during construction, all construction activities shall use low-VOC (i.e., ROG) interior and exterior coatings that are no greater than 10 grams per liter.	

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Impacts	Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance after Mitigation
		Mitigation Measure 3.2-2c: Reduce Operational Emissions of ROG and PM_{10} from All Sources To reduce area-wide emissions of ROG from architectural coatings and landscaping equipment, SJSU shall implement the following measures as part of operations and maintenance activities by the University: ▶ Use zero or low-VOC consumer products and cleaning supplies that exceed CARB's consumer product VOC standards (as defined in CCR Title 17, Division 3, Chapter 1, Subchapter 8.5, Articles 1 through 5), such as those using electrolyzed water. ▶ Use zero-VOC architectural coatings with a VOC content no greater than 0 grams per liter. ▶ Choose zero emission vehicles for all new light-duty fleet purchases, where available and suitable to the proposed use. ▶ Choose zero or low emission vehicles for all new heavy-duty fleet purchases, where available.	
Impact 3.2-3: Carbon Monoxide Hot Spots Operational mobile-source emissions of CO generated by additional traffic associated with implementation of the Campus Master Plan would not violate an air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation or expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations. As a result, this impact would be less than significant.	LTS	No mitigation is required for this impact.	LTS
Impact 3.2-4: Toxic Air Contaminants Construction activities would result in temporary, short-term project-generated emissions of TACs, particularly diesel PM. Construction TAC emissions would result in an incremental increase in cancer risk that exceeds 10 in one million. The Campus Master Plan would result in additional sources of TACs (e.g., laboratories, generators) that would exceed BAAQMD thresholds of 10 in one million for cancer risk but would not exceed the $PM_{2.5}$ threshold of 0.3 $\mu g/m^3$ or the HI threshold of 1.0 for chronic non-cancer exposure. Therefore, implementation of the Campus Master Plan would result in construction and operational risk levels that exceed applicable thresholds, and this impact would be significant.	S	**Mitigation Measure 3.2-3a: Reduce Construction-Generated Emissions of Diesel PM** To reduce construction-related diesel PM exhaust emissions from the use of heavy-duty construction equipment, SJSU shall ensure that all construction contractors comply with the following measures: ▶ SJSU shall require by contract specification that all off-road diesel construction equipment (greater than 50 horsepower) used by the contractor shall be powered by engines that meet, at a minimum, the Tier 4 (final) California Emissions Standards for off-road diesel engines. ▶ Lower tiered engines will be allowed when the contractor has documented that no Tier 4 final equipment or emissions equivalent retrofit equipment is available or feasible for the project; however, the use of lower tiered engines would require the use of alternatives to traditional diesel fuel, such as High-	LTS

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Impacts	Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance after Mitigation
		Performance Renewable Diesel or electrification of equipment, to ensure that overall fleetwide average emissions are sufficiently reduced. **Mitigation Measure 3.2-3b: Reduce Onsite Diesel Particulate Matter Emissions from Stationary Sources** SJSU shall design all future building energy needs and associated backup power sources such that diesel fuel is not required. The design may incorporate the use of onsite renewable energy sources such as solar, backup battery storage, or other available technologies at the time of final building design and construction, so long as diesel powered stationary equipment are not used.	
Impact 3.2-5: Odorous Emissions Construction of the Campus Master Plan would result in temporary odor sources (diesel PM) that would disperse rapidly as each individual construction phases are complete. In addition, the Campus Master Plan may introduce new odors to the area, associated with the operation of new research facilities and diesel-related exhaust from delivery trucks. The new odor sources would be similar to existing sources that operate in and around the Master Plan Area and are not considered operational sources of odors as defined by BAAQMD. As a result, impacts would be less than significant.	LTS	No mitigation is required for this impact.	LTS
Biological Resources			
Impact 3.3-1: Result in Disturbance to or Loss of American Peregrine Falcon and Common Raptor and Other Common Native Bird Nests The taller buildings and other tall structures within and adjacent to the Master Plan Area may provide nesting habitat for American peregrine falcon. In addition, buildings, trees, and shrubs within the Master Plan Area provide nesting habitat for common raptors and other common native nesting birds. Demolition and construction activities associated with implementation of the Campus Master Plan may result in disturbance of American peregrine falcon and other common native bird nests if these activities occur during the nesting season. Disturbance of nests may result in loss of eggs and young, which would be a significant impact.	S	**Mitigation Measure 3.3-1: Avoid Disturbance to American Peregrine Falcon and Common Bird Nests** ▶ To avoid and minimize impacts on American peregrine falcon and the nests of common raptors and other nesting birds, following measures will be implemented prior to and during demolition and construction activities: ▶ To the extent feasible, SJSU or its designated contractor(s) shall schedule work between August 31 and February 1 to avoid the nesting period for American peregrine falcon, common raptors, and other common native nesting birds. ▶ If work is required during the nesting season for American Peregrine falcon, common raptors, and other common native nesting birds (February 1 – August 31), a qualified biologist shall conduct a preconstruction survey to identify American peregrine falcon nests and other raptor nests within 500 feet, and	LTS

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Impacts	Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance after Mitigation
		other bird nests within 50 feet, of the work area. The survey shall be conducted no more than 14 calendar days before the beginning of construction. ▶ If non-raptor bird nests are located within 50 feet of the work area, or American peregrine falcon or other raptor nests are located within 500 feet of the work area, SJSU or its designated contractor(s) shall establish appropriate no-construction buffers around active nest sites. Project activities shall not commence within the buffer areas until a qualified biologist has determined that the nest is no longer active, the young have fledged, or that reducing the buffer would not likely result in nest abandonment. ▪ Factors to be considered for determining the appropriate location and extent of no-construction buffers shall include presence of natural buffers provided by vegetation, buildings, or topography; nest height above ground; baseline levels of noise and human activity (e.g., Senter Road, other nearby urban development); and species sensitivity. ▶ Monitoring of active nests by a qualified biologist during and after construction activities shall be required if the activity has potential to adversely affect a nest. If construction activities cause the nesting bird to vocalize, make defensive flights at intruders, get up from a brooding position, or fly off the nest, then the no-disturbance buffer shall be increased until the agitated behavior ceases.	
Impact 3.3-2: Result in Disturbance to or Loss of Special-Status Bat Maternity and Hibernation Roosts The large trees and buildings within the Master Plan Area may provide maternity roosting habitat for pallid bat, and buildings may provide maternity roosting habitat for both pallid bat and Townsend's big-eared bat, both state species of special concern (no formal protection other than CEQA consideration). Tree removal, demolition, and construction activities during implementation of the Campus Master Plan may result in disturbance of special-status bat maternity and hibernation roosts, if these activities occur during the maternity roosting or hibernation seasons. Disturbance or destruction of maternity roosts may result in loss of adult and young special-status bats, which may have a substantial adverse effect on the viability of the local and regional populations of these species and would be a potentially significant impact.	PS	**Mitigation Measure 3.3-2: Avoid Disturbance of Bat Maternity and Hibernation Roosts** To avoid and minimize impacts to special-status and common bat species the following measures shall be implemented before and during demolition and construction activities: ▶ Within 14 days prior to initiating work, a qualified bat biologist shall inspect the area of disturbance and adjacent areas (within 50 feet) for bat roosts (most likely buildings and mature trees with crevices, cavities and dense vegetation of broad leaves). Surveys shall consist of a daytime pedestrian survey by a qualified bat biologist looking for evidence of bat use (e.g., guano) and/or an evening emergence survey to note the presence or absence of bats. If no bat roosts are found, then no further study is required. If evidence of bat use is observed, the number and species of bats using the roost may be determined, or the presence of pallid bat and Townsend's big-eared bat may be assumed. Acoustic bat detectors may be used to supplement survey efforts but are not required.	LTS

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Impacts	Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance after Mitigation
		▶ If roosts of bats are determined to be present within buildings and other structures, direct disturbance to the roost, such as demolition or renovation of buildings, shall be avoided during the maternity roosting season (April 15 through August 31) and hibernation season (October 15 through March 1). Eviction and exclusion of bats may be implemented prior to demolition using daytime installation of one-way exits and blocking material during the period of March 1 through April 15 or September 1 through October 15, outside of the maternity roosting season and hibernation season. Once it is determined that bats are no longer present within the roost, demolition may proceed. ▶ If bat roosts are determined to be present within trees on the Master Plan Area, any removal of trees occupied by bats shall occur during the period of March 1 through April 15 or September 1 through October 15, outside of the maternity roosting season and hibernation season. To remove whole trees, pruning of branches and limbs that do not provide habitat shall occur the day prior to removal of the bole of the tree; this initial planned disturbance may prompt and allow bats to leave the tree during the night between limb and bole removal. The bole of the tree may be removed the following day.	
Impact 3.3-3: Result in Disturbance to Wildlife Movement Corridors or Nurseries No rookeries or other wildlife nurseries are documented within or directly adjacent to the Master Plan Area; however, buildings and large trees within the Master Plan Area may support maternity roosts of common bat species. Most common bat species aggregate in large numbers, from several hundred to many thousand individuals, within a single maternity roost during the pupping season. Implementation of the Campus Master Plan could result in disturbance to or destruction of bat maternity roosts, which could result in the loss of adult bats and pups. In the case of large aggregations of bats, a substantial proportion of the local and regional population of that species could be lost. This impact would be potentially significant.	PS	**Mitigation Measure 3.3-3: Avoid Disturbance of Special-Status and Common Bat Maternity Roosts** To avoid and minimize impacts to maternity roosts of common bats, SJSU shall implement the measures described in Mitigation Measure 3.3-2, above.	LTS
Impact 3.3-4: Conflict with Habitat Conservation Plans The Master Plan Area is within the plan area of the Santa Clara Valley Habitat Plan, which is an HCP and natural community conservation plan. SJSU is not required to participate in the habitat plan, and implementation of the Campus Master Plan would not adversely affect any reserve of the Santa Clara Valley Habitat Plan reserve system or inhibit successful implementation of the plan. Therefore, this impact would be less than significant.	LTS	No mitigation is required for this impact.	LTS

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Impacts	Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance after Mitigation
Cultural Resources			
Impact 3.4-1: Cause a Substantial Adverse Change in the Significance of a Historical Resource The Campus Master Plan proposes to support and advance SJSU's educational mission by guiding the physical development of its campuses (Main and South) to accommodate gradual student enrollment growth while preserving and enhancing the quality of campus life. The Campus Master Plan proposes general types of campus development and land uses to support projected campus population growth and to enable expanded and new program initiatives, including the renovation of some existing buildings. This could result in damage to or destruction of a historic building or structure, thereby resulting in a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource. This impact would be potentially significant.	PS	**Mitigation Measure 3.4-1a: Conduct Project-Specific Evaluations Within the Historic District** Prior to the alteration or demolition of any building within the historic district defined under P-43-3536 (Tower Hall, Morris Dailey Auditorium, Dwight Bentel Hall, Old Science Building [Washington Square Hall], Home Economics Building [Central Classroom Building], or the Men's Gym [Yoshihiro Uchida Hall]), SJSU shall retain a qualified architectural historian to evaluate all buildings against National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), and California Landmark criteria to comply with PRC Section 5024.5. This evaluation shall be done at a district level and character-defining features shall be identified. **Mitigation Measure 3.4-1b: Conduct Project-Specific Level Surveys** Prior to altering or otherwise affecting a building or structure 50 years old or older, SJSU shall retain a qualified architectural historian to record it on a California Department of Parks and Recreation DPR 523 form or equivalent documentation, if the building or structure has not previously been evaluated. Its significance shall be assessed by a qualified architectural historian and evaluated against National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), and California Landmark criteria. The evaluation process shall include the development of appropriate historical background research as context for the assessment of the significance of the structure in the history of the University system, the campus, and the region. For buildings or structures that do not meet significance and integrity criteria, no further mitigation is required. **Mitigation Measure 3.4-1c: Protect Historical Resources** Prior to the repair, alteration, or demolition of any building or structure that qualifies as a historical resource, a qualified architectural historian and SJSU shall consult to consider measures that would enable the project to avoid direct or indirect impacts to the building or structure. If the project cannot avoid modifications to a historic building or structure: (i) If the building or structure can be preserved on-site, but remodeling, renovation or other alterations are required, this work shall be conducted in compliance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of	SU

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Impacts	Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance after Mitigation
		Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings. (ii) If a significant historic building or structure is proposed for major alteration or renovation, or to be moved and/or demolished, SJSU shall ensure that a qualified architectural historian thoroughly documents the building and associated landscaping and setting. Documentation shall include still and video photography and a written documentary record of the building to the standards of the Historic American Building Survey or Historic American Engineering Record, including accurate scaled mapping, architectural descriptions, and scaled architectural plans, if available. A copy of the record shall be deposited with the University's library. The record shall be accompanied by a report containing site-specific history and appropriate contextual information. This information shall be gathered through site specific and comparative archival research, and oral history collection as appropriate. (iii) If preservation and reuse at the site are not feasible, the qualified architectural historian shall document the historical building as described in item (ii) and, when physically and financially feasible, be moved and preserved or reused. (iv) If, in the opinion of the qualified architectural historian, the nature and significance of the building is such that its demolition or destruction cannot be fully mitigated through documentation, SJSU shall reconsider project plans in light of the high value of the resource, and implement more substantial modifications to the project that would allow the structure to be preserved intact. These could include project redesign, relocation, or abandonment. If no such measures are feasible, the historical building shall be documented by the qualified architectural historian as described in item (ii).	
Impact 3.4-2: Cause a Substantial Adverse Change in the Significance of Unique Archaeological Resources Future development associated with the Campus Master Plan could be located on properties that contain known or unknown archaeological resources. Ground-disturbing activities could result in discovery or damage of yet undiscovered archaeological resources. This impact would be potentially significant.	PS	**Mitigation Measure 3.4-2a: Identify and Protect Unknown Archaeological Resources** During project-specific environmental review of development under the Campus Master Plan, SJSU shall define each project's area of effect for archaeological resources. The University shall determine the potential for the project to result in cultural resources impacts, based on the extent of ground disturbance and site modification anticipated for the project. The University shall determine the level of archaeological investigation that is appropriate for the project site and activity, as follows:	LTS

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Impacts	Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance after Mitigation
		▶ Minimum: excavation less than 18 inches deep and less than 1,000 sf of disturbance (e.g., a trench for lawn irrigation, tree planting, etc.). Implement Mitigation Measure 3.4-2a(i). ▶ Moderate: excavation below 18 inches deep and/or over a large area on any site that is not adjacent to a recorded archaeological site and is not suspected to be a likely location for archaeological resources. Implement Mitigation Measure 3.4-2a(i) and (ii). ▶ Intensive: excavation below 18 inches and/or over a large area on any site that is adjacent to a recorded archaeological site. Implement Mitigation Measure 3.4-2a(i), (ii), and (iii). The University shall implement the following steps to identify and protect archaeological resources that may be present in the project's area of effects: (i) For project sites at all levels of investigation, contractor crews shall be required to attend a training session prior to the start of earth moving, regarding how to recognize archaeological sites and artifacts and what steps shall be taken to avoid impacts to those sites and artifacts. In addition, campus employees whose work routinely involves disturbing the soil shall be informed how to recognize evidence of potential archaeological sites and artifacts. Prior to disturbing the soil, contractors shall be notified that they are required to watch for potential archaeological sites and artifacts and to notify SJSU if any are found. In the event of a find, SJSU shall implement item (v), below. (ii) For project sites requiring a moderate or intensive level of investigation, a surface survey shall be conducted by a qualified archaeologist once the area of ground disturbance has been identified and prior to soil-disturbing activities. For sites requiring moderate investigation, in the event of a surface find, intensive investigation will be implemented, as per item (iii), below. Irrespective of findings, the qualified archaeologist shall, in consultation with SJSU, develop an archaeological monitoring plan to be implemented during the construction phase of the project. If the project site contains precontact archaeological site(s) or it is recommended by the archaeologists, SJSU shall notify the appropriate Native American tribe and extend an invitation for monitoring. The frequency and duration of monitoring shall be adjusted in accordance with survey results, the nature of construction activities, and results during the monitoring period. A written report of the results of the monitoring will be prepared and filed with the appropriate Information Center of the California	

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Impacts	Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance after Mitigation
		Historical Resources Information System. In the event of a discovery, SJSU shall implement item (v), below. (iii) For project sites requiring intensive investigation, irrespective of subsurface finds, SJSU shall retain a qualified archaeologist to conduct a subsurface investigation of the project site, to ascertain whether buried archaeological materials are present and, if so, the extent of the deposit relative to the project's area of effects. If an archaeological deposit is discovered, the archaeologist shall prepare a site record and a written report of the results of investigations and filed with the appropriate Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System. If it is determined that the resource extends into the project's area of effects, the resource shall be evaluated by a qualified archaeologist, who shall determine whether it qualifies as a historical resource or a unique archaeological resource under the criteria of CEQA Guidelines § 15064.5. If the resource does not qualify, or if no resource is present within the project's area of effects, this shall be noted in the environmental document and no further mitigation is required unless there is a discovery during construction. In the event of a discovery item (v), below shall be implemented. (iv) If archaeological material within the project's area of effects is determined to qualify as an historical resource or a unique archaeological resource (as defined by CEQA), SJSU shall consult with the qualified archaeologist to consider means of avoiding or reducing ground disturbance within the site boundaries, including minor modifications of building footprint, landscape modification, the placement of protective fill, the establishment of a preservation easement, or other means that will avoid or substantially preserve the resource in place. If avoidance or substantial preservation in place is not possible, SJSU shall implement Mitigation Measure 3.4-2b. (v) If archaeological material is discovered during construction (whether or not an archaeologist is present), all soil disturbing work within 100 feet of the find shall cease. The University shall contact a qualified archaeologist to provide and implement a plan for survey, subsurface investigation as needed to define the deposit, and assessment of the remainder of the site within the project area to determine whether the resource is significant and would be affected by the project. Mitigation Measure 3.4-2a, steps (iii) and (iv) shall be implemented.	

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Impacts	Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance after Mitigation
		Mitigation Measure 3.4-2b: Protect Known Unique Archaeological Resources For an archaeological site that has been determined by a qualified archaeologist to qualify as a unique archaeological resource through the process set forth under Mitigation Measure 3.4-2a, and where it has been determined under Mitigation Measure 3.4-2a that avoidance or preservation in place is not feasible, a qualified archaeologist, in consultation with the University, and Native American tribes as applicable, shall: (i) Prepare a research design and archaeological data recovery plan for the recovery that will capture those categories of data for which the site is significant and implement the data recovery plan prior to or during development of the site. (ii) Perform appropriate technical analyses, prepare a full written report and file it with the appropriate information center, and provide for the permanent curation of recovered materials. (iii) If, in the opinion of the qualified archaeologist and in light of the data available, the significance of the site is such that data recovery cannot capture the values that qualify the site for inclusion on the CRHR, the University shall reconsider project plans in light of the high value of the resource, and implement more substantial modifications to the project that would allow the site to be preserved intact, such as project redesign, placement of fill, or project relocation or abandonment. If no such measures are feasible, the campus shall implement Mitigation Measure 3.4-1c. **Mitigation Measure 3.4-2c: Document Unique Archaeological Resources** If a significant unique archaeological resource cannot be preserved intact, before the property is damaged or destroyed, the University shall ensure that the resource is appropriately documented. For an archaeological site, a program of research-directed data recovery shall be conducted and reported, consistent with Mitigation Measure 3.4-2a.	
Energy			
Impact 3.5-1: Result in the Wasteful, Inefficient, or Unnecessary Consumption of Energy or Wasteful Use of Energy Resources Implementation of the Campus Master Plan and associated construction/renovation of on-campus buildings would result in the consumption	LTS	No mitigation is required for this impact.	LTS

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Impacts	Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance after Mitigation
of additional energy supplies during construction in the form of gasoline and diesel fuel. However, this energy expenditure would not be considered wasteful, because construction would be temporary, and would not require additional capacity or increased peak or base period demands for electricity or other forms of energy. University operations as a result of Campus Master Plan implementation would result in additional energy consumption, however, implementation of the Campus Master Plan would include various sustainability features including on-site photovoltaic solar systems to supply electricity to the project site Transportation-related fuel consumption would be reduced through the installation of electric vehicle infrastructure as well as pedestrian-oriented design and the development of a transportation demand management plan that would be monitored over time. For these reasons, the project would not result in the wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy during project construction or operation. This impact would be less than significant.			
Impact 3.5-2: Conflict with or Obstruct a State or Local Plan for Renewable Energy or Energy Efficiency Onsite renewable energy generation from the implementation of Campus Master Plan, would result in an increase in renewable energy use, which would directly support the goals and strategies in the State's Energy Efficiency Action Plan and the CSU Sustainability Policy. Construction and operating project buildings in compliance with the 2019 (or as updated) California Energy Code would improve energy efficiency compared to buildings built to earlier iterations of the code. Therefore, construction and operation of the project would not conflict with or obstruct a State or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency. This impact would be less than significant.	LTS	No mitigation is required for this impact.	LTS

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Impacts	Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance after Mitigation
Geology and Soils			
Impact 3.6-1: Directly or Indirectly Cause Potential Substantial Adverse Effects, including the Risk of Loss, Injury, or Death Involving Strong Seismic Shaking The Master Plan Area is located within a seismically active region of California that includes several active fault lines of local and regional importance. None of these known fault lines run underneath or adjacent to the Master Plan Area. All structures proposed to be constructed or redeveloped under the Campus Master Plan would be required to comply with the CSU Seismic Requirements and the latest version of the CBC to ensure that new and modified buildings and infrastructure would be capable of withstanding anticipated levels of ground shaking. For this reason, the potential impacts related to ground shaking would be less than significant.	LTS	No mitigation is required for this impact.	LTS
Impact 3.6-2: Directly or Indirectly Cause Potential Substantial Adverse Effects, including the Risk of Loss, Injury, or Death Involving Seismic-Related Ground Failure, including Liquefaction The Master Plan Area is identified as being within a region susceptible to liquefaction. All development constructed or modified as part of the proposed Campus Master Plan would be required to comply with the CSU Seismic Requirements and the latest CBC requirements. Nevertheless, because of the Master Plan Area's location within a state-designated liquefaction zone, future development under the Campus Master Plan is considered to have the potential to expose people and structures to risk from liquefaction. This impact would be potentially significant.	PS	**Mitigation Measure 3.6-2: Perform Site-Specific Geotechnical Investigations and/or Soils Engineering Reports** For any areas within the Master Plan Area where development is proposed and which is located within an area designated as having a potential for liquefaction and other geologic hazards, SJSU shall perform site-specific geotechnical investigations and/or soils engineering reports. Based on the findings above, the Master Plan Area is located within an area susceptible to liquefaction. Any appropriate stabilization and site design recommendations or low impact development features determined to be necessary to support proposed development shall be incorporated into the project design and implemented as part of project construction and operation. Before final project approval, the University shall incorporate into the project design all recommendations identified in the final site-specific geotechnical investigation and/or soils engineering report prepared for the project. All recommendations shall be shown on final plans and/or included as project specifications and conditions of approval.	LTS
Impact 3.6-3: Result in Substantial Erosion or Loss of Topsoil during Construction, Operations, or Maintenance The potential for soil erosion due to development of the proposed Campus Master Plan would be low due to the generally level topography of the Master Plan Area. Nevertheless, development and redevelopment project construction, operation, and maintenance of the proposed Campus Master Plan may involve vegetation	LTS	No mitigation is required for this impact.	LTS

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Impacts	Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance after Mitigation
removal, site clearing, and grading and excavation of soils, all of which would increase the likelihood of erosion and loss of topsoil. However, regulatory compliance with the State Water Resources Control Board General Permit for Discharges of Stormwater Associated with Construction Activity (Construction General Permit Order 2009-009-DWQ), the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), California Green Building Standards Code (CALGreen) Chapters 4 and 5, and the Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program (SCVURPPP) would ensure that impacts related to substantial erosion or the loss of topsoil during construction, operations, and maintenance would be less than significant.			
Impact 3.6-4: Be Located on a Geologic Unit 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 The Master Plan Area is underlain with soils that contain a moderate to high shrink-swell potential. Development and redevelopment of projects that are proposed in areas where unstable soils are present could result in shrinking and swelling, which can cause damage to foundations. Since future projects under the Campus Master Plan could potentially be located on a geologic unit that is unstable, or that could become unstable as a result of a project, this impact would be potentially significant.	PS	**Mitigation Measure 3.6-4: Perform Site-Specific Geotechnical Investigations and/or Soils Engineering Reports** Implement Mitigation Measure 3.6-2, described above.	LTS
Impact 3.6-5: Be Located on Expansive Soil, as Defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), Creating Substantial Direct or Indirect Risks to Life and Property While much of the expansive, native soils at and near the surface on campus have been removed, disturbed, or otherwise altered due to the development and redevelopment of the campus over time, the Master Plan Area is still underlain with soils at depth that contain a moderate to high shrink-swell potential. Development and future development associated with implementation of the Campus Master Plan may include ground-disturbing activities, such as site grading and excavation of soils. Since these soils at depth contain a moderate to high shrink-swell potential, there is a potential that development as part of the Campus Master Plan could result in direct or indirect risks to life and property, such as damage to buildings from ground movement. Therefore, this impact would be potentially significant.	PS	**Mitigation Measure 3.6-5: Perform Site-Specific Geotechnical Investigations and/or Soils Engineering Reports** Implement Mitigation Measure 3.6-2, described above.	LTS

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Impacts	Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance after Mitigation
Impact 3.6-6: Directly or Indirectly Destroy a Unique Paleontological Resource or Site or Unique Geologic Feature Development as part of implementation of the Campus Master Plan could result in the disturbance of paleontologically sensitive resources underlying the Master Plan Area at depth. Although the soils of the Master Plan Area are Holocene in age, which is generally not considered to be sensitive for paleontological resources, paleontological remains have been discovered in Holocene soils along the Guadalupe River in San José in 2005.In addition, the Master Plan Area is shown to have a high paleontological sensitivity at depth and varying geographically. Therefore, although much of the soils at and near the surface of the Master Plan Area have been removed, disturbed, or otherwise altered due to the development and redevelopment of the campus over time, development as part of implementation of the Campus Master Plan could result in the disturbance of paleontologically sensitive resources. This impact would be potentially significant.	PS	**Mitigation Measure 3.6-6: Implement Procedures for the Inadvertent Discovery of Paleontological Resources** If any paleontological resources are encountered during the course of development of specific projects under the Campus Master Plan, the construction contractor shall ensure that activities in the immediate area of the find are halted and the University is informed. The University shall retain a qualified paleontologist to evaluate the discovery and prepare a survey, study, or report evaluating the discovery and include recommendations pursuant to guidelines developed by the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology, including development and implementation of a paleontological resource impact mitigation program for treatment of the discovery, if applicable. SJSU shall comply with the recommendations of the qualified paleontologist, as documented in the survey, study, or report.	LTS
Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change			
Impact 3.7-1: Generate GHG Emissions, Either Indirectly or Directly, That May Have a Significant Impact on the Environment Implementation of the Campus Master Plan would result in construction- and operation-related GHG emissions that could contribute to climate change on a cumulative basis. BAAQMD's guidance recommends various project design features to conclude less-than-significant GHG impacts under CEQA including meeting OPR's reduction targets as mandated by SB 743, no increase in natural gas consumption, and meeting the Tier 2 requirements of the most recent CalGreen code as it related to EV charging. The Campus Master Plan would meet VMT reduction targets, would not increase natural gas consumption, and includes several policies directing SJSU to promote and install EV charging infrastructure. However, these policies do not include directives or performance standards to meet the Tier 2 requirements of the CalGreen Code with respect to EV charging. Therefore, the Campus Master Plan does not demonstrate that it would be doing its "fair share" in assisting the state in meeting its long-term goal of carbon neutrality by 2045. For this reason, the GHG emissions associated with Campus Master Plan implementation would be potentially significant.	PS	**Mitigation Measure 3.7-1a: Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Construction Activities** To reduce emissions from construction activities, SJSU shall require their construction contractors for individual site-specific projects to comply with the following construction practices, which shall be documented within construction contractor bid specifications. ▶ use EPA SmartWay certified trucks for deliveries and equipment transport, ▶ reduce electricity use in construction offices by using LED bulbs, powering off computers every day, and using high-efficiency heating and cooling units, ▶ recycle or salvage nonhazardous construction and demolition debris with the goal of recycling at least 15 percent more by weight than the diversion requirements in the most current version of Title 24, at the time of construction, ▶ use locally sourced or recycled materials for construction materials (goal of at least 20 percent based on costs for building materials and based on volume for roadway, parking lot, sidewalk and curb materials). Wood products used should be certified through a sustainable forestry program, and	LTS

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Impacts	Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance after Mitigation
		▶ use low-carbon concrete, minimize the amount of concrete used and produce concrete on-site if it is more efficient and lower emitting than transporting ready-mix. **Mitigation Measure 3.7-1b: Installation of EV Charging Stations Meeting the Tier 2 Requirements of the Most Recent CalGreen Code** Prior to the final design of individual site-specific projects, SJSU shall incorporate the appropriate number of EV chargers to meet the most recent Tier 2 requirements of Part 6 of the Title 24 California Building Code (CalGreen code) in effect at the time of project construction. SJSU shall verify construction and operation of the EV chargers prior to occupancy. The EV charging Tier 2 requirements of the 2022 CalGreen code are specifically tied to the number of parking spaces proposed for a given project. As the Campus Master Plan would not provide additional parking capacity (either through structures or otherwise), the number of EV capable and EVSE spaces shall be determined based on the square footage of proposed new development, for ease of implementation as the Campus Master Plan develops over time. As a mixed-use project that is primarily proposing nonresidential development, compliance with the Tier 2 nonresidential portion of the CalGreen of the CalGreen Code shall be sufficient to demonstrate consistency with BAAQMD's thresholds of significance. Per the CalGreen Tier 2 Code Table A5.106.5.3.2, 45 percent of total parking spaces shall be EV-capable and 33 percent of EV-capable spaces shall be equipped with EVSE. In total, the Main Campus currently provides 6,396 parking spaces provided at the North Parking Facility, the South Parking Facility, the West Parking Facility, and various surface parking lots throughout the Main Campus. Based on the CalGreen nonresidential standards, this equates to a total requirement of 2,878 EV-capable spaces with 950 of those spaces having EVSE. The Campus Master Plan does not introduce new parking spaces; however, to comply with the recommendations of BAAQMD's CEQA guide, SJSU shall renovate one parking space to be EVSE per every 1,286 square feet of new development (calculated by dividing the required total number of EV capable spaces [2,878] into the total GSF of anticipated new development [3,700,000] until 950 EVSE have been installed then all subsequent renovations can be EV capable. Alternatively, decreased rates of EVSE installations may occur, so long as the total number of EV charging spaces are achieved (i.e., 2,878 EV capable with 950 of those having EVSE) over the course of project development.	

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Impacts	Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance after Mitigation
Hazards and Hazardous Materials			
Impact 3.8-1: Create a Significant Hazard to the Public or the Environment through the Routine Transport, Use, or Disposal of Hazardous Materials Construction activities and operation of future buildings associated with Campus Master Plan implementation would involve the storage, use, and transport of hazardous materials in the Master Plan Area. However, storage, use, and transport of such materials would be required to adhere to requirements established by local, state, and federal regulations. As a result, significant hazards to the public through routine transport, use, or disposal are not anticipated, and this impact would be less than significant.	LTS	No mitigation is required for this impact.	LTS
Impact 3.8-2: 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 Due to the potential for asbestos-containing materials and LBPs present in buildings within the Master Plan Area, there is potential for hazardous materials and contamination to be encountered during construction and renovation activities of the Campus Master Plan. Because the Master Plan Area could contain undocumented sites of contamination or hazardous building materials present in older buildings on campus that are slated for demolition or renovation, impacts related to reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment could occur. This impact would be potentially significant.	PS	**Mitigation Measure 3.8-2a: Conduct Preliminary Site Investigation** During planning of project-specific development under the Campus Master Plan, the SJSU Facilities and Development Office, Environmental Health and Safety (EHS) Division shall be consulted to identify if any unknown sites of contamination could potentially occur in areas proposed for demolition or renovation as part of the Campus Master Plan. EHS shall consider the cases on file at SJSU, on GeoTracker, and on EnviroStor, and use information on historical uses in the area to be impacted, such as old maps and photos. If EHS determines that there is no potential or minimal potential for contamination to occur on-site, no additional mitigation is necessary. If it is determined that contamination has the potential to exist on a project site, Mitigation Measure 3.8-2b shall be implemented. **Mitigation Measure 3.8-2b: Conduct Site-Specific Investigation and Prepare and Implement Work Plan** If the preliminary site investigation (Mitigation Measure 3.8-2a) indicates the potential for contamination, SJSU shall conduct soil sampling within the boundaries of the development and renovation site prior to initiation of renovation, demolition, grading, or other ground-disturbing activities. This investigation shall follow the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) standards for preparation of a Phase II ESA and/or other appropriate testing guidelines. If the results indicate that contamination exists at levels above regulatory action standards, then the development and renovation site shall be remediated in accordance with recommendations made by applicable regulatory agencies, including the County's HMCD, which is the CUPA for the City of San José, the San Francisco Bay RWQCB, and DTSC. The agencies involved shall depend on the type and extent of	LTS

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		contamination. Based on the results of the site-specific investigation, SJSU shall prepare a work plan that identifies any necessary remediation activities, including excavation and removal of on-site contaminated materials. The work plan shall include measures that ensure the safe transport, use, and disposal of contaminated materials removed from the development/renovation site. **Mitigation Measure 3.8-2c: Prepare and Implement a Hazardous Materials Contingency Plan** Prior to demolition, renovation, or ground-disturbing construction activities, SJSU shall provide a hazardous materials contingency plan to EHS and the HMCD, as appropriate. The contingency plan shall describe the necessary actions that would be taken if evidence of contaminated materials is encountered during construction or renovation activities, including soil discoloration, petroleum or chemical odors, asbestos-containing materials, LBP, PCBs, or other hazardous material. If at any time during construction or renovation activities encounter evidence of contamination or hazardous materials, SJSU shall immediately halt all activity on-site and contact EHS and HMCD. Work shall not be resumed until the discovery has been assessed and/or treated appropriately through sampling and remediation, if the hazardous materials are detected above threshold levels, to the satisfaction of the HMCD, San Francisco Bay RWQCB, and DTSC, as applicable. The hazardous materials contingency plan shall be incorporated into the construction and contract specifications for future individual Campus Master Plan projects. **Mitigation Measure 3.8-2d: Minimize Release of Hazardous Materials during Demolition** Prior to demolition and/or renovation activities, to minimize the potential for accidental release of hazardous materials, SJSU shall complete the following: ▶ Locate and dispose of encountered hazardous materials in compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations. This shall include: (1) identifying locations that could contain hazardous materials; (2) removing materials known to have or potentially have hazardous materials; (3) determining waste classification of the hazardous materials; (4) appropriately packaging hazardous materials; and (5) identifying disposal site(s) permitted to accept hazardous materials. ▶ If applicable, provide written documentation to the appropriate County department that asbestos testing and abatement is consistent with EPA	

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		regulations under Title 40 of the CFR, as appropriate, has occurred in compliance with federal, state, and local laws. ▶ If applicable, provide written documentation to the appropriate County department that LBP testing and abatement is consistent and has been completed in accordance with federal, state, and local laws. If lead-contaminated soil is present at the demolition or renovation site, SJSU shall submit a soil management plan to the HMCD.	
Impact 3.8-3: Emit Hazardous Emissions or Handle Hazardous or Acutely Hazardous Materials, Substances, or Waste within One-Quarter Mile of an Existing or Proposed School Although all hazardous materials utilized during the construction of proposed development under the Campus Master Plan would be used, handled, and disposed of in a manner compliant with federal and state regulations, construction activities involving the demolition and renovation of existing buildings on-site may have the potential to release asbestos-containing materials, LBP, and heavy metals and PCBs. Due to the potential for inadvertent exposure during demolition and renovation, and due to the proximity of some of these schools or daycare centers, this impact would be potentially significant.	PS	**Mitigation Measure 3.8-3a: Conduct Preliminary Site Investigation** Implement Mitigation Measure 3.8-2a, described above. **Mitigation Measure 3.8-3b: Conduct Site-Specific Investigation and Prepare and Implement Work Plan** Implement Mitigation Measure 3.8-2b, described above. **Mitigation Measure 3.8-3c: Prepare and Implement a Hazardous Materials Contingency Plan** Implement Mitigation Measure 3.8-2c, described above.	LTS
Impact 3.8-4: Be Located on a Site Which Is Included on a List of Hazardous Materials Sites Compiled Pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a Result, Would it Create a Significant Hazard to the Public or Environment The Main Campus has a total of six sites which are included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5. While each of these sites is considered closed with no further action required, ground-disturbing activities during construction, such as grading and excavation, in areas of known historic contamination may result in an impact to construction workers, students, and the general public if proper measures are not in place. Therefore, this impact would be potentially significant.	PS	**Mitigation Measure 3.8-4a: Prepare and Implement a Hazardous Materials Contingency Plan** Implement Mitigation Measure 3.8-2c, described above. **Mitigation Measure 3.8-4b: Minimize Release of Hazardous Materials During Demolition** Implement Mitigation Measure 3.8-2d, described above.	LTS

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Impact 3.8-5: For a Project Located within an Airport Land Use Plan or, Where Such a Plan Has Not Been Adopted, within Two Miles of a Public Airport or Public Use Airport, Would the Project Result in a Safety Hazard or Excessive Noise for People Residing or Working in the Project Area Although the Main Campus is located within 2 miles of a public airport or public use airport, the Main Campus is not located within the noise contour areas identified within the Santa Clara Airport Land Use Commission Comprehensive Land Use Plan, which would otherwise have the potential to subject people residing or working in the noise contoured areas to elevated levels of aircraft noise. Therefore, development under the Campus Master Plan would not result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the Master Plan Area. This impact would be less than significant.	LTS	No mitigation is required for this impact.	LTS
Impact 3.8-6: Impair Implementation of or Physically Interfere with an Adopted Emergency Response Plan or Emergency Evacuation Plan Operation of the Campus Master Plan would not impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. However, during construction and renovation activities, the Campus Master Plan may interfere with emergency operating procedures through construction/renovation-related road closures. Therefore, the Campus Master Plan could result in short-term temporary impacts to right-of-way access for emergency vehicles and evacuation due to construction of these proposed roadway improvements and pedestrian and bicycle infrastructure. Although roadway closures, partial or otherwise, during construction could result in a reduction in the number of lanes or temporary closures of certain street segments, adequate right-of-way would be maintained during construction. As a result, implementation of the Campus Master Plan would not substantially impair or interfere with implementation of adopted emergency response or evacuation plans. This impact would be less than significant.	LTS	No mitigation is required for this impact.	LTS

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Impacts	Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance after Mitigation
Hydrology and Water Quality			
Impact 3.9-1: Violate Any Water Quality Standards or Waste Discharge Requirements or Otherwise Substantially Degrade Surface Water or Groundwater Quality during Construction Construction and grading activities could adversely affect water quality if construction materials brought on-site result in accidental spills or potential increase in the pollutant load in runoff. Storm events could generate enough runoff to carry polluted stormwater from construction sites into surface water bodies. However, through required compliance with existing regulations, such as the 2022 General Permit, MS4 permit, and SWPPPs (required by the 2022 General Permit for development over 1 acre), implementation of the Campus Master Plan would not violate any water quality standards or WDRs during construction. This impact would be less than significant.	LTS	No mitigation is required for this impact.	LTS
Impact 3.9-2: Violate Any Water Quality Standards or Waste Discharge Requirements or Otherwise Substantially Degrade Surface Water or Groundwater Quality during Operation During project operation, increased rates of surface water runoff associated with new impervious surfaces could promote increased erosion and sedimentation or other stormwater contamination and adversely affect surface water and groundwater quality. The Campus Master Plan would comply with the 2022 General Permit, the MRP, MS4 permit, SWPPPs, and associated BMPs. Further, implementation of BMPs for stormwater management appropriate for a high-density urban campus would be deployed. Continued compliance with the MRP, MS4 permit, SCVURPPP policies, City of San José stormwater policies, and the 2022 General Permit would ensure that impacts on water quality standards during operations would be less than significant.	LTS	No mitigation is required for this impact.	LTS
Impact 3.9-3: Substantially Decrease Groundwater Supplies or Interfere Substantially with Groundwater Recharge Such That the Project May Impede Sustainable Groundwater Management of the Basin The Campus Master Plan development would likely require additional water supply to serve the University's potable water needs. However, development under the Campus Master Plan would neither increase nor decrease the level of pervious to impervious surfaces within the Master Plan Area. As a result, the amount of	LTS	No mitigation is required for this impact.	LTS

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Impacts	Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance after Mitigation
stormwater infiltration to underlying groundwater aquifers would be maintained, and Campus Master Plan implementation would not impede groundwater recharge. Additionally, the Main and South campuses are currently implementing a water recycling program and drought tolerant landscaping plans to limit their groundwater withdrawal impacts. For this reason, the impact on groundwater recharge would be less than significant.			
Impact 3.9-4: Substantially Alter the Existing Drainage Pattern of the Site or Area Such That Substantial Erosion, Siltation, Flooding, Polluted Runoff, or an Exceedance of the Capacity of Storm Drainage Systems Would Occur New land use development could result in increased rates of surface water runoff associated with new impervious surfaces and could promote increased erosion and sedimentation or other stormwater contamination, and exceedance of the capacity of existing storm drain systems. Because project-level details of future projects, including their impacts on the existing drainage system of their sites, are not known at this time, the project would result in a potentially significant impact on the existing drainage pattern of the site or the surrounding area.	PS	**Mitigation Measure 3.9-4: Prepare a Drainage Plan and Supportive Hydrologic Analysis** Before the commencement of construction activities associated with new development that will modify existing drainage and/or require the construction of new drainage infrastructure to collect and control stormwater runoff, SJSU shall prepare a drainage plan and supportive hydrologic analysis demonstrating compliance with the following, or equally effective similar measures, to maximize groundwater recharge and maintain similar drainage patterns and flow rates: a) Off-site runoff shall not exceed existing flow rates during storm events. b) If required to maintain the current flow rate, appropriate methods/design features (e.g., detention/retention basins, infiltration systems, or bioswales) shall be installed to reduce local increases in runoff, particularly on frequent runoff events (up to 10-year frequency) and to maximize groundwater recharge. c) If proposed, drainage discharge points shall include erosion protection and be designed such that flow hydraulics exiting the site mimics the natural condition as much as possible. d) Drainage from impervious surfaces (e.g., roads, driveways, buildings) shall be directed to a common drainage basin. e) Where feasible, grading and earth contouring shall be done in a way to direct surface runoff towards the above-referenced drainage improvements (and/or closed depressions).	LTS
Impact 3.9-5: Conflict with or Obstruct Implementation of a Water Quality Control Plan or Sustainable Groundwater Management Plan SJSU will continue to adhere to all applicable plans, permits, and regulations governing water quality. Section 3.16, "Utilities and Service Systems," and Impact 3.9-3 discuss water supply and use for the Campus Master Plan and conclude that the project would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality	LTS	No mitigation is required for this impact.	LTS

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Impacts	Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance after Mitigation
control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan. During construction and operation of future development under the Campus Master Plan, SJSU would comply with the 2022 General Permit, MS4 permit, as well as SWPPP requirements, and implement any associated/necessary BMPs. Further, the use of landscape design and stormwater capture techniques would control stormwater flow and discharges and prevent contamination to surface water resources. For these reasons, this impact would be less than significant.			
Land Use and Planning			
Impact 3.10-1: Conflict With Applicable Land Use Plans, Policies, or Zoning Implementation of the Campus Master Plan would not conflict with existing land use, policies, or zoning. Because the CSU holds jurisdiction over campus-related projects, projects carried out by SJSU would be consistent with the Campus Master Plan. Further, potential conflicts with adjacent land use, policies, or zoning are not anticipated. Therefore, impacts associated with land use, policies, or zoning would be less than significant.	LTS	No mitigation is required for this impact.	LTS
Noise and Vibration			
Impact 3.11-1: Generate Substantial Temporary (Construction) Noise Implementation of the Campus Master Plan would result in construction activities associated with the development of facilities to accommodate projected student enrollment and furtherance of the University's academic mission. Although construction activities would be intermittent and temporary, would not exceed noise levels of 90 dBA L_{eq} at the nearest sensitive receptor, and would only occur between 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m., construction noise could occur for over 12 continuous months. As a result, this impact would be significant.	S	**Mitigation Measure 3.11-1: Implement Construction-Noise Reduction Measures** For all construction activities related to new/renovated structures, SJSU shall implement or incorporate the following noise reduction measures into construction specifications for contractor(s) implementation during project construction: ▶ For any construction activities that occur during the nighttime hours (i.e., 7:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.) and are within 500 feet of an occupied building where people sleep, noise levels at the receiving land use shall not exceed 80 dBA L_{eq} from construction activities. Measures including temporary noise barriers (e.g., solid plywood wall, sound curtains attached to chain-link fences, or equipment enclosures) may be used to achieve acceptable noise limits. ▶ All construction equipment shall be properly maintained and equipped with noise-reduction intake and exhaust mufflers and engine shrouds, in accordance with manufacturer recommendations. Equipment engine shrouds shall be closed during equipment operation. ▶ All motorized construction equipment shall be shut down when not in use to prevent idling.	SU

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Impacts	Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance after Mitigation
		▶ All construction equipment and equipment staging areas shall be located as far as possible from nearby noise-sensitive land uses, and/or located to the extent feasible such that existing or constructed noise attenuating features (e.g., temporary noise wall or blankets) block line-of-site between affected noise-sensitive land uses and construction staging areas. ▶ Individual operations and techniques shall be replaced with quieter procedures (e.g., using welding instead of riveting, mixing concrete off-site instead of on-site, using electric powered equipment instead of pneumatic or internal combustion powered equipment where feasible and consistent with building codes and other applicable laws and regulations. ▶ Stationary noise sources such as generators or pumps shall be located as far away from noise-sensitive uses as feasible and shall only operate when needed. ▶ No less than 1 week prior to the start of construction activities at a particular location, notification shall be provided to nearby off-campus noise-sensitive land uses (e.g., residential uses) that are located within 500 feet of the construction site (i.e., based on the construction noise modeling, distance at which noise-sensitive receptors would experience noise levels exceeding acceptable daytime construction-noise levels). ▶ When construction would occur within 500 feet of on-campus housing or other on-campus or off-campus noise-sensitive uses and may result in temporary noise levels in excess of 90 L_{eq} at the exterior of the adjacent noise-sensitive structure, temporary noise barriers (e.g., noise-insulating blankets or temporary plywood structures) shall be erected, between the noise source and sensitive receptor to reduce construction-related noise levels to 90 L_{eq} or less at the receptor. ▶ Loud construction activity (e.g., jackhammering, concrete sawing, asphalt removal, and large-scale grading operations) within 500 feet of classrooms (both on and off campus) shall not occur during state standardized testing time periods for the surrounding school district or during university finals periods. ▶ When construction requires material hauling, a haul route plan shall be prepared for construction of each facility and/or improvement for review and approval by SJSU that designates haul routes as far as feasible from sensitive receptors. ▶ The contractor shall designate a disturbance coordinator, whose contact information shall be posted conspicuously around the construction site alongside the contact information of a University staff member responsible for	

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Impacts	Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance after Mitigation
		addressing noise complaints and provided to nearby off-campus noise-sensitive receptors (i.e., within 500 feet of construction). The disturbance coordinator shall receive all public complaints and be responsible for determining the cause of the complaint, notifying the designated University staff member of the complaint and all recommended measures, and implementing any feasible measures to alleviate the problem.	
Impact 3.11-2: Generate Substantial Temporary (Construction) Vibration Levels Project construction could result in short-term vibrations from the use of heavy-duty equipment. However, project construction could, but typically would not involve the use of ground vibration activities such as pile driving or blasting, activities that generally result in vibration impacts. Because construction vibration levels could not exceed applicable thresholds when pile driving occurs, this impact would be potentially significant.	PS	**Mitigation Measure 3.11-2a: Implement Measures to Reduce Ground Vibration** For any future construction activity that would involve pile driving and be located within 300 feet of an existing sensitive land use or occupied building, the following measures shall be implemented: ▶ To the extent feasible, earthmoving and ground-impacting operations shall be phased so as not to occur simultaneously in areas close to sensitive receptors (i.e., within 300 feet). The total vibration level produced could be significantly less when each vibration source is operated at separate times. ▶ Where there is flexibility in the location of use of heavy-duty construction equipment, or impact equipment, the equipment shall be operated as far away from vibration-sensitive sites as reasonably feasible. **Mitigation Measure 3.11-2b: Develop and Implement a Vibration Control Plan** To assess and, when needed, reduce vibration and noise impacts from construction activities within 300 feet of a residential unit, the following measures shall be implemented: ▶ A vibration control plan shall be developed prior to initiating any pile-driving activities within 300 feet of a residential building. Applicable elements of the plan shall be implemented before, during, and after pile-driving activity. The plan will include measures sufficient to reduce vibration at sensitive receptors to levels below applicable thresholds. Items that shall be addressed in the plan include, but are not limited to, the following: ▪ Identification of the maximum allowable vibration levels at nearby buildings may consider the City's General Plan recommended standards with respect to the prevention of architectural building damage of 0.08 in/sec PPV for historic and some old buildings and for buildings that are occupied at the time of pile driving, FTA's maximum-acceptable-vibration standard with respect to human response, 80 VdB. However, based on site-specific parameters (e.g., building age, structural integrity), and construction specifics	LTS

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Impacts	Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance after Mitigation
		(e.g., time of day when vibration activities occur, pile frequency), these standards may be adjusted, as long as sensitive receptors and structures are protected. ▪ Pre-construction surveys shall be conducted to identify any pre-existing structural damage to buildings that may be affected by project-generated vibration. ▪ Identification of minimum setback requirements for different types of ground-vibration-producing activities (e.g., pile driving) for the purpose of preventing damage to nearby structures and preventing adverse effects on people. Factors to be considered include the nature of the vibration-producing activity, local soil conditions, and the fragility/resiliency of the nearby structures. Initial setback requirements can be reduced if a project- and site-specific analysis is conducted by a qualified geotechnical engineer or ground vibration specialist that indicates that no structural damage to buildings or structures would occur. ▪ Vibration levels from pile driving shall be monitored and documented at the nearest sensitive land use to document that applicable thresholds are not exceeded. Recorded data shall be submitted on a twice-weekly basis to SJSU. If it is found at any time that thresholds are exceeded, pile driving shall cease in that location, and methods shall be implemented to reduce vibration to below applicable thresholds, or an alternative pile installation method shall be used at that location.	
Impact 3.11-3: Generate Substantial Increase in Long-Term (Traffic) Noise Levels Population growth and development associated with implementation of the Campus Master Plan would increase roadway volumes and associated noise levels in the vicinity of the Master Plan Area. However, project-generated traffic volumes would not result in a substantial increase in noise (i.e., 3 dBA or more). This impact would be less than significant.	LTS	No mitigation is required for this impact.	LTS
Impact 3.11-4: Stationary Operational Noise The new buildings and facilities constructed as part of the Campus Master Plan may include stationary noise sources and equipment, and increased noise levels associated with athletic and special events. Depending on location and design, equipment location, intervening shielding, and noise-reduction features incorporated, noise levels associated with new/relocated stationary noise sources	S	**Mitigation Measure 3.11-4a: Implement Noise Reduction Measures to Reduce Long-Term Noise Impacts of SJSU Baseball Stadium** To minimize noise levels generated by the proposed SJSU baseball stadium, the following measures shall be implemented:	SU

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Impacts	Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance after Mitigation
(SJSU baseball stadium, the South Campus operations building, HVAC systems) could result in exceedances of exterior noise limits at existing sensitive land uses. This impact would be significant.		▶ Prior to final design, a noise assessment shall be conducted by a qualified acoustical engineer or noise specialist to evaluate potential increases in noise levels associated with the proposed SJSU baseball stadium. Noise-reduction measures shall be incorporated to reduce increases in projected operational noise levels (i.e., 5 dBA, or greater) at nearby noise-sensitive land uses, including the single-family homes along E. Humboldt Street. Such measures may include, but are not limited to, the incorporation of structural shielding, enclosed bleachers, and optimal placement for amplified sound system speakers. **Mitigation Measure 3.11-4b: Implement Noise Reduction Measures to Reduce Long-Term Noise Impacts of Building Mechanical Equipment** To minimize noise levels generated by building mechanical equipment, the following measures shall be implemented: ▶ Building air conditioning units for proposed structures shall be located on building rooftops or shielded from direct line-of-sight of adjacent noise-sensitive land uses. Building parapets shall be constructed, when necessary, to shield nearby land uses from direct line-of-site of air conditioning units. ▶ During project design of individual projects proposed as part of the Campus Master Plan, SJSU shall review and ensure that external building mechanical equipment (e.g., HVAC systems) incorporate noise-reduction features sufficient to reduce average-hourly exterior operational noise levels at nearby noise-sensitive land uses to 55 L_{eq} or less within outdoor activity areas. Noise-reduction measures to be incorporated may include, but are not limited to, the selection of alternative or lower noise-generating equipment, relocation of equipment, and use of equipment enclosures.	
Population, Employment, and Housing			
Impact 3.12-1: Directly or Indirectly Induce Substantial Unplanned Population Growth and Housing Demand Implementation of the Campus Master Plan would result in additional population in the area and the demand for new housing that would not be provided as part of the plan. While the future housing market is not entirely predictable, the rate at which implementation of the Campus Master Plan would increase housing demand is not anticipated to be substantial and would not exceed current housing projections for the area. This impact is less than significant.	LTS	No mitigation is required for this impact.	LTS

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Impacts	Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance after Mitigation
Public Services and Recreation			
Impact 3.13-1: Result in Substantial Adverse Physical Construction-Related Impacts Associated with the Provision or the Need for New or Physically Altered Fire Protection Facilities, to Maintain Acceptable Service Ratios Implementation of the Campus Master Plan would result in an increase in on-campus facilities and population. However, the increase in on-campus population would not result in an increase in service calls beyond the capacity of existing fire protection services and facilities. Additionally, all future new facilities would be constructed in compliance with fire and emergency safety requirements. Future development associated with the Campus Master Plan would not result in an expansion of service area. Therefore, this impact would be less than significant.	LTS	No mitigation is required for this impact.	LTS
Impact 3.13-2: Result in Substantial Adverse Physical Construction-Related Impacts Associated with the Provision or the Need for New or Physically Altered Police Protection Facilities, to Maintain Acceptable Service Ratios Implementation of the Campus Master Plan would result in an increase in student beds and campus population that could require additional police protection services. The Campus Master Plan Update may result in an increase in population within the City until on-campus housing becomes available, which would require police services. However, this increase would be temporary and would ultimately be reduced in the long-term through the proposed development of new housing facilities on the Main Campus. No new or expanded police protection facilities would be required to serve the Campus Master Plan. Therefore, this impact would be less than significant.	LTS	No mitigation is required for this impact.	LTS
Impact 3.13-3: Result in Substantial Adverse Physical Construction-Related Impacts Associated with the Provision or the Need for New or Physically Altered School Facilities, to Maintain Acceptable Service Ratios Implementation of the Campus Master Plan would increase the campus residential population through the introduction of new student housing and increasing the number of faculty and staff, both of which could generate students and increase school attendance within San José Unified School District. However, based on the existing capacity of schools within the San José Unified School District, adequate capacity is available within existing schools to accommodate the school-age students associated with the Campus Master Plan. As such, the Campus Master	LTS	No mitigation is required for this impact.	LTS

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Impacts	Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance after Mitigation
Plan would not require the construction of new or expanded school facilities. Therefore, this impact would be less than significant.			
Impact 3.13-4: Result in Substantial Adverse Physical Construction-Related Impacts Associated with the Provision or the Need for New or Physically Altered Library Facilities, to Maintain Acceptable Service Ratios The increase in campus population that is expected to occur under the Campus Master Plan could result in an increased demand for public libraries. However, the increase in on-campus student enrollment would not create a substantial increase in demand on the existing library and its resources. In addition, the Campus Master Plan would provide for more students living on campus and would result in a decrease in students utilizing other branches of the City's public library system by providing more convenient access to existing on-campus library facilities. Furthermore, new and renovated student housing projects under the Campus Master Plan would include study rooms, gathering spaces, and additional support services, which would decrease the demand for similar resources provided to students within the Martin Luther King Jr. Library. Therefore, this impact would be less than significant.	LTS	No mitigation is required for this impact.	LTS
Impact 3.13-5: Result in Substantial Deterioration of Neighborhood and Regional Parks, or Require Construction or Expansion of Recreational Facilities The Campus Master Plan would result in increased enrollment and campus population growth, and therefore would increase demand for park and recreational services. However, the Campus Master Plan would increase the amount of open space on the campuses and would include the renovation of existing recreation and athletic facilities and construction of new facilities on the South Campus. Improvements, expansion, and construction of recreational facilities would be included under the Campus Master Plan and would adequately serve the campus population. Because the Campus Master Plan would increase the amount of open space on the campuses, would include the renovation of existing recreation and athletic facilities and construction of new facilities, and would not require the construction or expansion of facilities beyond what is proposed in the Campus Master Plan, this impact would be less than significant.	LTS	No mitigation is required for this impact.	LTS

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Impacts	Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance after Mitigation
Transportation and Traffic			
Impact 3.14-1: Conflict with a Program, Plan, Ordinance or Policy Addressing the Circulation System, Including Transit, Roadway, Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities Implementation of the Campus Master Plan would develop a transportation network for users of all modes of transportation including pedestrians, bicyclists, and transit riders. Principles proposed under the Campus Master Plan would support multi-modal transportation and improve non-vehicular access throughout the Master Plan Area. Additionally, implementation of the Campus Master Plan would enhance the environment for active modes of transportation. Therefore, the Campus Master Plan would not conflict with a program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing the circulation system. The impact would be less than significant.	LTS	No mitigation is required for this impact.	LTS
Impact 3.14-2: Conflict or Be Inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3(b) Regarding Vehicle Miles Traveled The Transportation Analysis found that the Campus Master Plan would result in a total project-generated VMT per service population of 13.66. Therefore, implementation of the Campus Master Plan would not exceed the significance threshold of 15.36 total project-generated VMT per service population (i.e., 15 percent below the existing regional average VMT) as identified in the CSU TISM. For this reason, the Campus Master Plan would not conflict or be inconsistent with the CSU TISM or CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3. This impact would be less than significant.	LTS	No mitigation is required for this impact.	LTS
Impact 3.14-3: Substantially Increase Hazards Due to a Geometric Design Feature (e.g., Sharp Curves or Dangerous Intersections) or Incompatible Uses (e.g., Farm Equipment) All new roadway, bicycle, and pedestrian infrastructure improvements constructed as part of the Campus Master Plan would be subject to and designed in accordance with all applicable CSU design and safety standards to minimize transportation hazards. Therefore, the Campus Master Plan would not substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature or incompatible uses. This impact would be less than significant.	LTS	No mitigation is required for this impact.	LTS

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Impacts	Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance after Mitigation
Tribal Cultural Resources			
Impact 3.15-1: Cause a Substantial Adverse Change in the Significance of a Tribal Cultural Resource, Including Human Remains Consultation with the Tamien Nation and the Muwekma Ohlone Tribe of the SF Bay Area has resulted in the identification of one Tribal cultural resource pursuant to AB 52. The ethnographic village within the South Campus of the Master Plan Area has the potential to be disturbed and will therefore be treated as a Tribal cultural resource during the analysis of subsequent projects. Because project-related ground-disturbing activities could result in damage to Tribal cultural resources, the Project could cause a potentially significant impact.	PS	**Mitigation Measure 3.15-1a: Prepare and Implement Worker Cultural Resources Awareness Training Program** For all future Campus Master Plan projects, a cultural resources respect training program shall be provided to all construction personnel active on a given project site prior to implementation of earth moving activities. A representative or representatives from culturally affiliated Native American Tribe(s) that participated in AB 52consultation will be invited to participate in the development and presentation of the cultural resources awareness and respect training program in coordination with a qualified archaeologist meeting the United States Secretary of Interior guidelines for professional archaeologists. The program will include relevant information regarding sensitive Tribal cultural resources, including protocols for resource avoidance, applicable laws and regulations, and the consequences of violating them. The program will also underscore the requirement for confidentiality and culturally-appropriate treatment of any find of significance to Native Americans and protocols, consistent, to the extent feasible, with Native American Tribal values. **Mitigation Measure 3.15-1b: Implement Native American Monitoring** SJSU shall retain the services of a Tribal monitor/consultant who is approved by either Tamien Nation, the Muwekma Ohlone Tribe, or both Tribes. SJSU shall contact the tribal representative a minimum of 7 days before beginning earthwork or other ground-disturbing activities; construction activities will proceed if no response is received 48 hours before ground-disturbing activities begin. The Tribal monitor shall be present on-site only during the construction phases that involve ground-disturbing activities, including tree removal, boring, excavation, trenching, and demolition; monitoring shall be conducted in real time during these activities, with no stockpiling of soil permitted prior to hauling and disposal off-site. The Tribal monitor shall complete daily monitoring logs that provide details on each day's activities, including construction activities, locations, soil, and any cultural materials identified. The on-site monitoring shall end when the site grading and excavation activities are completed or when the Tribal representatives and monitor have determined that the site has a low potential for affecting Tribal cultural resources.	SU

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Impacts	Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance after Mitigation
		Mitigation Measure 3.15-1c: Implement Native American Response and Treatment Protocol If evidence of any tribal cultural sites, features, or deposits is discovered during construction-related earth-moving activities, all ground-disturbing activity within 100 feet of the discovery shall be halted until a culturally affiliated Native American representative can assess the significance of the find. If, after evaluation, a resource is considered to be a Tribal cultural resource, a treatment plan shall be developed with input from the consulting Tribe(s) and subsequently implemented. In addition, prior to initiation of construction activities related to renovation of CEFCU Stadium (117), a treatment plan shall be developed and implemented. All preservation options shall be considered as required by CEQA (see PRC Section 21084.3), including possible data recovery, mapping, capping, or avoidance of the resource. If artifacts are recovered from significant Tribal cultural resources, the first option shall be to transfer the artifacts to an appropriate Tribal representative. If possible, accommodations shall be made to reinter the artifacts at the project site or, if requested by a Tribal Representative, another mutually agreed upon (with the Native American representative) location within the Master Plan Area. Only if no other options are available will recovered precontact archaeological material be housed at a qualified curation facility, if approved by the consulting Tribe. Additionally and at the time a treatment plan is being developed, SJSU shall coordinate with the appropriate Tribe(s) regarding additional considerations, including on-campus art provided by Native American artists, educational signage, funding of Tribal studies (e.g., traditional food cultivation, language preservation, cultural fire training), and tribal cultural resources respect training for SJSU faculty/staff.	
Impact 3.15-2: Impact to Human Remains The ethnographic village, P-43-000024/CA-SCL-004/H, located within the South Campus of the Master Plan Area, had burials uncovered by bulldozing activities in 1946. Construction and excavation activities associated with project development could unearth previously undiscovered or unrecorded human remains if they are present. However, compliance with California Health and Safety Code Sections 7050.5 and California Public Resources Code Section 5097 would make this impact less than significant.	LTS	No mitigation is required for this impact.	LTS

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Impacts	Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance after Mitigation
Utilities and Service Systems			
Impact 3.16-1: Require or Result in the Relocation or Construction of New or Expanded Utility Infrastructure Implementation of the Campus Master Plan could require new water, wastewater, energy, and telecommunications infrastructure to support new facilities. The potential impacts resulting from the extension of utility infrastructure to serve the project are considered to be evaluated within the scope of this EIR's analysis. No additional new or expanded infrastructure beyond those proposed as part of the project and for the Master Plan Area would be required. Thus, the potential impacts resulting from the extension of utility infrastructure to serve new development and redevelopment within the campus are considered to be evaluated within the scope of this EIR's analysis, and additional significant impacts would not occur. Thus, this impact would be less than significant.	LTS	No mitigation is required for this impact.	LTS
Impact 3.16-2: Availability of Sufficient Water Supplies Campus Master Plan implementation would increase water usage from the Main Campus and South Campus by 170 acre-feet per year from baseline conditions measured in the 2018/2019 fiscal year. Water conservation measures have been incorporated into the Campus Master Plan to reduce water demand in compliance with State-mandated water-efficiency programs and water use reductions. Adequate water supplies are available to accommodate this increase in campus water usage, which would represent approximately 0.1 percent of SJW's projected water supply. Therefore, the impact on water supplies would be less than significant.	LTS	No mitigation is required for this impact.	LTS
Impact 3.16-3: Availability of Wastewater Treatment Capacity Campus Master Plan implementation would increase wastewater generation from the Main and South campuses by 147 acre-feet per year (0.11 million gallons per day) from baseline conditions measured in the 2018/2019 fiscal year. The San José-Santa Clara Regional Wastewater Facility has adequate capacity to serve this estimated 0.1 percent increase in the RWF's average daily wastewater flows, and the City has identified improvement projects at the FWF to further increase treatment capacity in the service area over time. Therefore, the impact on wastewater infrastructure capacity would be less than significant.	LTS	No mitigation is required for this impact.	LTS

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Impacts	Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance after Mitigation
Impact 3.16-4: Generate Solid Waste in Excess of State or Local Standards or in Excess of the Capacity of Local Infrastructure or Otherwise Impair the Attainment of Solid Waste Reduction Goals or Requirements Implementation of the Campus Master Plan is estimated to generate approximately 45,000 cubic yards of demolition debris per year. A minimum of 65 percent of debris generated during construction would be recycled or salvaged in accordance with the California Green Building Code. By 2045, the campus is estimated to generate approximately 5,100 tons of waste annually (an annual increase of 1,700 tons from the 2018-2019 academic year). At least 50 percent of waste generated from the campus would be diverted as recycled or composted material, resulting in approximately 2,550 tons of solid waste that would be sent to the landfill each year. The landfills that serve the campus have sufficient capacity for disposal of solid waste generated by the project. Compliance with the CSU Sustainability Policy would continue to reduce landfill contributions in a manner that would meet or exceed the requirements of applicable solid waste reduction goals and requirements, including the California Integrated Waste Management Act, Assembly Bills 341 and 1826, and Senate Bill 1383. Therefore, this impact would be less than significant.	LTS	No mitigation is required for this impact.	LTS
Wildfire			
Impact 3.17-1: Substantially Impair an Adopted Emergency Response Plan or Emergency Evacuation Plan The CSU Emergency Management Policy and SJSU Emergency Operation Plan (EOP) comprise the entirety of emergency planning activities that govern emergency response and evacuation on campus and would also encompass new development under the Campus Master Plan. As a result, operation of the Campus Master Plan would not interfere with an adopted emergency response or evacuation plan. Construction activities for projects under the Campus Master Plan could result in short-term, temporary impacts on street traffic because of roadway improvements and potential extension of construction activities into the right-of-way. However, through compliance with local municipal code requirements, adequate right-of-way would be maintained such that adequate emergency right-of-way is maintained. As such, the Campus Master Plan would not impair implementation of an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. This impact would be less than significant.	LTS	No mitigation is required for this impact.	LTS

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Table ES-2 Summary of Environmental Effects of the Alternatives Relative to the Campus Master Plan Project

Environmental Topic	Project	Alternative 1: No Project Alternative	Alternative 2: Reduced Administrative/ Academic Development Program Alternative	Alternative 3: Lower-Scale Development Alternative
Aesthetics	LTS/M	Less	Similar	Less
Air Quality	SU	Less	Less	Less
Biological Resources	LTS/M	Less	Less	Similar
Cultural Resources	SU	Less	Less	Less
Energy	LTS	Less	Less	Less
Geology and Soils	LTS/M	Less	Less	Less
Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change	LTS/M	Less	Less	Greater
Hazards and Hazardous Materials	LTS/M	Less	Less	Less
Hydrology and Water Quality	LTS/M	Less	Less	Less
Land Use and Planning	LTS	Less	Similar	Similar
Noise and Vibration	SU	Less (Construction) Greater (Operation)	Less	Less
Population and Housing	LTS	Less	Similar	Greater
Public Services and Recreation	LTS	Less	Similar	Similar
Transportation	LTS	Greater	Similar	Greater
Tribal Cultural Resources	SU	Less	Less	Less
Utilities and Service Systems	LTS	Less	Less	Less
Wildfire	LTS	Less	Similar	Similar

Impact Status:

LTS = less than significant impact

LTS/M = LTS with mitigation

SU = Significant and Unavoidable

similar = Impacts would be similar to those of the project.

less than = Impacts would be less than those of the project.

greater than = Impacts would be greater than those of the project.

Source: Data compiled by Ascent in 2024.

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1 INTRODUCTION

This Draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) evaluates the environmental impacts of the proposed San José State University (SJSU or University) Campus Master Plan (Campus Master Plan). This Draft EIR has been prepared under the direction of the California State University (CSU) Board of Trustees (Trustees) in accordance with the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code [PRC] Section 21000 et seq.) and the State CEQA Guidelines (California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Section 15000 et seq.). This chapter of the Draft EIR provides information on:

- the project requiring environmental analysis (synopsis);
- the type, purpose, and intended uses of the Draft EIR;
- the scope and content of this Draft EIR;
- agency roles and responsibilities;
- the EIR process; and
- the organization of the Draft EIR.

1.1 PROJECT REQUIRING ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

This section presents a synopsis of the project characteristics. For the detailed description of the project, see Chapter 2, "Project Description."

The CSU Trustees require each university in the system to have a Campus Master Plan showing existing and anticipated facilities "necessary to accommodate a specific enrollment at an estimated target date or planning horizon, in accordance with approved educational policies and objectives" (CSU 2020a). Within the CSU system, a master plan for a given campus is a comprehensive land use plan that guides the physical development necessary to achieve the campus's mission. Campus Master Plans are based on annual full-time-equivalent student (FTES) college-year enrollment targets prepared by each campus in consultation with the CSU Chancellor's Office (CSU 2020b). The project consists of the proposed Campus Master Plan for SJSU, which establishes a land use framework for addressing the anticipated increase in demand for academic facilities, additional housing, recreational and athletic facilities, and student support facilities and services on campus through 2045. As such, the Campus Master Plan is a long-range planning document that guides the development and use of campus lands to accommodate growth in student enrollment and in fulfillment of SJSU's academic mission.

To that end, the project would include the demolition and replacement of approximately 1,065,000 GSF of existing academic, administrative, housing, and support facilities to allow the campus to add density in both the Main and South campuses while maintaining and increasing the amount of open space on the Main Campus. Approximately 1,400,000 GSF of academic, research, and administrative space, and an additional 400,000 GSF of student support space would be added. This includes 900,000 GSF of new student housing space to accommodate 2,100 new student beds and another 1,000,000 GSF of new housing development at the Alquist Building site. The new housing development at the site of the Alquist Building would provide up to 1,000 residential units with up to 500 units for faculty, staff, and graduate students. In total, approximately 3,700,000 GSF of net new construction, 1,065,000 GSF of replacement space, and 1,600,000 GSF of renovation would occur within the Master Plan Area. In terms of assignable square feet (ASF), the project would include the demolition of 650,000 ASF of existing aging or obsolete academic, administrative, and support space that would be replaced with new facilities. Approximately 750,000 ASF of academic and administrative space and an additional 225,000 ASF of support space would be developed.

Although the project is a long-range Campus Master Plan document, it needs to be revisited periodically for adjustments and amendments as University needs change. The underlying purpose of the project is to support and advance SJSU's educational mission by guiding the physical development of its campuses (the Main and South

campuses) to accommodate gradual student enrollment growth, while preserving and enhancing the quality of campus life. To do so, the Campus Master Plan lays out the land use, circulation, and physical development plans of the Main and South campuses to educate a future on campus student enrollment of 27,500 FTES[1] (or 37,500 total headcount).

1.2 TYPE, PURPOSE, AND INTENDED USES OF THIS DRAFT EIR

As noted above, this Draft EIR has been prepared under the Trustees' direction in accordance with the requirements of CEQA (PRC Sections 21000-21177) and the State CEQA Guidelines (CCR Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3, Sections 15000-15387). The Trustees serve as the lead agency under CEQA for considering certification of this EIR and potential project approval; CCR Section 151367 defines the lead agency as the agency with principal responsibility for carrying out and approving a project. SJSU is part of the CSU, a constitutionally created entity of the State of California with the power to consider, and provides authority, for all land use decisions on property owned or controlled by the CSU that are in furtherance of the CSU's education purposes.

According to CEQA, preparation of an EIR is required whenever it can be fairly argued, based on substantial evidence, that a proposed project may result in a significant environmental impact. An EIR is an informational document used to inform public-agency decision makers and the general public of the significant environmental impacts of a project, identify possible ways to minimize the significant impacts, and describe reasonable alternatives to the project that could feasibly attain most of the basic objectives of the project while substantially lessening or avoiding any of the significant environmental impacts. Public agencies are required to consider the information presented in the EIR when determining whether to approve a project. This Draft EIR has been prepared to meet the requirements of a program EIR as defined by Section 15168 of the State CEQA Guidelines. As described in the CEQA Guidelines Section 15168(a), a program EIR may be prepared for a series of actions that can be characterized as one large project and are related either:

(1) Geographically;

(2) As logical parts in the chain of contemplated actions;

(3) In connection with the issuance of rules, regulations, plans, or other general criteria to govern the conduct of a continuing program; or

(4) As individual activities carried out under the same authorizing statutory or regulatory authority and having generally similar environmental impacts which can be mitigated in similar ways.

A program EIR can be used as the basic, general environmental assessment for an overall program of projects developed over a multi-year planning horizon; therefore, it is an appropriate review document for the proposed Campus Master Plan. A program EIR has several advantages. For example, it provides a basic reference document to avoid unnecessary repetition of facts of analysis in subsequent project-specific assessment. It also allows the lead agency to consider the broad, regional impacts of a program of actions before its adoption and eliminates redundant or contradictory approaches to the consideration of regional and cumulative impacts. In addition to addressing the project's environmental impacts, this Draft EIR also identifies a reasonable range of alternatives to the project that would substantially reduce or avoid potential adverse environmental impacts. Mitigation measures are also identified in this Draft EIR, which, if adopted, would be implemented as part of the project to reduce and minimize physical environmental effects of the project, to the extent feasible.

[1] The FTES calculation is based on the assumption that full-time undergraduate and graduate students are expected to enroll in 15 units and 12 units, respectively, each semester. FTES, as a metric, is lower than headcount because not all students take full-time loads each semester.

1.3 SCOPE AND CONTENT OF THIS DRAFT EIR

This Draft EIR includes an evaluation of the following 19 environmental issue areas as well as other CEQA-mandated issues (e.g., cumulative impacts, growth-inducing impacts, significant unavoidable impacts, alternatives):

- Aesthetics;
- Air Quality;
- Biological Resources;
- Cultural Resources;
- Energy;
- Geology and Soils;
- Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change;
- Hazards and Hazardous Materials;
- Hydrology and Water Quality;
- Land Use and Planning;
- Noise and Vibration;
- Population and Housing;
- Public Services and Recreation;
- Transportation;
- Tribal Cultural Resources
- Utilities and Service Systems; and
- Wildfire.

Under the CEQA statutes and the State CEQA Guidelines, a lead agency may limit an EIR's discussion of environmental effects when such effects are not considered potentially significant (PRC Section 21002.1[e]; State CEQA Guidelines Sections 15128, 15143). Information used to determine which impacts would be potentially significant was derived from review of the draft Campus Master Plan; review of applicable planning documents and CEQA documentation; field work; feedback from public and agency consultation; comments received as part of the scoping process; and comments received on the Notice of Preparation (NOP) (see Appendix A of this Draft EIR).

The NOP was distributed on March 15, 2023, for a minimum 30-day public review and comment period. The NOP was submitted to the State Clearinghouse and Santa Clara County Clerk-Recorder and was distributed to responsible agencies, interested parties, and organizations, as well as private organizations and individuals that may have an interest in the project. Additionally, a public scoping meeting was held both virtually (i.e., via Zoom) and in person at the Main Campus on March 29, 2023. The purpose of the NOP and the scoping meeting was to provide notification that an EIR for the Campus Master Plan was being prepared and to solicit input on the scope and content of the environmental document. Based on a review of existing information and the scoping process, it was determined that each of the issue areas listed above should be fully evaluated in this Draft EIR. Further information on the NOP and scoping process is provided below in Section 1.5, "EIR Process."

1.4 CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY AUTONOMY

SJSU is an entity of the CSU system, which is a statutorily and legislatively created, constitutionally authorized entity of the State of California. Education Code 66606 grants the CSU full power and responsibility in the construction and development of its capital program. Health & Safety Code 18934.5 requires the CSU to follow the provisions of the California Building Code (CBC, California Code of Regulations [CCR] Title 24). Section 1.2.1.2 of the CBC empowers the CSU to act as its own building official and enforce the provisions of the code for development on its state-owned lands. The CSU is required to coordinate its building official authority with various other state and federal agencies in certain aspects, most notably with Office of the State Fire Marshal on fire and panic safety issues and with the Division of the State Architect on access compliance issues. Within the Office of the Chancellor, the Office of Fire Safety is authorized to enforce all fire and panic safety provisions in the CCR. Other authorized agencies have specific approval authority that may apply depending upon the characteristics of an individual CSU project. For example, the local county health department has approval authority for pools and food service operations.

As an entity of the state, SJSU is not subject to local government planning and land use plans, policies, or regulations. Although there is no formal mechanism for joint planning or the exchange of ideas, SJSU may consider, for coordination purposes, aspects of local plans and policies for the communities surrounding the Main and South

campuses, when it is appropriate. The Campus Master Plan is subject to state and federal agency planning documents described herein but would not be bound by local or regional planning regulations or documents, such as the City's or County's General Plan or municipal code.

The University seeks to maintain an ongoing exchange of ideas and information and to pursue mutually acceptable solutions for issues that confront both SJSU and its surrounding community. To foster this process, the University communicates with the City of San José, Santa Clara County, and community organizations, sponsors various meetings and briefings to keep local organizations, associations, and elected representatives apprised of ongoing planning efforts, and considers community input.

1.5 AGENCY ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

1.5.1 Lead Agency

The CSU Trustees are the lead agency responsible for approving and carrying out the project and for ensuring that the requirements of CEQA have been met. After the EIR public-review process is complete, the Trustees will determine whether to certify the EIR (see State CEQA Guidelines Sections 15090) and approve the project.

1.5.2 Responsible and Trustee Agencies

Under CEQA, responsible agencies are state and local public agencies other than the lead agency that have the authority to carry out or approve a project or that are required to approve a portion of the project for which a lead agency is preparing or has prepared an EIR. Trustee agencies are state agencies with legal jurisdiction over natural resources affected by a project that are held in trust for the people of the State of California.

The following agencies may have responsibility for or jurisdiction over implementation of elements of the project. The following list also identifies potential permits and other approval actions that may be required before implementation of certain project elements. The list is not intended to imply that specific permits would be issued or actions would occur; rather, it lists agencies that *may* have responsibilities over project components and the potential rationale. Chapter 3 of this EIR provides detailed analysis that further explores the potential need for responsible agency action.

This EIR as well as any subsequent environmental analysis relying on this EIR are expected to be used to satisfy CEQA requirements of any responsible and trustee agencies.

STATE AGENCIES

- California State University, Board of Trustees: Approval and adoption of the Campus Master Plan; approval of conceptual plans, development agreements, and schematic plans for development partnerships; approval of schematic plans for future facilities and improvements; EIR certification.
- California Department of Transportation: Permits for movement of oversized or excessive loads on State highways.
- Division of the State Architect: Certification of access compliance

REGIONAL AND LOCAL AGENCIES

- City of San José: Encroachment Permits for work within the City's streets and rights-of-way; building permits and inspections for off-campus properties that do not meet the criteria for SJSU permitting authority.
- Bay Area Air Quality Management District: Air quality construction and operational permits.
- San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board: Storm Water Discharge Permits.

- Santa Clara County Department of Environmental Health: Permitting related to commercial kitchens, food service facilities, and aquatic facilities
- Santa Clara County Valley Transportation Authority: Approval of any future regional bus service improvements.

1.6 EIR PROCESS

As discussed above in Section 1.3, "Scope and Content of this Draft EIR", the NOP was distributed on March 15, 2023, to responsible agencies, interested parties and organizations, and private organizations and individuals that could have interest in the project. The NOP was available online at SJSU's Campus Master Plan CEQA Documents and Public Meetings webpage at: https://www.sjsu.edu/campusmasterplan/ceqadocs/index.php.

The purpose of the NOP was to provide notification that an EIR for the Campus Master Plan was being prepared and to solicit input on the scope and content of the document. The NOP and responses to the NOP are included in Appendix A of this Draft EIR.

The University also held a public scoping meeting on March 29, 2023, to inform interested parties about the project and provide agencies and the public with an opportunity to submit comments on the scope and content of the Draft EIR.

In accordance with CEQA Guidelines Sections 15087 and 15105, this Draft EIR is being circulated for public review and comment for a period of 45 days. During this period, comments from the general public as well as organizations and agencies on environmental issues may be submitted to the lead agency.

A public meeting will be held within the 45-day public review period to solicit comments on the Draft EIR. Upon completion of the public review and comment period, a Final EIR will be prepared that will include both written and oral comments on the Draft EIR received during the public-review period, responses to those comments, and any revisions to the Draft EIR made in response to public comments. The Draft EIR and Final EIR together will comprise the EIR for the project.

Before adopting the Campus Master Plan, the lead agency, is required to certify that the EIR has been completed in compliance with CEQA, that the decision-making body reviewed and considered the information in the EIR, and that the EIR reflects the independent judgment of the lead agency.

1.6.1 Relationship with Other Campus Planning Efforts

The Campus Master Plan represents one of many planning efforts by SJSU but, as noted above, serves as an overall umbrella of campus physical planning and development activities. The Campus Master Plan is a guiding document for the development of land and physical facilities in the Master Plan Area, including the organization, placement, sizing, and type of development to aid SJSU in implementing other campus planning efforts. Of the other campus planning efforts conducted by SJSU, three types of planning efforts (strategic plans, the capital improvement program, and sustainability planning) are closely related to the Campus Master Plan, and the Campus Master Plan is intended to be consistent and in coordination with these planning efforts. The three types of planning efforts are described below.

STRATEGIC PLAN

SJSU's Strategic Plan, also known as *Transformation 2030*, establishes the direction for University decisions, funding priorities, and actions based on anticipated changes in higher education trends for SJSU, as part of the CSU system. The Strategic Plan sets the overarching framework by which SJSU will provide the tools and ability for students to succeed academically. The Campus Master Plan, as evaluated within this EIR, focuses on the physical changes necessary to achieve the vision and values expressed in *Transformation 2030*.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

Capital planning is a continuous and iterative process that evaluates the capital funding needs identified by academic plans (such as the Strategic Plan) and land use plans (Campus Master Plan) and assesses alternatives to meet such needs in the context of anticipated capital resources. Capital planning anticipates investments necessary to provide new facilities and infrastructure and to maintain the quality of campus assets. Specific types of improvements include:

- teaching, research, student service, and administrative facilities;
- student housing and other student life activity centers and programs;
- utility infrastructure, including water, sewer, building heating and cooling, telecommunications, and other systems;
- energy-conservation projects; and
- roadways, bike paths and public spaces.

SUSTAINABILITY ACTIONS AND PLANS

Consistent with the SJSU's focus on sustainability, including implementation of the CSU Sustainability Policy, SJSU has implemented and is continuing to implement a number of energy conservation and sustainability programs throughout campus. The CSU Sustainability Policy was last revised in May 2022 and establishes several goals, including the following:

- Reduce systemwide GHG emissions to 40 percent below 1990 levels.
- Reduce facility GHG emissions 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2040.
- Achieve carbon neutrality by 2045 in accordance with Statewide mandates.
- Procure 60 percent of electricity needs from renewable sources by 2030.
- Increase on-site energy generation and battery capacity from 32 to 80 megawatts by 2030.
- No new investment in, or renewal of, natural gas assets or infrastructure as part of campus projects starting July 1, 2035, except for critical academic program needs.
- Exceed all applicable energy codes and regulations by 10 percent for all future new construction, remodeling, renovation, and repair projects.
- Reduce landfill waste by 50 percent of total campus waste by 2030, divert at least 80 percent by 2040, and move toward zero waste.
- Reduce water use 10 percent by 2030 compared to a 2019 baseline.
- Promote use of alternative transportation and/or alternative fuels.
- Develop and maintain a transportation demand management (TDM) plan for all CSU campuses.
- Transition campus fleets and grounds equipment to zero emissions in alignment with state regulations.
    - 50 percent of all light duty vehicle purchases will be zero emissions vehicles (ZEV) by 2035.
    - 100 percent of small off-road engine equipment used for campus grounds will be all electric by 2035.
    - 100 percent of buses and heavy-duty vehicles will be ZEV by 2045.
- Promote use of suppliers and/or vendors who reduce waste, re-purpose recycled material, or support other environmentally friendly practices in the provision of goods or services.
- Promote circular economies by seeking to reduce waste when considering materials purchases.
- Integrate sustainability and climate literacy across the academic curriculum and promote environmental and social justice.

Campus conservation programs focus on behavior-based programs that encourage faculty/staff/students to reduce energy and water consumption and waste generation. Campus energy efficiency programs include both the implementation of energy conservation programs, attaining a greater percentage of renewable energy on-campus, and the development of tools for expanding energy efficiency. SJSU has also undertaken various other planning efforts, including the campuswide Zero Waste Management Plan (currently in preparation), that set the vision for campus actions, strategies and efforts to enable the campus to achieve the CSU Sustainability Policy goals. Refer to Section 3.5, "Energy," Section 3.7, "Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change," and Section 3.16, "Utilities and Service Systems," for further information regarding SJSU sustainability planning efforts.

1.7 DRAFT EIR ORGANIZATION

This Draft EIR is organized into chapters, as identified and briefly described below. Chapters are further divided into sections (e.g., Chapter 3, "Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures" and Section 3.5, "Energy"):

- **Executive Summary:** This chapter introduces the SJSU Campus Master Plan; provides a summary of the environmental review process, effects found not to be significant, and key environmental issues; and identifies significant impacts and mitigation measures to reduce those significant impacts.
- **Chapter 1, "Introduction":** This chapter provides a synopsis of the project; a description of the type, purpose, and intended uses of this Draft EIR; a description of the scope and content of this EIR; a description of agency roles and responsibilities; a summary of the EIR process; and a description of the organization of this EIR.
- **Chapter 2, "Project Description":** This chapter describes the location, background, goals, and objectives for the Campus Master Plan, and describes the project elements in detail.
- **Chapter 3, "Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures":** The chapter evaluates the expected environmental impacts resulting from implementation of the Campus Master Plan, arranged into subsections by subject area (e.g., land use, hydrology and water quality). Each subsection of Chapter 3 describes the regulatory background, existing conditions, analysis methodology, and thresholds of significance. The impact analysis evaluates the anticipated changes to the existing conditions that could occur from future development associated with the Campus Master Plan for each subject area. For any significant or potentially significant impact that would result from project implementation, mitigation measures are presented and the level of impact significance after mitigation is identified. Environmental impacts are numbered sequentially within each section (e.g., Impact 3.2-1, Impact 3.2-2, etc.). Similarly, any required mitigation measures are numbered to correspond to the impact numbering; therefore, the mitigation measure for Impact 3.2-2 would be Mitigation Measure 3.2-2.
- **Chapter 4, "Cumulative Impacts":** This chapter provides information required by CEQA regarding cumulative impacts that would result from implementation of the Campus Master Plan, when combined with past, present, and probable future projects.
- **Chapter 5, "Other CEQA Sections":** This chapter evaluates growth-inducing impacts and irreversible and irretrievable commitment of resources and discloses any significant and unavoidable adverse impacts.
- **Chapter 6, "Alternatives":** This chapter evaluates a reasonable range of alternatives to the Campus Master Plan, including alternatives considered but eliminated from further consideration, the No Project Alternative, and alternative development options, and identifies the environmentally superior alternative.
- **Chapter 7, "Report Preparers":** This chapter identifies the preparers of this Draft EIR.
- **Chapter 8, "References":** This chapter identifies the organizations and persons consulted during preparation of this Draft EIR and the documents and individuals cited in this Draft EIR.

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2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 INTRODUCTION

San José State University (SJSU or University) is one of 23 universities in the California State University (CSU) system. SJSU is composed of seven colleges: the Lucas College and Graduate School of Business; Connie L. Lurie College of Education; Charles W. Davidson College of Engineering; College of Graduate Studies; College of Health and Human Sciences; College of Humanities and the Arts; College of Information, Data, and Society; College of Science; and College of Social Sciences. In keeping with its state charter and California Education Code 66202.5, and in response to projections of continued increases in demand for higher education enrollment to meet California's future workforce needs, the CSU Board of Trustees (Trustees) has directed each CSU university to take the necessary steps to accommodate additional systemwide enrollment increases (CSU 2020a). To comply with this directive, CSU universities are required to periodically review and revise their physical master plans, in part to ensure that proposed University capital improvement programs remain consistent with those plans.

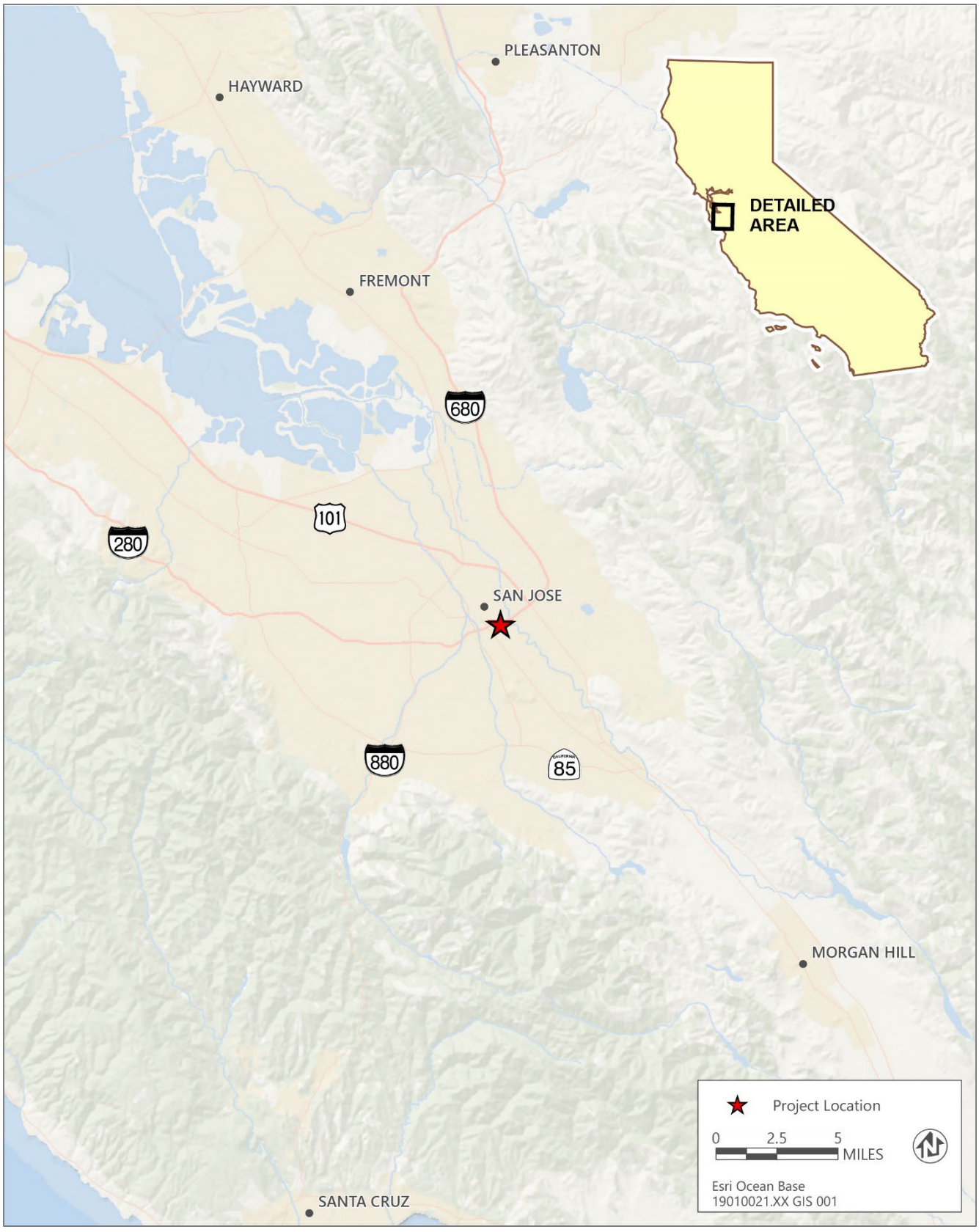
This chapter presents a detailed description of the SJSU Campus Master Plan for its Santa Clara County properties. It describes the project's location, setting, goals and objectives, and elements, as well as the permits and approvals that may be necessary during plan implementation.

2.2 PROJECT LOCATION AND SETTING

The Master Plan Area for its presence in Santa Clara County encompasses SJSU-owned properties on the Main and South campuses of the University, as well as various off-campus properties in and around the City of San José (City) in Santa Clara County (see Figures 2-1 and 2-2). The Main Campus encompasses 88.5 acres in downtown San José at 1 Washington Square and is developed with academic, student life, administrative, and athletic facilities, as well as student residence halls. The Main Campus is bordered by several lower-density single-family residential neighborhoods: the Horace Mann neighborhood (to the north), the University neighborhood to the east, and the South University neighborhood to the south. University-affiliated fraternity and sorority houses lie to the east along 10th Street within the University neighborhood. To the west, the campus is bordered by a pedestrian-oriented paseo (Paseo de San Antonio) and South First Area (SoFA), downtown San José's arts, cultural, and entertainment district. Older multi-family apartment buildings line the campus's western perimeter along 4th Street in the University & SoFA neighborhoods. Other nearby land uses around the campus's perimeter include office buildings, churches, the Hammer Theatre Center (a City-owned facility operated by SJSU) and retail uses along 4th Street and E. San Fernando Street. San José City Hall is a block north of the Main Campus.

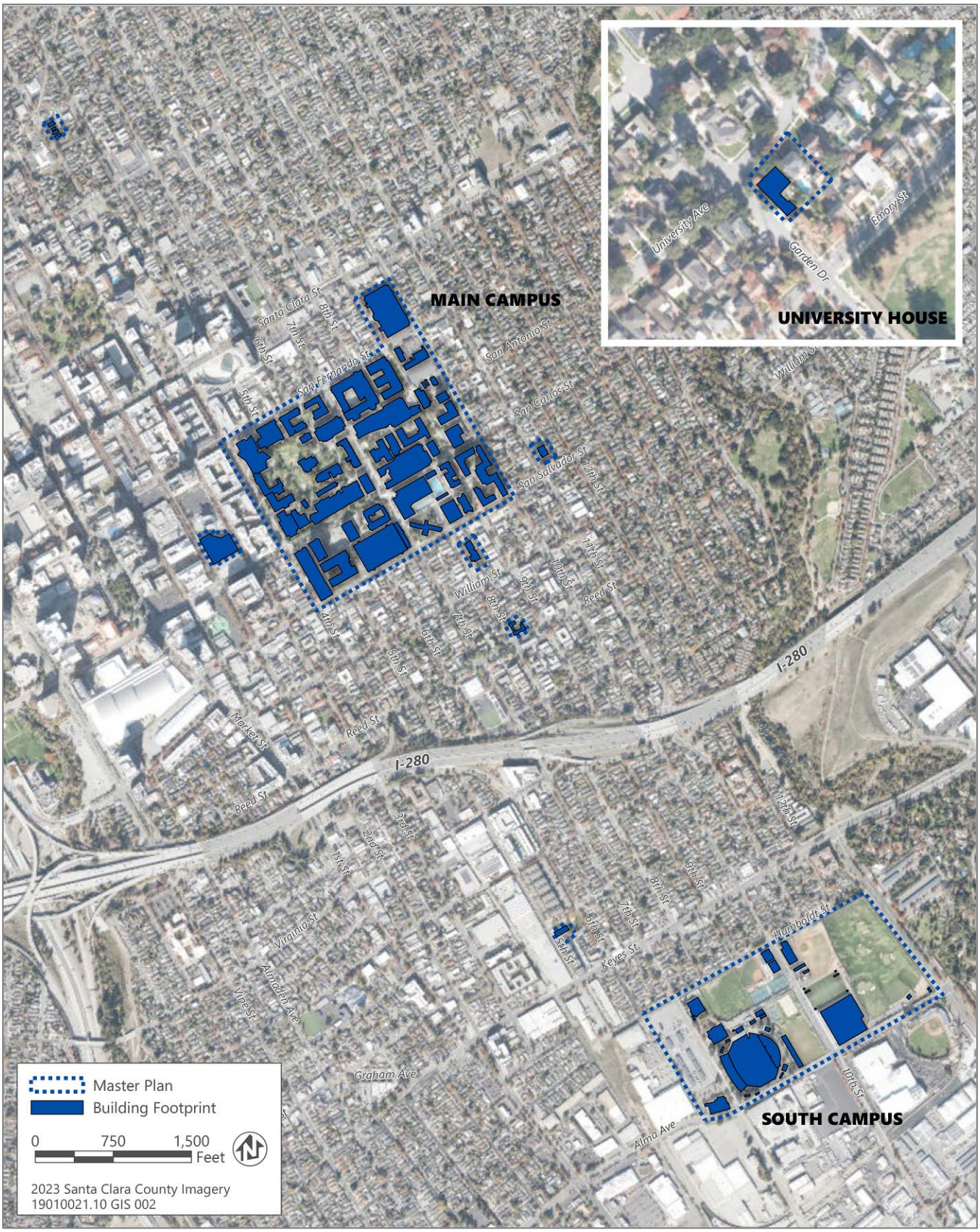
As shown on Figure 2-2, regional vehicular access to the Main Campus is provided via Interstate 280 (I-280) and State Route 87 (SR-87). Two Valley Transportation Authority (VTA) light rail stations, the Santa Clara Station and the San Antonio Station, are located approximately two blocks northwest and west, respectively, of the Main Campus. The San José Diridon Station provides regional rail access to campus and the San José region and is located approximately one mile west of the Main Campus.

The South Campus encompasses 62 acres located approximately 8 city blocks or 1.3 miles southeast of the Main Campus and is the home of the Athletic Department, including a majority of the University's athletic facilities. The South Campus is developed with CEFCU Stadium, the Simpkins Athletic Administration Building, the Koret Center, the Simpkins Stadium Center, and various athletic playing fields, as well as a parking structure and surface parking lots. The South Campus is located within the Spartan-Keyes residential neighborhood. It is bordered on the north by residential uses; on the west and south by industrial and commercial uses, including the Sharks Ice at San José and Excite Minor League Ballpark; and on the east by the Little Saigon and Spring Brook neighborhood, which includes Happy Hollow Park & Zoo.



Source: Adapted by Ascent Environmental in 2024.

Figure 2-1 Regional Vicinity



Source: Adapted by Ascent Environmental in 2024.

Figure 2-2 Master Plan Area (Including Other University-Owned Properties)

As shown on Figure 2-2, regional vehicular access to the Main Campus is provided via I-280 and SR-87, while vehicular access to the South campus largely originates via I-280 or via City surface streets. With respect to public transportation, the Main Campus is served by the aforementioned Diridon station, light rail stations, and VTA light rail and bus. The University maintains a shuttle service between the Main Campus and South Campus. The closest transit stop to the South Campus is Tamien Station, located approximately one mile west, which is served by VTA light rail and the Caltrain commuter rail line, as well as bus connections that bring commuters within one block of the South Campus.

In addition to the Main and South campuses, the Master Plan Area encompasses additional properties owned by the University, including faculty/staff housing located at 380-394 N. 4th Street, the University House located at 1690 University Avenue, the Associated Students Child Development Center located at 460 S. 8th Street, the Associated Students Campus Community Garden located at 372 E. San Salvador Street, the International House located at 360 S. 11th Street, faculty/staff housing located at 360 E. Reed Street, the Alquist Building located at 100 Paseo de San Antonio, and the San José State Art Sculpture Facility located at 1019 S. 5th Street.

Although not a part of the Master Plan Area, SJSU also leases space at 210 N. 4th Street for the SJSU Research Foundation, Mineta Transportation Institute and Institute for the Study of Sport, Society and Social Change; the Timpany Center at 730 Empey Way; 76 S. 1st Street for the Department of Urban and Regional Planning, College of Social Sciences; Spartan Village on the Paseo located at 170 Market Street; and space at the Reid Hillview Airport (2500 Cunningham Avenue) for the Aviation and Technology Department. Additionally, SJSU operates the Hammer Theatre at 101 Paseo de San Antonio on behalf of the City.

2.2.1 Existing Campus Conditions

The following describes the existing conditions for the Main and South campuses.

MAIN CAMPUS

Existing On-Campus Facilities

The Main Campus consists of more than 50 buildings, including 23 academic buildings and 6 residence halls, as well as multiple parking structures and park-like plazas and open space that link the four quadrants of the campus. The compact nature of the Main Campus, approximately 0.4 mile or six blocks wide, allows pedestrians and bicyclists to easily access all areas of the campus. Table 2-1 identifies the existing buildings and other facilities on the Main Campus.

Table 2-1 Existing Buildings and Facilities on the Main Campus

Building No.	Building Name	Building No.	Building Name
1	Automated Bank Teller Facility	53A	Student Services Center
3	Student Union	54	South Parking Facility
4	Central Plant	55	West Parking Facility
6	Spartan Memorial	59	Clark Hall
7	Faculty Office Building	71	Central Classroom Building
12A	Corporation Yard Offices	72	Tower Hall
12B	Corporation Yard Trades Building	78	MacQuarrie Hall
19	Associated Students House	89	Washburn Hall (Student Residence)
20	Washington Square Hall	90	Joe West Hall (Student Residence)
21	Dwight Bentel Hall	91	Dining Commons
25	Morris Dailey Auditorium	92	Boccardo Business Classroom Building
27	Computer Center	92T	Business Tower

Building No.	Building Name	Building No.	Building Name
30	Administration	100	Provident Credit Union Event Center
31	Art	100A	Modular A
33	Instructional Resource Center	100B	Modular B
34	Dudley Moorhead Hall	112	Interdisciplinary Sciences Building
35	Engineering	115	Spartan Recreation and Aquatic Center
36	Sweeney Hall	116	Student Wellness Center
38	Health Building	133	University Police Department Building
39	Industrial Studies	134	Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Library
44	Music	135	Child Development Center
45	Yoshihiro Uchida Hall	140F	Modular F
46	SPX East	151	Campus Village A
47	SPX Central	151A	Campus Village Garage
48	Science	152	Campus Village B
49	Hugh Gillis Hall	153	Campus Village C
52	Duncan Hall	156	Campus Village Phase 2
53	North Parking Facility		

Open Space and Landscaping

The Main Campus contains several plazas and open space that are concentrated in the northwest quadrant of the campus. These areas consist of large grass quads, mature trees, and ornamental landscaping, notably in the areas of Tower Hall and the nearby Rose Garden. While the majority of open space is in the northwestern quadrant of the Main Campus, there are several landscaped paseos that interconnect the four quadrants of the campus.

Circulation and Parking

The Main Campus is bounded by E. San Fernando Street on the north, S. 10th Street on the east, E. San Salvador Street on the south, and S. 4th Street on the west. Vehicle access to the Main Campus is provided primarily via three on-site parking garages (i.e., the North, South, and West parking facilities) and several small surface parking lots. Given its compact size, the Main Campus does not contain any internal vehicular through-roads and is primarily pedestrian and bicyclist oriented, with various walkways and paseos providing pedestrian and bicycle access throughout the campus. Vehicle access is provided to support operations for the Provident Credit Union Event Center, Student Union, Dining Commons, Washington Square Hall, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Library, and Duncan Hall.

The North Parking Facility, located in the northeast quadrant of the Main Campus, consists of a six-story parking garage with roof-level parking. This parking facility has 1,850 parking spaces and is accessible from E. San Fernando Street. The South Parking Facility is located in the south-central portion of the Main Campus and consists of a four-story parking garage with roof-level parking. This parking facility has approximately 2,020 parking spaces and is accessible from S. 7th Street. The West Parking Facility is located in the southwest quadrant of the Main Campus and consists of a four-story parking garage with roof-level parking. This parking facility has approximately 1,150 parking spaces and is accessible from S. 4th Street. In addition, there are approximately 1,000 additional parking spaces within other parking facilities throughout the Main Campus.

SOUTH CAMPUS

Existing On-Campus Facilities

The South Campus consists primarily of athletic and recreation facilities and also houses the Athletic Department's administration offices. In addition, the South Campus includes a Park and Ride lot and the South Campus parking structure in the western and southern portions of the campus, respectively. Table 2-2 identifies the existing buildings and other facilities on the South Campus.

Table 2-2 Existing Buildings and Facilities on South Campus

Building No.	Building Name	Building No.	Building Name
9A	Modular Building A	128	Concession Buildings
9B	Modular Building B	129	Simpkins Center Storage Building
		130	Training/Locker Facility
62	Field House	130A	Bally Hut
117	CEFCU Stadium	132	Simpkins Administration Building
118	Outdoor Physical Education	141	Koret Center
119	Tennis Complex	142	Spartan Athletics Center
122	Softball Center	146	Baseball Batting Structure
123	Tennis/Softball Facility	147	South Campus Parking Structure
124	Storage Building	148	Sports Field Facility
125	Simpkins Stadium Center	162	Driving Range
127	Tennis Stadium Court	163	Soccer Complex

Landscaping

The South Campus contains large turf athletic fields with trees and other site landscape features largely limited to the periphery or along walkways/concourses through the South Campus.

Circulation and Parking

The South Campus is bounded by E. Humboldt Street on the north, Senter Road on the east, E. Alma Avenue on the south, and an abandoned rail line with industrial and commercial uses further to the west (west of the SJSU surface parking lot at S. 7th Street.) Vehicle access, parking, and shuttle stops for the South Campus are provided via the surface parking lot (approximately 840 parking spaces) on the western side of the South Campus and the South Campus Garage, a 4-story parking garage with 1,500 parking spaces. The South Campus includes Stadium Way between 7th and 10th Streets and areas to the north and south of the Golf Complex that include a small amount of surface parking. Other than Stadium Way, there are limited vehicle access points, pedestrian pathways, and bicycle routes in and through the South Campus.

2.2.2 Off-Site Properties

In addition to the Main and South campuses, SJSU maintains several off-site properties in and around the City that are used for University programming (including housing) and administration purposes. These off-site properties are either owned by SJSU or are occupied by SJSU via agreement/lease. A summary of SJSU's off-site properties is provided in Table 2-3.

Table 2-3 SJSU Off-Site Properties

Property/Tenant Name	Address	Owned by SJSU or Auxiliary	Agreement-Based or Leased by SJSU
Faculty/Staff Housing	355-371 E. Reed Street and 370-394 N. 4th Street	X	
University House	1690 University Avenue	X	
Associated Students Child Development Center	460 S. 8th Street	X	
Associated Students Campus Community Garden	372 E. San Salvador Street	X	
International House	360 S. 11th Street	X	
8th and Reed Street Faculty/Staff Housing	360 E. Reed Street	X	
Art Sculpture Facility	1036 S. 5th Street	X	
Alquist Building	100 Paseo de San Antonio	X	
Spartan Village on the Paseo[1]	184 Market Street	X*	
SJSU Research Foundation	210 N. 4th Street		X
Mineta Transportation Institute	210 N. 4th Street		X
Timpany Center	730 Empey Way		X
Hammer Theater	101 Paseo de San Antonio		X
Department of Urban and Regional Planning	76 S. 1st Street		X
Aviation Department - Reid Hillview Airport	2105 Swift Avenue		X

[1] SJSU is in the process of acquiring the property, but as of the writing of this document, it is currently leased.

2.3 PROJECT BACKGROUND

SJSU is the oldest state institution for higher education in California, founded in 1857 as part of the San Francisco School System. An act of the legislature relocated the campus to San José in 1871. Fifty years later, in 1921, it became San José State Teachers College, with authorization to grant bachelor's degrees. After several additional name changes (including San José State College in 1934), the present name was adopted through legislation in 1974. Over time, facilities on the campus have evolved and developed to accommodate additional academic programming and student enrollment.

To provide a more structured/cohesive path of academic programming for an evolving student body, the CSU Chancellor's Office requires each of its universities to have a Campus Master Plan. Within the CSU system, a master plan for a given university campus is a comprehensive land use plan that guides the physical development necessary to achieve the university's mission. The Campus Master Plan establishes a land use framework for academic and administrative space needs, housing, open space, circulation, and other land uses that ultimately facilitate the appropriate siting of capital projects. The Campus Master Plan informs the strategic funding and implementation of projects on its sites and depicts existing and anticipated facilities "necessary to accommodate a specified enrollment at an estimated planning horizon, in accordance with approved educational policies and objectives" (CSU 2020b). Campus Master Plans are based on annual full-time-equivalent-student (FTES) college-year enrollment targets prepared by each university in consultation with the CSU Chancellor's Office (CSU 2020a).

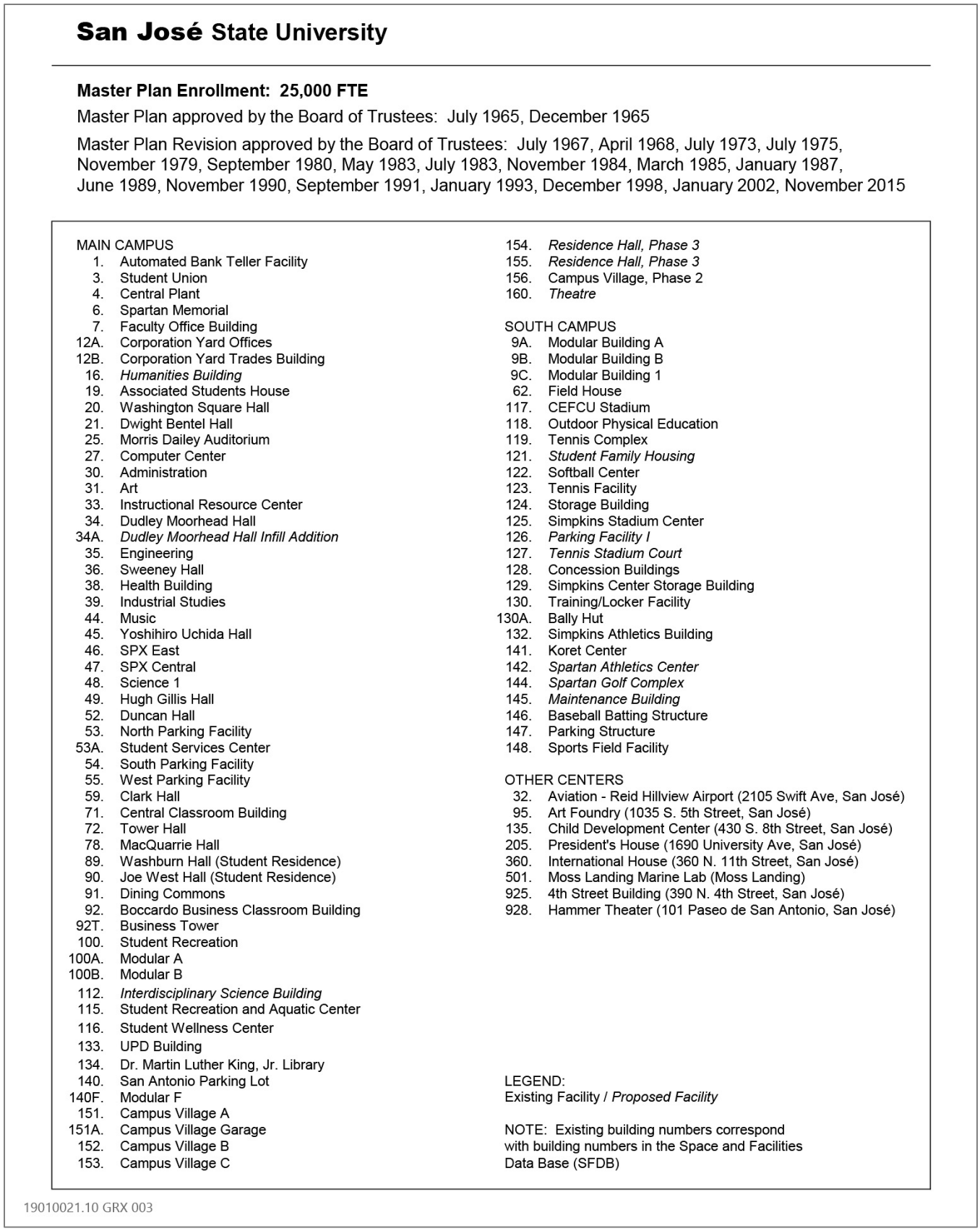
Before the proposed Campus Master Plan, development on the SJSU campus was guided by the 2001 Master Plan; however, this plan only addressed the Main Campus. Planning for the South Campus was later provided in the South Campus Facilities Development Plan prepared in 2016. The currently adopted planning efforts for both the Main and South campuses were developed independent of each other, and while they provide a framework for land use, open space, development, and circulation to accommodate the overall campus population for academic, administrative, housing, support, and athletics needs, they do not take into consideration the interrelationship between the two campuses nor current educational trends (e.g., increased online learning opportunities and the need for more flexible

teaching spaces and support facilities). Further, components of the 2001 Master Plan included redevelopment of academic/administrative uses along East San Fernando Street, enhanced student life opportunities within the Main Campus, potential redevelopment of existing student housing in the southeast portion of the Main Campus, and the provision of additional parking and administrative facilities within the South Campus. Several of the projects from the 2001 Master Plan, including the student life facilities and student housing within the Main Campus and parking opportunities within the South Campus, have been implemented either as proposed or with modifications and subsequently approved. Figure 2-3 provides a legend for the existing plans for the Main and South campuses with corresponding building numbers as presented in Tables 2-2 and 2-3 above. Figures 2-4 and 2-5 show the existing plan maps for both the Main and South campuses.

SJSU initiated its Campus Master Plan update process in 2020 for its properties in Santa Clara County, which includes the Main and South campuses, as well as other locations in and around the City of San José. The proposed Campus Master Plan sets out a vision for SJSU based on the University's strategic plan, *Transformation 2030* and anticipates the future spatial needs of the University by developing strategies for future growth. The proposed Campus Master Plan came about through an iterative process that began with gathering background information, setting goals and direction with the University, presenting preliminary ideas, receiving feedback, making adjustments, and seeking more feedback before consolidating all the work into the Campus Master Plan document.

The first phase of the Campus Master Plan process included baseline research of existing conditions and a series of stakeholder interviews to identify the issues that the Campus Master Plan should address. The interviews were conducted with the leadership of more than twenty University organizations and groups, and public input was provided through a virtual Open House. The Campus Master Plan Preliminary Background Report explained the scope and process of the SJSU Campus Master Plan, summarized the overall University context and direction, outlined existing issues and opportunities, and synthesized this information into preliminary goals. This first phase of the Campus Master Plan development process was completed in June 2021.

The second phase of the process focused on developing a framework for the Campus Master Plan and began during the summer of 2021 when the Campus Master Plan team worked with the SJSU Cabinet to formulate a draft vision and direction for the University. The University and community had an opportunity to review and comment on preliminary physical planning vision for the Campus Master Plan framework during Fall 2021. The subsequent Campus Master Plan Framework Report provided the basis for further review by University stakeholders during Spring 2022.



Source: SJSU 2015.

Figure 2-3 San José State University Existing Campus Master Plan – (1 of 3)

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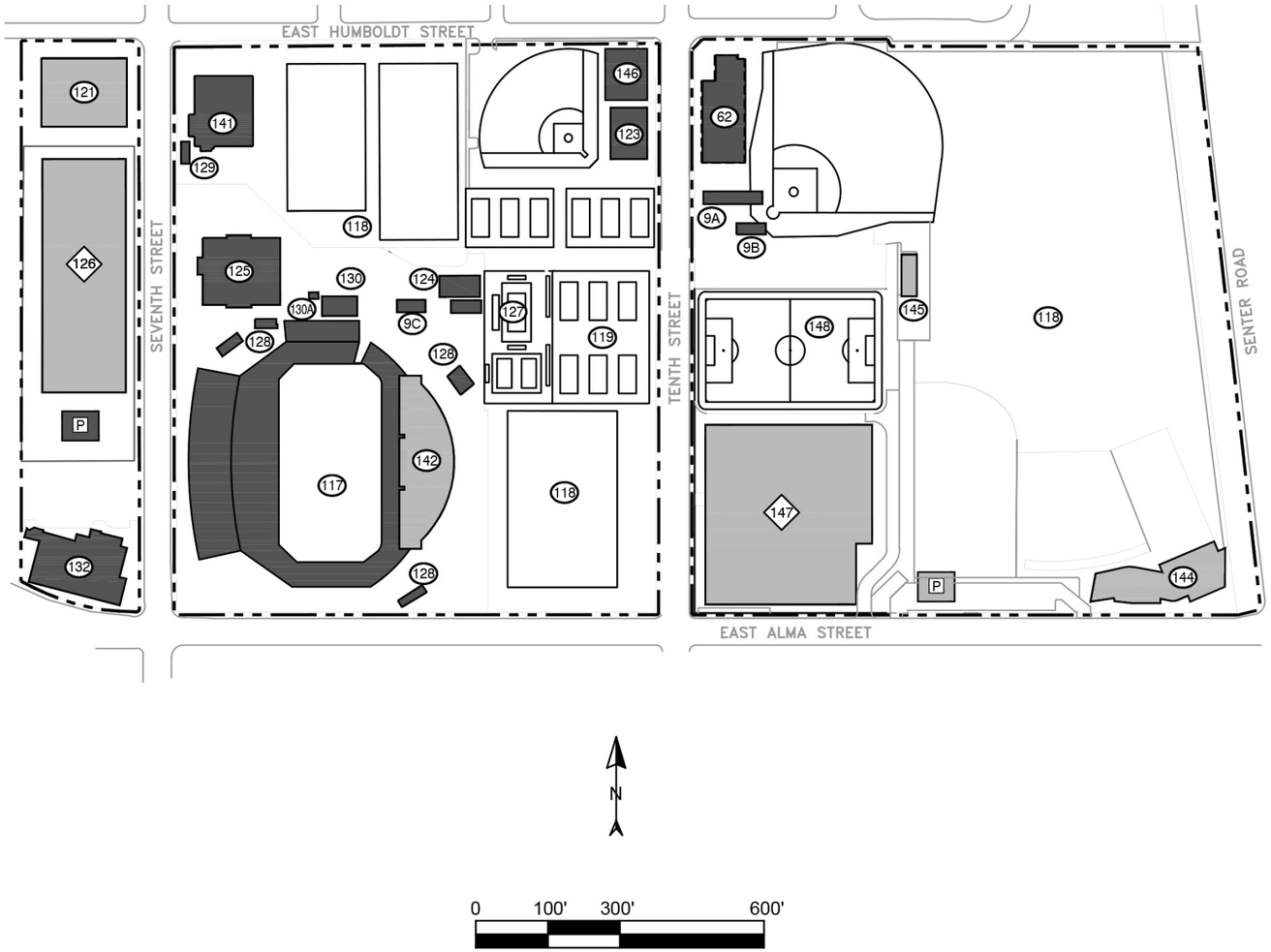
Source: SJSU 2015.

Figure 2-4 San José State University Existing Campus Master Plan – Main Campus (2 of 3)



San José State University

South Campus Master Plan
Master Plan Enrollment: 25,000 FTE
Approval Date: July/December 1965
Revised Date: November 2015
South Campus Acreage: 62

Buildings	Campus Boundary	Parking
EXISTING BUILDING	EXISTING	EXISTING LOT
FUTURE BUILDING	FUTURE	FUTURE LOT
TEMPORARY BUILDING		EXISTING STRUCTURE
		FUTURE STRUCTURE

19010021.10 GRX 002

Source: SJSU 2015.

Figure 2-5 San José State University Existing Campus Master Plan – South Campus (3 of 3)

2.4 CAMPUS POPULATION

2.4.1 Policies Governing Enrollment Growth

The California budget is the primary factor that determines enrollment levels at CSU universities. The Trustees require each university to have a master plan showing existing and anticipated facilities necessary to accommodate a specified enrollment at an estimated target date or planning horizon, in accordance with approved educational policies and objectives. Each year, the CSU negotiates with the State of California for funding to support planned enrollment growth as part of the annual budget process. The annual state budget identifies anticipated enrollment growth systemwide for the CSU each year; according to the 2022-2023 California State Budget, the state expects the CSU to accommodate growth in enrollment of 9,434 FTES during that period (DOF 2022). Following negotiation, the CSU allocates enrollment growth funding for California residents according to an enrollment target for each of the 23 CSU universities. The universities are expected to manage their enrollments within a small margin of error around the target because they receive state/CSU funding only for the targeted number. In the past, when the state experienced a fiscal crisis, the enrollment funding for the CSU was reduced, and universities had to reduce their enrollment until additional funding became available in subsequent years. During the past 30 years, enrollment reductions have occurred four times.

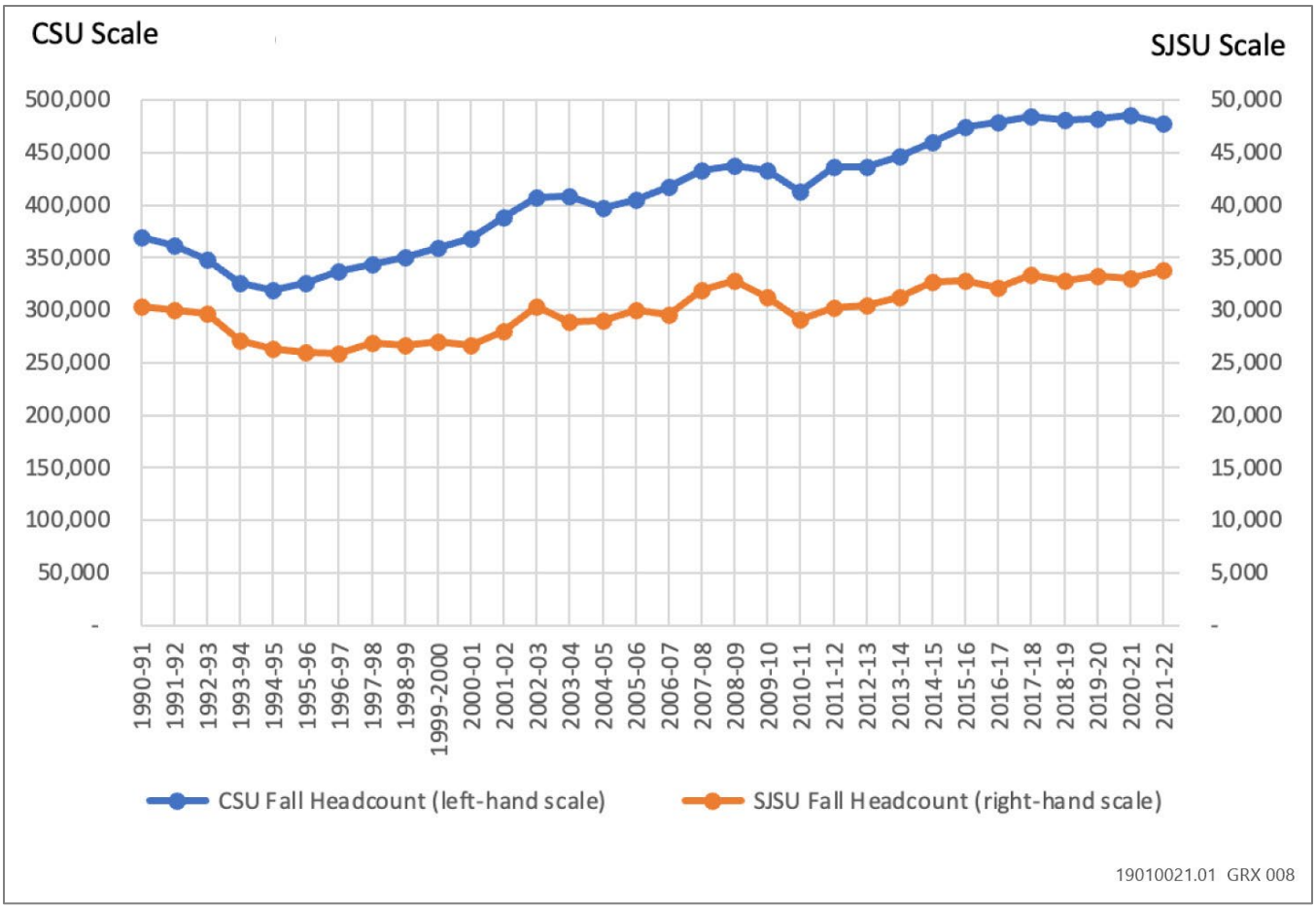
Individual CSU universities like SJSU establish their long-term enrollment goals through the campus master planning process. This process sets a future campus capacity that each university can work toward. However, because of variations in state funding and CSU allocations, the annual growth rate can vary from year to year. Moreover, long-term enrollment projections are not hard ceilings or caps on growth, but rather projections based on expected demand and other factors.

INCREASED STUDENT ENROLLMENT

SJSU enrollment has grown faster than the design capacity of its facilities to support instruction and student services. SJSU taught nearly 28,130 Full-Time Equivalent Students (FTES) in the 2018-2019 Academic Year (including Special Session),[1] of which about 22,015 FTES (approximately 78%) were face-to-face on campus before the pandemic. During this time, SJSU taught approximately 500 more FTES on campus than the design capacity of its buildings. As a result, labs were overscheduled, and some classes were taught in spaces not designated for instruction. Further, SJSU is considered "impacted" because it receives more qualified applicants than it can accommodate at the undergraduate level. California resident enrollment has exceeded the target set by the CSU for the past decade.

It is challenging to project a precise growth rate for a given year due to annual fluctuations in state/CSU funding for higher education, demand for certain degrees, economic prosperity and the reputation of SJSU. Instead, enrollment growth is managed over a longer period, which allows adjustments to address changing economic, demographic, and other related trends. As a long-term guide for development of the campus, the Campus Master Plan is intended to address a future enrollment capacity rather than specific enrollment fluctuations on a year-to-year basis. SJSU expects to reduce the rate of enrollment growth in Regular Session and increase the rate of enrollment growth for Special Session opportunities so that it gradually converges with the CSU target set for SJSU. While the overall projected increase in students over the next 20 years is approximately 10 percent per decade, the increase for Regular Session headcount is under 7 percent per decade, which is below the rate that occurred during the 2010s. Figure 2-6 below shows that the University has fluctuated between enrollment reductions and increases at different times over the past three decades.

[1] Special Session opportunities are primarily online and off-campus educational opportunities for enrolled students. "Special sessions are a means whereby the instructional programs of the CSU can be provided to matriculated students on a self-support basis at times and in locations not supported by State General Fund appropriations." CSU Executive Order 1047 (May 5, 2010).



Source: SJSU 2024.

Figure 2-6 CSU and SJSU Regular Fall Student Headcount

FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STUDENTS AND RELATIONSHIP TO OVERALL HEADCOUNT

The Campus Master Plan projects overall student enrollment to increase from a total headcount of 35,475 students (AY 2018-2019) to 44,000 students under the Campus Master Plan. Converted to Regular Session FTES, the Campus Master Plan includes an increase in the University's capacity from 25,000 FTES to 27,500 FTES to be taught in-person at the Main Campus. The FTES calculation is based on the assumptions that a full-time undergraduate student is expected to enroll in 15 units each term (i.e., semester) and a full-time graduate student is expected to enroll in 12 units each term. FTES balance out the amount of instruction involved and level of academic instruction required, because not all students take exactly these loads each term. Academic Year FTES (AY FTES) refers to the average FTES for the Fall and Spring terms. As average unit load changes, the ratio between student headcount and FTES would also change, as shown in Table 2-4.

Table 2-4 Student Headcount and Full-Time Equivalent Students

	Anticipated under 2001 Master Plan	Academic Year (AY) 2018-2019	AY 2019-2020	AY 2020-2021	AY 2021-2022	AY 2022-2023	Anticipated Under Campus Master Plan	Net Change From AY 2018-2019
Fall Headcount								
Fall Student Headcount	**34,247**	35,475	36,182	36,302	37,208	35,809	**44,000**	**8,525**
AY Full-Time Equivalent Students (FTES) and Instructional Facility Capacity[1]								
AY FTES		28,127	28,815	29,138	28,804	--	**39,200**	**11,073**
AY FTES to Fall HC Ratio	73.0%	79.3%	79.6%	80.3%	77.4%	--	89.1%	
Approved 2001 Master Plan On-Campus Enrollment Capacity	**25,000**						**27,500**	**2,500[2]**
Face-to-Face Regular Session FTES		22,015	21,965	--	--	--	**27,000**	**4,985**
Online and Off-Site Other On-Site Instruction FTES		6,111	6,850	--	--	--	**12,200**	**6,089**
Face-to-Face FTES as Percentage of All FTES		78.3%	76.2%	--	--	--	68.9%	(9.4 %)

[1] As FTES is a calculated average, totals shown in this table may not add due to rounding.

[2] Represents the net change between the proposed Campus Master Plan and 2001 Master Plan.

Source: SJSU 2024.

2.4.2 Determining Campus Master Plan Capacity and Projections

Before development of a master plan, the CSU Board of Trustees approves a future allowable capacity for campus facilities at all CSU universities, including SJSU. The 2001 Master Plan for SJSU projected 25,000 FTES on campus, and the proposed Campus Master Plan projects an increase of 2,500 FTES to 27,500 FTES on campus. This calculation excludes FTES that may receive academic instruction via online classes; unscheduled ("to be arranged") classes, such as graduate theses and independent study; and off-campus activities, such as travel study programs and internships. Future projections are based on assumptions about trends, and future plans are based on changes in policy and practice. Thus, they should always be considered estimates rather than predictions and are based on reasonably conservative assumptions regarding what could happen in terms of higher education at SJSU and within the broader CSU system. For example, scheduled in-person instruction at SJSU in AY 2018-2019 was approximately 78% of total AY FTES and has been decreasing with the increase in online and other instruction offerings at SJSU. This trend is expected to continue and was accounted for in the projections for the Campus Master Plan (as shown in Table 2-4). Under the Campus Master Plan, on-campus FTES is anticipated to be approximately 69% of total AY FTES at SJSU under the Campus Master Plan, for a decrease of approximately 9.4 percent compared to AY 2018-2019.

STUDENT, FACULTY, AND STAFF HEADCOUNT

For the purposes of this EIR, FTES is generally considered to be the most appropriate measure of student population at a university on a given day, as opposed to headcount, because it provides a more accurate representation of the population that will be on-campus at one time. Compared to FTES, headcount totals assume that every enrolled student is on-campus full-time, which can lead to an overstatement of the campus's student population and, consequently, the associated environmental impacts. Potential impacts associated with the activities of the projected on-campus population (i.e., vehicle miles traveled, air quality emissions, greenhouse gas emissions) are analyzed proportionate to the amount of time any one student or faculty member may be on campus based on their unit loads, or staff based on their responsibilities.

However, there are instances where consideration of headcount information can be appropriate. Student, faculty, and staff "headcount" is considered the preferred metric for purposes of analyzing population changes for a project of this nature. Part-time students who may enroll at SJSU could relocate from outside the area and would be considered new residents. For this reason, the use of Fall headcount information is considered more appropriate when considering population-based analysis, including utility and housing demand evaluations. The Campus Master Plan and environmental analysis, where appropriate, uses Fall headcount data because enrollment is generally highest during the Fall term, decreases slightly during the Spring semester, and decreases substantially during the Summer.

SUMMER ENROLLMENT

Between 2012 and 2022, SJSU had an active Summer enrollment program with as much as 17-25 percent of Fall enrollment headcount. The enrollment level has steadily increased since 2012, although Summer enrollment dropped by approximately 700-800 students in the summers of 2018 and 2019. Since then, the Summer headcount has stabilized at approximately 9,000 students, or about 25 percent of the Fall headcount (SJSU 2023).

2.4.3 Projected Student Enrollment, Faculty, and Staffing

SJSU leadership anticipates moderate growth in student enrollment in the future. Due to demographic changes (particularly an anticipated decline in the number of students graduating from California high schools), SJSU is expecting a decrease in the number of first-year students and an increase in those transferring from community colleges as juniors. In addition, SJSU is planning for an increase in graduate students and a modest increase in international students.

While a majority of courses will continue to be taught face-to-face, hybrid and online instruction will increase substantially. Overall enrollment could increase by nearly 8,000 students, with more than half of that growth in Special Session/Self-Support[2] and online enrollment. The Campus Master Plan estimates overall student enrollment to increase from a total headcount of 35,475 (AY 2018-2019) students to 44,000 students by 2045, along with sufficient faculty and staff to provide instruction and support services that would accommodate the demand of this increased headcount. However, it is anticipated that only 37,500 of the projected 44,000 students would be taught regularly in-person on the campus, compared to 32,828 of 35,475 on-site students in AY 2018-2019. The anticipated enrollment represents a net headcount increase of 8,525 students from AY 2018-2019 conditions (an approximately 22 percent increase over 20 years, or just over one percent per year) and 8,191 students from Fall 2022 conditions (an approximately 23 percent increase over 18 years, or just over one percent per year). Table 2-5 shows the net increase in students, faculty, and staff (i.e., the campus population) planned for in the Campus Master Plan and assessed in the environmental analysis.

Table 2-5 Student Enrollment, Faculty, and Staff Headcount

	Fall Headcount for AY 2018-2019	Fall Headcount for AY 2022-2023	Fall Headcount under Campus Master Plan	Net Change from Fall 2018	Net Change from Fall 2022
Student Enrollment[1]					
Fall Headcount	35,475	35,809	44,000	8,525	8,191
On-Campus Fall Headcount	32,828	32,432	37,500	4,672	5,068
Faculty and Staff Fall Headcount					
Faculty	2,074	2,263	2,500	426	237
Staff and Management[2]	1,998	2,007	2,760	762	753
Total Regular Employees	**4,072**	**4,270**	**5,260**	**1,188**	**990**

[1] Includes undergraduate and graduate enrollment.

[2] Includes staff, administrators, and research staff.

Source: SJSU 2024.

[2] Self-support programs are higher-education programs in which all program costs, both direct and indirect, are covered by revenues generated by the program.

SJSU determines faculty and staff needs by evaluating the historical relationship between students and faculty headcount, as well as the relationship between students and staffing. However, SJSU expects to make some changes in the future, including increasing the percentage of tenured and tenure-track faculty to 35 percent and providing time for research and scholarship (particularly for new faculty). These changes would result in a proportionate increase in faculty, rather than simply carrying past ratios forward into the future. It is important to note that the number of faculty depends on the total amount of instruction (FTES taught), whereas the number of staff depends on student headcount. Growth may fluctuate year-to-year (due to the availability of funding and facilities, as well as other factors) but is anticipated to trend towards the overall anticipated numbers identified in Table 2-5.

PROJECTED SUMMER ENROLLMENT AND ACTIVITIES

Overall, the Summer population is less than 25 percent of the academic year population, and that ratio is not expected to change substantially with implementation of the Campus Master Plan. Historically, housing occupancy has been much lower—below 10 percent that of the academic year—even when the use of residence halls for conferences and Summer programs is added to students living on campus during the summer. Also, the Summer population on campus varies significantly from day-to-day and week-to-week as Summer programs vary in size and length over about two and a half months. Some academic courses are offered in concentrated formats as short courses, and faculty conducting research may not be on campus daily.

PROJECTED HOUSING CAPACITY

SJSU currently provides undergraduate student, graduate student, faculty, staff, and occasional visitor housing at the Main Campus and nearby locations in the facilities listed in Table 2-6. Total housing capacity is estimated at approximately 5,200 beds, although occupancy varies from term to term.

Table 2-6 Existing Housing Capacity for Students, Faculty, and Staff

Facility	Occupants	Bed Capacity	Completion Date
Washburn	Students	260	1960
Joe West	Students	663	1967
Campus Village A	Junior and Senior Undergraduate Students, Graduate Students, Faculty, Staff	203	2005
Campus Village B	Non-first-year Undergraduate Students	1,638	2005
Campus Village C	Students	643	2005
Campus Village 2	Students	990	2016
International House	Students	71	1976
Spartan Village on the Paseo	Students	700	2024
Off-Campus Houses	Faculty and Staff	14	N/A

Source: SJSU 2024.

Approximately half of the students and more than one-third of the faculty currently live more than a 30-minute commute from the Main Campus. SJSU leadership has emphasized that the provision of student housing is essential to the University's enrollment goals and student success. The University can manage rents and provide sustained programming for student success in housing on campus. The Campus Master Plan includes a goal to provide enough housing on campus to serve 20 percent of all students regularly on or adjacent to campus. To help meet this goal, the Campus Master Plan designates additional space for approximately 2,100 new beds which, when added to SJSU's existing housing capacity, would increase the total student housing capacity to approximately 7,270 beds. These additional beds would increase the percent of students living on campus to 19 percent with implementation of the Campus Master Plan, as shown in Table 2-7. In addition, the redevelopment of the Alquist Building (as explained in greater detail below) would provide up to 500 workforce housing units that could be occupied by graduate students

(in addition to faculty and staff). If 450 of these units be occupied by graduate students, the percent of students living within SJSU properties would increase to 22 percent.

Table 2-7 Student Enrollment

	Fall Headcount for AY 2018-2019	Fall Headcount for AY 2022-2023	Fall Headcount under Campus Master Plan	Net Change from Fall 2018	Net Change from Fall 2022
Student Enrollment[1]					
Fall Headcount	35,475	35,809	44,000	8,525	8,191
Living On Campus	4,450	5,170[1]	7,270	2,820	2,100[1]
Full-time Commuter	22,153	19,928	23,130	977	3,202
Part-time Commuter	6,225	7,334	7,100	875	(234)
Not On Site	2,647	3,377	6,500	3,853	3,123

[1] Adjusted to include 700 beds as part of Spartan Village on the Paseo, which became operational in Fall 2023.

Source: SJSU 2024.

2.5 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The following objectives of the Campus Master Plan have been identified to support the underlying purpose of the Campus Master Plan in advancement of the University's academic mission, vision, and values by guiding the physical development of the campus and to accommodate changes in enrollment:

- Support and advance the University's educational mission by guiding the physical development of the campus to accommodate gradual student enrollment growth up to a future on-campus enrollment of 27,500 FTES (37,500 headcount) while preserving and enhancing the quality of campus life.
- Expand campus programs, services, facilities, and housing to support and enhance the diversity of students, faculty, and staff.
- Optimize the use of existing acreage within the Main and South campuses and promote compact and clustered development of academic/administrative facilities where possible.
- Renovate or demolish buildings that are inefficient in terms of operation, maintenance, and user comfort due to age and that have critical deferred maintenance issues.
- Replace demolished buildings with higher density, mixed-use buildings that consolidate and integrate colleges and student support spaces, while maintaining the campus character and history.
- Improve access and permeability between the campuses and their surroundings, including between the City of San José and the University, as well as the promotion of cross-disciplinary synergies between complementary academic, student/faculty support, and housing programs.
- Enhance the physical interface between the University and the surrounding communities to further integrate and engage the University with the community.
- Increase and modernize on-campus and campus-adjacent (i.e., within a walkable distance [0.25 mile] of either the Main or South campuses) housing for students to serve at least 20 percent (7,500 student beds) of projected on-campus student enrollment to enliven existing housing and activate those parts of campus.
- Provide and enhance the campus environment with appealing open space, more gathering places, engaging outdoor activity areas and a strong pedestrian orientation.
- Further enhance a modal shift from vehicles to more pedestrian, bicycle, and transit use through the provision of additional on-campus opportunities for alternative transportation (e.g., bicycle lanes/parking, additional transit

stops, and enhanced safety measures for bicyclists and pedestrians) in a manner consistent with local and regional alternative transportation improvements.

- Advance campus-wide environmental sustainability and make progress toward goals of carbon neutrality and climate resilience through replacement of aging and inefficient buildings and infrastructure with new/renovated buildings and infrastructure that meet or exceed CSU Sustainability Policy requirements.

2.6 ELEMENTS OF THE CAMPUS MASTER PLAN

The Campus Master Plan is a long-range planning document that guides the development and use of campus lands to accommodate projected growth in student enrollment and in fulfillment of SJSU's academic mission. As shown below, the University anticipates enrollment growth, and the Campus Master Plan provides for the anticipated increase in demand for academic facilities, additional housing, recreation and athletics facilities, and student support facilities and services on campus through 2045. The project would include the demolition and replacement of approximately 1,065,000 GSF of existing academic, administrative, housing, and support facilities to allow the campus to add density in both the Main and South campuses while maintaining and increasing the amount of open space on the Main Campus. Approximately 1,400,000 GSF of academic, research, and administrative space and an additional 400,000 GSF of student support space would be added. This includes approximately 900,000 GSF of new student housing space to accommodate the 2,100 new student beds and up to 1,000,000 GSF of new housing at the Alquist Building site. The new housing development at the site of the Alquist Building would provide up to 1,000 residential units with up to 500 units for faculty, staff, and graduate students. In total, approximately 3,700,000 GSF of net new construction, 1,065,000 GSF of replacement, and 1,600,000 GSF of renovation would occur within the Master Plan Area.

In terms of assignable square feet (ASF), an additional 750,000 ASF of academic and administrative, and an additional 225,000 ASF of support space would be developed. In addition, 650,000 ASF of existing aging or obsolete academic, administrative, and support space would be demolished and replaced with new facilities.

The proposed Campus Master Plan Map for SJSU is shown in Figures 2-7, 2-8, and 2-9.

2.6.1 Land Use

The Campus Master Plan Land Use Map (Figure 2-10) shows the planned land uses within the Master Plan Area by category. Land use categories include academic mixed-use facilities, campus life facilities, residential facilities, open space, operational support, and athletic fields and facilities, all of which are defined below. The map illustrates the location, adjacency, and scale of facilities and improvements that are planned to be developed as part of the proposed Campus Master Plan. The Campus Master Plan maintains the basic land use pattern for both the Main and South campuses while strengthening the open space framework, creating new communal areas and paseos, and adding capacity.

MAIN CAMPUS

The vision for the Main Campus under the Campus Master Plan is centered on the experience of primary open spaces, which influenced site selection for new development and defined how spaces are framed and shaped by building footprints. Implementation of the Campus Master Plan at the Main Campus would add over five acres of new usable open space by removing surface parking lots, reducing vehicle circulation and building taller structures on much smaller footprints. The Campus Master Plan focuses new development on the Main Campus around the following four areas and incorporates phasing and interim relocation of some activities to make the most significant changes possible.

- The Main Campus Edge, located along San Fernando Street, would be transformed with new taller buildings that symbolize SJSU's leadership as an innovative and creative public University.
- An entrance and view on to Tower Lawn, located in the northwest quadrant of the Main Campus, would be created to preserve and enhance this historic core of the Main Campus.

- The New University Housing area, located in the southeastern quadrant of the Main Campus, would expand Campus Village to offer more opportunities for students to live and dine on campus.
- The Main Campus Core would be strengthened with more active plazas, paseos, and activities set off by signature architecture.

Land uses within the Main Campus would include:

1. **Academic Mixed Use**. These facilities are the primary locations for formal teaching and learning at SJSU. Facilities are focused on instruction and research activities and include space for student support and administrative purposes. Academic mixed use facilities include classrooms and laboratories, research facilities, faculty offices, advising and other services that support student success. The term "mixed use" emphasizes the integration of administrative and student support services with the academic programs they serve.
2. **Campus Life**. These include facilities that support indoor and outdoor social interaction and recreation, health and wellness, entertainment and events, clubs and organizations, on-campus retail, food and beverage service, and informal study space.
3. **Residential.** This includes student housing with supporting space for dining services, recreation, and study. These facilities are funded and operated by the SJSU Housing auxiliary.
4. **Open Space.** This land use provides distinct nodes throughout the campus for active and passive outdoor activities, located primarily along the campus's internal circulation network and within clusters of buildings, and oriented towards pedestrian and bike travel (where appropriate) through the Main Campus.
5. **Operational Support.** This land use provides for facilities handling public safety, parking, infrastructure and other support operations, including the existing Main Campus Central Plant and corporation yards. Certain uses (e.g., parking facilities) would continue to be built and managed through an auxiliary.

SOUTH CAMPUS

As noted above, the SJSU's 62-acre South Campus supports SJSU athletics, recreational sports, intramurals, sport clubs, special events, and some academic classes and research. In addition, this campus hosts other large events. The vision for the South Campus under the Campus Master Plan is to expand the South Campus identity beyond athletics and parking so as to integrate it more fully as part of SJSU. This would involve improving the connections between the Main and South campuses and locating more academic programs and support services for future programming on the South Campus. The primary connection within the South Campus would be provided via a realigned Stadium Way, which extends in an east-west direction between 7th Street and 10th Street. A new central gathering space would be located on Stadium Way.

Land uses within the South Campus would include:

1. **Academic Mixed Use.** Within the South Campus, these facilities would focus on instruction and research activities with additional space for student support and administrative purposes. These may include classrooms, research facilities, faculty offices, advising and other services that support student success.
2. **Athletic Fields and Facilities.** The South Campus would continue to serve as the hub for organized athletic programs at SJSU, including Division I and intramural programs. Facilities currently provided within the South Campus would be enhanced to provide greater connectivity and additional capacity for athletics under the Campus Master Plan, including football, soccer, tennis, baseball, softball, beach volleyball, and golf programs. In addition, SJSU could consider partnerships and shared-use facilities with local/regional entities.
3. **Open Space.** Within the South Campus, this land use provides common areas to serve one or more facilities, including along Stadium Way.
4. **Operational Support.** Similar to the Main Campus, this land use within the South Campus provides for facilities handling public safety, parking, infrastructure and other support operations, including solar photovoltaic (PV) facilities.

San José State University

Master Plan Enrollment: 27,500 FTE

Master Plan approved by the Board of Trustees: July 1965, December 1965
Master Plan Revision approved by the Board of Trustees: July 1967, April 1968, July 1973, July 1975, November 1979, September 1980, May 1983, July 1983, November 1984, March 1985, January 1987, June 1989, November 1990, September 1991, January 1993, December 1998, January 2002, November 2015, Revised Date: TBD 2024

North Main Campus

001. Automated Bank Teller Facility
002. Engineering A
003. Student Union
004. Central Plant
005. Engineering B
006. Spartan Memorial
007. Faculty Office Building
008. Building C
010. Building D
12A. Corporation Yard Offices
12B. Corporation Yard Trades Building
013. Building F
014. Building G
015. Building J
019. Associated Students House
020. Washington Square Hall
021. Dwight Bentel Hall
025. Morris Dailey Auditorium
027. Computer Center
030. Administration
031. Art & Design
033. Instructional Resource Center
034. Dudley Moorhead Hall
035. Engineering
036. Sweeney Hall
038. Health Building
039. Industrial Studies
044. Music
045. Yoshihiro Uchida Hall
046. SPX East
047. SPX Central
048. Science
049. Hugh Gillis Hall
052. Duncan Hall
053. North Parking Facility
53A. Student Services Center
054. South Parking Facility
055. West Parking Facility
059. Clark Hall
071. Central Classroom Building
072. Tower Hall
078. MacQuarrie Hall
089. Washburn Hall (Student Residence)
090. Joe West Hall (Student Residence)
091. Dining Commons
092. Boccardo Business Classroom Building
92T. Business Tower
100. Event Center
100A. Modular A
100B. Modular B
112. Interdisciplinary Science Building
115. Spartan Recreation and Aquatic Center
116. Student Wellness Center
133. UPD Building
134. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Library
135. Child Development Center
140F. Modular F
151. Campus Village A
151A. Campus Village Garage
152. Campus Village B
153. Campus Village C
156. Campus Village Phase 2
200. Campus Village 3 (Student Residence)
201. Campus Village 4 (Student Residence)
300. Building L
360. International House

South Main Campus

9B. Modular Building B
016. Building M
017. Facilities Operations
018. Legacy Center
022. Golf Hitting Bays
062. Field House
117. Stadium
118. Practice Fields
119. Tennis Complex
123. Tennis / Softball Facility
124. Storage Building
125. Simpkins Stadium Center
128. Concession Buildings
129. Simpkins Center Storage Building
130. Training/Locker Facility
130A. Bally Hut
132. Simpkins Administration Building
141. Koret Center
142. Spartan Athletic Center
146. Baseball Batting Structure
147. South Campus Garage
400. Stadium Field
401. Beach Volleyball
402. Beach Volleyball
403. Viewing Platform
404. Baseball Field
405. Athletic Performance Center
406. Multipurpose Practice Facility
407. Baseball Stadium
408. Golf Clubhouse
700. Stadium Way Gateway

Other Facilities in Santa Clara County

032. Reid-Hillview Airport (2105 Swift Ave, San José)
095. Art Foundry (1036 S. 5th Street, San José)
135. Child Development Center (460 S. 8thh Street, San José)
205. University House (1690 University Ave, San José)
360. International House (360 11th Street, San José)
900. Alquist Redevelopment (100 Paseo de San Antonio, San José)
901. Spartan Village on the Paseo (184 Market Street, San José)
926. Faculty Staff Housing (8th Street & Reed Street, San José)
927. Faculty Staff Housing (N. 4th Street, San José)
928. Hammer Theater (101 Paseo de San Antonio, San José)

LEGEND:
Existing Facility / *Proposed Facility*

NOTE: Existing building numbers correspond with building numbers in the Space and Facilities Data Base (SFDB)

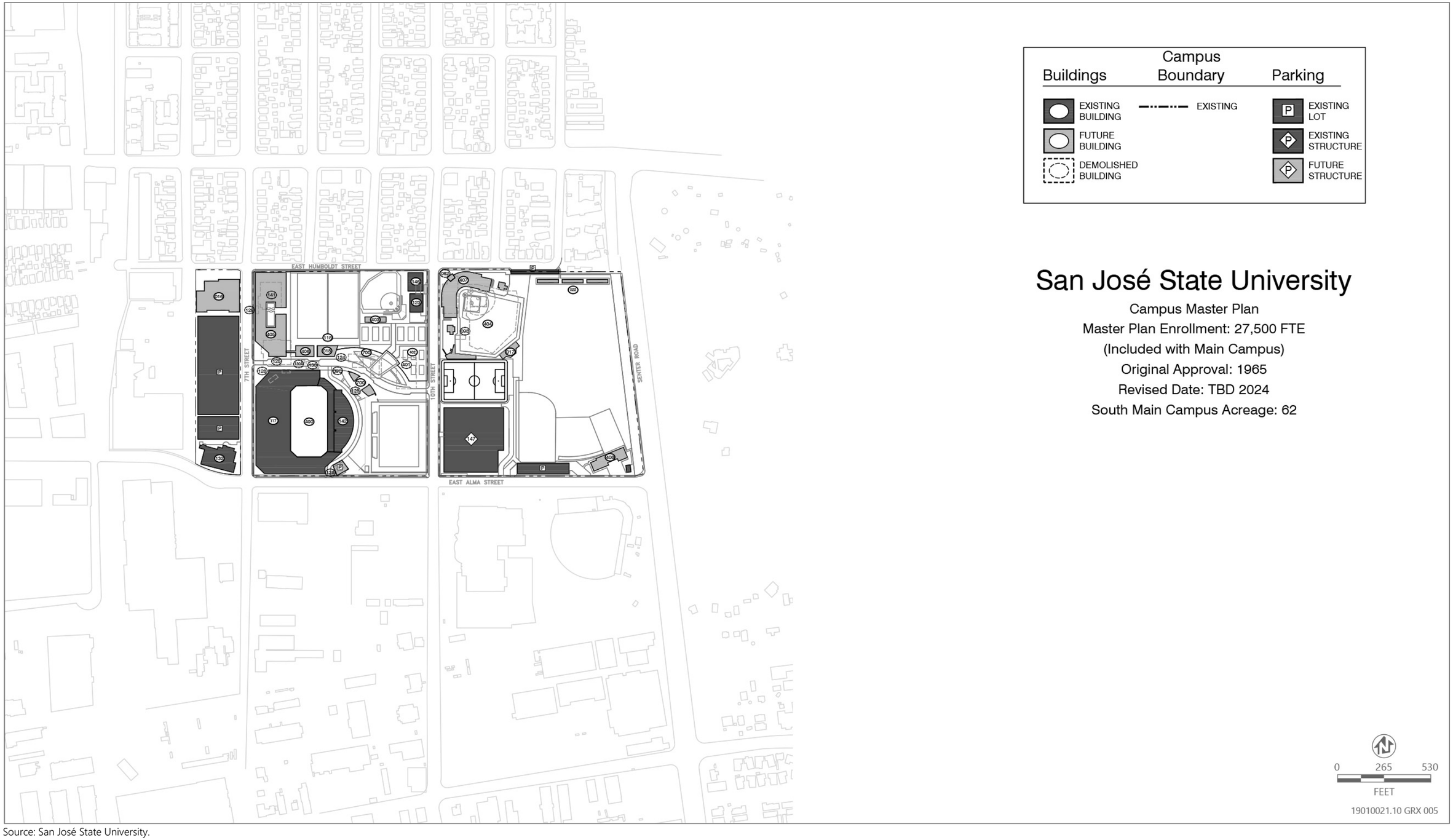
19010021.10 GRX 006

Source: San José State University.

Figure 2-7 San José State University Proposed Campus Master Plan Legend

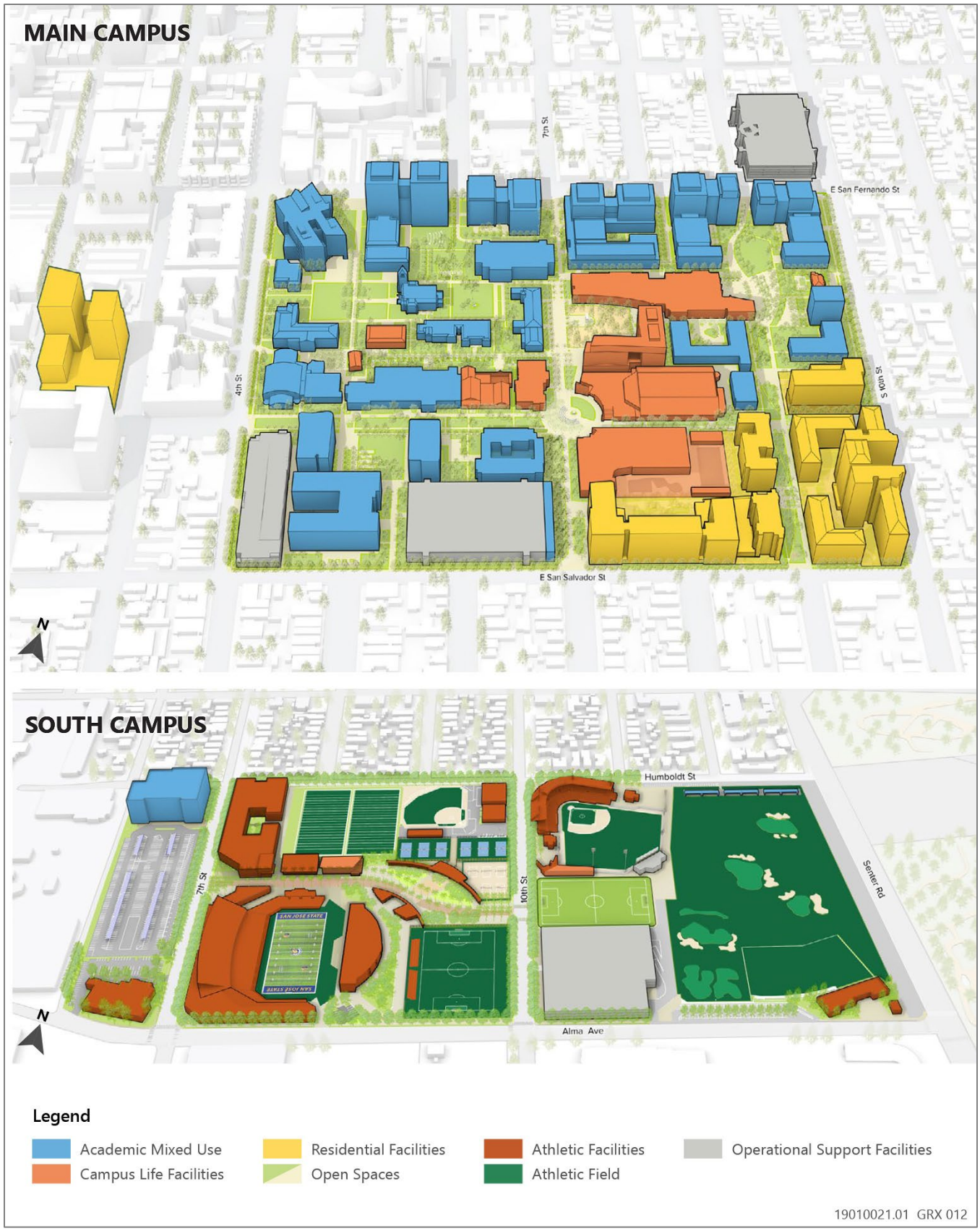
Source: San José State University.

Figure 2-8 San José State University Proposed Campus Master Plan – Main Campus



Source: San José State University.

Figure 2-9 San José State University Proposed Campus Master Plan – South Campus



Source: SJSU 2024.

Figure 2-10 Proposed Land Uses by Type for Main and South Campuses

2.6.2 Total Space Requirements

The following provides an overview of the proposed building program under the proposed Campus Master Plan. Existing campus academic facilities provide approximately 7,860,000 GSF of space for University operations, including housing. The Campus Master Plan projects future demand for approximately 10,500,000 GSF (an increase of approximately 2,690,000 GSF) of academic, administrative, housing, and student support facilities based on the proposed increase in student enrollment. The Campus Master Plan proposes an increase in institutional support activities and services including indoor and outdoor classrooms and laboratories, faculty offices, and facilities for study, research, and scholarship. The net new GSF in the Campus Master Plan includes approximately 400,000 GSF of student support space (e.g., for the Associated Students, Student Union, and athletic/sports facilities), as well as nearly 1,400,000 GSF of instruction, research, and instructional support space. This includes 900,000 GSF of new student housing space to accommodate 2,100 new student beds and another 1,000,000 GSF of new housing development at the Alquist Building site. In total, approximately 3,700,000 GSF of net new construction, 1,065,000 GSF of replacement space, and 1,600,000 GSF of renovation would occur within the Master Plan Area. This would accommodate new modes of teaching and learning as well as other services, including campus food services, lounge and study space, technology and power, and athletic facilities.

The Campus Master Plan also involves demolition and replacement of approximately 1,065,000 GSF of existing academic, administrative, housing, and support facilities to allow the campus to add density in both the Main and South campuses while maintaining and increasing the amount of open space on the Main Campus. Approximately 1,600,000 GSF of existing facilities would be renovated or remodeled to provide the needed functionality for the evolving academic programs and enrollment needs at SJSU.

Existing and projected academic, administrative, housing, and support space demands, based on 27,500 FTES, are summarized in Table 2-8.

Table 2-8 Total Space Requirements

	Space Required[1]
Future Capacity Required (based on 27,500 FTES)[2]	10,552,942 GSF
Current Built Capacity (based on 2015 Inventory)[2]	7,863,583 GSF
New Construction	3,689,359 GSF
Replacement	1,065,133 GSF
Total Construction (Rounded)	**4,750,000 GSF**
Renovation (Rounded)	**1,600,000 GSF**

[1] Totals shown in this table may not add due to rounding.

[2] Does not include square footage associated with Spartan Village on the Paseo, which is reflected as a cumulative project (see Chapter 4, "Cumulative").The projected growth for building/facility space is presented in Table 2-9.

Table 2-9 Space Growth Projections

Enrollment Year	Total GSF (Rounded)	Total Cumulative GSF (Rounded)
2025-2029	*1,839,000*	*1,839,000*
2030–2034	*966,000*	*1,805,000*
2035–2039	*632,000*	*2,437,000*
2040–2045	*1,075,000*	*3,512,000*
Independent of Phasing (2024-2045)	*243,000*	*3,750,000*
Campus Master Plan Projections	***4,750,000***	***4,750,000***

[1] Totals shown in this table may not add due to rounding.

2.6.3 Academic, Administrative, and Student Support Space Requirements

With respect to academic, administrative, and student support space, existing campus academic facilities provide approximately 3,181,000 GSF of space for University academic programs. The Campus Master Plan projects future demand for approximately 4,570,000 GSF (an increase of approximately 1,389,000 GSF) of academic, administrative, and student support facilities based on the proposed increase in student enrollment (headcount). Proposed new academic facilities include, among other things, potential near-term engineering buildings (Engineering A and Engineering B), a new operations building within the South Campus, a new campus life building (Building J), and new academic and administrative buildings (Building D and Building G). Within the near term, academic, administrative, and student support facilities would largely be built within the Main Campus.

The Campus Master Plan proposes an increase in institutional support activities and services including indoor and outdoor classrooms and laboratories, faculty offices, and facilities for study, research, and scholarship. With the proposed increase in student enrollment, student support services (e.g., lounge and study space) would also need to be expanded. The Campus Master Plan also involves demolition and replacement of a little under 1,000,000 GSF of existing academic, administrative, and student support facilities to allow the campus to add density while maintaining and increasing the amount of open space on the Main Campus. Existing and projected academic, administrative, and student support space demands, based on 27,500 FTES, are summarized in Table 2-10.

Table 2-10 Academic, Administrative, and Student Support Space Requirements

	Space Required
Future Capacity Required (based on 27,500 FTES)	4,569,655 GSF
Current Built Capacity (based on 2015 Inventory)	3,180,754 GSF
New Construction	1,388,901 GSF
Replacement	932,623 GSF
Total Construction (Rounded)	**2,321,000 GSF**

2.6.4 Housing

STUDENT HOUSING

A major goal of the Campus Master Plan is to provide additional student housing for students regularly on campus, through the provision of 7,270 beds within the southeastern portion of the Main Campus. This may include specialty student housing. The Campus Master Plan includes the designation of space for approximately 2,100 new student beds (a 40% increase above existing conditions) and the modernization of existing residential facilities. The new student housing may include a mix of both student dormitories and apartments. The dormitories are intended to primarily serve first- and second-year students. The new housing would include dining facilities, activity centers, and other amenities, making the campus more attractive to students at all hours, which would also reduce the need for student residents to have cars because more amenities and entertainment would be available on campus and within walking and biking distance.

FACULTY/STAFF HOUSING

The Campus Master Plan includes redevelopment of the Alquist Building, which is located approximately one block west of the Main Campus and would provide up to 500 units of housing for faculty, staff, and graduate students to the University. An additional 500 units of market-rate housing would be provided as part of the Alquist development, which could also be available for purchase by faculty/staff. With respect to the Alquist Building Redevelopment, SJSU is obligated by the California Department of General Services (DGS), from whom the property was acquired, to

pursue and progress towards planning, design, and redevelopment of the Alquist Building with residential and other uses in a timely fashion (conditional upon CEQA compliance). Under this alternative, SJSU would not be able to fulfill its obligation to DGS.

2.6.5 Athletic and Recreational Facilities

Primarily within the South Campus, the Campus Master Plan provides for the renovation of existing athletic and recreational facilities and for construction of new facilities on campus. The following outlines proposed new construction and renovation of recreation and athletic facilities in the Campus Master Plan:

- **CEFCU Stadium (117):** This existing CEFCU Stadium would be renovated to provide replacement seating, improved access, and additional services on the west, north, and south sides of the stadium. This would include updated bathrooms, offices and other support space, updated concessions and amenities, formal signage at S. 7th Street and E. Alma Avenue regarding the South Campus, and other improvements to the perimeter for a stadium with the capacity for approximately 30,000 seats.
- **Provident Credit Union Event Center (100):** The renovation of the Provident Credit Union Event Center on the Main Campus, which includes basketball and other indoor sports and recreational facilities, would include the front and side facades.
- **Athletic Training Facility (405):** This new athletics training facility includes approximately 70,000 GSF for multiple sports and recreation including offices, athletics storage, locker rooms, and a field house. The facility is anticipated to be approximately 2 stories in height (up to 35 feet above ground level).
- **Legacy Center (018):** This new building includes approximately 6,500 GSF for a community event space at the end of the existing Football Practice Field. This facility would be one story in height.
- **SJSU Baseball Stadium (407):** This development would involve the reconstruction of the existing baseball stadium to allow for seating for up to 6,500 visitors and potentially shared use with other baseball teams. Construction would involve demolition of the existing modular buildings and field house, reorientation of the existing field, and construction of new bleachers and support facilities (e.g., restrooms, ticketing, and concessions).
- **Facilities Operations Building (017):** Adjacent to the baseball stadium and as part of the Campus Master Plan, SJSU would provide a new operations building that would serve facilities at the South Campus. It would be designed to store back-of-house equipment used for the maintenance, repair, cleaning, security, and operations of the entire South Campus. Appropriate fencing (for visual screening purposes) and access to the baseball stadium and golf complex would be provided.
- **Stadium Way Sports Gateways (700):** Gateways to the north and south of South Campus Plaza would define the edges of the plaza with curved walls. Gateways would include ticketing and concessions windows and provide a shared entrance to serve Beach Volleyball, Tennis and Softball.
- **Golf Lodge (408):** Under the Campus Master Plan, existing golf facilities within the South Campus would be improved to provide a 11,500 GSF, single-story golf center and hitting bays at the northern end of the golf course. The golf center would include a pro-shop, offices, workout room, locker rooms, and lounge areas. High-intensity lighting, angled down and away from off-site uses would be provided at the hitting bays, as well as solar photovoltaic panels and related equipment to reduce electrical demands.

Additionally, within the Main Campus, reorientation and redevelopment of existing uses would allow for the creation of additional open space (more than 5 acres). This open space would be available for the congregation, engagement, and collaboration of students, visitors, faculty, and staff; and limited athletic and recreation use by students.

2.6.6 Mobility Improvements

The Campus Master Plan calls for infrastructure and related policies and programs that together are intended to provide for the safe and efficient movement of pedestrians, bicycles and other micromobility, public transportation, and vehicles around campus, while also encouraging a more complete shift to an active transportation approach—

one that emphasizes walking, biking, and public transportation over personal vehicles. The Campus Master Plan continues SJSU's efforts to move away from auto dependency to a more pedestrian-oriented and multimodal environment. The overarching circulation principle is to further develop and implement this modal shift. The City and other regional transportation agencies similarly support multimodal and active transportation approaches.

The Campus Master Plan includes the following guiding principles related to the campus's circulation network:

- Improve accessibility and universal design.
- Support multi-modal transportation.
- Anticipate shifts in transportation.
- Support first-last mile connections to both campuses. First-last mile connections include travel by bicycle, on foot, and with other micromobility devices.
- Improve pedestrian safety on campus.
- Support micromobility (bicycling and rolling using wheelchairs, skateboards, scooters, and other devices).
- Provide convenient and safe drop off and loading zones.
- Improve access between the Main and South campuses.

Major new facilities and improvements, including bicycle facilities, pedestrian crossings, and signage, would be constructed in conjunction with the major new developments they would serve within both the Main and South campuses. Additionally, planned pedestrian improvements would be provided as part of the Campus Master Plan at 7th Street along East San Fernando Street and East San Salvador Street, and additional SJSU Shuttle stops and micromobility parking and docking stations would be provided throughout the Master Plan Area to enhance connections within and between the Main and South campuses. Planned mobility improvements within and adjacent to the Main Campus are shown in Figure 2-11. The Campus Master Plan would also not involve the reorientation or expansion of the existing roadway network to and through campus but would provide enhanced connections to campus and gateways for pedestrians, bicyclists, and transit riders.

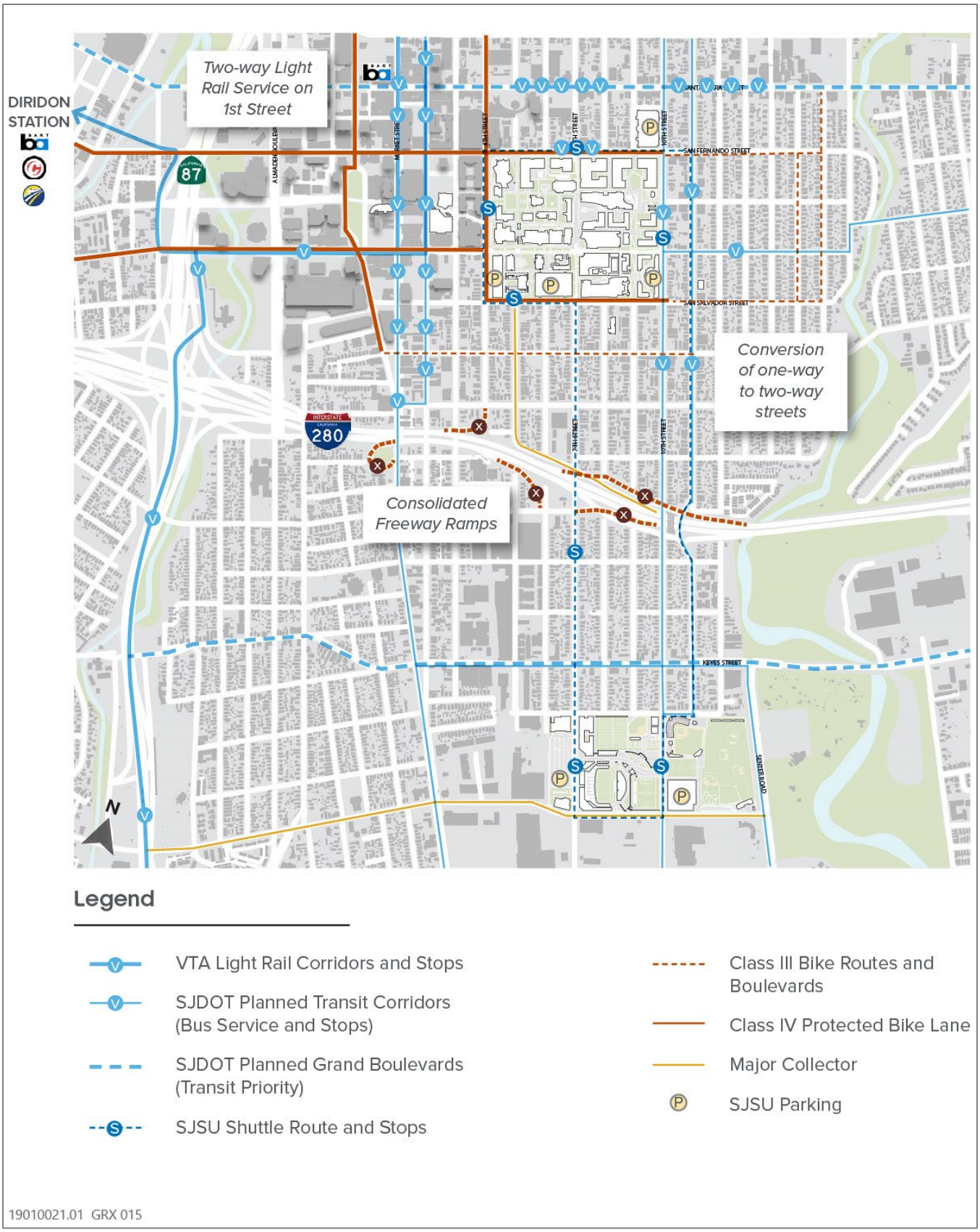
PARKING

Currently, the campus provides approximately 8,400 parking spaces on campus with over 5,300 parking spaces in three parking structures within the Main Campus, 1,500 parking spaces within the recently developed South Campus parking garage, approximately 800 spaces within the South Campus Park & Ride lot, and 1,000 parking spaces within other Main Campus parking facilities. It is SJSU's intent to discourage students, faculty, and staff from driving single-occupancy vehicles to campus to reduce carbon emissions and to allow investment in the construction of programmable space (e.g., academic, administrative, student support, and campus life space, as well as housing) instead of new parking spaces. The Campus Master Plan proposes no net increase in parking spaces.

2.6.7 Utilities and Infrastructure

The Campus Master Plan emphasizes sustainability as a major goal in the design and operation of infrastructure to serve the expanded campus. In alignment with the Campus Master Plan, SJSU would complete an update to the Utilities Master Plan for the Master Plan Area. Currently, the Main Campus has its own utilities master plan, which was last updated in 2013, and addresses energy, water, and information technology infrastructure. To the extent feasible, the Campus Master Plan includes infrastructure projects, such as the relocation of the existing Central Plant to Building A.

As outlined in the Campus Master Plan and as will be further detailed in the Utility Master Plan, utility infrastructure improvements would provide modernization and enhancements to the existing campus utility systems to serve new facilities, including drainage, water, sewer, solid waste, energy, fire and security alarms, and information technology. The Campus Master Plan would require new infrastructure to deliver domestic water, collect wastewater, and manage storm drainage, particularly to service new development on the Main Campus.



Source: SJSU 2024.

Figure 2-11 Proposed Mobility Improvements in and around the Master Plan Area

This EIR generally assumes that up to 1 linear mile of new utility line construction/replacement would occur per year as part of Campus Master Plan implementation. While ensuring quality operational performance of these systems, the utility improvements would also conserve water, conserve energy, reduce carbon emissions, and reduce utility costs.

ENERGY

The Campus Master Plan places increasing emphasis on using renewable and other carbon-free energy sources (while reducing dependence on fossil fuels) and on designing and retrofitting existing facilities for more energy-efficient operations. In addition to purchasing electrical energy from Pacific Gas & Electric Company, SJSU anticipates implementing projects such as solar PV systems with related equipment where feasible, including building rooftops.

The existing Central Plant (a cogeneration facility built) in 1984 lies at the heart of many of the SJSU energy systems (e.g., steam, chilled water, natural gas, and electricity). In addition to delivering 70 percent of campus electricity, cogeneration also provides heating (via steam) and cooling (via absorption chillers). Although in reasonably good condition, replacement of the Central Plant is anticipated to be necessary within the next 10 years and as part of Campus Master Plan implementation (Phase 2). It is anticipated that the future system would replace steam with hot water. Refer to Sections 3.5, "Energy," 3.7, "GHG Emissions," and 3.16, "Utilities and Service Systems" for further clarification.

WATER

SJSU's water for on-campus uses is derived from water supplies provided by San José Water Company (SJW), which are delivered to campus by the SJW's water supply infrastructure. Ongoing conservation efforts, such as the use of water-efficient fixtures, have resulted in significant reductions in per capita water demands despite campus growth.

SJSU also participates in SJW's South Bay Water Recycling Program. The recycled water system reduces SJSU nonpotable water demands within the Main Campus and is the primary water source for nearly all irrigation needs, Cogeneration Plant cooling towers, and toilet and urinal flushing in buildings constructed since 2003. The South Campus uses recycled water for 99 percent of landscape irrigation needs and toilet and urinal flushing. Refer to Section 3.16, "Utilities and Service Systems," for further clarification.

WASTEWATER

The SJSU sanitary sewer system consists of campus-owned laterals that connect from campus buildings to City of San José sewer mains located along the boundaries of the Master Plan Area and ultimately to the San José-Santa Clara Regional Wastewater Facility for treatment. Ongoing conservation efforts, such as installation of ultra-low-flow plumbing fixtures, have resulted in significant reductions in wastewater volumes despite campus growth. Refer to Section 3.16, "Utilities and Service Systems," for further clarification.

STORM DRAINAGE

The region's rainy season occurs in the winter months, from October through March. Storm water runoff is collected in a series of storm drain lines located throughout the Main and South campuses that connect to City of San José infrastructure and is conveyed to either Coyote Creek or the Guadalupe River. The majority of the Main Campus drains into Guadalupe River and the South Campus drains into Coyote Creek. SJSU, in accordance with the Clean Water Act and State Water Resources Control Board and Regional Water Quality Control Board requirements, detains and diverts stormwater flows on-campus to on-campus infrastructure (e.g., catch basins, drainage inlets, and area drains). No net increase in permeable versus impermeable surfaces would occur within the Master Plan Area as part of the Campus Master Plan. Further and in compliance with applicable regulations, all new development under the Campus Master Plan would be designed and constructed such that runoff volume velocity, and water quality would not exceed existing levels and thus existing stormwater facilities would be adversely affected. Refer to Section 3.9, "Hydrology and Water Quality," for further information.

SOLID WASTE

SJSU maintains a contract with a private hauler for collection and disposal of solid waste, recycling, and composting of yard and food waste. Currently, the majority of solid waste requiring disposal and associated with SJSU is handled at the Newby Island Sanitary Landfill in the City of Milpitas. SJSU is in the process of developing a Zero Waste Management Plan that will outline strategies and actions to achieve the goals of achieving 90 percent diversion or higher and zero waste certification by the U.S. Zero Waste Business Council. Through implementation of SJSU's Zero Waste Management Plan and compliance with CSU Sustainability Policy requirements, the need for solid waste disposal capacity would continue to decrease under the Campus Master Plan. Refer to Section 3.16, "Utilities and Service Systems," for further information.

FIRE ALARM AND SECURITY SYSTEMS

Fire alarm systems for Master Plan Area are comprised of a proprietary monitoring station augmented with central station monitoring and alarm systems in each building. Security systems for both the Main and South campuses consist of approximately 159 panic button alarms and more than 25 intrusion alarm systems. These systems rely on compatible and effective telecommunications infrastructure.

Telecommunications infrastructure has converged on fiber optic and ethernet technologies which present challenges keeping legacy campus systems operational.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

SJSU's Information Technology (IT) division provides all the underlying communications and data services that support the University. SJSU IT partners with Facilities Development & Operations (FD&O) when constructing or renewing telecommunications infrastructure to ensure code and campus plan compliance. The SJSU physical IT infrastructure is built around a dual data center architecture. The primary data center is currently in the Computer Center building, and the alternate data center is in MacQuarrie Hall. All local campus buildings are connected via fiber to these two buildings. There are two Internet links, one at each data center. Off premise cloud services represent a large portion of IT services and applications and will grow over time. In addition, the South Campus is connected via a WAN circuit.

2.6.8 Smart Growth and Sustainability

The Campus Master Plan incorporates goals and principles as part of its Design Principles (refer to Chapter 4, Principles LA-8, BD-15 through BD-19, MO-1 through MO-8, and UI-1 through UI-9), including the compact development form within the Main Campus that is intended to reduce the reliance on vehicles and improve the efficiency of infrastructure and energy use. In addition to the pronounced shift away from cars toward alternative modes of transportation, including walking, biking, and public transit, the Campus Master Plan emphasizes use of renewable energy sources, including solar energy; water reclamation; and waste recycling.

The Campus Master Plan requires that new facilities and campus infrastructure be environmentally sound and energy efficient and that they showcase advancements in sustainable technology. This includes designing new facilities to meet Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) standards with a goal of achieving LEED Gold (in exceedance of CSU's Sustainability Policy requirements); continually monitoring, maintaining, and updating energy systems to ensure that SJSU operates in the most efficient manner possible; and upgrading or replacing outdated technology and systems, as needed. Refer to Sections 3.5, "Energy"; 3.7, "GHG Emissions"; 3.14, "Transportation"; and 3.16, "Utilities and Service Systems" for further information regarding the University's sustainability initiatives.

SJSU has undertaken many sustainability-oriented endeavors. Indicators used to measure improvements in sustainability include:

- energy use – British thermal units per square foot of building and percentage of electricity from renewable resources;
- transportation – percentage of students living on campus, number of bike rack spaces, parking permits sold per capita, public transit ridership, fossil fuel usage avoided by EV charging, and percentage of fleet vehicles using alternative fuel;
- water resources - total water by source, total water by use, nitrates in groundwater monitoring wells, and pollutants in wastewater;
- land use and development – percentage of campus square footage in energy efficient buildings;
- greenhouse gases (GHG) – percentage below 1990 baseline and percentage of electricity from non-GHG emitting sources;
- procurement – percentage of recycled content paper;
- solid waste and recycling – percentage of solid waste diverted from landfills and per capita landfill disposal; and
- curriculum – number of sustainability courses, majors, and minors.

These indicators are monitored by the SJSU to ensure that the University meets or exceeds the CSU Sustainability Policy goals to:

- reduce GHG emissions to 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2040 to achieve carbon neutrality by 2045;
- pursue energy procurement and production to reduce energy capacity requirements from fossil fuels, enhance electrical demand flexibility, and promote energy resilience using available economically feasible technology for on-site renewable generation, microgrids, and other fossil fuel-free energy storage solutions;
- procure 60 percent of electricity needs from renewable sources by 2030;
- reduce landfill bound waste to 80 percent of total campus waste by 2040 and move to zero waste;
- reduce water use by 10 percent by 2030, as compared to a 2019 baseline;
- purchase food from sustainable sources; and
- integrate sustainability across the curriculum (CSU 2022).

2.6.9 Campus Master Plan Phasing

As noted above, Campus Master Plan implementation is expected to extend from adoption of the Campus Master Plan through 2045. Currently project phasing of the Campus Master Plan is as follows:

- **Phase 1:** 2025 through 2029
- **Phase 2:** 2030 through 2035
- **Phase 3:** 2035 through 2039
- **Phase 4:** 2040 through 2045

Buildings proposed for development/renovation under the Campus Master Plan are listed by phase in Table 2-11 and shown in Figures 2-7 and 2-8 above.

Table 2-11 Campus Master Plan Projects

Phase	Project Name and Description	Size	Campus Location
1	**Art (Building 31)** Interior renovations to the building would be conducted to modernize the facility.	40,504 GSF	Main Campus
1	**Duncan Hall, Phase 1 (052)** This multi-phase project would involve the renovation and modernization of Duncan Hall.	86,429 GSF	Main Campus
1	**North Parking Garage (053)** The existing North Parking Garage (NPG) would be renovated to accommodate FD&O offices, trades and University fleet. The existing Student Services Center (SSC) (Building 53A) program and services would be moved online or to another on-campus facility like the Student Union (Building 53) or Clark Hall (Building 59).	98,225 GSF	Main Campus
1	**Clark Hall (059)** Interior renovations to the building would be conducted to modernize the facility.	32,071 GSF	Main Campus
1	**Joe West Hall Renovation (090)** The existing Joe West Residence Hall would be updated. In addition, open space/landscaping improvements would be constructed.	130,000 GSF	Main Campus
1	**Event Center (100)** The front entrance of the Event Center (EC) would be renovated to include reconfigured space for athletics and student services. Improvement to the San Carlos Plaza at Paseo de San Carlos and Paseo de César Chávez would also be conducted.	110,000 GSF	Main Campus
1	**Paseo de San Carlos (CC)** Improvements to Paseo de San Carlos would include development of a separated pathway for bicycles and other micromobility devices, as well as additional landscaping and design measures intended to enhance the aesthetic and functionality of the paseo.	1 acre	Main Campus
1	**Engineering B (005)** This project would construct a new high-rise engineering building with laboratories. This project would replace the existing Industrial Studies Building (Building 12B). The project would also include improvements to the 9th Street paseo within the Main Campus.	391,200 GSF	Main Campus
1	**Building J (015)** This project would add a low-rise addition to campus life programming and may serve as a multi-cultural center.	22,400 GSF	Main Campus
1	**Campus Village 3, Phase 1 (200)** This phased project would add a new residence hall to the Campus Village with a new dining common, supporting recreation space, and student services. Under Phase 1, housing, dining, and student support services would replace the existing Washburn Hall (Building 89).	408,162 GSF	Main Campus
1	**Facilities Operations Building (17)** This project would construct a new operations building that would consolidate existing operations within the South Campus and allow for the demolition of existing operations facilities that are located within the future realignment of Stadium Way.	10,000 GSF	South Campus
1	**Alquist Redevelopment (900)** This project would involve the construction and operation of up to 1,000 residential units at the site of the former Alquist Building, along Paseo de San Antonio. Of the proposed residential units, it is assumed that approximately half would be workforce housing intended for faculty, staff, and graduate students, while the remaining half would be market-rate housing.	1,000,000 GSF	Main Campus

Phase	Project Name and Description	Size	Campus Location
1	**Stadium Way Realignment, Phase 1 (700)** Phase 1 of the realignment of Stadium Way focuses on the half of Stadium Way adjacent to 10th Street. The project includes demolition of Modular C, Storage Building [Building 124], Tennis Stadium Court [Building 127], and the Training/Locker Facility [Building 130]. Stadium Way is a pedestrianized concourse that realigns Stadium Way to the south of where it is currently located within the central portion of South Campus.	1.5 acres	South Campus
1	**Spartan Legacy Center (018)** This project would include offices, conference rooms, and displays and minor adjustments to the Practice Field.	6,500 GSF	South Campus
2	**Washington Square Hall (020)** The existing Science Building (Building 48) would be demolished, and require façade renovation of Washington Square Hall next to Tower Lawn (TL). As part of the project, the loading dock on Paso de San Antonio would be removed and other improvements to 4th Street would be implemented to make 4th Street more pedestrian-oriented.	73,095 GSF	Main Campus
2	**Engineering Renovation (035)** The existing engineering building would be renovated to allow for temporary relocation of academic/administrative uses. This project also includes replacement of surface parking adjacent to it with a new pedestrian entrance that is an extension of Paseo de César Chávez to San Fernando Street.	186,000 GSF	Main Campus
2	**Duncan Hall, Phase 2 (052)** Additional renovations and upgrades to Duncan Hall would be conducted. Phase 2 assumes half of the total renovation.	86,429 GSF	Main Campus
2	**Boccardo Business Classroom Building (092)** Renovations would be conducted to raise the grade of the plaza. Modifications to the existing entrances/exits and façade of the ground floor adjacent to the plaza would also occur.	8,371 GSF	Main Campus
2	**Beach Volleyball Complex (119A and 119B)** This project would involve the development of a new beach volleyball complex with raised bleachers and a gateway from Stadium Way and South Campus Plaza to the volleyball, tennis, and softball complexes.	1 acre	South Campus
2	**Engineering A and Central Plant (002)** A new high-rise, mixed-use engineering building would be constructed in the northeast corner of the Main Campus. It would include engineering laboratories and renovation of the existing plaza and paseo. A new Central Plant that would serve the entirety of the Main Campus would be located in the basement of Building A to replace the existing Central Plant (Building 4). This project includes the demolition of the Corporation Yard Offices and Trades (Buildings 12A and 12B), Modular Buildings (Buildings 100A, 100B, and 100F), and the automated bank teller facility.	342,400 GSF	Main Campus
2	**Building D (010)** As part of Phase 2, the existing Administration building (Building 30) would be replaced with a new high-rise, mixed-use building with laboratories and further extension of Paseo de César Chávez at San Fernando Street.	292,800 GSF	Main Campus
2	**Building G (014)** A new low-rise, mixed-use building would provide additional academic, administrative, and support facilities, providing a place for convening, displaying, and co-working on 4th Street next to the Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Library. This project also includes improvements to Tower Lawn.	31,020 GSF	Main Campus
2	**Campus Village 3, Phase 2 (200)** This project is the second phase of the residence hall. Under Phase 2, new residential units would be added and the new Dining Commons would be expanded to replace the existing Dining Commons (Building 91). Phase 2 also includes the construction of a landscaped recreation amenity deck over the service entrance between Campus Village 3 and Jose West Hall.	300,000 GSF	Main Campus

Phase	Project Name and Description	Size	Campus Location
2	**Stadium Way Sports Gateways and South Campus Plaza (700)** The Stadium Way Sports Gateways will define the South Campus Plaza near 10th Street and would include an entry to Beach Volleyball, Tennis and Softball to the north of the plaza and Soccer and the Stadium to the south of the plaza. The construction of South Campus Plaza would require the removal of the existing Tennis Stadium Court (Building 127) and Concession Building (Building 128).	1.5 acres	South Campus
3	**Duncan Hall (052)** Additional renovations and upgrades to Duncan Hall would be implemented.	86,429 GSF	Main Campus
3	**South Parking Garage (054)** The South Parking Garage (Building 54) would be renovated to provide a new pedestrian entrance and an extension of Paseo de César Chávez at San Salvador Street. Vehicular access to the parking garage would be relocated to the west and south sides of the facility.	218,657 GSF	Main Campus
3	**MacQuarrie Hall (078)** The existing building would be renovated to include classroom upgrades and circulation and landscape improvements to the edges of the building. This project includes improvements to the Paseo de San Carlos that introduce a separated pathway for bicycles and other micromobility devices to the center of the paseo.	104,392 GSF	Main Campus
3	**Paseo de San Antonio (DD)** Improvements to Paseo de San Antonio would be included with scope of Building J.	2 acres	Main Campus
3	**Practice Field (118)** The Practice Field would potentially be modified to better accommodate the realignment of Stadium Way.	2 acres	South Campus
3	**Building F (013)** A new high-rise, mixed-use building would be provided with laboratories and performance spaces. Additional open space would be provided, including an outdoor performance space.	551,400 GSF	Main Campus
3	**CEFCU Concessions (117)** At the CEFCU Stadium, new concessions and associated fencing along the west side of South Campus Plaza and the entrance to CEFCU Stadium.	4,400 GSF	South Campus
3	**Athletic Performance Center (405)** This project involves a new two-story athletics training facility with offices, athletics storage, and locker rooms to support multiple SJSU sports programs.	70,000 GSF	South Campus
3	**Multipurpose Practice Facility (406)** This project would include development of a new field house with storage and support spaces and minor adjustments to the Practice Field.	6,500 GSF	South Campus
4	**Sweeney Hall (036)** Sweeney Hall would be renovated to include updated classrooms and teaching spaces. Additional open space/landscaping considerations would also be implemented.	101,932 GSF	Main Campus
4	**Duncan Hall (052)** Additional renovations and upgrades to Duncan Hall would be conducted.	86,429 GSF	Main Campus
4	**Paseo de César Chávez Extension (BB)** Between the edges of the Main Campus on 7th Street and San Salvador Street, the pedestrianized areas of Paseo de César Chávez would be extended to the campus edges. This would involve the removal of surface parking and driveway entrances that are existing in those areas.	2 acres	Main Campus
4	**Bally Hut (130A)** This project would include information technology infrastructure for the South Campus. The site would be used for the realignment of Stadium Way.	342 GSF	South Campus

Phase	Project Name and Description	Size	Campus Location
4	**Building C (008)** A new high-rise, mixed-use building would be provided with laboratory and academic spaces. A new courtyard and improvements to the pedestrian/bicycle path adjacent to the Student Union would be provided.	550,200 GSF	Main Campus
4	**Campus Village 4 (201)** Following removal of the existing Central Plant, a new residence hall with open space improvements along the 9th Street Paseo and Paseo de San Carlos would be constructed.	296,600 GSF	Main Campus
4	**Building L (300)** A new high-rise, mixed-use building would be constructed to include student services, dining, performance spaces, meeting spaces, classrooms, and offices. Additional open space improvements adjacent to the development and within the Central Plaza are part of the project.	228,000 GSF	Main Campus
N/A	**Morris Dailey Auditorium (025)** Interior renovations to the building would be conducted to modernize the facility.	10,358 GSF	Main Campus
N/A	**Tower Hall (072)** Interior renovations to the building would be conducted to modernize the facility.	7,857 GSF	Main Campus
N/A	**Stadium (117)** Renovation of Stadium would involve the replacement of existing stands on the west side of the stadium and access/circulation improvements around the stadium.	137,200 GSF	South Campus
N/A	**Tennis Complex Raised Bleachers (403)** New raised bleachers would be provided between the Softball Field and Tennis Courts to serve both programs.	2 acres	South Campus
N/A	**Simpkins Athletics Administration Building Parking Lot (132)** The existing parking lot would be reconfigured to allow for the consolidation and security of the SJSU vehicle fleet.	2 acres	South Campus
N/A	**Building M (016)** A new academic mixed-use building would be provided with classrooms, laboratory space, and meeting rooms.	200,000 GSF	South Campus
N/A	**Baseball Stadium (407)** The existing baseball stadium would be redeveloped in cooperation with the City of San José minor league team and would provide approximately 6,500 bleacher seats, a renovated field, and new concessions.	24,570 GSF	South Campus
N/A	**Golf Center (408)** A new Golf Center would be provided with a pro-shop, offices, locker rooms, and lounge areas along the southern edge of the existing golf facilities within South Campus.	11,500 GSF	South Campus
N/A	**Golf Hitting Bays (022)** New golf hitting bays for the Kinesiology department would be added along the northern edge of the existing golf facilities within South Campus.	6,840 GSF	South Campus

2.7 INTENDED USES OF THE EIR

Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15121, an EIR is an informational document used by a public agency to analyze and disclose the potential environmental effects resulting from a proposed project, to identify alternatives, and to disclose possible ways to reduce or avoid significant environmental effects. The CSU Board of Trustees is the lead agency responsible for certification of this EIR as adequate under CEQA and the related approval of the proposed Campus Master Plan. This EIR could also be relied upon by state or federal responsible agencies with permitting or approval over any project-specific action to be implemented in connection with the proposed project.

This EIR provides both a program-level analysis of the Campus Master Plan and a project-level analysis of proposed near- and mid-term projects. The project-level analysis has been prepared for those projects that would be implemented within the foreseeable future (within the next 10 years) and for which enough detailed development information is available. As individual projects are proposed for implementation, each would be individually reviewed for consistency with the Campus Master Plan EIR and approved for implementation by the CSU Board of Trustees or its designee. Project changes, changes in a project's circumstances, or the potential for new or more severe impacts may require additional environmental review, as necessary. Any additional CEQA environmental review for these future projects would occur after the CSU Board of Trustees approval of the Campus Master Plan and certification of this EIR. As discussed in Section 2.6.8, identifying the individual development projects in this EIR allows for future streamlining such that implementation of future projects under the Campus Master Plan may qualify for preparation of a lower level of CEQA documentation (e.g., a categorical exemption or an addendum to this EIR) or a tiered analysis based on this EIR, as applicable.

2.8 ANTICIPATED PUBLIC APPROVALS

The CSU Board of Trustees is the lead agency for this EIR and has sole authority to consider and approve the Campus Master Plan, certify the EIR, and adopt the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program, Findings of Fact, and Statement of Overriding Considerations (if required). Table 2-12 lists agencies from which permits or approval of certain aspects of a particular Campus Master Plan project may be required. This EIR, and any environmental analysis relying on this EIR, is expected to be used to satisfy CEQA requirements of the listed responsible and/or trustee agencies. Further, this analysis is anticipated to provide useful information for any federal agency that may issue a permit in support of Campus Master Plan development.

Table 2-12 Anticipated Permits and Approvals for Campus Master Plan Implementation

Agency	Permit/Approval
Lead Agency	
California State University Board of Trustees	▶ Approval and adoption of the Campus Master Plan ▶ Approval of conceptual plans, development agreements, and schematic plans for development partnerships ▶ Approval of schematic plans for future facilities and improvements ▶ EIR certification
Other Agencies	
California Department of Transportation	▶ Encroachment permits for any improvements within Caltrans right-of-way
Division of the State Architect	▶ Certification of access compliance
City of San José	▶ Encroachment permits for work within city streets and rights-of-way ▶ Building permits and inspections for off-campus properties that do not meet the criteria for SJSU permitting authority
Bay Area Air Quality Management District	▶ Air quality construction and operational permits for new/modified stationary sources
San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board	▶ Stormwater discharge permits
Santa Clara County Department of Environmental Health	▶ Permitting related to commercial kitchens, food service facilities, and aquatic facilities
Santa Clara County Valley Transportation Authority	▶ Approval of any future regional bus service improvements

3 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

APPROACH TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

This Draft EIR evaluates and discloses the environmental impacts associated with the Campus Master Plan, in accordance with CEQA Section 21000 et seq. and the State CEQA Guidelines (CCR, Title 14, Chapter 3, Section 15000 et seq.). Sections 3.1 through 3.16 of this Draft EIR present a discussion of the regulatory background, existing conditions, environmental impacts from construction and operation of future development associated with the Campus Master Plan, mitigation measures to reduce the level of impact, and residual level of significance after the application of mitigation (including impacts that would remain significant and unavoidable after application of all feasible mitigation measures). Issues evaluated in these sections consist of the environmental topics identified in the NOP and during the public scoping meeting for the Campus Master Plan (see Appendix A of this Draft EIR). Chapter 4, "Cumulative Impacts," presents an analysis of the Campus Master Plan's incremental contribution to cumulative impacts when considered together with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects producing related impacts, as required by Section 15130 of the State CEQA Guidelines. Chapter 5, "Other CEQA Sections," includes an analysis of the Campus Master Plan's growth inducing impacts and irreversible and irretrievable commitment of resources and discloses any significant and unavoidable adverse impacts, as required by Section 15126 of the State CEQA Guidelines. Chapter 6, "Alternatives," presents a reasonable range of alternatives and evaluates the environmental effects of those alternatives relative to the Campus Master Plan, as required by Section 15126.6 of the State CEQA Guidelines.

INTRODUCTION TO THE ANALYSIS

As required by the State CEQA Guidelines (CCR Section 15126.2), this Draft EIR identifies and focuses on the significant direct, indirect, and cumulative environmental effects of the Campus Master Plan. Short-term effects are generally associated with construction, and long-term effects are generally associated with operation of a project. As noted above, cumulative impacts are discussed in Chapter 4 of this EIR. This chapter addresses the environmental setting, environmental impacts and mitigation measures associated with the Campus Master Plan in relation to the following resource topics:

- Section 3.1, "Aesthetics";
- Section 3.2, "Air Quality";
- Section 3.3, "Biological Resources";
- Section 3.4, "Cultural Resources";
- Section 3.5, "Energy";
- Section 3.6, "Geology and Soils";
- Section 3.7, "Greenhouse Gas Emissions";
- Section 3.8, "Hazards and Hazardous Materials";
- Section 3.9, "Hydrology and Water Quality";
- Section 3.10, "Land Use and Planning";
- Section 3.11, "Noise";
- Section 3.12, "Population and Housing";
- Section 3.13, "Public Services and Recreation";
- Section 3.14, "Transportation";

- Section 3.15, "Tribal Cultural Resources";
- Section 3.16, "Utilities and Service Systems"; and
- Section 3.17, "Wildfire."

The NOP prepared for the Campus Master Plan determined that impacts related to agriculture and forestry resources and mineral resources did not require further evaluation as part of the Draft EIR. The Master Plan Area is not located on or near farmland or farmland of statewide importance and would not convert farmland to non-agricultural use (DOC 2023). Additionally, the Master Plan Area is not located within a mineral resource zone and thus would not result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource or a locally important mineral resource recovery site (City of San José 2011). The nearest site designated as a mineral resource zone by the State Mining and Geology Board is an area of Communications Hill in central San José, approximately 3.3 miles southeast of the Main Campus and 2.2 miles southeast of the South Campus (City of San José 2011). As such, these issues do not require further evaluation as part of this Draft EIR. Sections 3.1 through 3.16 of this Draft EIR each include the following components.

- **Regulatory Setting:** This subsection presents information on the laws, regulations, plans, and policies that relate to the issue area being discussed. Regulations originating from the federal, state, and local levels are each discussed as appropriate. As discussed in Section 1.4, "California State University Autonomy," SJSU is a constitutionally authorized entity of the State of California and is not subject to local government planning and land use plans, policies, or regulations; however, SJSU may consider aspects of local plans and policies for the communities surrounding the Main and South campuses, when it is appropriate.
- **Environmental Setting:** This subsection presents the existing environmental conditions on the project site and in the surrounding area as appropriate, in accordance with State CEQA Guidelines Section 15125. The discussions of the environmental setting focus on information relevant to the issue under evaluation. The extent of the environmental setting area evaluated (i.e., the project study area) differs among resources, depending on the locations and extent of where impacts would be expected to occur. For example, impacts on air quality are assessed for the air basin (macroscale) as well as the project site and vicinity (microscale), whereas impacts on tribal cultural, archaeological, and paleontological resources are localized and are generally assessed based on the area in which the project would disturb soils.
- **Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures:** This subsection describes the methodology for the impact analysis, including technical studies relied on, presents thresholds of significance, and discusses potentially significant effects of the Campus Master Plan on the existing environment, including the environment beyond the project boundaries, in accordance with State CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.2. Additionally, the environmental topics for which the project would have no impact are disclosed and dismissed from further evaluation. Project impacts are numbered sequentially in each subsection (Impact 3.2-1, Impact 3.2-2, Impact 3.2-3, etc.). A summary impact statement precedes a more detailed discussion of each environmental impact. The discussion includes the analysis, rationale, and substantial evidence on which conclusions are based. The determination of the level of impact significance is presented in bold text. A "less than significant" impact is one that would not result in a substantial adverse change in the physical environment. A "potentially significant" impact or "significant" impact is one that would result in a substantial adverse change in the physical environment; both are treated the same under CEQA in terms of procedural requirements and the need to identify feasible mitigation. Mitigation measures are identified, as feasible, to avoid, minimize, rectify, reduce, or compensate for significant or potentially significant impacts, in accordance with the State CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4. Unless otherwise noted, the mitigation measures presented are recommended in the EIR for consideration by the Trustees to adopt as conditions of approval. Any required mitigation measures are numbered to correspond to the impact numbering; therefore, the mitigation measure for Impact 3.2-2 would be Mitigation Measure 3.2-2.

  Where an existing law, regulation, or permit specifies mandatory and prescriptive actions about how to fulfill the regulatory requirement as part of the project definition, leaving little discretion in its implementation, and would avoid an impact or maintain it at a less than significant level, the environmental protection afforded by the regulation is considered before determining impact significance. Where existing laws or regulations specify a mandatory permit process for future projects, performance standards without prescriptive actions to accomplish

them, or other requirements that allow substantial discretion in how they are accomplished, or have a substantial compensatory component, the level of significance is determined before applying the influence of the regulatory requirements. In this circumstance, the impact would be potentially significant or significant, and the regulatory requirements would be included as a mitigation measure.

This subsection also describes whether mitigation measures would reduce project impacts to less than significant levels. Significant and unavoidable impacts are identified as appropriate in accordance with State CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.2(b). Significant and unavoidable impacts are also summarized in Chapter 5, "Other CEQA Sections."

- **References:** The full references associated with the references cited in Sections 3.1 through 3.16 are presented in Chapter 8, "References," organized by chapter or section number.

EFFECTS FOUND NOT TO BE SIGNIFICANT

Agricultural and Forestry Resources

The Master Plan Area is located in an urban area of the City and is currently developed. Surrounding land uses include retail, industrial, manufacturing, and public roadways. As identified on the Santa Clara County Important Farmland map, the project site is identified as "Urban and Built-up Land" (DOC 2023). No forestry resources or lands designated for forestry purposes are located within the project area. Further development and redevelopment of the Master Plan Area with new academic, administrative, and residential uses and associated internal roadways, parking, and landscaping would occur within the current boundaries of SJSU Property, as identified in Figure 2-1 of Chapter 2, "Project Description." Consistent with the findings of the NOP, implementation of the Campus Master Plan would have no impact on agricultural or forestry resources, and this topic is not discussed further in this EIR.

Mineral Resources

As noted in the NOP, the Master Plan Area is not located within a mineral resource zone, and as a result, Campus Master Plan implementation would not result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource or a locally important mineral resource recovery site (City of San José 2011). No impact would occur. This issue is not discussed further in this EIR.

STANDARD TERMINOLOGY

This Draft EIR uses the following standard terminology:

- **"No impact"** means no change from existing conditions (no mitigation is needed).
- **"Less than significant impact"** means no substantial adverse change in the physical environment (no mitigation is needed).
- **"Potentially significant impact"** means an impact that might cause a substantial adverse change in the environment (mitigation is recommended because potentially significant impacts are treated as significant).
- **"Significant impact"** means an impact that would cause a substantial adverse change in the physical environment (mitigation is recommended).
- **"Significant and unavoidable impact"** means an impact that would cause a substantial adverse change in the physical environment and that cannot be avoided, even with the implementation of all feasible mitigation.
- **"CSU"** refers to the California State University system as a whole.
- **"Trustees"** refers to the CSU Board of Trustees, the CEQA Lead Agency for the Campus Master Plan Draft EIR.

- **"University"** refers to SJSU.
- **"Campus Master Plan"** refers to the project.
- **"Master Plan Area"** refers to the area that encompasses San José State University-owned properties on the Main and South campuses, as well as various separate sites nearby, located in and around the City and the County.
- **"Main Campus"** refers to the 88.5 acres of land in the middle of downtown San José at 1 Washington Square and is developed with more than 50 major buildings, including 23 academic buildings and 6 residence halls.
- **"South Campus"** refers to the 62 acres of land located approximately 8 blocks, or 1.3 miles, southeast of the Main Campus that is home to the Athletic Department, including a majority of the university's athletic facilities.

3.1 AESTHETICS

This section provides a description of existing visual conditions, meaning the physical features and characteristics that make up the visible landscape near the Master Plan Area, and assesses the changes to those conditions that would occur from implementation of the Campus Master Plan. The effects of the Campus Master Plan on the visual environment are generally defined in terms of the project's physical characteristics and potential visibility, the extent to which the presence of Campus Master Plan development would change the perceived visual character and quality of the environment, and the expected level of sensitivity that the viewing public may have where the Campus Master Plan would alter existing views from public viewpoints. The impact analysis evaluates the Campus Master Plan's effects on scenic vistas, scenic resources within a state scenic highway view corridor, public views, visual character and daytime and nighttime levels of light and glare.

No comments regarding aesthetics were received in response to the Notice of Preparation.

3.1.1 Regulatory Setting

FEDERAL

No federal plans, policies, regulations, or laws related to aesthetics, light, and glare are applicable to the Campus Master Plan.

STATE

California Scenic Highway Program

California's Scenic Highway Program was created by the California Legislature in 1963 and is managed by the California Department of Transportation. The goal of this program is to preserve and protect scenic highway corridors from changes that would affect the aesthetic value of the land adjacent to highways. A highway may be designated "scenic" depending on how much of the natural landscape travelers can see, the scenic quality of the landscape, and the extent to which development intrudes on travelers' enjoyment of the view. The program includes a list of highways eligible to become, or designated as, official scenic highways; and includes a process for the designation of official State or County Scenic Highways.

California Energy Code and Green Building Regulations

The California Energy Code and Green Building Regulations (CALGreen) stipulates that all luminaries must meet the mandated Backlight/Uplight/Glare (BUG) ratings per their designated lighting zone unless otherwise exempt; lighting for sports and athletic fields is exempt. All outdoor luminaires that emit 6,200 lumens or greater must comply with BUG requirements contained in Section 5.106.8 of the CALGreen Code (Title 24, Part 11).

The BUG ratings assume that the light emitted from the luminaire is providing useful illuminance on the task surfaces rather than scattering the light in areas where the light is not needed or intended, such as toward the sky. The BUG ratings also increase visibility because high amounts of light shining directly into observer's eyes are reduced, thus decreasing glare. Additionally, light pollution into neighbors' properties is reduced through BUG requirements. The BUG requirements vary by outdoor lighting zones and outdoor lighting zones.

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY

California State University Outdoor Lighting Design Guide

Lighting for future development associated with the Campus Master Plan would align with the guidelines in the CSU Outdoor Lighting Design Guide (CSU 2018). This guide provides the CSU campuses with guidance for outdoor lighting design to provide a comfortable nighttime environment, maximize energy efficiency, and improve campus

aesthetics and safety. The guide contains CSU lighting design goals and strategies, lighting control strategies and methods throughout the campuses, and preferred lamp types identified for energy efficiency and ease of maintenance. The guide includes goals pertaining to compliance with local codes, assurance of good nighttime visibility, low maintenance of lighting, energy efficiency, reduced light pollution, and integration into the overall campus aesthetic. Sports field lighting is not specifically addressed in the CSU Outdoor Lighting Design Guide. Lighting design strategies are provided in the guide to aid in implementation of established lighting goals. Lighting design strategies are oriented toward creating vertical surface brightness, enhancing navigation, minimizing glare, maintaining lighting uniformity, and providing appropriate lighting levels.

San José State University Landscape Master Plan

The 2013 Landscape Master Plan addresses landscaping planning and maintenance practices for the Main Campus paseos. Originally developed in 1995 and updated in 2013, the Landscape Master Plan more specifically provides localized design considerations and species palette suggestions for future development and maintenance of landscaping to improve the aesthetic of existing open spaces within the Main Campus and complement the history and structures located throughout.

LOCAL

As previously discussed in Section 1.4, "California State University Autonomy," SJSU is an entity of the CSU. The CSU operates under the oversight of the Board of Trustees, which is the state acting in its higher educational capacity, and as such it is not subject to local government planning and land use plans, policies, or regulations. State agencies are not subject to local government planning and land use plans, policies, or regulations. Nevertheless, in the exercise of its discretion, the CSU may reference, describe, and address local plans, policies, and regulations where appropriate and for informational purposes.

City of San José 2040 General Plan

The Envision San José 2040 General Plan (General Plan) contains the following relevant policies pertaining to visual and scenic resources (City of San José 2023):

- **CD-1.1:** Require the highest standards of architectural and site design, and apply strong design controls for all development projects, both public and private, for the enhancement and development of community character and for the proper transition between areas with different types of land uses.
- **CD-1.2:** Install and maintain attractive, durable, and fiscally- and environmentally-sustainable urban infrastructure to promote the enjoyment of space developed for public use. Include attractive landscaping, public art, lighting, civic landmarks, sidewalk cafés, gateways, water features, interpretive/way-finding signage, farmers markets, festivals, outdoor entertainment, pocket parks, street furniture, plazas, squares, or other amenities in spaces for public use. When resources are available, seek to enliven the public right-of-way with attractive street furniture, art, landscaping and other amenities.
- **CD-1.4:** Create streets and public spaces that provide stimulating settings and promote pedestrian activity by following applicable goals and policies in the Vibrant Arts and Culture section of this Plan.
- **CD-1.5:** Encourage incorporation of publicly accessible spaces, such as plazas or squares, into new and existing commercial and mixed-use developments.
- **CD-1.6:** Promote vibrant, publicly accessible spaces that encourage gathering and other active uses that may be either spontaneous or programmed. Place a variety of uses adjacent to public spaces at sufficient densities to create critical mass of people who will activate the space throughout the day and night.
- **CD-1.7:** Require developers to provide pedestrian amenities, such as trees, lighting, recycling and refuse containers, seating, awnings, art, or other amenities, in pedestrian areas along project frontages. When funding is available, install pedestrian amenities in public rights-of-ways.

- **CD-1.8:** Create an attractive street presence with pedestrian-scaled building and landscaping elements that provide an engaging, safe, and diverse walking environment. Encourage compact, urban design, including use of smaller building footprints, to promote pedestrian activity throughout the City.
- **CD-1.9:** Give the greatest priority to developing high-quality pedestrian facilities in areas that will most promote transit use and bicycle and pedestrian activity. In pedestrian-oriented areas such as Downtown, Urban Villages, or along Main Streets, place commercial and mixed-use building frontages at or near the street-facing property line with entrances directly to the public sidewalk, provide high-quality pedestrian facilities that promote pedestrian activity, including adequate sidewalk dimensions for both circulation and outdoor activities related to adjacent land uses, a continuous tree canopy, and other pedestrian amenities. In these areas, strongly discourage parking areas located between the front of buildings and the street to promote a safe and attractive street facade and pedestrian access to buildings.
- **CD-1.11:** To create a more pleasing pedestrian-oriented environment, for new building frontages, include design elements with a human scale, varied and articulated facades using a variety of materials, and entries oriented to public sidewalks or pedestrian pathways. Provide windows or entries along sidewalks and pathways; avoid blank walls that do not enhance the pedestrian experience. Encourage inviting, transparent façades for ground-floor commercial spaces that attract customers by revealing active uses and merchandise displays.
- **CD-1.12:** Use building design to reflect both the unique character of a specific site and the context of surrounding development and to support pedestrian movement throughout the building site by providing convenient means of entry from public streets and transit facilities where applicable, and by designing ground level building frontages to create an attractive pedestrian environment along building frontages. Unless it is appropriate to the site and context, franchise-style architecture is strongly discouraged.
- **CD-1.13:** Use design review to encourage creative, high-quality, innovative, and distinctive architecture that helps to create unique, vibrant places that are both desirable urban places to live, work, and play and that lead to competitive advantages over other regions.
- **CD-1.17:** Minimize the footprint and visibility of parking areas. Where parking areas are necessary, provide aesthetically pleasing and visually interesting parking garages with clearly identified pedestrian entrances and walkways. Encourage designs that encapsulate parking facilities behind active building space or screen parked vehicles from view from the public realm. Ensure that garage lighting does not impact adjacent uses, and to the extent feasible, avoid impacts of headlights on adjacent land uses.
- **CD-1.19:** Encourage the location of new and relocation of existing utility structures into underground vaults or within structures to minimize their visibility and reduce their potential to detract from pedestrian activity. When above-ground or outside placement is necessary, screen utilities with art or landscaping.
- **CD-1.20:** Determine appropriate on-site locations and facilities for signage at the development review stage to attractively and effectively integrate signage, including pedestrian-oriented signage, into the overall site and building design.
- **CD-1.22:** Include adequate, drought-tolerant landscaped areas in development and require provisions for ongoing landscape maintenance.
- **CD-1.23:** Further the Community Forest Goals and Policies in this Plan by requiring new development to plant and maintain trees at appropriate locations on private property and along public street frontages. Use trees to help soften the appearance of the built environment, help provide transitions between land uses, and shade pedestrian and bicycle areas.
- **CD-1.24:** Within new development projects, include preservation of ordinance-sized and other significant trees, particularly natives. Avoid any adverse affect on the health and longevity of such trees through design measures, construction, and best maintenance practices. When tree preservation is not feasible, include replacements or alternative mitigation measures in the project to maintain and enhance our Community Forest.

- **CD-5.6:** Design lighting locations and levels to enhance the public realm, promote safety and comfort, and create engaging public spaces. Seek to balance minimum energy use of outdoor lighting with goal of providing safe and pleasing well-lit spaces. Consider the City's outdoor lighting policies in development review processes.
- **CD-6.2:** Design new development with a scale, quality, and character to strengthen Downtown's status as a major urban center.
- **CD-6.3:** New development within the Downtown Growth Area that is adjacent to existing neighborhoods that are planned for lower intensity development should provide transitions in height, bulk and scale to ensure that the development is compatible with and respects the character of these neighborhoods, as they are designated in the General Plan.
- **CD-6.4:** Design publicly-accessible and welcoming areas, allow easy access and facilitate movement of pedestrians and bicyclists throughout the Downtown, and provide strong physical and visual connections across potential barriers (i.e., roadways and creeks). Promote Downtown as a focal point for community activity (e.g., festivals, parades, etc.) for the entire City.
- **CD-6.5:** Design quality publicly-accessible open spaces at appropriate locations that enhance the pedestrian experience and attract people to the Downtown. Use appropriate design, scale, and edge treatment to define, and create publicly accessible spaces that positively contribute to the character of the area and provide public access to community gathering, recreational, artistic, cultural, or natural amenities.
- **CD-6.6:** Promote iconic architecture and encourage and incorporate innovative, varied, and dynamic design features (e.g., appearance, function, sustainability aspects) into sites, buildings, art, streetscapes, landscapes, and signage to make Downtown visually exciting and to attract residents and visitors.
- **CD-6.7:** Promote development that contributes to a dramatic urban skyline. Encourage variations in building massing and form, especially for buildings taller than 75 feet, to create distinctive silhouettes for the Downtown skyline.
- **CD-6.8:** Recognize Downtown's unique character as the oldest part, the heart of the City, and leverage historic resources to create a unique urban environment there. Respect and respond to on-site and surrounding historic character in proposals for development.
- **CD-6.9:** Recognize Downtown as the hub of the County's transportation system and design buildings and public spaces to connect and maximize use of all types of transit. Design Downtown pedestrian and transit facilities to the highest quality standards to enhance the aesthetic environment and to promote walking, bicycling, and transit use. Design buildings to enhance the pedestrian environment by creating visual interest, fostering active uses, and avoiding prominence of vehicular parking at the street level.
- **CD-6.11:** Maintain Downtown design guidelines and policies adopted by the City to guide development and ensure a high standard of architectural and site design in its center.
- **CD-6.12:** Design public sidewalks with ample width to be shared by large volumes of pedestrians and bicyclists, and plant and maintain street trees to provide a tree canopy for shade to enhance the visitor experience.

City of San José Municipal Code

Chapter 13.32: Tree Removal Controls

The purpose of this chapter is to promote the health, safety, and welfare of the city by controlling the removal of trees in the city, as trees enhance the scenic beauty of the city, significantly reduce the erosion of topsoil, contribute to increased storm water quality, reduce flood hazards and risks of landslides, increase property values, reduce the cost of construction and maintenance of draining systems through the reduction of flow and the need to divert surface waters, contribute to energy efficiency and the reduction of urban temperatures, serve as windbreaks and are prime oxygen producers and air purification systems.

Title 20, Zoning Ordinance Chapter 20.40: Commercial Zoning Districts and Public/Quasi-Public Zoning District

The purpose of this title is to promote and protect the public peace, health, safety, and general welfare, and in furtherance of the foregoing to do the following: to guide, control, and regulate future growth and development in the city in a sound and orderly manner, and to promote achievement of the goals and purposes of the San José General Plan; to protect the character and economic and social stability of agricultural, residential, commercial, industrial, and other areas in the city; to provide light, air, and privacy to property; to preserve and provide open space and prevent overcrowding of the land; to appropriately regulate the concentration of population; to provide access to property and prevent undue interference with and hazards to traffic on public rights-of-way; and to prevent unwarranted deterioration of the environment and to promote a balanced ecology. Chapter 20.40 of Title 20 sets forth the land use and development regulations applicable to the Commercial Zoning Districts and Public/Quasi-Public District established in Section 20.10.060. Section 20.40.530 requires lighting to conform with lighting policies adopted by the city council, provides height limits for light fixtures, and requires lighting to be directed away from riparian areas. Section 20.40.540 requires lighting adjacent to residential properties to be arranged and shielded to reflect light away from residential uses such that glare does not cause unreasonable annoyance to occupants. The SJSU Main Campus and South Campus are designated as Public/Quasi-Public District.

San José Downtown Design Guidelines and Standards

The San José Downtown Design Guidelines and Standards provide guidance for the form and design of buildings in Downtown San José, their appearance in the larger cityscape, and their interface with the street level Public Realm. The San José Downtown Design Guidelines and Standards defines the design objectives for the elements that determine the image of Downtown and refines the concepts of other plans, translating them into an operational document that increases predictability for developers and their architects for development in Downtown San José.

San José City Council Policy Manual

City Council Policy 4-2 (Lighting) requires dimmable, programmable lighting for new streetlights, which would control the amount and color of light shining on streets and sidewalks. Light is to be directed downward and outward. New and replacement streetlights should also offer the ability to change the color of the light from full spectrum (appearing white or near white) in the early evening to a monochromatic light in the later hours of the night and early morning. At a minimum, full-spectrum lights should be able to be dimmed by at least 50 percent in late night hours.

City Council Policy 4-3 (Outdoor Lighting on Private Developments) contains guidelines for the use of outdoor lighting. The purpose of this policy is to promote energy-efficient outdoor lighting on private development in the City of San José that provides adequate light for nighttime activities while benefiting the continued enjoyment of the night sky and continued operation of the Lick Observatory by reducing light pollution and sky glow.

Santa Clara County General Plan

The Santa Clara County General Plan is comprised of several elements that include strategic growth principles and policies to manage population growth and guide housing development within the county. The following policies from these elements are considered relevant to the analysis of land use and planning effects of the project.

- C-RC 57: The scenic and aesthetic qualities of both the natural and built environments should be preserved and enhanced for their importance to the overall quality of life for Santa Clara County.
- C-RC 58: The general approach to scenic resource preservation on a countywide basis should include the following strategies:
    - a conserving scenic natural resources through long range, inter-jurisdictional growth management and open space planning;
    - b minimize development impacts on highly significant scenic resources; and
    - c maintaining and enhancing scenic urban settings, such as parks and open space, civic places, and major public commons areas.

- C-RC 59: Scenic values of the natural resources of Santa Clara County should be maintained and enhanced through countywide growth management and open space planning.
- C-RC 61: Public and private development and infrastructure located in areas of special scenic significance should not create major, lasting adverse visual impacts.
- C-RC 62: Urban parks and open spaces, civic places, and public commons areas should be designed, developed and maintained such that the aesthetic qualities of urban settings are preserved and urban livability is enhanced. Natural resource features and functions within the urban environment should also be enhanced.

3.1.2 Environmental Setting

VISUAL CHARACTER OF THE MASTER PLAN AREA

The Master Plan Area encompasses SJSU-owned properties on the Main and South campuses, as well as several programming and administrative off-site properties nearby, located in and around the City of San José. The Main Campus is located near the heart of Downtown San José at 1 Washington Square on 88.5 acres of land with more than 50 major buildings, including 23 academic buildings and 6 residence halls, multiple parking garages, and park-like plazas and open space. The South Campus is located 8 blocks, approximately 1.3 miles, southeast of the Main Campus and is home to the University's Athletic Department administrative offices and most of the University's athletic facilities. The South Campus is developed with Park and Ride lots, Citizens Equity First Credit Union (CEFCU) Stadium, the Simpkins Athletics Administration Building, the Simpkins Stadium Center, and various athletic playing fields. The Master Plan Area is located in a highly urbanized and relatively compact area of the city, consisting of flat topography and terrain due to being highly developed with graded and paved grounds.

Main Campus

As discussed above, the Main Campus is located within the heart of Downtown San José, consisting of academic, dormitory, recreational, and administrative buildings, multiple parking garages, and park-like plazas and open spaces. These plazas and open spaces are mainly located within the northwestern quadrant of the University, Washington Square Park, surrounding the iconic Tower Hall. Greenery such as canopy trees, signature palm trees, and flowers are found throughout the Main Campus, specifically along paseos to identify the pathways, provide shade, and contribute towards the beautification of the University. The Main Campus is currently designed with multiple thematic planting zones to contribute to the University's distinct character environment (SJSU 2013). The Main Campus incorporates a mixture of architectural styles, best reflected in the historic and modern buildings.

The most prominent architectural feature of SJSU is the iconic Tower Hall. Built in 1910, Tower Hall is SJSU's oldest structure, serving as the centerpiece, heart, and symbol of SJSU. Standing at a height of four stories, the Tower Hall's most notable feature is its clock tower. The red brick façade, arched windows, and intricate stone carvings of the building represent a combination of Mission and Spanish Revival style architecture (SJSU n.d.a). The older buildings on campus, such as Washington Square Hall, Morris Dailey Auditorium, and Yoshihiro Uchida Hall, exhibit the same unique Mission and Spanish Revival style architecture. Many of the buildings within the Main Campus constructed prior to the 1950s feature ornate façades, columns, and decorative elements. The newer buildings incorporate glass façades, streamlined features, multi-story interior spaces, and transparent materials, leaning towards a more contemporary and modern look. Existing building heights within the Main Campus primarily range from two to four stories in height for academic buildings. However, there are buildings that exceed four stories in height, such as the Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Library, Duncan Hall, Interdisciplinary Science Building, MacQuarrie Hall, Sweeney Hall, and Business Tower. The residence halls such as Joe West Hall, Campus Village 2, and Campus Village A, B, and C, are among the tallest buildings on campus and range from five to 15 stories, with the tallest building being Campus Village B at 15 stories in height. The taller buildings are generally located along the edges of the Main Campus.

The dominant colors of the Main Campus in terms of building cladding include grey, brown, tan, and red tones. The Main Campus also includes gold and blue accent tones consistent with SJSU branding colors.

South Campus

The South Campus encompasses 62 acres of land within the Spartan-Keyes residential neighborhood, and is bordered on the north by a residential neighborhood, on the west and south by industrial and commercial uses, including the Sharks Ice at San José and Excite Minor League Ballpark, and on the east by the Little Saigon and Spring Brook neighborhood, which includes Happy Hollow Park & Zoo. The South Campus is developed with CEFCU Stadium, the Simpkins Athletic Administration Building, the Koret Center, the Simpkins Stadium Center, and various athletic playing fields, as well as a parking structure and surface parking lots. The athletic facilities buildings consist of modern and traditional architecture, utilizing a combination of glass, steel, and concrete elements. The most prominent feature of the South Campus is the CEFCU Stadium, the University's football stadium. The CEFCU Stadium can hold a capacity of approximately 30,000 spectators and offers a scenic view of the nearby hills in the city. The CEFCU Stadium and other facilities have a vibrant and energetic look due to liberal use of SJSU's blue and gold branding colors as prominent accents. Signage and banners are displayed throughout the South Campus, promoting the University and its sports teams. The athletic fields are well-maintained, featuring grass, artificial turf, and hard surfaces, surrounded by fencing or barriers and tree canopies that define the boundaries of the fields. The dominant colors of the South Campus include grey tones, greens, blue and gold accent tones, and other neutral tones typical of urban land areas. Athletic facilities on the South Campus are generally one story in height, with the exception of the three-level South Campus Parking Garage and CEFCU Stadium.

VISUAL CHARACTER OF THE SURROUNDING AREA

Main Campus

Downtown San José surrounds the Main Campus to the west and north. Downtown San José has an established urban city character with a dramatic skyline comprising high-rise buildings visible from most freeways and elevated viewpoints in and around the city. San José's Downtown is the largest urban center in Silicon Valley and is home to many diverse businesses, cultures, histories, entertainment, and transportation. A majority of the buildings located in Downtown consist of modern skyscrapers, office buildings, businesses, residential units, and hotels, which contribute to a stylistically diverse and distinct character. Glass and metal elements clad the modern buildings as Downtown continues to grow and develop.

Downtown San José has also preserved its historic character and landmarks such as the San José Art Museum and St. Joseph's Cathedral. The historic buildings and districts are key components of the visual setting, allowing Downtown to become the hub for major city events and public celebrations. The surrounding city, especially Downtown, is filled with an active public art scene, with art installations, sculptures, and murals found throughout the area, adding color, creativity, and culture to the city. Several public parks and plazas, such as Plaza de César Chávez, are found within Downtown as well, providing greenspaces and gathering areas for residents and visitors. Bordering Downtown to the south and west, Interstate 280 (I-280), south of Downtown, runs east to west, and State Route 87 (SR 87), west of Downtown, runs north to south. Residential neighborhoods surround the remaining orientations of the Main Campus. Several residential neighborhoods, notably Horace Mann, Naglee Park, and South University, consist of well-preserved historic homes reflecting different architectural styles, primarily Victorian and Spanish Revival, as well as some open spaces such as local parks for residents to enjoy. The areas surrounding the Main Campus are zoned with downtown primary commercial, mixed-use commercial, commercial general development, commercial office, planned development, public/quasi-public, urban residential, multiple residential district, and single-family residential land uses. Zoning height requirements limit buildings to a height range between 35 and 65 feet along the north, east and southern edges of the Main Campus, within the residential neighborhoods to create a more residential character. However, on the north and west sides of the Main Campus, in the heart of Downtown, building heights can be as tall as 390 feet, creating a more cityscape and urban environment. The University is not subject to local zoning standards of the City; however, building heights are still limited by the Federal Aviation Administration due to the campus proximity to San José International Airport (Santa Clara County Airport Land Use Commission 2016).

South Campus

The South Campus is located south of Downtown and is surrounded by the remaining City of San José. The surrounding orientations of the South Campus are zoned with heavy industrial, commercial general, public/quasi-public, open space, two family residence, and single-family residence land uses. The Spartan-Keyes neighborhood lines the northern edge of the South Campus, which consists of primarily historic two-family and single-family residential units. The Sharks Ice Rink and Excite Minor League Ballpark are located to the south and west and Kelley Park, a 172-acre park with multiple attractions such as the Happy Hollow Park & Zoo, Japanese Friendship Garden, Leininger Community Center, History Park, and multiple picnic areas to the east of the South Campus. Various types of trees and other vegetation line the sidewalks of the streets throughout the South Campus and its surroundings, providing shade and natural beauty to the area. The surrounding land uses help create a multi-cultural and urban environment for residents of and visitors to the city. Zoning height requirements limit buildings to a height range between 35 and 65 feet within the mentioned zoning districts surrounding the South Campus, creating views of a more residential, commercial, and industrial environment, as opposed to Downtown with a more cityscape environment. The University is not subject to local zoning standards of the City.

Scenic Resources

The designation of scenic roads and highways is intended to promote and enhance the natural scenic beauty occurring along portions of county and state highways. The closest highway segments that are designated or eligible to be designated as scenic are located along SR 680 and SR 280. SR 680 is designated as scenic between the City of Walnut Creek and the City of Fremont and eligible from the City of Fremont to the Alameda County/Santa Clara County border, approximately 9 miles north of the Master Plan Area. SR 280 is designated as scenic between Stanford University and the western side of the City of San José, approximately 3 miles west of the Master Plan Area (Caltrans 2023).

PUBLIC VIEWS: REPRESENTATIVE VIEWPOINTS

The viewpoints mentioned below describe and display the current visual character of the Master Plan Area as viewed from public roadways surrounding the Main and South campuses. Because of the downtown location of the Main Campus and urban setting of the South Campus, views of the campuses are limited to those available from these roadways. Figure 3.1-1 shows the location of viewpoints and photographs referenced in this analysis.

Viewpoint 1: San Fernando Street Frontage

This viewpoint, shown in Figure 3.1-2, is located at the intersection of San Fernando Street and 9th Street along the San Fernando Street Frontage, facing south onto the Main Campus. The San Fernando Street Frontage covers the Main Campus from 4th Street to 10th Street, and includes several entryways into the Main Campus. Two concrete pillar structures, known as the Boyce Gate, stand at the 9th Street entrance, identifying it as a landmark gateway. South facing views from San Fernando Street lie almost entirely onto the Main Campus, looking to the façade of multiple academic buildings, such as Corporation Yard A, the Industrial Studies and Engineering Buildings, the Administration Building, Dudley Moorhead Hall, Hugh Gillis Hall, and Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Library, situated along the northern edge of the Main Campus. The academic buildings consist of various heights, ranging from two to three stories, with the exception of the Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Library, which consists of eight stories. On the north side of San Fernando Street, existing buildings range from one to five stories with a mix of commercial, office, and multi-family residential uses. One of the Main Campus's parking garages, the North Parking Garage, is five levels and is located on the northeastern corner of San Fernando and 9th Street, providing quick and easy access for students, faculty, and visitors to SJSU. Several viewpoints along San Fernando Street give a similar glimpse into the Main Campus through major walkways in between academic buildings, providing views of hardscapes, greenspace, and other SJSU buildings.

Source: Adapted by Ascent in 2023.

Figure 3.1-1 Viewpoint Locations of the Main and South Campuses

Source: Photograph taken by Ascent Environmental in 2023.

Figure 3.1-2 Current View of the San Fernando Street Frontage (Viewpoint 1)

Viewpoint 2: 4th Street Frontage

This viewpoint, shown in Figure 3.1-3, is located on 4th Street between San Fernando Street and San Carlos Street, facing towards the iconic Tower Hall that is situated on the Main Campus. Currently, views of Tower Hall from 4th Street are blocked by the eastern side of Washington Square Hall and the Science Building. Tower Lawn, located directly in front of Tower Hall, provides students and visitors to SJSU a relaxing place to gather for leisure activities, as well as contributes to the natural beauty of the Main Campus with its greenery. Walkways providing access to Tower Hall, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Library, Washington Square Hall, and the Science Building, as well as other surrounding academic buildings, surround Tower Lawn, contributing to the overall circulation of the Main Campus.

As noted above, Washington Square Hall and the Science Building, a conjoined building, block public views of Tower Lawn and Tower Hall from 4th Street. The building fluctuates between two to three stories in height, with the Science Building standing at three stories and Washington Square Hall standing at two stories tall. Existing academic buildings located on the eastern edge of the Main Campus continue to restrict views of the Main Campus, with the exception of Paseo de San Carlos, located south of Tower Hall. Apartment-style residences and local businesses are located within 4-6 story buildings along the western side of 4th Street, across from the Main Campus. Viewpoint 2 provides a view of the Science Building's eastern elevation with existing trees and narrow lawn space located outside of the building.

Source: Photograph taken by Ascent Environmental in 2023.

Figure 3.1-3 Current View of Science Building on 4th Street (Viewpoint 2)

Viewpoint 3: San Salvador Street Frontage

This viewpoint, shown in Figure 3.1-4, is located at the intersection of San Salvador and 7th Street along the San Salvador Street Frontage, facing north towards the Main Campus. The San Salvador Street Frontage spans the southern boundary of the Main Campus from 4th Street to 10th Street, and includes several entryways into the Main Campus, with one of the entrances being located at 7th Street. A concrete pillar structure stands at the eastern side of the entrance, identifying the entrance as a landmark gateway, known as the San Jose National Bank Gate. North facing views from San Salvador Street, look onto the southern facades of the West and South Parking Garage, Duncan Hall, the University Police Department (located at the eastern edge of the South Parking Garage), Washburn Hall, Dining Commons, and several residence halls such as Joe West Hall and Campus Village A and B. These buildings consist of various heights, ranging from two to 15 stories. The majority of land uses located along the Main Campus's southern boundary are residential buildings (generally two to three stories in height), with some commercial and a place of worship (St. Paul's Methodist Church) intermixed. Several viewpoints along San Salvador Street give a glimpse into the Main Campus through walkways and entryways in between the mentioned buildings, providing vertical views of hardscapes, loading areas, greenspace, and other SJSU buildings.

Viewpoint 4: César Chávez Plaza

This viewpoint, shown in Figure 3.1-5, is located within the Main Campus at César Chávez Plaza, facing the Arch of Dignity, Equality, and Justice. César Chávez Plaza is within the western portion of Paseo de César E. Chávez, surrounded by the Student Union to the north, the Music Building to the south, and the Central Classroom Building to the east. Tall palm trees and other vegetation surround César Chávez Plaza mainly through their placement along Paseo de César Chávez. The most notable feature of César Chávez Plaza is the aforementioned Arch of Dignity, Equality, and Justice, which was built in 2008. The structure is based on a Mayan corbelled arch design with Spanish and indigenous roots and features colorful and vibrant mosaic tile murals, commemorating Mexican-American labor leader and civil rights activist, César Chávez (SJSU n.d.b). The unique, symbolic design and vibrant colors of the arch, the fountain located in front of the arch to the east, and the tiles on the ground surrounding the fountain contribute to SJSU's and the city's aesthetic of a multi-cultural and artistic environment.

Source: Photograph taken by Ascent Environmental in 2023.

Figure 3.1-4 Current View of the San Salvador Street Frontage (Viewpoint 3)

Source: Photograph taken by Ascent Environmental in 2023.

Figure 3.1-5 Current View of César Chávez Plaza (Viewpoint 4)

Viewpoint 5: Event Center Plaza

This viewpoint, shown in Figure 3.1-6, is located at the Event Center Plaza, at the crossroads of Paseo de César Chávez and Paseo de San Carlos, looking southeast onto the Provident Credit Union Event Center. The Provident Credit Union Event Center is within the center of the Main Campus and is the only building associated with the Event Center Plaza. It is a versatile venue designed to host a wide range of events and can accommodate up to 7,000 guests. The Student Wellness Center is to the east, the Health Building to the west, the Spartan Recreation and Aquatic Center to the south, and the Music Building to the north of the Event Center Plaza.

Viewpoint 6: 10th Street Entrance

This viewpoint, shown in Figure 3.1-7, is located at the 10th Street entrance at the eastern end of Paseo de San Carlos, looking westward into the Main Campus. This entrance is located between Campus Village B and the Central Plant building. The 10th Street entrance consists of two concrete pillars on each side of the entryway, known as the Lucas Gate, standing in front of a pathway and greenway, creating a landmark gateway and a sense of arrival into the Main Campus. The greenway consists of triangular shapes, creating a unique walkway design in the ground. Behind the pillars, palm trees and other vegetation line a pathway and greenway for pedestrians.

Viewpoint 7: San Salvador Street and South 9th Street

This viewpoint, shown in Figure 3.1-8, is located in front of the south 9th Street entrance, along the San Salvador frontage at the 9th Street intersection, looking north into the Main Campus. The south 9th Street entrance is located within the University's residential village, which contains buildings ranging from eight to twelve stories in height, specifically between John West Hall and Campus Village A. The entrance provides a pathway, with a greenway consisting of vegetation at the center, creating a median. The greenway incorporates a triangular paving pattern. In front of the entrance, several yellow and green traffic bollards provide protection from vehicular traffic. Several black light poles and fixtures are placed around and within the entryway for security purposes.

Source: Photograph taken by Ascent Environmental in 2023.

Figure 3.1-6 Current View of Event Center Plaza (Viewpoint 5)

Source: Photograph taken by Ascent Environmental in 2023.

Figure 3.1-7 Current View of 10th Street Entrance (Viewpoint 6)

Source: Photograph taken by Ascent Environmental in 2023.

Figure 3.1-8 Current View of 9th Street Entrance Along San Salvador Street (Viewpoint 7)

Viewpoint 8: Paseo de San Antonio

This viewpoint, shown in Figure 3.1-9, is located at the Paseo de San Antonio entrance of the Main Campus along 4th Street, looking eastward. The Paseo de San Antonio entrance consists of the dual landmark concrete pillars, establishing the entryway, and is known as the Swenson Gate. The Paseo de San Antonio entrance is located between Washington Square Hall and Yoshihiro Uchida Hall. Washington Square Hall's western façade, which the viewpoint faces towards, consists of a Spanish Revival architectural entrance, styled with bright teal and golden tiles creating murals over the building's entryway arch and the apex of the building's balcony. Ornamental landscaping (i.e., trees, shrubs, and lawns) is located in front of Washington Square Hall and Yoshihiro Uchida Hall surrounding the sides of the entryway, creating a pleasant and inviting environment. The side of Washington Square Hall includes a ramped loading area adjacent to the pathway of Paseo de San Antonio. Paseo de San Antonio connects the surrounding local businesses and the University on either side of 4th Street.

Viewpoint 9: 4th Street Entrance

This viewpoint, shown in Figure 3.1-10, is located at the 4th Street entrance of Paseo de San Carlos, looking eastward into the Main Campus. This entrance is located between Yoshihiro Uchida Hall and the West Parking Garage. The 4th Street entrance consists of two concrete pillar structures on each side of the entryway, standing in front of a pathway and greenway, known as the Boccardo Gate. Multiple trees and greenspace surround the large entryway. The entrance provides two pathways, with one pathway on each side of a landscaped median. The median is bisected by intersecting and crisscrossing pathways that create triangular shapes along the paseo.

Viewpoint 10: Main Campus 7th Street Residential

This viewpoint, shown in Figure 3.1-11, is located at the intersection of 7th Street and San Salvador Street, in front of one of the Main Campus' entrances. This viewpoint is directed southward towards the residential neighborhoods located south of the Main Campus. The neighborhoods surrounding the southern and eastern borders of the Main Campus consist of primarily urban residential and multiple residence districts. Large trees and other vegetation occupy the sidewalks and land surrounding the residential units, as well as cars lining the streets of the neighborhood. For context, Figure 3.1-12 provides a northward view of the 7th Street Main Campus entrance, providing a view of the Main Campus from the perspective of the residential uses to the south.

Viewpoint 11: Paseo de San Carlos Commercial

This viewpoint, shown in Figure 3.1-13, is located at the western end of Paseo de San Carlos, looking westward. This viewpoint is directed onto the businesses located west of the Main Campus. The area surrounding the western border of the Main Campus consists of primarily downtown primary commercial districts. Large trees occupy the sidewalks of the streets, as well as the median located along San Carlos Street. Several crosswalks, traffic lights, signs, and traffic barrier poles are placed along the edges of the intersection. Viewpoint 16 provides a view of Downtown and the businesses located along the western border of the Main Campus, displaying western views when oriented away from the Main Campus.

Viewpoint 12: South Campus 10th Street Looking Southeast

This viewpoint, shown in Figure 3.1-14, is located at the eastern end of the main pathway of the South Campus, adjacent to 10th Street. The viewpoint is directed southeast, toward an existing recreation field and the South Campus parking garage. A crosswalk and flashing pedestrian crossing sign are located in front of the main pathway. Chain link fences, tall fence posts with netting, and tall golf nets surround the recreation field and the golf practice area, which is located behind the recreation field and South Campus parking garage, intended to prevent stray athletic equipment from exiting their respective field and entering the 10th Street roadway. The South Campus parking garage is a modern, four-story concrete parking garage, decorated in the blue and gold signature colors of the University. In the distance, past the South Campus parking garage, views of the Sharks Ice San José facility can be seen.

Source: Photograph taken by Ascent Environmental in 2023.

Figure 3.1-9 Current View of Paseo de San Antonio (Viewpoint 8)

Source: Photograph taken by Ascent Environmental in 2023.

Figure 3.1-10 Current View of 4th Street Entrance Along Western End of Paseo de San Carlos (Viewpoint 9)

Source: Photograph taken by Ascent Environmental in 2023.

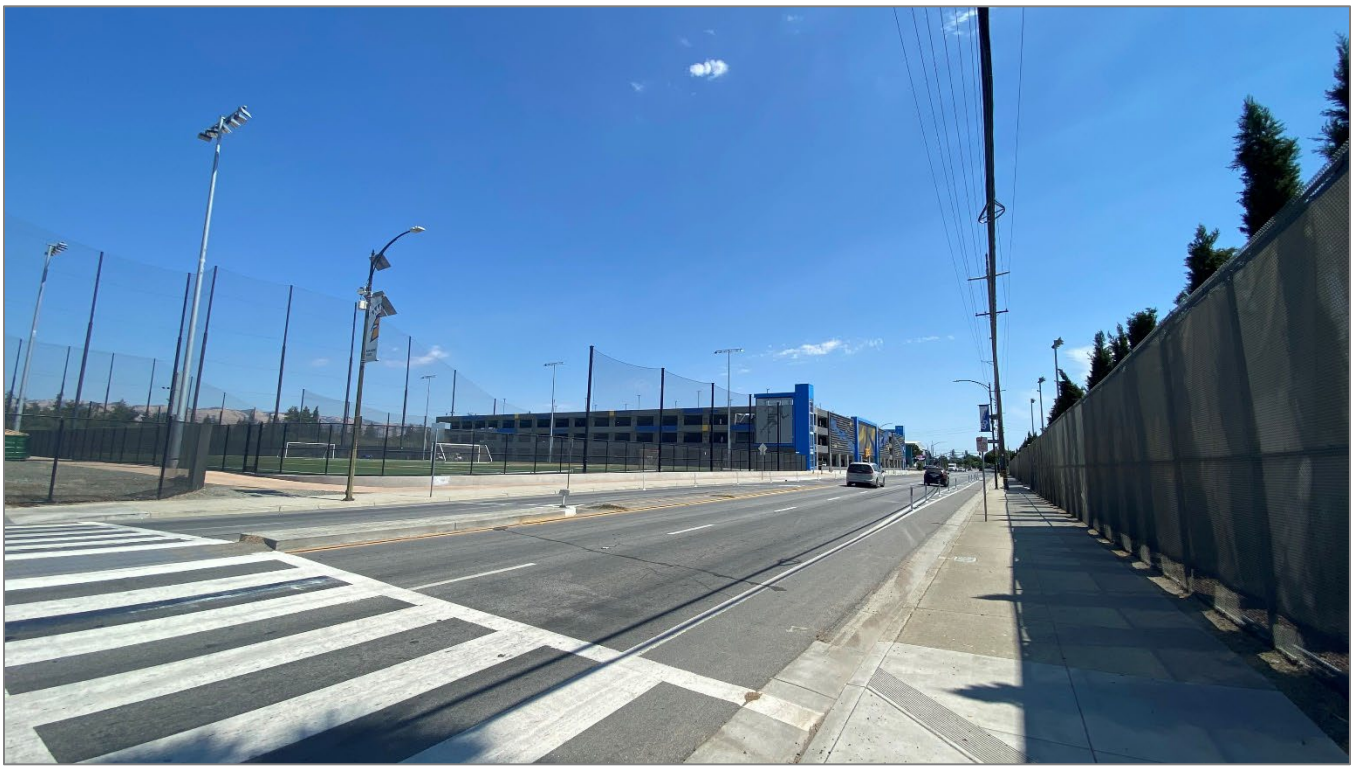
Figure 3.1-11 View Looking Away from Main Campus onto Residential Area Along San Salvador Street (Viewpoint 10)

Source: Photograph taken by Ascent Environmental in 2023.

Figure 3.1-12 View Looking Onto the Main Campus Within the Residential Area Along San Salvador Street (Viewpoint 10)

Source: Photograph taken by Ascent Environmental in 2023.

Figure 3.1-13 View Looking Away from Main Campus onto Commercial Area West of Paseo De San Carlos (Viewpoint 11)



Source: Photograph taken by Ascent Environmental in 2023.

Figure 3.1-14 Current View of South Campus Located at the Eastern End of the Main Pathway (Viewpoint 12)

Viewpoint 13: South Campus 7th Street Industrial

This viewpoint, shown in Figure 3.1-15, is located at the intersection of 7th Street and East Alma Avenue, south of the South Campus. The viewpoint is directed southward towards the industrial land use areas of the city. Several crosswalks and traffic lights are located at the intersection, as well as street signs. Along 7th Street and Alma Avenue, multiple large trees are located along the roadway edge.

Viewpoint 14: South Campus 10th Street Residential

This viewpoint, shown in Figure 3.1-16, is located at the intersection of 10th Street and Humboldt Street. This viewpoint is directed towards the Spartan-Keyes neighborhood located north of the South Campus. The Spartan-Keyes neighborhood consists of single-family and multi-family buildings, generally one to two stories in height, directly adjacent to the northern edge of the South Campus. Large trees and other vegetation occupy the sidewalks and land surrounding the residential units, as well as cars lining the streets of the neighborhood.

Viewpoint 15: Main Pathway Within the South Campus

This viewpoint, shown in Figure 3.1-17, presents an aerial view of the eastern side of the South Campus, above the recreation field and practice baseball field. The viewpoint is directed westward onto Stadium Way, an existing concourse that bisects the South Campus. Figure 3.1-17 provides an overarching aerial view of the multiple athletic playing fields and buildings within the South Campus. The concourse provides access to the soccer field, beach volleyball courts, CEFCU Stadium, tennis courts, softball fields, and the football practice field. Lined with tall chain link fencing displaying blue mesh banners with SJSU themes, it is paved and contains several parking spaces, as well as palm trees and other vegetation within the fenced areas. Buildings within this viewpoint are predominantly 1-2 stories with the exception of CEFCU Stadium.

Viewpoint 16: South Campus 7th Street Entrance

This viewpoint, shown in Figure 3.1-18, is located at the 7th Street entrance of the South Campus. This viewpoint is directed eastward, looking in towards the South Campus, providing views of the Koret Center, Simpkins Stadium Center, football practice field, parking spaces, and Stadium Way. Vegetation, such as trees and shrubbery, as well as other greenspaces, surround the Koret and Simpkins Stadium Centers, adding natural hues to the South Campus. Located on greenspace in front of the football practice field stands a Spartan monument, consisting of two life-sized metal Spartan statues. The football practice field is surrounded by a chain link fence, blanketed by mesh blue and gold San José State Spartan banners, that runs along the edge of the main pathway. While the 7th Street entrance provides a view into the South Campus through the corridor of the main pathway, the pathway's direction diverts to the right, restricting further views into the South Campus.

Source: Photograph taken by Ascent Environmental in 2023.

Figure 3.1-15 View Looking Away from South Campus onto Industrial Area (Viewpoint 13)

Source: Photograph taken by Ascent Environmental in 2023.

Figure 3.1-16 View Looking Away from South Campus onto Spartan-Keyes Neighborhood (Viewpoint 14)

Source: Photograph taken by Ascent Environmental in 2023.

Figure 3.1-17 Current View of Main Pathway Within the South Campus (Viewpoint 15)

Source: Photograph taken by Ascent Environmental in 2023.

Figure 3.1-18 Current View of South Campus 7th Street Entrance (Viewpoint 16)

LIGHT AND GLARE CONDITIONS

Night lighting includes streetlights, interior and exterior building lights, and automobile headlights. Glare is caused by light reflections from pavement, vehicles, and building materials, such as reflective glass and polished surfaces. During daylight hours, the amount of glare depends on intensity and direction of sunlight. Dominant sources of night lighting can cause a skyglow effect that can be visible from long-distance viewpoints and can reduce night sky visibility of stars (commonly referred to as dark sky concerns).

Natural and artificial light reflects off various surfaces and can create localized occurrences of daytime and nighttime glare. Newer buildings and structures made with glass, metal, and polished exterior roofing materials exist throughout the Master Plan Area. Existing sources of light and glare are uniformly present in the project vicinity. Existing sources of light include streetlights along roadways surrounding the Master Plan Area; lights in parking lots, along walkways, and on the exteriors of buildings; lights associated with athletic fields; automobile headlights; and interior lights in buildings. Dominant sources of night lighting are streetlights along roadways, safety lights along walkways throughout the Main and South campuses, and field lights used for illumination of recreation and athletic facilities, which can cause a skyglow effect that can be visible from long-distance viewpoints.

Light and glare levels in the vicinity of the Main and South campuses vary depending on the surrounding land use types and the density and intensity of nearby development. The high-rise buildings and high-density development in the South First neighborhood of downtown San José contribute to high levels of illumination and potential glare west of the Main Campus. South of the South Campus, the Sharks Ice at San José and Excite Minor League Ballpark contribute to high levels of illumination and potential glare. Higher levels of nighttime lighting and glare are also present along major thoroughfares in the vicinity of the Main Campus (e.g., 4th Street, 10th Street, E. San Fernando Street) and South Campus (e.g., 10th Street, Senter Road), particularly at intersections.

The residential land uses adjacent to the Main and South campuses contribute to lower light and glare levels because of the lower density and intensity of development. Residential land uses in the vicinity of the Main Campus include the low-density single-family neighborhoods to the north (Horace Mann neighborhood), east (University neighborhood), and south (South University neighborhood). The South Campus is located within the Spartan-Keyes residential neighborhood and is bordered on the north by a residential neighborhood. These residential areas have higher sensitivity to changes in lighting conditions because they are occupied by persons who have an expectation of darkness and privacy during evening hours and can be disturbed by bright light sources.

Nighttime lighting within the Main and South campuses is visible from the adjacent neighborhoods along the eastern and southern borders of the Main Campus and the northern border of the South Campus. The major sources of nighttime light and glare include the CEFCU Stadium and various other athletic playing fields and courts with high-intensity field lighting within the South Campus, as well as parking structures and surface parking lots associated with the Main and South campuses. However, the light and glare levels from the Main and South campuses are consistent with those of the surrounding environment, including from nearby sports field lighting.

SHADOWS

The evaluation of shading and shadows is generally limited to an assessment of daytime shadows cast by objects blocking sunlight. The angle of the sun, and hence the character of shadows, varies depending on the time of year and the time of day; however, in the Northern Hemisphere, the sun always arcs across the southern portion of the sky. During the winter, the sun is lower in the southern sky, casting longer shadows compared to other times of year. During the summer months, the sun is higher in the southern sky, resulting in shorter shadows. During the summer, the sun can be almost directly overhead at midday, resulting in almost no shadow being cast. During all seasons, as the sun rises in the east in the morning, shadows are cast to the west; at mid-day, the sun is at its highest point and shadows are their shortest and cast to the north; and as the sun sets in the west in the afternoon/evening, shadows are cast to the east. Because of the climate in the San José area, midday and afternoon shade in summer can be beneficial. In the winter, however, access to sunlight can be beneficial. Due to the urban environment of San José, multi-story buildings (including high-rise buildings) tend to block natural sunlight from residences and cast large shadows upon the ground, depending on the time of day and height of the buildings.

3.1.3 Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

METHODOLOGY

The evaluation of potential aesthetic and visual resource impacts is based on review of site photos representing key public viewpoints; the nature, scale, and design of projects as part of Campus Master Plan implementation; and documents pertaining to the Master Plan Area and surrounding areas. In determining the level of significance, this analysis focuses on the nature and magnitude of visual change associated with development proposed under the Campus Master Plan, the number of public viewpoints from which changes would be visible, and the number of viewers affected. It is assumed that projects implemented under the Campus Master Plan would comply with applicable CSU, SJSU, and other state policies, regulations, and procedures pertaining to development within the Master Plan Area. This includes Campus Master Plan policies that influence the visual siting, design, and quality of proposed projects.

To determine whether implementation of the Campus Master Plan would create adverse visual effects, the following methods were used:

- identify the visual features or resources that comprise and define the visual character of the viewsheds (A viewshed is a physiographic area composed of land, water, biotic, and cultural elements that may be viewed and mapped from one or more viewpoints and that has inherent scenic qualities and/or aesthetic values as determined by those who view it.);
- assess the quality of the identified visual resources relative to overall regional visual character;
- identify major viewer groups and describe viewer exposure; and
- identify viewer sensitivity, or the relative importance of views to people who are members of the viewing public.

SAN JOSÉ STATE UNIVERSITY CAMPUS MASTER PLAN

The University has established overall goals to guide the development of the Campus Master Plan from the University's strategic plan and with input from the University and broader community members. The overall goals are based on the premise that the University's fundamental role is education broadly defined to encompass campus life, cultural context, and environmental setting, along with traditional teaching, learning and research activities. The Campus Master Plan then translates these goals into more detailed principles and guidelines. They are organized by topic in the Campus Master Plan in Chapter 3 as Academic Programs and Research (AR), Teaching and Learning (TL), Campus Life (CL), University Housing (UH), Campus Community (CC), and Work Patterns (WP); and in Chapter 4 as Land Use and Site Plan (LU), Sense of Place (SP), Open Space (OS), Landscaping (LA), Architectural Expression and Building Design (BD), Mobility (MO), and Utilities and Infrastructure (UI). The following Campus Master Plan principles are relevant to aesthetics and visual resources:

- LU-1. Redevelop campus land to increase capacity, increase usable open space and improve internal circulation.
  - Renovate and program to open existing spaces and design new spaces to be easily utilized.
  - Infill new structures with more capacity in place of low rise buildings at the end of their effective life cycle.
  - Reduce building footprints to expand usable open space.
- LU-2: Increase the number of gathering spaces on both campuses.
  - Design gathering spaces so that they are distinct spaces and destinations served by circulation pathways.
  - Support a wide range of activities through the design of open spaces across campus. Accommodate activities that range from restful to recreational for individuals and groups of different sizes.

- LU-3. Minimize distracting elements in public view.
  - Hide utilities, technology and infrastructure from public view both indoors and outdoors to minimize the visibility of distracting elements. Locate new infrastructure away from primary frontages, underground, hidden from view or integrated into the design of facilities.
- LU-4. Create a visible threshold to the campuses.
  - Redesign campus edges to be more welcoming and accessible to visitors.
- SP-1. Design the edges of the campuses to be more attractive, welcoming and inviting along street frontages.
  - Improve Main Campus edges on San Fernando, 4th, San Salvador and 10th through the design of new and renovated buildings.
  - Improve South Campus edges on 7th, Alma, 10th, Humboldt Street and Senter Road by installing more attractive fences, landscaping or buildings.
  - Design the lower floors of new and renovated buildings to relate to neighboring areas and strengthen the streetscape and pedestrian experience next to both campuses.
  - Provide transparency at the ground floor so that indoor activities are visible to passersby.
  - Include a variety of vertical and horizontal proportions related to the urban context. Design corner buildings to be architecturally memorable. Avoid designing to reinforce the perception of a walled-off perimeter of campus.
  - Relocate student and visitor Welcome Center to an inviting, easily accessible location.
  - Locate services aimed at visitors and the greater community to accessible places at the edges of campus.
- SP-2. Transform gateways into campus to create a sense of arrival and connection.
  - Create a visible threshold to campus.
  - Provide a new front door to Main Campus by visually opening the edge of campus on 4th street to frame a view of Tower Hall.
  - Realign and redesign Stadium Way to create a central corridor on which the athletic programs at South Campus are located.
  - Redesign landmark gateway entry points to campuses through the use of campus architecture to foster engagement and strengthen connections. The edges of buildings that frame the entrances do not need to have exact symmetry in form, but should relate through materials and scale at the ground floor.
- SP-3. Select public art with a sense of belonging.
  - Formalize the process of selecting art through an intentional, university-wide approach.
  - Incorporate public art into new and renovated facilities in prominent locations that reflect the campus community's work and values, diversity, and history.
  - Use public art and interpretive signage to strengthen the culture, history and identity of university especially at highly visible public places on campus.
  - Public art can take the form of murals, sculptures or monuments to serve as landmarks and differentiate parts of the campus from one another.
- SP-5. Improve the experience and usability of open spaces at both campuses.
  - Use landscaping, shade and seating to increase the enjoyment of space for informal rest and relaxation, gathering.
  - Design places to be peaceful, warm, and welcoming.
  - Utilize new and renovated architecture and landscaping to creatively create community-oriented spaces.

- Create intentional spaces for community and culture.
- Elevate the visibility and usability of community and cultural event spaces with a new multi-cultural center at the heart of campus near Tower Hall.
- Create new performance spaces both indoors and outdoors for cultural expression.

- SP-8. Design all spaces to be safe and inviting.
  - Minimize the use and visibility of gates, security bars and defensive design features, especially in public spaces.
  - Design for natural access control through streetscape and landscape design features that emphasize formalized pathways and proactively maintain landscaping to avoid overgrown areas.
  - Design security features to be integrated seamlessly with building and landscape design.
  - Integrate security technologies to minimize visibility.
  - Develop an integrated and thoughtful security technologies master plan to ensure a strategic and cost effective approach that enhances overall safety.
  - Design public spaces to be visible during the day and night by the greater community for passive surveillance.
  - Provide lighting for safety at night. Place physical features to maximize visibility of activities and foster a sense of safety.
- OS-1. Increase the amount of primary open space on both the Main and South campuses.
  - Remove or reconfigure service zones and surface parking to create more usable and attractive open space.
  - Incorporate improvements to the public realm within the scope of all building projects.
- OS-2. Improve open space quality and experience on both the Main and South campuses.
  - Increase the richness of the open space network. Provide more informal open spaces for recreation, gathering and socializing next to pathways and facilities. Use the pathway system to strengthen the connections between open spaces to make them more intuitive, safe and attractive.
  - Remove barriers and prioritize universal accessibility in the design of new and renovated open spaces.
  - To bring more students together through routine circulation, locate pathways to directly connect building entries with campus nodes.
- OS-4. Enrich the variety of open spaces and design them to be more flexibly used.
  - Design a series of distinctive open spaces that accommodate a range of activities.
  - Design some open spaces on campus to be active and others as an oasis in an urban environment – as places for quiet contemplation and relaxation.
  - Designate public open spaces of a variety of types and sizes that appeal to different groups within SJSU's diverse population to improve accessibility.
  - Design outdoor spaces to accommodate occasional events, with the necessary infrastructure.
- OS-6. Establish consistent open space elements to unify the campuses.
  - Revise campus-wide open space design standards to be consistent and visually unifying throughout both campuses.
  - Establish general standards that can be adapted where appropriate to reinforce the identity of each campus.

- BD-1. Make a statement about the value of creativity with design.
  - Incorporate visionary design in new signature buildings and aim to create the best architectural design of the time.
  - Create a sense of place with distinctive, non-generic campus architecture.
  - Improve the impression of the University's place in Silicon Valley through innovative design.
  - Follow best practices in design for new and renovated state-of-the-art academic, research and student life facilities.
- BD-3. Aim to be timeless and elegant.
  - Design campus architecture that lasts rather than strongly embracing the trends of the moment.
  - Consider first costs and life cycle cost for maintenance to uphold the long term use of buildings.
  - Modulate building massing to provide visual interest. Modulate the height through massing breaks and depth using projections and recesses so that buildings do not look like unarticulated boxes.
- BD-4. Create continuity across buildings from different eras and styles.
  - Reference architectural features, building materials and other design elements of existing nearby buildings when designing new structures.
- BD-5. Reference SJSU culture and values associated with diversity and inclusion.
  - Integrate visible demonstrations of the culture and diversity of SJSU through campus architecture.
  - Include public art and building features that reference the descendants of the Ohlone people.
  - Design new buildings and open spaces to frame landmark buildings and places on Main Campus like Tower Hall and the future central tower (Building L.).
- BD-6. Consciously design with regard to the neighboring urban context.
  - Consider how architectural design expresses the University's relationship with the adjacent neighborhood through building massing, scale, placement, materials and exterior treatment of new buildings.
  - Orient buildings on campus edges to the street; orient interior buildings to open spaces and internal pathways.
  - Provide some contrast to distinguish the University from its urban context.
- BD-7. Strategically replace or renovate existing facilities.
  - Exercise long-term, fiscally responsible decision making when prioritizing projects.
  - Carefully consider the displacement of programming for renovation and new construction and minimize the disruption to programming to the extent possible.
  - Renovate existing facilities that are not replaced based on program functionality and operational performance.
  - Replace end-of-life facilities with more than a 0.6 FCNI with more suitable and inspiring facilities for teaching, learning, research and creative activity.
- BD-8. Use consistent treatment of building exteriors to tie the campuses together.
  - Address color, featured materials and exterior treatments.
  - Focus on what people see and touch and less on decorative elements or architectural style references.

- BD-9. Activate ground floor and lower level frontages.
  - Treat the frontage of buildings that face surrounding streets, paseos and signature open spaces as an active edge.
  - Design the first three to four stories of a building with features that attract pedestrian interest at the ground level.
  - Design the ground level at a human scale to attenuate the massing of tall buildings.
  - Use architectural features to define the pedestrian scale. Use high-quality details and materials at the hand and eye level.
- BD-10. Draw attention to transitions between indoors and outdoors.
  - Reinforce entry points with visibility into the building, landscaping and places to congregate.
- BD-13. Design indoor and outdoor spaces to contribute to a feeling of psychological calm as well as a sense of safety and security.
  - Provide access to daylight and views of the outdoors for offices, work spaces and circulation spaces.
  - Provide places for online learning and quiet study with attenuated acoustics to support concentration.
  - Provide transparency and visibility into acoustically separated places.
  - Minimize reactive design that include fortified entries, surveillance, and limited transparency. Design spaces to allow for natural surveillance, layers of security, opportunities for connection to strengthen community.
- BD-18. Design buildings to include visible educational demonstrations of sustainable design as a learning opportunity.
  - Use signage to highlight sustainable design.
  - Highlight thoughtful approaches to the use of recycled materials and infrastructure to support diversion from the waste stream during operations.
  - Highlight the reduced use of resources to provide a learning opportunity.
- BD-18. Incorporate bird safe design.
  - Develop bird safe design standards that address glazing, reflection, material choice, material patterning, landscaping and architectural features.
- UI-3. Design new and renovate existing facilities for sustainable and cost-effective energy utilization.
  - Reduce carbon emissions.
  - Prioritize investment in building envelope design over mechanical systems to achieve thermal comfort.

THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

An impact on aesthetics, light, and glare would be significant if implementation of the Campus Master Plan would:

- 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 public views of the site and its surroundings;
- would conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality; or
- create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area.

ISSUES NOT DISCUSSED FURTHER

Scenic Vistas

In general, vista generally implies an expansive and long-distance view, usually from an elevated point or open area. A scenic vista is one such view that possesses visual and aesthetic qualities of high value to the community. Scenic vistas can provide views of natural features or significant structures or buildings. The Master Plan Area is located in a heavily developed and urban setting, is not located at an elevated point or within an open area and does not contain remarkable scenery or views of natural areas that would be considered contributing to a scenic vista.

Further, no designated scenic vistas are visible from the Master Plan Area, and the Master Plan Area is not located within a scenic vista. Thus, implementation of the Campus Master Plan would not adversely impact a scenic vista, and this impact is not further discussed.

Damage to Scenic Resources within a State Scenic Highway

As noted above, the Master Plan Area is not located near a designated or eligible state scenic highway. The closest highway segments that are designated or eligible to be designated as scenic are located along I-680 and I-280. I-680 is designated as scenic between the City of Walnut Creek and the City of Fremont, approximately 6 miles north of the Master Plan Area. I-280 is designated as scenic between Stanford University and the western side of the City of San José, approximately 3 miles west of the Master Plan Area (Caltrans 2023). There are also no designated state scenic rivers within or visible from the Master Plan Area (BLM et al. n.d.). Therefore, no impact on scenic resources within a state scenic highway would occur, and this impact is not further discussed.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Impact 3.1-1: Substantially Degrade the Existing Visual Character or Quality of Public Views of the Site and Its Surroundings or Conflict with Applicable Zoning and Other Regulations Governing Scenic Quality

Project implementation would involve temporary (i.e., construction-related) and permanent (i.e., development of new buildings and structures) visual changes to the Master Plan Area within the urban setting in the City of San José and within existing SJSU property. The Main and South campuses would be visually altered by the new development of multiple campus buildings and supporting facilities such as landscaping, pedestrian pathways, and athletic fields and facilities. However, the area surrounding the Master Plan Area is characterized by urban development, and the Campus Master Plan includes design guidelines that would retrain the surrounding built environment (i.e., Downtown San José) and landscape character of SJSU. As a result, impacts on the visual character of SJSU and public views of, through, and from the Master Plan Area would be **less than significant**.

Main Campus

The Main Campus is the most densely developed campus and property owned by SJSU and would be more intensively developed under the Campus Master Plan. Proposed development would include renovation of existing facilities, as well as the construction of new facilities that would in many cases be multi-story buildings of greater height than existing campus development. Implementation of the Campus Master Plan would also add more than five acres of usable open space (primarily through enhanced paseos) within the Main Campus by removing surface parking lots, reducing vehicle circulation, and reducing the footprints of on-campus buildings (by increasing heights). Much of the proposed redevelopment would occur along the northern edge of the Main Campus, within the new University housing area located along the southern and eastern edge of the Main Campus, and within the central portion of the Main Campus. Existing and current views of the Main Campus are described above in the "Environmental Setting." The following discussion provides a more detailed analysis of the potential changes as a result of Campus Master Plan implementation at the viewpoints described above.

As described above in "Environmental Setting," Viewpoint 1 (Figure 3.1-2) provides the current view of SJSU's San Fernando Street frontage, specifically of the 9th Street entrance into the Main Campus. The buildings that line the northern edge of the Main Campus, except the Martin Luther King Jr. Library, would be replaced with new, multi-story buildings. As currently envisioned, development along San Fernando Street would vary in height, with the shortest buildings being Building C and D, standing at a total of 8 stories and 120 feet tall, and the tallest building being building F, standing at a total of 14 stories and 210 feet tall. The new, taller buildings would be designed to reflect the architectural style of Downtown San José. Figure 3.1-19 displays a rendering of the completed 9th Street entrance along the San Fernando Street frontage and provides an image of the new Engineering A and B buildings, as well as a glimpse of the redeveloped Northeast Plaza. New buildings would also be set back 20 feet from the sidewalk edge to provide more space for landscaping, street trees, and pedestrian-oriented amenities and to reduce the perception of height from the proposed development. As part of Campus Master Plan implementation, the gate located at the 9th Street entrance would be removed and the Main Campus gateway would be replaced and defined by the new proposed building architecture or unique public art. Paseo de César Chávez would be redesigned to provide greater capacity for pedestrians and bicyclists and vehicular access, except emergency access, would be removed to the edge of San Salvador Street. The Northeast Plaza at 9th Street would also be redesigned to be a signature open space, with a large plaza.

Source: SJSU 2024.

Figure 3.1-19 Rendering of 9th Street Entrance Along San Fernando Street Frontage

Viewpoint 2 (Figure 3.1-3) provides the current view of the western edge of the Main Campus, specifically of the Science building which is located in front of the Tower Lawn. With implementation of the Campus Master Plan, the existing Science building would be replaced with Building G, restoring the original window view of Tower Lawn and Tower Hall from 4th Street. The Tower Lawn and several surrounding components would be redesigned to provide additional landscaping and open space to increase pedestrian and bicyclist circulation and to create longer views of and through the Main Campus. Pathways and promenades surrounding the Tower Lawn area would be reconfigured and improved by straightening and widening pathways and lining the pathways and promenades with trees and landscaping to improve circulation and natural condition aesthetic. Figure 3.1-20 displays a rendering of the completed new Tower Hall entry along 4th Street, including the proposed Building G and improved Tower Lawn.

Source: SJSU 2024.

Figure 3.1-20 Rendering of Tower Lawn Entrance

Also within the Main Campus and under the Campus Master Plan, Washburn Hall and the Dining Commons would be replaced with Campus Village 3 (CV3), a 12-story, 130-foot-tall student housing complex with a new Welcome Center, Student Services, an outdoor dining space. In addition, and as part of CV3, frontage improvements to San Salvador Street and Paseo de César Chávez would be provided. Paseo de César Chávez would be widened to increase pedestrian and bicyclist activity and capacity, and existing vehicular entryways and driveways would be removed. Figure 3.1-21 displays a rendering of the completed new CV3, Welcome Center, and pedestrian plaza on Paseo de César Chávez, along San Salvador Street and the 9th Street entrance. Similar to CV3, Campus Village 4 (CV4) would be developed on the eastern edge of Main Campus, replacing the current Central Plant building. CV4 is currently anticipated to be 12 stories and 130 feet tall.

Viewpoint 4 and 5 (Figure 3.1-5 and Figure 3.1-6) provides current views of the César Chávez Plaza (renamed as San Antonio Plaza in the Campus Master Plan) and the Event Center Plaza (renamed as San Carlos Plaza in the Campus Master Plan). Similar to other paseos and plazas within the Master Plan Area, implementation of the Campus Master Plan would expand San Antonio Plaza to include additional seating and small group gathering spaces, as well as provide the San Carlos Plaza that could host large events and outdoor performances. A circular seating wall would be constructed as part of the San Carlos Plaza to provide a place for performance in a mini-amphitheater configuration oriented to the remodeled Event Center façade. Figure 3.1-22 and Figure 3.1-23 display renderings of the completed San Antonio Plaza and San Carlos Plaza, also providing images of proposed Building L and the renovated Event Center.

Beyond replacement and reconstruction projects within the Main Campus, several buildings would undergo renovations. Washington Square Hall, Sweeney Hall, Duncan Hall, Clark Hall, MacQuarrie Hall, Joe West Hall, the Provident Credit Union Event Center, Boccardo Business Complex, and the North and South Parking Garages would all undergo architectural design renovations such as façade and landscaping improvements, to support a more vibrant campus experience within Downtown San José. In the vicinity of these renovations and generally throughout the Main Campus, landscaping would be redesigned and increased to create a more open space environment while enhancing the natural views of the campus.

Source: SJSU 2024.

Figure 3.1-21 Rendering of 7th Street Entrance Along San Salvador Street Frontage

Source: SJSU 2024.

Figure 3.1-22 Rendering of San Antonio Plaza

Source: SJSU 2024.

Figure 3.1-23 Rendering of San Carlos Plaza

Generally, and with respect to the Main Campus, development as part of Campus Master Plan implementation would involve the physical modification of the Main Campus to include taller buildings with more modern architecture and improved communal open space intended to open up views of and through the campus. However, new development would be designed in compliance with Campus Master Plan principles, described above under "Methodology." The visual character of the site and surrounding area would be preserved through the integration of open spaces and other elements to minimize distracting elements in public view (Principles LU-3, OS-1, OS-2, and OS-3) and to design the edge of campus, including the northern edge of the South Campus to be more attractive, welcoming and inviting (Principle SP-1). Furthermore, Principle BD-6 requires campus to incorporate design measures into each project that contribute to a cohesive and aesthetically pleasing experience, both on and off campus. The Campus Master Plan identifies architectural design requirements to maintain the Master Plan Area's setting within Downtown San José, create a sense of place, improve connectivity, and increase character continuity throughout the Main Campus. Architectural design requirements include the consideration of building siting and orientation, scale and massing, architectural style and materials, and strategic buildings to complement existing features, topography, and future expansion. Because development under the Campus Master Plan would be designed to preserve existing scenic views and to enhance the visual quality and character of the site and its surroundings, project development in the Master Plan Area would result in a less-than-significant impact.

South Campus

As noted above, the South Campus is SJSU's athletic fields and facilities campus, which would be further developed/improved with more modern athletic facilities and administrative facilities under the Campus Master Plan. Proposed development would include renovation of existing facilities, as well as the construction of new facilities to expand the South Campus's identity to integrate it more fully as part of SJSU. The most significant changes that would be made through implementation of the Campus Master Plan would be the new Stadium Way realignment of the existing concourse. Existing and current views of the campus are described above in Section 3.1.2, "Environmental Setting."

Viewpoint 15 (Figure 3.1-17) provides current views of the main pathway that would be transformed into Stadium Way. Viewpoint 16 (Figure 3.1-18) provides a view from the east at 7th Street of the main pathway. The main pathway that runs between the campus and its athletic fields would be redeveloped to create a central plaza and pedestrianized entertainment zone. The realignment of this pathway would connect multiple sports and would provide a "front door" for the athletic programs located at the South Campus. Chain link fences that currently surround the athletic fields would be replaced with new buildings and structures, decorative fences, and landscaping with street trees. Highly visible gateway arches would be established at each end of Stadium Way with the incorporation of planting and trees into the design of the gateways. Stadium Way would be designed as a curving pathway, with the South Campus Plaza located at the curve of Stadium Way. Figure 3.1-24 displays a rendering of the completed Stadium Way, as well as providing views of the completed redeveloped South Campus.

Source: SJSU 2024.

Figure 3.1-24 Rendering of Stadium Way

In addition, several facilities and buildings would be redeveloped and/or expanded within the South Campus. The heights and massing of these buildings would vary depending on the programming need. New buildings and facilities would include Building M, Building N (Training Facilities), the Legacy Center (Building R), concessions and access control structures SA & SB, the Baseball Stadium, and the Golf Center. Building M would be located in the South Campus parking lot, standing at 5 stories and 75 feet tall. Building N would replace the current Koret Center and Simpkins Center Storage buildings and would include offices, athletics storage, and locker rooms for multiple sports. The building would be 2 stories and 35 feet tall. The new Baseball Stadium would replace the current existing modular buildings and Field House, to provide a more permanent facility for SJSU athletics. The new Golf Center would be a single-story building providing a pro shop, offices, workout room, locker rooms, and lounge areas. In addition, CEFCU Stadium would be renovated to include improvements to seating, access, and services along the western and southern sides of the stadium.

Public views from the South Campus are shown and described in Viewpoints 13 and 14 (Figures 3.1-15 and 3.1-16, respectively), displaying views of the surrounding industrial area located to the south of the South Campus and the residential area located to the north of the South Campus. While the surrounding land uses contain high viewer

sensitivity groups, these uses are limited to the area north of the South Campus. The South Campus and its surrounding areas are also located within heavily developed parts of the city. Similar to the Main Campus, new development would be designed in compliance with Campus Master Plan principles, described above under "Methodology." The visual character of the site and surrounding area would be preserved through the integration of open spaces and other elements to minimize distracting elements in public view (Principles LU-3, OS-1, OS-2, and OS-3) and to design the edge of campuses, including the northern edge of the South Campus to be more attractive, welcoming and inviting (Principle SP-1). Furthermore, Principle BD-6 requires SJSU to consider how architectural design expresses the University's relationship with the adjacent neighborhood through building massing, scale, placement, materials, and exterior treatment of new buildings. Because project design would preserve the visual quality and character of the area and maintain or enhance views from the surrounding areas, development in the South Campus would result in a less than significant aesthetic impact.

Summary

Development under the Campus Master Plan would be consistent with existing uses and would apply Campus Master Plan principles, described under "Methodology," that are relevant to the aesthetic and scenic quality of SJSU and the surrounding areas. Although the visual conditions of the Master Plan Area would be altered through project implementation, development within the Main and South campuses may be considered an improvement to the visual quality of the area for new users and for existing viewer groups by expanding the entrances to the campuses, implementing setbacks for new buildings, and introducing new aesthetic elements through the construction of new buildings, greenspaces, and landscaping. In addition, the Campus Master Plan design guidelines pertaining to building design, landscaping, and hardscape would establish consistency with the Main and South campuses. Further, as SJSU is a state entity and not subject to local regulations (including zoning) and as all development would be located within existing SJSU property, no conflicts with the City's existing zoning or other regulations governing scenic quality are anticipated. Therefore, the impact on the visual character of the site and public views would be **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required for this impact.

Impact 3.1-2: Create a New Source of Substantial Light or Glare That Adversely Affects Day or Nighttime Views

Development as part of Campus Master Plan implementation would result in new sources of operational light and glare associated with the development of new buildings. Project-related light sources would be similar to existing lighting conditions in the vicinity of the Master Plan Area in terms of amount and intensity of light. On-site lighting would be designed to meet current building standards, including the 2022 Building Energy Efficiency Standards and LEED v4 Silver certification, which would reduce both the generation of exterior light and the potential for light trespass to affect off-site areas. Additionally, Campus Master Plan principles would be implemented to reduce the potential for light or glare to adversely affect day or nighttime views. However, several of the new proposed buildings would exceed the height of current buildings within the Master Plan Area, which could contribute to lighting/glare that could increase ambient nighttime light levels, result in additional skyglow, or adversely affect daytime or nighttime views for adjacent light-sensitive land uses. Therefore, this impact would be **significant.**

Main Campus

Under existing conditions, the Main Campus is largely developed with multiple sources of light and glare. Implementation of the Campus Master Plan would involve the renovation or expansion of several existing buildings and would construct new facilities, including several taller (high-rise) buildings within the Main Campus. New or renovated buildings may include the use of metal or glass and at greater elevations compared to existing conditions, increasing the potential for glare from reflective light. For example, the Campus Master Plan envisions transforming the Main Campus edge with new taller buildings that could result in spillover light and glare onto San Fernando Street and the residential neighborhood immediately to the north. The expansion of student housing in the

southeastern quadrant of the Main Campus could also increase light and glare levels along E. San Salvador Street and the residential neighborhood immediately to the south, as well as along 10th Street and the residential neighborhood immediately to the east. Although multiple sources of light and glare are present under existing conditions, the proposed height increase of on-campus buildings and expansion of housing could affect day or nighttime views in the vicinity of the Main Campus, especially on the roadways and residential neighborhoods to the north, east, and south that have higher sensitivity to increases in light levels. In addition, existing pedestrian pathways and entrances to the Main Campus would be expanded, which would likely require additional lighting. Campus Master Plan Principle SP-8 states that public spaces should be designed to be visible during the day and night for passive surveillance, including providing lighting for safety at night. Pedestrian pathways and bikeways would need to be accessible at all times and would also require nighttime lighting throughout. New and/or modified lighting would be provided in a manner consistent with the CSU Outdoor Lighting Design Guide, thereby reducing the potential for light to be directed towards nearby light-sensitive uses. Nonetheless, the increase in light or glare of new development associated with implementation of the Campus Master Plan may be noticeable from off-site locations and could affect day or nighttime views in the area. This impact would be significant.

South Campus

Under existing conditions, the South Campus is largely developed with multiple sources of light, including high-intensity field lighting for athletic facilities, and glare. The Campus Master Plan would renovate or expand several existing buildings and would construct new facilities in this area; however, within the South Campus (as compared to the Main Campus), the development of high-rise buildings is not anticipated. As a result, substantial adverse changes in glare conditions from building surfaces are not anticipated within the South Campus. Although no expansion of recreational lighting is anticipated as part of the Campus Master Plan, existing lighting may be replaced or reoriented within the South Campus. The reorientation of lighting could modify the manner in which night lighting is perceived from off-site locations, including adjacent roadways and the residential neighborhood to the north that has higher sensitivity to changes in lighting. In addition, the expanded open space/communal areas (e.g., Stadium Way) and security lighting associated with such development may result in new sources of night lighting that could affect views in the area from off-site locations. This impact would be significant.

Summary

Development within the Master Plan Area under the Campus Master Plan would result in an increase in light required for building operations, pathways, building security, and recreational facilities. Additional light sources would be required for evening and nighttime building operations to provide 24-hour access. Building materials, especially within the Main Campus, may include glass or metal and would increase the number of reflective surfaces resulting in glare. Because the Campus Master Plan would create new sources of substantial light and glare and would potentially affect daytime and nighttime views, this impact would be **significant**.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure 3.1-2a: Use Minimally Reflective Materials on Building Surfaces

SJSU shall require the use of minimally reflective exterior surfaces and nonreflective (mirrored) glass for all new or redeveloped buildings and structures.

Mitigation Measure 3.1-2b: Prepare and Implement Lighting Plans

Before approval of development plans for any buildings or structures over five stories in height or modifications to existing field lighting, SJSU shall prepare site-specific lighting plans that shall be implemented as part of project construction/implementation. The lighting plans shall be prepared by a qualified engineer who is an active member of the Illuminating Engineering Society of North America using guidance and best practices endorsed by the International Dark Sky Association. The lighting plans shall address all aspects of the lighting, including but not limited to all buildings, infrastructure, parking lots, driveways, safety, and signage. The lighting plans shall include the following, as feasible, in conjunction with other measures determined feasible by the illumination engineer:

- the point source of exterior lighting shall be shielded from off-site viewing locations;

- light trespass from exterior lights shall be minimized by directing light downward and using cutoff fixtures or shields; and
- illumination from exterior lights shall be the lowest level necessary to provide adequate public safety.

Mitigation Measure 3.1-2c: Use Directional Lighting for Campus Development

SJSU shall require all new, permanent outdoor lighting fixtures to utilize directional lighting methods (e.g., shielding and/or cutoff-type light fixtures) to minimize glare and light spillover onto adjacent buildings and structures. In addition, light placement and orientation shall also be considered such that light spillover is reduced at nearby land uses, to the extent feasible. Verification of inclusion in project design shall be provided at the time of design review.

Significance after Mitigation

Implementation of these mitigation measures would require use of minimally reflective surfaces, the development and implementation of site-specific lighting plans, and directional lighting with shielded and cutoff type light fixtures that minimize light spillage and skyglow. These measures would limit impacts such that skyglow and light spillage would not substantially increase beyond existing conditions. Effects on daytime and nighttime views from new sources of light and glare would be minimized and impacts would be reduced to a **less-than-significant** level.

3.2 AIR QUALITY

This section identifies local air quality conditions in the San Francisco Bay Area Air Basin (SFBAAB), as well as regulatory requirements pertaining to air quality; estimates the air pollutant emissions generated by implementation of the Campus Master Plan; and describes potential direct and indirect impacts from implementation of the Campus Master Plan. Mitigation is presented, as necessary, to reduce significant air quality impacts to the extent feasible. Detailed calculations, modeling inputs, and results can be found in Appendix B.

No comment letters regarding air quality were received in response to the Notice of Preparation.

3.2.1 Regulatory Setting

Air quality in the project area is regulated through the efforts of various federal, State, regional, and local government agencies. These agencies work jointly, as well as individually, to improve air quality through legislation, planning, policy-making, education, and a variety of programs. The agencies responsible for improving the air quality within the air basins are discussed below.

FEDERAL

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has been charged with implementing national air quality programs. EPA's air quality mandates draw primarily from the federal Clean Air Act (CAA), which was enacted in 1970, with the most recent major amendments made by Congress in 1990. EPA's air quality efforts address both criteria air pollutants (CAPs) and hazardous air pollutants (HAPs). EPA regulations concerning CAPs and HAPs are presented in greater detail below.

Criteria Air Pollutants

The CAA required EPA to establish national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) for six common air pollutants found all over the U.S. referred to as criteria air pollutants (CAPs). EPA has established primary and secondary NAAQS for the following criteria air pollutants: ozone, carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), sulfur dioxide (SO_2), respirable particulate matter with aerodynamic diameter of 10 micrometers or less (PM_{10}) and fine particulate matter with aerodynamic diameter of 2.5 micrometers or less ($PM_{2.5}$), and lead. The NAAQS are shown in Table 3.2-1. The primary standards protect public health and the secondary standards protect public welfare. The CAA also required each state to prepare a State Implementation Plan (SIP) for attaining and maintaining the NAAQS. The federal Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 (CAAA) added requirements for states with nonattainment areas to revise their SIPs to incorporate additional control measures to reduce air pollution. California's SIP is modified periodically to reflect the latest emissions inventories, planning documents, and rules and regulations of the air basins as reported by their jurisdictional agencies. EPA is responsible for reviewing all SIPs to determine whether they conform to the mandates of the CAA and its amendments, and whether implementation will achieve air quality goals. If EPA determines a SIP to be inadequate, EPA may prepare a federal implementation plan that imposes additional control measures. If an approvable SIP is not submitted or implemented within the mandated time frame, sanctions may be applied to transportation funding and stationary air pollution sources in the air basin.

Table 3.2-1 National and California Ambient Air Quality Standards

Pollutant	Averaging Time	California (CAAQS)[a,b]	National (NAAQS)[c] Primary[b,d]	National (NAAQS)[c] Secondary[b,e]
Ozone	1-hour	0.09 ppm (180 µg/m^3)	–[e]	Same as primary standard
	8-hour	0.070 ppm (137 µg/m^3)	0.070 ppm (147 µg/m^3)	
Carbon monoxide (CO)	1-hour	20 ppm (23 mg/m^3)	35 ppm (40 mg/m^3)	Same as primary standard
	8-hour	9 ppm[f] (10 mg/m^3)	9 ppm (10 mg/m^3)	
Nitrogen dioxide (NO_2)	Annual arithmetic mean	0.030 ppm (57 µg/m^3)	53 ppb (100 µg/m^3)	Same as primary standard
	1-hour	0.18 ppm (339 µg/m^3)	100 ppb (188 µg/m^3)	—
Sulfur dioxide (SO_2)	24-hour	0.04 ppm (105 µg/m^3)	—	—
	3-hour	—	—	0.5 ppm (1300 µg/m^3)
	1-hour	0.25 ppm (655 µg/m^3)	75 ppb (196 µg/m^3)	—
Respirable particulate matter (PM_{10})	Annual arithmetic mean	20 µg/m^3	—	Same as primary standard
	24-hour	50 µg/m^3	150 µg/m^3	
Fine particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$)	Annual arithmetic mean	12 µg/m^3	12.0 µg/m^3	15.0 µg/m^3
	24-hour	—	35 µg/m^3	Same as primary standard
Lead [f]	Calendar quarter	—	1.5 µg/m^3	Same as primary standard
	30-Day average	1.5 µg/m^3	—	—
	Rolling 3-Month Average	–	0.15 µg/m^3	Same as primary standard
Hydrogen sulfide	1-hour	0.03 ppm (42 µg/m^3)	—	—
Sulfates	24-hour	25 µg/m^3	No national standards	No national standards
Vinyl chloride [f]	24-hour	0.01 ppm (26 µg/m^3)		
Visibility-reducing particulate matter	8-hour	Extinction of 0.23 per km	—	—

Notes: µg/m^3 = micrograms per cubic meter; km = kilometers; ppb = parts per billion; ppm = parts per million.

a California standards for ozone, carbon monoxide, SO_2 (1- and 24-hour), NO_2, particulate matter, and visibility-reducing particles are values that are not to be exceeded. All others are not to be equaled or exceeded. California ambient air quality standards are listed in the Table of Standards in Section 70200 of Title 17 of the California Code of Regulations.

b Concentration expressed first in units in which it was promulgated. Equivalent units given in parentheses are based on a reference temperature of 25 degrees Celsius (°C) and a reference pressure of 760 torr. Most measurements of air quality are to be corrected to a reference temperature of 25°C and a reference pressure of 760 torr; ppm in this table refers to ppm by volume, or micromoles of pollutant per mole of gas.

c National standards (other than ozone, particulate matter, and those based on annual averages or annual arithmetic means) are not to be exceeded more than once a year. The ozone standard is attained when the fourth highest 8-hour concentration in a year, averaged over three years, is equal to or less than the standard. The PM_{10} 24-hour standard is attained when the expected number of days per calendar year with a 24-hour average concentration above 150 µg/m^3 is equal to or less than one. The $PM_{2.5}$ 24-hour standard is attained when 98 percent of the daily concentrations, averaged over three years, are equal to or less than the standard. Contact the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for further clarification and current federal policies.

d National primary standards: The levels of air quality necessary, with an adequate margin of safety to protect the public health.

e National secondary standards: The levels of air quality necessary to protect the public welfare from any known or anticipated adverse effects of a pollutant.

f The California Air Resources Board has identified lead and vinyl chloride as toxic air contaminants with no threshold of exposure for adverse health effects determined. These actions allow for the implementation of control measures at levels below the ambient concentrations specified for these pollutants.

Source: EPA 2023, CARB 2016.

Hazardous Air Pollutants and Toxic Air Contaminants

Toxic air contaminants (TACs), or in federal parlance, hazardous air pollutants (HAPs), are a defined set of airborne pollutants that may pose a present or potential hazard to human health. A TAC is defined as an air pollutant that may cause or contribute to an increase in mortality or in serious illness, or that may pose a hazard to human health. TACs are usually present in minute quantities in the ambient air; however, their high toxicity or health risk may pose a threat to public health even at low concentrations.

A wide range of sources, from industrial plants to motor vehicles, emit TACs. The health effects associated with TACs are quite diverse and generally are assessed locally, rather than regionally. TACs can cause long-term health effects such as cancer, birth defects, neurological damage, asthma, bronchitis, or genetic damage; or short-term acute effects such as eye watering, respiratory irritation (a cough), running nose, throat pain, and headaches.

For evaluation purposes, TACs are separated into carcinogens and non-carcinogens based on the nature of the physiological effects associated with exposure to the pollutant. Carcinogens are assumed to have no safe threshold below which health impacts would not occur. This contrasts with criteria air pollutants for which acceptable levels of exposure can be determined and for which the ambient standards have been established (Table 3.2-1). Cancer risk from TACs is expressed as excess cancer cases per one million exposed individuals, typically over a lifetime of exposure.

EPA regulates HAPs through its National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants. The standards for a particular source category require the maximum degree of emission reduction that EPA determines to be achievable, which is known as the Maximum Achievable Control Technology—MACT standards. These standards are authorized by Section 112 of the 1970 Clean Air Act and the regulations are published in 40 CFR Parts 61 and 63.

STATE

California Air Resources Board (CARB) is the agency responsible for coordination and oversight of State and local air pollution control programs in California and for implementing the California Clean Air Act (CCAA). The CCAA, which was adopted in 1988, required CARB to establish California ambient air quality standards (CAAQS) (Table 3.2-1).

Criteria Air Pollutants

CARB has established CAAQS for sulfates, hydrogen sulfide, vinyl chloride, visibility-reducing particulate matter, and the above-mentioned criteria air pollutants. In most cases the CAAQS are more stringent than the NAAQS. Differences in the standards are generally explained by the health effects studies considered during the standard-setting process and the interpretation of the studies. In addition, the CAAQS incorporate a margin of safety to protect sensitive individuals.

The CCAA requires that all local air districts in the state endeavor to attain and maintain the CAAQS by the earliest date practical. The CCAA specifies that local air districts should focus attention on reducing the emissions from transportation and area-wide emission sources and provides districts with the authority to regulate indirect sources.

Toxic Air Contaminants

TACs in California are regulated primarily through the Tanner Air Toxics Act (Assembly Bill [AB] 1807, Chapter 1047, Statutes of 1983) and the Air Toxics Hot Spots Information and Assessment Act of 1987 (AB 2588, Chapter 1252, Statutes of 1987). AB 1807 sets forth a formal procedure for CARB to designate substances as TACs. Research, public participation, and scientific peer review are required before CARB can designate a substance as a TAC. To date, CARB has formally identified over 200 substances and groups of substances as TACs.

After a TAC is identified, CARB then adopts an airborne toxics control measure for sources that emit that particular TAC. If a safe threshold exists for a substance at which there is no toxic effect, the control measure must reduce exposure below that threshold. If no safe threshold exists, the measure must incorporate best available control technology (BACT) for toxics to minimize emissions.

The Hot Spots Act (AB 2588) requires that existing facilities that emit toxic substances above a specified level prepare an inventory of toxic emissions, prepare a health risk assessment (HRA) if emissions are significant, notify the public of significant risk levels, and prepare and implement risk reduction measures.

AB 617 of 2017 is a statewide strategy that emphasizes local plans to reduce emissions. AB 617 aims to help protect air quality and public health in communities around industries subject to the state's cap-and-trade program for GHG emissions. AB 617 imposes a new state-mandated local program to address non-vehicular sources (e.g., refineries, manufacturing facilities) of criteria air pollutants and TACs. The bill requires CARB to identify high-pollution areas and directs air districts to focus air quality improvement efforts through adoption of community emission reduction programs within these identified areas. Currently, air districts review individual sources and impose emissions limits on emitters based on best available control technology, pollutant type, and proximity to nearby existing land uses. This bill addresses the cumulative and additive nature of air pollutant health effects by requiring community-wide air quality assessment and emission reduction planning.

CARB identified particulate emissions from diesel-fueled engines (diesel PM) as toxic air contaminants in August 1998. Following its identification and pursuant to AB 1807, CARB determined the need and degree to further control diesel PM. With the participation of local air districts, industry, and interested public, CARB has adopted diesel exhaust control measures and more stringent emissions standards for various transportation-related mobile sources of emissions, including transit buses, and off-road diesel equipment (e.g., tractors, generators). In September 2000, CARB adopted the Diesel Risk Reduction Plan, which recommends many control measures to reduce the risks associated with diesel particulate matter (PM) and achieve a goal of 75 percent PM reduction by 2010 and 85 percent by 2020. Over time, the replacement of older vehicles will result in a vehicle fleet that produces substantially lower levels of TACs than under current conditions. Mobile-source emissions of TACs (e.g., benzene, 1-3-butadiene, diesel PM) have been reduced significantly over the last decade and will be reduced further in California through a progression of regulatory measures (e.g., Low Emission Vehicle/Clean Fuels and Phase II reformulated gasoline regulations) and control technologies. With implementation of CARB's Risk Reduction Plan and other regulatory programs, it is estimated that by 2035, emissions of diesel PM will be less than half of those in 2010 (CARB 2023). CARB's 2022 Advanced Clean Fleets regulation will also lead to reduction in diesel PM through the transition of medium- and heavy-duty trucks to become fully electric by 2045. Additionally, CARB's 2022 amendments to the 2004 Transport Refrigeration Unit (TRU) Airborne Toxic Control Measure increases the stringency of TRU $PM_{2.5}$ and requires the electrification of diesel-powered TRU trucks by 2029. Adopted regulations are also expected to continue to reduce formaldehyde emissions emitted by cars and light-duty trucks. As emissions are reduced, it is expected that risks associated with exposure to the emissions will also be reduced.

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY

California State University Sustainability Policy

In the Spring of 2022, the Trustees adopted an update to the CSU system-wide Sustainability Policy, which was first adopted in 2014 with subsequent updates in 2019 and 2020. The current update became effective March 23, 2022. The policy aims to reduce the environmental impact of construction and operation of buildings and to integrate sustainability across the curriculum. The CSU Sustainability Policy established the following goals related to air quality:

- The CSU will pursue energy procurement and production to reduce energy capacity requirements from fossil fuels, enhance electrical demand flexibility, and promote energy resilience using available economically feasible technology for on-site renewable generation, microgrids, and other fossil fuel-free energy storage solutions. The CSU shall endeavor to increase its self-generated renewable energy and battery capacity from 32 to 80 megawatts (MW) by 2030.
- The CSU will consider cost effective opportunities to exceed the State of California and California Public Utilities Commission Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) sooner than the established goal of procuring 60 percent of its electricity needs from renewable sources by 2030 consistent with SB 100 (PUC Section 399.11)

- To minimize use of natural gas, campuses will transition from fossil-fuel sourced equipment to electric equipment as replacements or renovations are needed. Any in-kind fossil-fuel sourced equipment will be justified through an analysis which demonstrates why that solution represents the most cost-effective option and what alternatives were analyzed for comparative purposes. The intention of this item shall be limited to no new investment in, or renewal of, natural gas assets or infrastructure as part of campus projects starting July 1, 2035, with the exception of critical academic program needs.
- The CSU will encourage and promote the use of alternative transportation and/or alternative fuels to reduce GHG emissions related to university associated transportation, including commuter and business travel. The Chancellor's Office will establish a baseline for carbon emissions from student, faculty, and staff commuting and establish a systemwide reduction target.
- All CSU campuses shall develop and maintain a transportation demand management (TDM) plan to reduce vehicle miles traveled (VMT) and carbon emissions. This plan will be updated every five years and guide the overall transportation and parking program at each campus.
- Campuses shall strive to increase electric vehicle (EV), electric bicycle, and other electric mobility and transportation device charging infrastructure and incentive programs to further support campus carbon reduction strategies.
- Campuses shall strive to develop and maintain a long-range plan for transitioning fleet, and grounds equipment to zero emissions, excluding public safety patrol vehicles if necessary. 50 percent of all light duty vehicle purchases will be ZEV by 2035, with no addition of gas-powered light duty vehicles to the fleet after 2035. All small off-road engine (SORE) equipment used for campus grounds will be all-electric by 2035. All buses and heavy-duty vehicles will be ZEV by 2045 in alignment with state regulations.

LOCAL

As previously discussed in Section 1.4, "California State University Autonomy," SJSU is an entity of the CSU. The CSU operates under the oversight of the Board of Trustees, which is the state acting in its higher educational capacity, and as such it is not subject to local government planning and land use plans, policies, or regulations. State agencies are not subject to local government planning and land use plans, policies, or regulations. Nevertheless, in the exercise of its discretion, CSU may reference, describe, and address local plans, policies, and regulations where appropriate and for informational purposes.

SJSU has reviewed the following local policies in the planning and design of the Campus Master Plan and has determined that implementation of the Campus Master Plan would not conflict with these policies. Note that potential conflicts to applicable air quality plans are evaluated below under "Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures."

Bay Area Air Quality Management District

Criteria Air Pollutants

The Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) maintains and manages air quality conditions in the SFBAAB, including Santa Clara County, through a comprehensive program of planning, regulation, enforcement, technical innovation, and promotion of the understanding of air quality issues. The clean air strategy of BAAQMD includes the preparation of plans and programs for the attainment of the NAAQS and CAAQS, adoption and enforcement of rules and regulations, and issuance of permits for stationary sources. BAAQMD also inspects stationary sources, responds to citizen complaints, monitors ambient air quality and meteorological conditions, and implements other programs and regulations required by the CAA and CCAA.

To achieve the CAAQS, BAAQMD prepares and updates air quality plans on a regular basis. The air quality plans published by BAAQMD and other local air districts in the state are incorporated into California's SIP Strategy and meet CAA requirements.

The most recently adopted air quality plan for the SFBAAB is the *2017 Clear the Air, Cool the Climate Clean Air Plan* (2017 Clean Air Plan). To fulfill State ozone planning requirements, the 2017 control strategy includes all feasible measures to reduce emissions of ozone precursors (ROG and NO_X) and reduce the transport of ozone and its precursors to neighboring air basins. In addition, the 2017 Clean Air Plan builds upon and enhances BAAQMD's efforts to reduce emissions of fine particulate matter (i.e., $PM_{2.5}$) and TACs. The 2017 Clean Air Plan does not include control measures that apply directly to individual development projects. Instead, the control strategy includes measures related to stationary sources, transportation, energy, buildings, agriculture, natural and working lands, waste management, water, and super-greenhouse gas pollutants (BAAQMD 2017).

The 2017 Plan focuses on two paramount goals (BAAQMD 2017):

- Protect air quality and health at the regional and local scale by attaining all state and national air quality standards and eliminating disparities among Bay Area communities in cancer health risk from TACs;
- and protect the climate by reducing Bay Area GHG emissions to 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030, and 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050.

In 2004, BAAQMD initiated the Community Air Risk Evaluation (CARE) program. This program has helped identify communities in the Bay Area that are disproportionately impacted by local emission sources. The CARE program serves as a foundation for the BAAQMD's efforts to reduce population exposure to TACs, including diesel particulate matter (diesel PM), in communities that experience higher than average pollution levels. These communities are generally located near sources of pollution (e.g., freeways, industrial facilities), and thus have higher levels of risk from TAC exposure. BAAQMD-designated CARE communities are located in Concord, Richmond/San Pablo, eastern San Francisco, western Alameda County, Vallejo, San Rafael, Pittsburg/Antioch, and San José.

Toxic Air Contaminants

At the regional level, air pollution control or management districts may adopt and enforce the CARB's control measures and adopt their own TAC regulations. BAAQMD limits emissions and public exposure to TACs primarily through Regulation 2-5 (New Source Review of Toxic Air Contaminants) and other rules. BAAQMD prepared Planning Healthy Places guidelines to promote efficient and sustainable land use development while ensuring clean and healthy air for residents. Planning Healthy Places was developed on the premise that regional ambient air emissions and health risk control programs do not account for localized impacts to communities located near busy roadways, factories, airports, and other sources of air pollution. BAAQMD prepared these guidelines outside the CEQA context to assist developers and land use planners in addressing potential land use compatibility issues associated with locating people close to localized sources of air pollution, specifically PM and TACs. BAAQMD identifies a list of best practices to reduce emissions or exposure of sensitive receptors located near development projects. Through Planning Healthy Places, BAAQMD denotes regions in the Bay Area near highways and busy roadways where best practices are recommended to reduce exposure and emissions, as well as regions situated close to large and complex emissions sources (e.g., ports, refineries, and gas stations) where further study is required to assess air pollution levels. These recommendations are intended for development projects that will place future residential receptors near existing sources of PM and TAC emissions.

Odors

Because odors are typically considered a local air quality problem, neither EPA nor CARB has established any odor regulations. Instead, BAAQMD enforces rules that pertain to odors in the SFBAAB. Although offensive odors rarely cause physical harm, they can be unpleasant and generate citizen complaints. BAAQMD's Regulation 7 (Odorous Substances) places general limitations on odorous substances and specific emission limitations on certain odorous compounds. This regulation does not apply until the air pollution control officer receives, within a 90-day period, 10 or more odor complaints alleging that a person or entity has caused odors, at or beyond the source's property line, that are perceived to be objectionable by the complainants in the normal course of their work, travel, or residence. At this point, the limits in the regulation become effective until such time as no complaints have been received by the air pollution control officer for one year. The limits in the regulation become applicable again if the air pollution control officer receives odor complaints from five or more complainants within a 90-day period.

City of San José 2040 General Plan

The Envision San José 2040 General Plan (General Plan) was adopted in November 2011 and amended in 2023. The following policies are relevant to air quality within the Master Plan Area:

- **MS-4.1:** Promote the use of building materials that maintain healthful indoor air quality in an effort to reduce irritation and exposure to toxins and allergens for building occupants.
- **MS-4.2:** Encourage construction and pre-occupancy practices to improve indoor air quality upon occupancy of the structure.
- **MS-10.1:** Assess projected air emissions from new development in conformance with the BAAQMD CEQA Guidelines and relative to state and federal standards. Identify and implement feasible air emission reduction measures.
- **MS-10.2:** Consider the cumulative air quality impacts from proposed developments for proposed land use designation changes and new development, consistent with the region's Clean Air Plan and State law.
- **MS-10.5:** In order to reduce vehicle miles traveled and traffic congestion, require new development within 2,000 feet of an existing or planned transit station to encourage the use of public transit and minimize the dependence on the automobile through the application of site design guidelines and transit incentives.
- **MS-10.6:** Encourage mixed land use development near transit lines and provide retail and other types of service oriented uses within walking distance to minimize automobile dependent development.
- **MS-10.7:** Encourage regional and statewide air pollutant emission reduction through energy conservation to improve air quality.
- **MS-10.8:** Minimize vegetation removal required for fire prevention. Require alternatives to discing, such as mowing, to the extent feasible. Where vegetation removal is required for property maintenance purposes, encourage alternatives that limit the exposure of bare soil.
- **MS-10.9:** Foster educational programs about air pollution problems and solutions.
- **MS-11.1:** Require completion of air quality modeling for sensitive land uses such as new residential developments that are located near sources of pollution such as freeways and industrial uses. Require new residential development projects and projects categorized as sensitive receptors to incorporate effective mitigation into project designs or be located an adequate distance from sources of toxic air contaminants (TACs) to avoid significant risks to health and safety.
- **MS-11.2:** For projects that emit toxic air contaminants, require project proponents to prepare health risk assessments in accordance with BAAQMD-recommended procedures as part of environmental review and employ effective mitigation to reduce possible health risks to a less than significant level. Alternatively, require new projects (such as, but not limited to, industrial, manufacturing, and processing facilities) that are sources of TACs to be located an adequate distance from residential areas and other sensitive receptors.
- **MS-11.4:** Encourage the installation of appropriate air filtration at existing schools, residences, and other sensitive receptor uses adversely affected by pollution sources.
- **MS-11.5:** Encourage the use of pollution absorbing trees and vegetation in buffer areas between substantial sources of TACs and sensitive land uses.
- **MS-12.2:** Require new residential development projects and projects categorized as sensitive receptors to be located an adequate distance from facilities that are existing and potential sources of odor. An adequate separation distance will be determined based upon the type, size and operations of the facility.
- **MS-13.1:** Include dust, particulate matter, and construction equipment exhaust control measures as conditions of approval for subdivision maps, site development and planned development permits, grading permits, and demolition permits. At minimum, conditions shall conform to construction mitigation measures recommended in the current BAAQMD CEQA Guidelines for the relevant project size and type.

- MS-13.2: Construction and/or demolition projects that have the potential to disturb asbestos (from soil or building material) shall comply with all the requirements of the California Air Resources Board's air toxics control measures (ATCMs) for Construction, Grading, Quarrying, and Surface Mining Operations.
- MS-13.3: Require subdivision designs and site planning to minimize grading and use landform grading in hillside areas.
- MS-13.4: Adopt and periodically update dust, particulate, and exhaust control standard measures for demolition and grading activities to include on project plans as conditions of approval based upon construction mitigation measures in the BAAQMD CEQA Guidelines.
- EC-4.6: Evaluate development proposed in areas with soils containing naturally occurring asbestos (i.e., serpentinite) that would require ground disturbance and/or development of new residential or other sensitive uses, for risks to people from airborne asbestos particles during construction and postconstruction periods. Hazards shall be assessed, at minimum, using guidelines and regulations of the Bay Area Air Quality Management District and the California Air Resources Board.
- EC-7.7: Determine for any development or redevelopment site that is within 1,000 feet of a known, suspected, or likely geographic ultramafic rock unit (as identified in maps developed by the Department of Conservation – Division of Mines and Geology) or any other known or suspected locations of serpentine or naturally occurring asbestos, if naturally occurring asbestos exists and, if so, comply with the Bay Area Air Quality Management District's Asbestos Air Toxic Control Measure requirements.

3.2.2 Environmental Setting

The Master Plan Area is located in the SFBAAB. The SFBAAB covers all of Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin Napa, Santa Clara, San Mateo, and San Francisco counties, and portions of Solano and Sonoma counties. The ambient concentrations of air pollutant emissions are determined by the number of emissions released by the sources of air pollutants and the atmosphere's ability to transport and dilute such emissions. Natural factors that affect transport and dilution include terrain, wind, atmospheric stability, and sunlight. Therefore, existing air quality conditions in the area are determined by such natural factors as topography, meteorology, and climate, in addition to the number of emissions released by existing air pollutant sources, as discussed separately below.

CLIMATE, METEOROLOGY, AND TOPOGRAPHY

The topography of the SFBAAB is characterized by complex terrain consisting of coastal mountain ranges, inland valleys and bays. SFBAAB is where the major break in California's Coast Range occurs. Here the Coast Range splits into western and eastern ranges. Between the two ranges lies San Francisco Bay. There are gaps known as the Golden Gate in the western coast range, and Carquinez Strait in the eastern coast range. This complex terrain adds complexity to the normal wind flow patterns in the SFBAAB.

The SFBAAB has a Mediterranean climate characterized by dry summers and wet winters. During the summer, a high-pressure cell centered over the northeastern Pacific Ocean results in stable meteorological conditions and a steady northwesterly wind flow that keeps storms from affecting the California coast. Mostly clear skies result in warm daytime temperatures and cool nights in the summer. During the winter, the Pacific high-pressure cell weakens, resulting in increased precipitation and the occurrence of storms. Winter temperatures are mild, except for very cool but generally frost-less mornings. Further inland where the moderating effect of the bay is not as strong, temperature extremes are greater. Wind patterns are influenced by local terrain, with a northwesterly sea breeze typically developing during the daytime. Winds are usually stronger in the spring and summer. Rainfall amounts are modest, ranging from 13 inches in the lowlands to 20 inches in the hills. The highest air pollutant concentrations in the Bay Area generally occur during inversions, when a surface layer of cooler air becomes trapped beneath a layer of warmer air. An inversion reduces the amount of vertical mixing and dilution of air pollutants in the cooler air near the surface.

CRITERIA AIR POLLUTANTS

Ozone and fine particle pollution, or $PM_{2.5}$, are the major regional air pollutants of concern in the SFBAAB. Ozone is primarily a problem in the summer, and fine particle pollution in the winter. Most of Santa Clara County is well south of the cooler waters of the San Francisco Bay and far from the cooler marine air which usually reaches across San Mateo County in summer. Ozone frequently forms on hot summer days when the prevailing seasonal northerly winds carry ozone precursors southward across the county, causing health standards to be exceeded. Santa Clara County experiences many exceedances of the $PM_{2.5}$ standard each winter. This is due to the high population density, wood smoke, industrial and freeway traffic, and poor wintertime air circulation caused by extensive hills to the east and west that block wind flow into the region.

Concentrations of criteria air pollutants are used to indicate the quality of the ambient air. A brief description of key criteria air pollutants in the SFBAAB is provided below. Emission source types and health effects are summarized in Table 3.2-2 and attainment status for the CAAQS and NAAQS for Santa Clara County are shown in Table 3.2-3.

Ozone

Ozone is a photochemical oxidant (a substance whose oxygen combines chemically with another substance in the presence of sunlight) and the primary component of smog. Ozone is not directly emitted into the air but is formed through complex chemical reactions between precursor emissions of ROG and NO_X in the presence of sunlight. ROG are volatile organic compounds that are photochemically reactive. ROG emissions result primarily from incomplete combustion and the evaporation of chemical solvents and fuels. NO_X are a group of gaseous compounds of nitrogen and oxygen that result from the combustion of fuels.

Emissions of the ozone precursors ROG and NO_X have decreased over the past several years because of more stringent motor vehicle standards and cleaner burning fuels. Emissions of ROG and NO_X decreased from 2000 to 2010 and are projected to continue decreasing from 2010 to 2035 (CARB 2013).

Nitrogen Dioxide

NO_2 is a brownish, highly reactive gas that is present in all urban environments. The major human-made sources of NO_2 are combustion devices, such as boilers, gas turbines, and mobile and stationary reciprocating internal combustion engines. Combustion devices emit primarily nitric oxide (NO), which reacts through oxidation in the atmosphere to form NO_2. The combined emissions of NO and NO_2 are referred to as NO_X and are reported as equivalent NO_2. Because NO_2 is formed and depleted by reactions associated with photochemical smog (ozone), the NO_2 concentration in a particular geographical area may not be representative of the local sources of NO_X emissions (CARB 2013).

Particulate Matter

Respirable particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 micrometers or less is referred to as PM_{10}. PM_{10} consists of particulate matter emitted directly into the air, such as fugitive dust, soot, and smoke from mobile and stationary sources, construction operations, fires and natural windblown dust, and particulate matter formed in the atmosphere by reaction of gaseous precursors (CARB 2013). Fine particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$) includes a subgroup of smaller particles that have an aerodynamic diameter of 2.5 micrometers or less. PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ emissions in the SFBAAB are primarily from area sources, specifically fugitive dust. Direct emissions of PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ steadily declined in the SFBAAB between 2000 and 2010 but are projected to increase slightly through 2035 (CARB 2013).

Table 3.2-2 Sources and Health Effects of Criteria Air Pollutants

Pollutant	Sources	Acute[1] Health Effects	Chronic[2] Health Effects
Ozone	Secondary pollutant resulting from reaction of ROG and NO_X in presence of sunlight. ROG emissions result from incomplete combustion and evaporation of chemical solvents and fuels; NO_X results from the combustion of fuels.	increased respiration and pulmonary resistance; cough, pain, shortness of breath, lung inflammation	permeability of respiratory epithelia, possibility of permanent lung impairment
Carbon monoxide (CO)	Incomplete combustion of fuels; motor vehicle exhaust	headache, dizziness, fatigue, nausea, vomiting, death	permanent heart and brain damage
Nitrogen dioxide (NO_2)	combustion devices; e.g., boilers, gas turbines, and mobile and stationary reciprocating internal combustion engines	coughing, difficulty breathing, vomiting, headache, eye irritation, chemical pneumonitis or pulmonary edema; breathing abnormalities, cough, cyanosis, chest pain, rapid heartbeat, death	chronic bronchitis, decreased lung function
Sulfur dioxide (SO_2)	coal and oil combustion, steel mills, refineries, and pulp and paper mills	Irritation of upper respiratory tract, increased asthma symptoms	Insufficient evidence linking SO_2 exposure to chronic health impacts
Respirable particulate matter (PM_{10}), Fine particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$)	fugitive dust, soot, smoke, mobile and stationary sources, construction, fires and natural windblown dust, and formation in the atmosphere by condensation and/or transformation of SO_2 and ROG	breathing and respiratory symptoms, aggravation of existing respiratory and cardiovascular diseases, premature death	alterations to the immune system, carcinogenesis
Lead	metal processing	reproductive/ developmental effects (fetuses and children)	numerous effects including neurological, endocrine, and cardiovascular effects

Notes: NO_X = oxides of nitrogen; ROG = reactive organic gases.

[1] "Acute" refers to effects of short-term exposures to criteria air pollutants, usually at fairly high concentrations.

[2] "Chronic" refers to effects of long-term exposures to criteria air pollutants, usually at lower, ambient concentrations.

Sources: EPA 2023.

Table 3.2-3 Attainment Status Designations for San Francisco Bay Area Air Basin

Pollutant	Averaging Time	National Ambient Air Quality Standard[1]	California Ambient Air Quality Standard[1]
Ozone	1-hour	NA[1]	Nonattainment
	8-hour	Nonattainment -- Marginal	Nonattainment
Respirable particulate matter (PM_{10})	24-hour	Unclassified	Nonattainment
	Annual	--	Nonattainment
Fine particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$)	24-hour	Nonattainment	--
	Annual	Unclassified/Attainment	Nonattainment
Carbon monoxide (CO)	1-hour	Attainment	Attainment
	8-hour	Attainment	Attainment
Nitrogen dioxide (NO_2)	1-hour	Unclassified/Attainment	Attainment
	Annual	Attainment	Attainment

Pollutant	Averaging Time	National Ambient Air Quality Standard[1]	California Ambient Air Quality Standard[1]
Sulfur dioxide (SO_2)[5]	1-hour	Attainment	Attainment
	24-hour	Attainment	Attainment
	Annual	--	Attainment
Lead (Particulate)	30-day	--	Attainment
	Calendar quarter	Attainment	--

Notes: PM_{10}= respirable particulate matter; $PM_{2.5}$=fine particulate matter; CO= carbon monoxide; NO_2= nitrogen dioxide; SO_2=sulfur dioxide

[1] The national 1-hour ozone standard was revoked by U.S. EPA on June 15, 2005.

Source: CARB 2022, EPA 2023.

TOXIC AIR CONTAMINANTS

According to the *California Almanac of Emissions and Air Quality* (CARB 2013), the majority of the estimated health risks from TACs can be attributed to relatively few compounds, the most important of which is diesel PM. Diesel PM differs from other TACs in that it is not a single substance, but rather a complex mixture of hundreds of substances. Although diesel PM is emitted by diesel-fueled internal combustion engines, the composition of the emissions varies depending on engine type, operating conditions, fuel composition, lubricating oil, and whether an emissions control system is being used. Unlike the other TACs, no ambient monitoring data are available for diesel PM because no routine measurement method currently exists. However, CARB has made preliminary concentration estimates based on a PM exposure method. This method uses the CARB emissions inventory's PM_{10} database, ambient PM_{10} monitoring data, and the results from several studies to estimate concentrations of diesel PM. In addition to diesel PM, the TACs for which data are available that pose the greatest existing ambient risk in California are benzene, 1,3-butadiene, acetaldehyde, carbon tetrachloride, hexavalent chromium, para-dichlorobenzene, formaldehyde, methylene chloride, and perchloroethylene. Diesel PM poses the greatest health risk among these 10 TACs mentioned. Based on receptor modeling techniques, levels of most TACs, except para-dichlorobenzene and formaldehyde, have overall decreased since 1990 (CARB 2013).

ODORS

Odors are generally regarded as an annoyance rather than a health hazard. However, manifestations of a person's reaction to foul odors can range from psychological (e.g., irritation, anger, or anxiety) to physiological (e.g., circulatory and respiratory effects, nausea, vomiting, and headache).

The ability to detect odors varies considerably among the population and overall is quite subjective. Some individuals can smell very minute quantities of specific substances; others may not have the same sensitivity but may have sensitivities to odors of other substances. In addition, people may have different reactions to the same odor; an odor that is offensive to one person may be perfectly acceptable to another (e.g., fast food restaurant). It is important to also note that an unfamiliar odor is more easily detected and is more likely to cause complaints than a familiar one. This is because of the phenomenon known as odor fatigue, in which a person can become desensitized to almost any odor and recognition only occurs with an alteration in the intensity. Land used typically associated with offensive odors include wastewater treatment plants, sanitary landfills, composting facilities, recycling facilities, petroleum refineries, chemical manufacturing plants, painting operations, rendering plants, and food packaging plants. None of these odorous land uses are located proximate to the Master Plan Area.

ASBESTOS

Naturally occurring asbestos (NOA) was identified as a TAC in 1986 by CARB. NOA is located in many parts of California, and is commonly associated with ultramafic rocks, according to a special publication by the California Geological Survey (Churchill and Hill 2000). Asbestos is the common name for a group of naturally occurring fibrous

silicate minerals that can separate into thin but strong durable fibers. Ultramafic rocks form in high-temperature environments well below the surface of the earth. By the time they are exposed at the surface by geologic uplift and erosion, ultramafic rocks may be partially to completely altered into a type of metamorphic rock called serpentinite. Sometimes the metamorphic conditions are right for the formation of chrysotile asbestos or tremolite-actinolite asbestos in the bodies of these rocks, along their boundaries, or in the soil.

Asbestos could be released into the air from serpentinite or ultramafic rock if the rock is broken or crushed. At the point of release, asbestos fibers could become airborne, causing air quality and human health hazards. Natural weathering and erosion processes act on asbestos bearing rock and soil, increasing the likelihood for asbestos fibers to become airborne if disturbed (California Geological Survey 2002).

According to the report, A General Location Guide to Ultramafic Rocks in California—Areas More Likely to Contain Naturally Occurring Asbestos, there are areas of Santa Clara County in which asbestos is likely to occur (Churchill and Hill 2000). Asbestos-containing material may be present in existing structures within the Master Plan Area (refer to Section 3.8, "Hazards and Hazardous Materials" for further clarification). The demolition or renovation of existing structures would be subject to regulatory requirements for the control of asbestos-containing material. The closest deposits of NOA are located approximately 2.5-miles southeast of the Campus Master Plan and would not be disturbed from construction of the project (City of San José. 2023).

SENSITIVE RECEPTORS

Sensitive receptors are generally considered to include those land uses where exposure to pollutants could result in health-related risks to sensitive individuals, such as children or the elderly. Residential dwellings, schools, hospitals, playgrounds, and similar facilities are of primary concern because of the presence of individuals particularly sensitive to pollutants and/or the potential for increased and prolonged exposure of individuals to pollutants.

Existing sensitive receptors near the Main Campus include residential dwellings approximately 100 feet north across East San Fernando Street, apartment buildings located approximately 75 feet south across East San Salvador Street, apartment buildings located approximately 100 feet to the west across South Fourth Street, and apartment buildings and a middle school (Legacy Academy) located approximately 100 feet to the east across South Tenth Street. With respect to the South Campus, there are multiple one-story single-family residential buildings located approximately 90 feet to the north across East Humboldt Street.

3.2.3 Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

METHODOLOGY

This air quality analysis evaluates the potential impacts of the Campus Master Plan consistent with BAAQMD's 2022 CEQA Guidelines, which provide guidance for evaluating air quality impacts at both the project- and plan-level. The guidelines direct that the primary measure for analyzing air quality impacts for a program-level review should be a qualitative evaluation of the program's consistency with the 2017 Clean Air Plan. In addition, this EIR also evaluates construction-related emissions and operational emissions for all potential development under the Campus Master Plan, as set forth in Chapter 2, "Project Description." This quantitative emissions analysis represents a conservative analysis that meets and exceeds the BAAQMD's guidelines by quantifying and applying a project-specific threshold to all development under the Campus Master Plan collectively (as phased for construction emissions, or in total for operational emissions). Further, due to the phased nature of the project (e.g., future construction would occur while portions of previously developed facilities would operate), emissions from the overlap of construction and operation of subsequent phases were also evaluated. In addition, this evaluates localized CO emissions, TAC, and odor impacts as described below.

Consistency Analysis

In accordance with BAAQMD guidance for plan-level CEQA analyses, the Campus Master Plan was evaluated qualitatively for consistency with the most recently adopted air quality plan in the region and other relevant standards, including measures outlined in the BAAQMD's 2022 CEQA Guidelines. Specifically, the guiding principles and sustainability features of the Campus Master Plan were compared to the land use and transportation control measures and strategies outlined in the 2017 Clean Air Plan. Additionally, project-generated, vehicle miles traveled (VMT) was also evaluated, consistent with BAAQMD recommendations against the projected campus population with implementation of the Campus Master Plan.

Criteria Air Pollutants and Ozone Precursor Emissions

The SFBAAB is currently designated as a nonattainment area for the CAAQS and NAAQS for ozone and particulate matter. A number of criteria and non-criteria pollutants, such as volatile organic compounds, PM, NOx, and TACs, also carry local health risks to surrounding communities. The project's emissions were assessed in accordance with BAAQMD-recommended methodologies and compared to BAAQMD-adopted thresholds.

Overall, the total development (i.e., building square footage) and land use types (e.g., residential, academic, recreational) included in the Campus Master Plan are anticipated to be constructed over approximately 22 years (four phases from 2024 to 2045), with demolition, new construction, and renovation projects distributed in the Main Campus and South Campus, and additional projects that are independent of phasing. Although specific square footage and land use types were used, emissions modeling were general in nature and did not include specific construction schedules or project-specific details for each individual land use (as such information is not available at this time). Rather, the modeling generally captured the scale of construction and operational activities that could occur with approval of the Campus Master Plan. Specific methods for each impact assessed are described below.

Construction

Short-term, construction-related emissions of criteria air pollutants and precursors were calculated using the California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod) Version 2022.1.1.20. Construction modeling was based on project-specific information (e.g., size, building/infrastructure to be demolished, area to be graded, number of buildings to be constructed, area to be paved) where available; reasonable assumptions based on typical construction activities; and default values in CalEEMod that are based on the project's location and land use types. Construction would begin as early as 2025 and conclude in 2045. The operation of new uses under the Campus Master Plan are anticipated to begin as early as 2025, with SJSU remaining operational throughout all four phases of construction.

Each phase of Campus Master Plan implementation was modeled individually, based on the anticipated level of development that would occur during that phase (e.g., building size and type) plus an allocation of one-fourth of the development that would occur independent of phasing. The default construction schedule and the default construction equipment list in CalEEMod were used. To account for the potential for increased construction intensity and uncertainty regarding specific development timing, an extra 50,000 gross square feet (gsf) of academic/administrative space was added in the modeling for each project phase. Renovation of existing facilities within the Master Plan Area was modeled separately from the addition of new buildings.

The CalEEMod default construction phases were used for all of the anticipated development under the Campus Master Plan. Daily average emissions of criteria air pollutants were obtained by averaging the annual emissions over the total workdays for each year of construction. This emissions modeling was conducted to disclose the potential impacts of multiple building projects within the Campus Master Plan undergoing construction at the same time. This is considered to be a conservative estimate because this evaluates the most intensive likely construction scenario, given the uncertainty with respect to the timing and scope of individual development projects within the Campus Master Plan. Modeling therefore assumes that Campus Master Plan implementation would move forward on a concurrent and expedited schedule (such that multiple projects would be under construction simultaneously). Model assumptions and inputs for these calculations can be found in Appendix B.

Operation

The operation of a building would begin as construction concludes. Modeling therefore assumes that Campus Master Plan implementation would move forward on a concurrent and expedited schedule such that multiple projects would be under construction simultaneously and project operation would overlap with construction. Project-specific VMT as summarized in Section 3.14, "Transportation" was also incorporated into the estimation of mobile source emissions during operation. Operations also assumed the use of four onsite diesel back-up generators and emissions from chemical use at laboratories. Further, no natural gas or propane was assumed to be required for future buildings as the Campus Master Plan would focus on all-electric connections, consistent with CSU Sustainability Policy. It is also assumed that all landscape equipment would be electric. Refer to Appendix B for details input/output parameters.

Toxic Air Contaminants

To evaluate TACs from construction and operation of projects implemented as part of the Campus Master Plan, a health risk assessment (HRA) was conducted. Refer to Appendix C details input/output parameters. This methodology summarizes the primary methods used to conduct the HRA.

To determine health risk and pollutant concentrations at specific locations (i.e., receptors), first, air dispersion modeling was conducted using site-specific parameters (e.g., terrain, meteorological data), and then risk calculations were conducted. Dispersion modeling was conducted using CARB's approved American Meteorological Society/Environmental Protection Agency Regulatory Model Improvement Committee modeling system (AERMOD) Version 19191, with a unit emission rate of 1 gram per second (g/s) for all modeled sources. This approach is used so that resulting ground-level concentrations can be multiplied by actual emission rates for various scenarios (e.g., default model runs, reduced emissions scenario) without running AERMOD multiple times. Then, using the ground-level concentrations from the AERMOD run at each receptor location in combination with emission estimates for $PM_{2.5}$, cancer risk and PM concentration calculations were conducted using cancer potency factors consistent with OEHHA guidance (2015). The air dispersion model included all standard regulatory default options, including the use of urban dispersion parameters and local terrain. Terrain in the project vicinity is generally flat.

For the construction portion of the HRA, diesel PM (i.e., $PM_{2.5}$ exhaust) was modeled from the use of onsite heavy-duty equipment, onsite haul truck idling, and offsite truck hauling. Fugitive dust ($PM_{2.5}$ dust) was modeled from the use of onsite heavy-duty equipment and offsite truck hauling activities. For the operational portion of the HRA, emissions from backup diesel generators and lab hoods were modeled. For specific source parameters and modeling assumptions, refer to Appendix C.

Due to the phased nature of the Campus Master Plan, maximum risk calculations during construction were conducted for each phase of the project, using the exposure duration associated with that phase. For example, construction associated with Phase 1 of Campus Master Plan implementation would occur over a 6-year period; thus, the risk was calculated using a 6-year exposure duration. Subsequent phases were modeled in the same way. The maximum risk for each phase was determined, then risk values were combined using the same modeled receptor grid, to determine additive risk as each phase of the project would be developed. Operational risk was based on the anticipated onsite sources (diesel generators, lab hood fumes), that would occur with full implementation of the Campus Master Plan and then modeled using the residential exposure parameters for a lifetime, per OEHHA, for conducting HRAs for residential receptors.

Carbon Monoxide

CO impacts were assessed qualitatively, using the screening criteria set forth by BAAQMD and results from the project-specific traffic study.

Odors

Impacts related to odors were also assessed qualitatively, based on proposed construction activities, equipment types and duration of use, overall construction schedule, and distance to nearby sensitive receptors.

SAN JOSÉ STATE UNIVERSITY CAMPUS MASTER PLAN

The University established overall goals to guide the development of the Campus Master Plan from the University's strategic plan and with input from the University and broader community members. The overall goals are based on the premise that the University's fundamental role is education broadly defined to encompass campus life, cultural context, and environmental setting, along with traditional teaching, learning and research activities. The Campus Master Plan then translates these goals into more detailed principles and guidelines. They are organized by topic heading in the Campus Master Plan in Chapter 3 as Academic Programs and Research (AR), Teaching and Learning (TL), Campus Life (CL), University Housing (UH), Campus Community (CC), and Work Patterns (WP); and in Chapter 4 as Land Use and Site Plan (LU), Sense of Place (SP), Open Space (OS), Landscaping (LA), Architectural Expression and Building Design (BD), Mobility (MO), and Utilities and Infrastructure (UI). The following Campus Master Plan principles are relevant to air quality:

- CC-4. Incorporate wellness in indoor and outdoor design.
  - Improve environmental comfort by enhancing ventilation, indoor air quality and thermal comfort.
- BD-12. Promote well-being in all facilities.
  - Design and renovate buildings for occupant health, with enhanced ventilation, indoor air quality and thermal comfort.
- UI-3. Design new and renovate existing facilities for sustainable and cost-effective resource utilization.
  - Reduce carbon emissions.
  - Prioritize investment in building envelope design over mechanical systems to achieve thermal comfort.
- UI-4. Replace aging utility systems that have lived beyond their useful life with more energy efficient technologies.
  - Upgrade building level systems and replacements.
  - Select components that build more efficient and resilient systems for renovations.

THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Per Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines and adopted BAAQMD thresholds, a project's impact to air quality is considered significant if it would do any of the following:

- conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan;
- cause daily average construction-generated criteria air pollutant or precursor emissions to exceed 54 pounds per day (lb/day) for ROG and NO_X, 82 lb/day for PM_{10} exhaust, and 54 lb/day for $PM_{2.5}$ exhaust;
- cause daily average long-term criteria air pollutant or precursor emissions to exceed 54 lb/day or 10 tons per year (tons/year) of ROG and NO_X, 82 lb/day or 15 tons/year for PM_{10} exhaust, and 54 lb/day or 10 tons/year for $PM_{2.5}$ exhaust;
- result in long-term operational local mobile-source CO emissions that would violate or contribute substantially to concentrations that exceed the 1-hour CAAQS of 20 parts per million (ppm) or the 8-hour CAAQS of 9 ppm;
- expose sensitive receptors to a substantial incremental increase in TAC emissions that exceed 10 in one million for carcinogenic risk (i.e., the risk of contracting cancer) and/or a noncarcinogenic hazard index of 1.0 or greater and/or a chronic or acute hazard index of 1 or $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations greater than 0.3 $\mu g/m^3$;
- not implement BAAQMD's Best Management Practices for controlling fugitive dust emissions during project construction; or

- result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people (i.e., five confirmed complaints per year averaged over 3 years).

ISSUES NOT DISCUSSED FURTHER

All issues pertaining to air quality are addressed below.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Impact 3.2-1: Air Quality Plan Consistency

Implementation of the Campus Master Plan would be consistent with BAAQMD's 2017 Clean Air Plan, which is intended to guide the region toward achieving attainment of the California 8-hour ozone standard. With implementation of the Campus Master Plan, on-campus improvements related to promoting pedestrian/bicycle modes of transportation and decreasing on-campus parking are consistent with objectives of the Clean Air Plan. Further, new buildings planned for development would be consistent with the CSU Sustainability Policy. This impact would be **less than significant**.

BAAQMD adopted the 2017 Clean Air Plan, which (as adopted in April 2017) establishes a blueprint for clean air and climate projection within the region, including the Master Plan Area. This is the applicable clean air plan evaluated herein. To determine whether or not the Campus Master Plan would conflict or obstruct implementation of the Clean Air Plan, this analysis focuses on 1) consistency of the Campus Master Plan with the 2017 Clean Air Plan and 2) whether project-generated VMT increases would be consistent with per capita VMT targets.

As shown in Table 3.2-4 below, Campus Master Plan policies and project design features, as well as broader CSU requirements, were evaluated against appropriate control measures identified in the 2017 Clean Air Plan. Note that control measures in the 2017 Clean Air Plan cover a myriad of emissions sectors and sources, including processes and sectors that individual land use development projects and land use authorities have no control over. For example, measures include actions that the BAAQMD would undertake to reduce emissions limits for petroleum refining, oil/gas production, and cement production. The Campus Master Plan and SJSU would not be required to be consistent with these types of measures as the measures would result in emissions reductions through new programs, rules, or regulations that would affect all development within the jurisdiction of the BAAQMD. Thus, based on a review of all control measures in Chapter 5 of the 2017 Clean Air Plan, only the measures relevant to a university land use are presented below in Table 3.2-4.

Table 3.2-4 2017 Clean Air Plan Consistency Analysis

	Stationary Source	Description (Abbreviated Summary)	Consistency
SS21	New Source Review	Propose revisions to existing New Source Review rule to be in line with OEHHA's 2015 Health Risk Assessment Guidelines and CARB/CAPCOA's 2015 Risk Management Guidance and revise the Air District's health risk assessment trigger levels for TACs using the same guidelines.	**Consistent.** Any new stationary source would be subject to the BAAQMD's New Source Review, at the time of development application, and would be required to meet necessary emissions limits and/or control technologies, subject to BAAQMD review at issuance of permits to operate.
SS22	Stationary Gas Turbines	Reduce nitrogen oxide emissions from stationary gas turbines.	**Consistent.** Currently, a central natural-gas powered cogeneration plant provides electricity, heating, and cooling. However, in accordance with CSU Sustainability Policy and as outlined in the Campus Master Plan, the natural gas-powered central plant would be replaced as part of the implementation of the Campus Master Plan within the next 10 years.

	Stationary Source	Description (Abbreviated Summary)	Consistency
SS32	Emergency Backup Generators	Reduce emissions of diesel PM and black carbon through new rules.	**Consistent.** See discussion for control measure SS21.
SS36	PM from Trackout	Develop new Air District rule to prevent mud/dirt and other solid trackout from construction, landfills, quarries and other bulk material sites.	**Consistent.** Although the measure intends to develop new rules, the project would comply with all dust suppression requirements during construction, reducing fugitive dust emissions during construction phases.
	Transportation		
TR1	Clean Air Teleworking Initiative	Develop strategies to promote telecommuting.	**Consistent.** Campus Master Plan policies MO-2, MO-3, MO-4, MO-5, MO-6, MO-7, and MO-8 require that a Transportation Demand Management Plan be created, campus engage in planning and coordination efforts with regional transportation agencies to plan and expand transit services, increase bike/pedestrian facilities, reduce parking, increase pedestrian safety, support micromobility, and increase access between Main and South Campus.
TR2	Trip Reduction Programs	Implement and provide funding for commute trip reduction programs, encourage trip reduction policies, encourage local governments to reduce VMT in new development, and develop innovative ways to encourage rideshare, transit, cycling, and walking for work trips.	**Consistent.** See discussion for control measure TR1.
TR9	Bicycle and Pedestrian Access and Facilities	Encourage planning for bicycle and pedestrian facilities (e.g., fund bike lanes, routes, paths and bicycle parking facilities).	**Consistent.** See discussion for control measure TR1.
TR13	Parking Policies	Encourage parking policies/programs (e.g., reduce minimum parking requirements, limit supply of off-street parking in transit-oriented areas, unbundle parking prices) to reduce vehicular use.	**Consistent.** See discussion for control measure TR1.
TR22	Construction, Freight and Farming Equipment	Provide incentives for the early deployment of cleaner-burning heavy-duty equipment (e.g., electric, Tier and 4).	**Consistent.** See discussion for control measure TR1.
	Energy		
EN1	Decarbonize Electricity Production	Engage with utilities to maximize the amount of renewable energy contributing to the production of electricity. Work with local governments to implement local renewable energy programs and engage with stakeholders to increase use of biomass in electricity production.	**Consistent**. Currently, a central natural-gas powered cogeneration plant provides electricity, heating, and cooling. However, in accordance with CSU Sustainability Policy and as outlined in the Campus Master Plan, the natural gas-powered central plant will be replaced as part of the implementation of the Campus Master Plan, within the next 10 years. In addition, the Campus Master Plan would include retrofitting existing buildings to prioritize energy efficiency and would include new non-fossil fuel onsite, such as solar on top of roofs and parking lots. Campus Master Plan policies UI-1, UI-3, UI-5, UI-6, and UI-7 promote the building decarbonization,

	Stationary Source	Description (Abbreviated Summary)	Consistency
			reduction of emissions, increased energy efficiency, and cleaner use of energy.
EN2	Decrease Electricity Demand	Work with local governments to adopt additional energy efficiency policies and programs. Support local government energy efficiency program via best practices, model ordinances, and technical support. Work with partners to develop messaging to decrease electricity demand during peak times.	**Consistent.** Implementation of the Campus Master Plan would include retrofitting existing buildings to prioritize energy efficiency and would include new non-fossil fuel onsite, such as solar on top of roofs and parking lots. Campus Master Plan policies UI-1, UI-3, UI-5, UI-6, and UI-7 promote the building decarbonization, reduction of emissions, increased energy efficiency, and cleaner use of energy.
	Buildings		
BL1	Green Buildings	Identify energy-related opportunities for onsite renewable energy systems, investigate funding strategies to implement upgrades, identify barriers to local implementation of CALGreen building code, and secure funding to support energy-related projects in buildings.	**Consistent.** See discussions above for control measure EN1 and EN2. Campus Master Plan policies UI-1, UI-3, UI-5, UI-6, and UI-7 promote the building decarbonization, reduction of emissions, increased energy efficiency, and cleaner use of energy.
BL2	Decarbonize Buildings	Explore potential Air District rulemaking, incentive programs, and guidance documents to limit the sale of fossil-fuel appliances and promote replacement of existing appliances.	**Consistent.** See discussions above for control measure EN1 and EN2. Campus Master Plan policies UI-1, UI-3, UI-5, UI-6, and UI-7 promote the building decarbonization, reduction of emissions, increased energy efficiency, and cleaner use of energy.
BL4	Urban Heat Island Mitigation	Develop/urge adoption of model ordinances for "cool parking" and "cool roofs" that promotes the use of cool surface treatments for new and existing facilities.	**Consistent.** Reconfiguration of the Main and South campuses would add over five acres of new open space, which would include expansion of existing space for tree/vegetation planting, extending pedestrian access through new paseos, new student garden and student plazas including large canopy trees, lawns, and low-water landscaping. Campus Master Plan Policy BD-17 requires the use of low albedo roofing materials. Policy OS-9 requires landscape design to reduce heat island and increase shade cover.
	Waste Management		
WA3	Green Waste Diversion	Develop policies to facilitate local ordinances/programs to reduce green waste to landfills.	**Consistent.** Campus Master Plan policies BD-16 and OS-10 promote increased recycling and diversion from the waste stream.
WA4	Recycling and Waste Reduction	Develop/identify/promote model ordinances on zero waste and recycling of construction materials.	**Consistent.** Campus Master Plan policies BD-16 and OS-10 promote increased recycling and diversion from the waste stream.
	Water		
WR2	Support Water Conservation	Develop best practices that reduce water consumption/ increase on-site water recycling in new and existing buildings.	**Consistent**. Campus Master Plan Policy OS-11 requires landscape to be designed for water efficiency.

In addition to conducting a plan consistency analysis, BAAQMD recommends consideration of project-generated VMT in comparison to anticipated population growth. To conduct this analysis, VMT per service population was estimated and is defined as the sum of the VMT by residential population, employment population, and student population associated with SJSU under the Campus Master Plan. Thus, if VMT/service population were to decrease as a result of the Campus Master Plan, the project would be determined to be consistent with the overall intent of the transportation-related control measures, and therefore the 2017 Clean Air Plan's intent of reducing emissions from land use development. As described in detail in Section 3.14, "Transportation," under existing conditions, VMT per service population is 14.38 and with implementation of the Campus Master Plan would be reduced to 13.66. As a result, the Campus Master Plan would be consistent with the 2017 Clean Air Plan's transportation-related control measures.

In consideration of the plan consistency analysis conducted and the anticipated increase in VMT efficiency as a result of implementation of the Campus Master Plan, no inconsistencies or conflict with the BAAQMD's 2017 Clean Air Plan would occur. This impact would be **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required for this impact.

Impact 3.2-2: Construction and Operational Criteria Air Pollutants and Ozone Precursors

As a result of implementation of the Campus Master Plan, criteria pollutant emissions would be generated during construction and operation of new/renovated uses within the Master Plan Area. Emissions would result from demolition, site preparation (e.g., excavation, clearing), off-road equipment use, material and equipment delivery trips, worker commute trips, and other construction activities (e.g., building, asphalt paving, application of architectural coatings). Average daily emissions during construction alone are anticipated to exceed adopted BAAQMD thresholds for ROG during Phase 1, but average daily and annual emissions of ROG during operations are anticipated to exceed adopted BAAQMD thresholds. In addition, during periods when construction and operational emissions could occur concurrently, average daily emissions are anticipated to exceed the BAAQMD threshold for ROG emissions. This impact would be **significant.**

Implementation of the Campus Master Plan would occur over a multi-year period and four phases and would involve the demolition/renovation of existing structures and the construction of new structures including student housing, administrative/academic/support facilities, and associated infrastructure. Construction activities are anticipated to be phased over the duration of the Campus Master Plan's implementation, resulting in some level of construction activities occurring throughout the 22 years. As initial construction activities are constructed and become operational, subsequent phases of construction are anticipated to begin, potentially resulting in overlapping of emissions between construction and operational phases. Thus, this impact assesses construction-related emissions, operational emissions, and the potential for these emissions to combine. Refer to Table 2-8, "Total Space Requirements," in Chapter 2, "Project Description," for anticipated building square footage to be developed by phase.

Construction and operational emissions for all development anticipated under the Campus Master Plan were compared to BAAQMD's project-level thresholds of significance, which were developed for individual development projects rather than large-scale plans. This emissions modeling was conducted to disclose the potential impacts of multiple projects within the Campus Master Plan undergoing construction at the same time and overlapping with operation of facilities as they become complete. This is considered to be a conservative estimate because this evaluates the most intensive likely construction scenario, given the uncertainty with respect to the timing and scope of individual development projects within the Campus Master Plan. Modeling therefore assumes Campus Master Plan implementation will move forward on a concurrent and expedited schedule (such that multiple projects would be under construction simultaneously).

Construction-related activities would generate emissions of ROG, NO_X, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$ associated with off-road equipment, material delivery, hauling trips, worker commute trips, and other miscellaneous activities (e.g., application of architectural coatings). Fugitive dust emissions of PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ would be associated primarily with the initial site

preparation and demolition phases of each component of the Campus Master Plan being constructed. PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ are also contained in exhaust from off-road equipment and on-road vehicles. Emissions of ozone precursors, ROG and NO_X, would be associated primarily with construction equipment and on-road mobile exhaust. The application of architectural coatings results in off-gas emissions of ROG.

For modeling purposes, construction activities were modeled separately by phase, accounting for the total anticipated building square footage/land acreage that would occur in each phase. Operation of the Campus Master Plan was modeled at full implementation, but also resulting operational emissions were proportioned to earlier/interim project phases, based on building square footage anticipated to be constructed in each phase, to determine operational emissions as project phases are completed. Based on project-specific information, including building type and size, location, and proposed onsite amenities, emissions modeling was conducted using CalEEMod. See Appendix B for further details on modeling inputs and assumptions. Table 3.2-5 below provides a summary of air quality emissions related to construction of each phase of the Campus Master Plan, Table 3.2-6 presents operational emissions by phase (average daily and maximum annual), and Table 3.2-7 presents concurrent emissions between construction and operational phases.

Table 3.2-5 Estimated Construction Emissions (Average Daily)

Construction Emissions	ROG	NO_X	PM_{10} Exhaust	$PM_{2.5}$ Exhaust
Average Daily Emissions (lbs/day)[1]				
Phase 1 (2025-2029)	61	28	<1	<1
Phase 2 (2030-2035)	53	20	<1	<1
Phase 3 (2035-2039)	45	17	<1	<1
Phase 4 (2040-2045)	32	15	<1	<1
BAAQMD Construction Threshold (daily)	**54**	**54**	**82**	**54**
Exceeds Threshold?	YES	NO	NO	NO

Notes: ROG = reactive organic gases; NOx = oxides of nitrogen; $PM_{2.5}$ = fine particulate matter; lb/day = pounds/day, BAAQMD = Bay Area Air Quality Management District

Average daily is based on the total emissions during each construction phase divided by the total workdays in that construction phase. Totals may not sum up due to rounding.

Source: Modeled by Ascent in 2024.

Table 3.2-6 Estimated Operational Emissions

Project Phase	ROG	NO_X	PM_{10} Exhaust	$PM_{2.5}$ Exhaust
Average Daily Emissions (lbs/day)[1]				
Phase 1	48	9	<1	<1
Phase 2	73	13	<1	<1
Phase 3	90	16	<1	<1
Phase 4	118	21	<1	<1
BAAQMD Operational Threshold (daily)	**54**	**54**	**82**	**54**
Exceeds Threshold?	YES	NO	NO	NO
Maximum Annual Emissions (tons/year)[2]				
Phase 1				
Mobile	1	1	<1	<1
Area	7	<1	<1	<1
Energy	<1	<1	<1	<1
Stationary	<1	<1	<1	<1

Project Phase	ROG	NO_X	PM_{10} Exhaust	$PM_{2.5}$ Exhaust
Phase 1 Total	9	2	<1	<1
Phase 2				
Mobile	2	2	<1	<1
Area	11	<1	<1	<1
Energy	<1	<1	<1	<1
Stationary	<1	<1	<1	<1
Phase 2 Total	13	2	<1	<1
Phase 3				
Mobile	3	2	<1	<1
Area	14	<1	<1	<1
Energy	<1	<1	<1	<1
Stationary	<1	<1	<1	<1
Phase 3 Total	16	3	<1	<1
Phase 4 / Full Implementation				
Mobile	3	3	<1	<1
Area	18	<1	<1	<1
Energy	<1	<1	<1	<1
Stationary	<1	<1	<1	<1
Phase 4 / Full Implementation Total	21	4	<1	<1
BAAQMD Operational Threshold (annual)	10	10	15	10
Exceeds Threshold?	YES	NO	NO	NO

Notes: ROG = reactive organic gases; NOx = oxides of nitrogen; $PM_{2.5}$ = fine particulate matter; lb/day = pounds/day, BAAQMD = Bay Area Air Quality Management District

[1] Average daily operational emissions are based on 365 calendar days per year. Operational emissions for each phase include operational emissions from all prior phases (e.g., Phase 2 includes Phase 1 operations and Phase 2 operations).

[2] Totals may not sum up due to rounding.

Source: Modeled by Ascent in 2024.

Table 3.2-7 Concurrent Operations and Construction Emissions

Construction Emissions	ROG	NO_X	PM_{10} Exhaust	$PM_{2.5}$ Exhaust
Average Daily Emissions (lbs/day)[1]				
Phase 1 Operations + Phase 2 Construction	104	30	<1	<1
Phase 2 Operations + Phase 3 Construction	120	31	<1	<1
Phase 3 Operations + Phase 4 Construction	124	32	<1	<1
BAAQMD Construction Threshold (daily)	**54**	**54**	**82**	**54**
Exceeds Threshold?	YES	NO	NO	NO

Notes: ROG = reactive organic gases; NOx = oxides of nitrogen; $PM_{2.5}$ = fine particulate matter; lb/day = pounds/day, BAAQMD = Bay Area Air Quality Management District

[1] Average daily concurrent emissions is the sum of average daily emissions from construction (Table 3.2-5) and average daily emission from operations (Table 3.2-6). Totals may not sum up due to rounding.

Source: Modeled by Ascent in 2024.

As shown above in Table 3.2-5, construction activities, alone, are not anticipated to result in exceedances of any of the average daily thresholds established by BAAQMD, except for under Phase 1, where the ROG threshold is anticipated to be exceeded. Average daily and annual thresholds during operation are not anticipated to be exceeded during any phase (Table 3.2-6), except under Phase 2, 3, and full implementation, where ROG emissions would exceed average daily and annual thresholds established by BAAQMD. In addition, during operation of individual phases that occur while subsequent phases commence construction, for example, when Phase 1 becomes operational and Phase 2 construction begins, as shown in Table 3.2-7, average daily ROG emissions would exceed average daily thresholds established by BAAQMD. Thus, the Campus Master Plan would be anticipated to result in cumulatively considerable increases in criteria air pollutants and ozone precursors that would contribute to the nonattainment status of the SFBAAB. This impact would be **significant**.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure 3.2-2a: Construction Dust Control Measures

To reduce construction-related fugitive dust emissions during construction activities, SJSU shall ensure that all construction contractors comply with the following measures during all construction activities:

- All exposed ground surfaces (e.g., parking areas, staging areas, soil piles, graded areas, and unpaved access roads) shall be watered two times per day or as otherwise needed to control dust.
- All haul trucks transporting soil, sand, or other loose material off-site shall be covered.
- All visible mud or dirt track-out onto adjacent public roads shall be removed using wet power vacuum street sweepers at least once per day when necessary. The use of dry power sweeping is prohibited.
- All vehicle speeds on unpaved roads shall be limited to 15 mph.
- All excavation, grading, and/or demolition activities shall be suspended when average wind speeds exceed 20 miles per hour.
- All trucks and equipment, including their tires, shall be washed off prior to leaving the site, where worksites are unpaved.
- Unpaved roads providing access to sites located 100 feet or further from a paved road shall be treated with a 6- to 12-inch layer of compacted layer of wood chips, mulch, gravel, road base, or any other suitable material so long as it achieves the desired outcome of reducing entrained road dust from vehicular travel.
- All roadways, driveways, and sidewalks to be paved shall be completed as soon as possible. Building pads shall be laid as soon as possible after grading unless seeding or soil binders are used.
- Idling times shall be minimized either by shutting equipment off when not in use or reducing the maximum idling time to 5 minutes (as required by the California airborne toxics control measure Title 13, Section 2485 of California Code of Regulations [CCR]). Clear signage shall be provided for construction workers at all access points.
- All construction equipment shall be maintained and properly tuned in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications. All equipment shall be checked by a certified mechanic and determined to be running in proper condition prior to operation.
- Post a publicly visible sign with the telephone number and person to contact as the Responsible Entity regarding dust complaints. This person shall respond and take corrective action within 48 hours. The BAAQMD's phone number shall also be visible to ensure compliance with applicable regulations.

Mitigation Measure 3.2-2b: Use Low VOC Paints

To reduce construction-related ROG emissions during construction, all construction activities shall use low-VOC (i.e., ROG) interior and exterior coatings that are no greater than 10 grams per liter.

Mitigation Measure 3.2-2c: Reduce Operational Emissions of ROG and PM_{10} from All Sources

To reduce area-wide emissions of ROG from architectural coatings and landscaping equipment, SJSU shall implement the following measures as part of operations and maintenance activities by the University:

- Use zero or low-VOC consumer products and cleaning supplies that exceed CARB's consumer product VOC standards (as defined in CCR Title 17, Division 3, Chapter 1, Subchapter 8.5, Articles 1 through 5), such as those using electrolyzed water.
- Use zero-VOC architectural coatings with a VOC content no greater than 0 grams per liter.
- Choose zero emission vehicles for all new light-duty fleet purchases, where available and suitable to the proposed use.
- Choose zero or low emission vehicles for all new heavy-duty fleet purchases, where available.

Significance after Mitigation

While implementation of Mitigation Measures 3.2-2a through 3.2-2c would substantially reduce ROG emissions. Construction-related ROG emissions would be reduced to a level below BAAQMD thresholds. However, even if all ROG were eliminated through the use of zero or low VOC architectural coatings, the contribution of ROG emissions from consumer products during operations would continue to exceed thresholds. This impact would remain **significant and unavoidable**.

Impact 3.2-3: Carbon Monoxide Hot Spots

Operational mobile-source emissions of CO generated by additional traffic associated with implementation of the Campus Master Plan would not violate an air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation or expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations. As a result, this impact would be **less than significant**.

Mobile-source CO emissions have historically decreased since the advent of catalytic converters, which decrease mobile-source exhaust emissions, as well as improvements in fuel economy since the CO NAAQS and CAAQS were established and implemented by EPA and CARB, respectively (e.g., the Corporate Average Fuel Economy standards and Advanced Clean Cars II program). Nonetheless, BAAQMD continues to recommend the evaluation of protects to determine if increases in peak-hour vehicular traffic could result in local CO hotspots from project operation. The BAAQMD 2022 CEQA Guide provides conservative screening criteria that can be used to determine whether implementing the Campus Master Plan could result in CO emissions that exceed the thresholds of significance. If all the following screening criteria are met, operation of the proposed project would result in a less-than-significant impact related to carbon monoxide:

- The project is consistent with an applicable congestion management program established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways, the regional transportation plan, and local congestion management agency plans.
- Project-generated traffic would not increase traffic volumes at affected intersections to more than 44,000 vehicles per hour.
- Project-generated traffic would not increase traffic volumes at affected intersections to more than 24,000 vehicles per hour where vertical and/or horizontal mixing is substantially limited (e.g., tunnel, parking garage, bridge underpass, natural or urban street canyon, below-grade roadway).

The Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority (VTA) operates light rail, bus, and paratransit services throughout Santa Clara County and as the Congestion Management Agency (CMA) for Santa Clara County and is responsible for maintaining the County's Congestion Management Program (CMP). The CMP's goal is to develop a transportation improvement program to improve multimodal transportation system performance, land use decision-making and air quality among local jurisdictions (VTA 2021). The Master Plan Area is within the CMP and currently offers the following TDM measures to its student, faculty, and staff:

- Transit subsidies and discounts:
  - SmartPass Clipper card: All students, faculty, and staff can submit an online request to get a clipper card that allows unlimited rides on VTA local and rapid buses, limited routes, and Light Rail lines. There is a surcharge per ride for Express buses. To ride Express lines, students, faculty, and staff must first load their SmartPasses with cash value.
  - BayPass Pilot Program: As of fall 2022, SJSU has been piloting a program on a quarter of the student population (approximately 7,000 students). This pass would allow enrolled students free travel access to all 24 Bay Area transit operators that accept the Clipper Card, including VTA, AC Transit, BART, and Caltrain.
  - Clipper START: SJSU offers discounts for Caltrain, MUNI, Golden Gate Transit and Ferry, San Francisco Bay Ferry, and BART for SJSU students that are Bay Area residents and have a household income of 200 percent of the federal poverty level or less.
- Park-and-ride lots: SJSU Parking Services offers a park-and-ride lot at a reduced permit rate located on Seventh Street adjacent to the South Campus.
- Regional transit access: Although SJSU does not offer discounts for regional transit options that serve campus, such as VTA Rapid 500, these services provide connections to regional transit services such as Altamont Corridor Express, Amtrak, BART, Caltrain, FlixBus, Greyhound, Highway 17 Express, and Tufesa.
- Carpool referrals and incentives: SJSU partners with 511 Bay Area's Merge program to track carpool trips. Members can earn $1 toward a reward of their choice per carpool trip with a limit of one $25 reward per month, per person. Associated Students Transportation Solutions provides rideshare matching services.
- Bicycle infrastructure and reimbursements:
  - Bike facilities and amenities: The SJSU campus provides bicycle facilities such as bike lanes adjacent to the campus and bike parking (i.e., open racks, bike cages, and rentable bike lockers) that make bicycling more comfortable and convenient. For bike commuters who are looking for showers, students have free access to the Spartan Recreation and Aquatic Center (SRAC), and all faculty, staff, and students can utilize the showers and lockers in the Kinesiology department in Spartan Complex, which are open during regular business hours. Faculty and staff must pay to access the SRAC.
  - Bike reimbursement program: Associated Students Transportation Solutions provides a one-time reimbursement to eligible students for up to $50 on qualifying bike expenses for new bikes purchased after January 1, 2023.

In addition to the existing TDM and congestion management programs in place for the Master Plan Area, the Campus Master Plan includes policies MO-2 Support Multi-Modal Transportation, MO-3 Anticipate Shifts in Transportation, MO-4 Support First-Last Mile Connections to Both Campuses, MO-5 Improve Pedestrian Safety on Campus, MO-6 Support Micro-mobility, MO-7 Provide Convenient and Safe Drop-off and Loading Zones, and MO-8 Improve Access between Main and South Campuses. These policies would ensure that SJSU continues to build upon existing TDM strategies, providing alternative modes of transportation and associated infrastructure that would all contribute to vehicular trip reductions, increased VMT efficiency, and increases in nonvehicular use, all objectives that are consistent with VTA's CMP. As noted above, SJSU is currently preparing a TDM plan for the Master Plan Area. As that plan is still in early development, potential additional reductions in VMT and greater VMT efficiency is not considered further as part of this analysis.

Existing and existing plus project average daily trip (ADT) volumes were modeled for the project (as shown in Appendix D). Considering the roadway segment that would result in the highest ADT (i.e., Tenth Street from East Humboldt Street to East Alma Avenue) of 27,830 ADT, a conservative peak-hour can be calculated by applying a K-factor to the ADT (i.e., the ratio of peak-hour volumes to ADT, expressed as a percent). Typically, K-factors range between 8 percent and 12 percent (University of Idaho, no date). Conservatively applying the higher factor of 12 percent to the ADT of 27,830 generates a peak-hour volume of 3,340, well below the screening criteria of 44,000 or 24,000 vehicles per hour, established by BAAQMD. Considering that SJSU would continue to adhere to existing CMPs

in place and project-generated ADT volumes would not exceed BAAQMD's screening criteria established for evaluating CO impacts, this impact would be **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required for this impact.

Impact 3.2-4: Toxic Air Contaminants

Construction activities would result in temporary, short-term project-generated emissions of TACs, particularly diesel PM. Construction TAC emissions would result in an incremental increase in cancer risk that exceeds 10 in one million. The Campus Master Plan would result in additional sources of TACs (e.g., laboratories, generators) that would exceed BAAQMD thresholds of 10 in one million for cancer risk but would not exceed the $PM_{2.5}$ threshold of 0.3 $\mu g/m^3$ or the HI threshold of 1.0 for chronic non-cancer exposure. Therefore, implementation of the Campus Master Plan would result in construction and operational risk levels that exceed applicable thresholds, and this impact would be **significant**.

Construction activities associated with development of the Campus Master Plan would result in temporary, short-term emissions of diesel PM from the exhaust of off-road, heavy-duty diesel equipment used during demolition, site preparation, building construction, paving, and application of architectural coatings and the exhaust of on-road haul truck travel. For construction activity, diesel PM is the primary TAC of concern.

Demolition and renovation of older facilities may also result in the release of airborne asbestos because of the disturbance of asbestos-containing material that may be present in older buildings. Exposure to asbestos fibers may result in health issues such as lung cancer, mesothelioma (a rare cancer of the thin membranes lining the lungs, chest and abdominal cavity), and asbestosis (a non-cancerous lung disease which causes scarring of the lungs) (CARB 2017). However, these activities would be subject to the Federal EPA Asbestos NESHAP regulation and BAAQMD Regulation 11, Rule 2. The rule requires SJSU and its contractors to notify BAAQMD of any renovation or demolition activity at least 45 working days prior to commencement of demolition/renovation. When removing any Regulated Asbestos Containing Material (RACM), BAAQMD regulations must be followed. This notification includes a description of structures and methods utilized to determine whether asbestos-containing materials are potentially present. All RACM found on the site must be removed prior to renovation activity and there are specific requirements for surveying, notification, removal, and disposal of material containing asbestos. Therefore, projects under the Campus Master Plan that comply with BAAQMD rules and Federal regulations would ensure that asbestos-containing materials would be disposed of appropriately and safely and unsafe exposure to asbestos would not occur.

As described above under the "Methodology" subheading, emissions modeling was conducted for all construction phases and for onsite sources associated with operational activities associated with implementation of the Campus Master Plan. Based on modeled emission rates and assumed modeling parameters, the HRA concluded that the temporary construction activities (when considering each phase individually and combined over the duration of all construction phases) could result in a maximum incremental increase in the risk of contracting cancer of up to 12.03 chances in one million), located at the residential uses along East San Salvador Street between South Eighth Street and South Ninth Street. Maximum Chronic risk and $PM_{2.5}$ would be below respective thresholds of HI of 1.0 and 0.3 $\mu g/m^3$ during all phases. Emissions from construction alone would exceed BAAQMD's cancer risk threshold of 10 in one million.

Regarding operational emissions from onsite sources, four diesel generators were assumed to operate for a total of 112 hours per year (1 hour per month for testing and 100 hours of use for non-testing purposes). In addition, based on available chemical use data from SJSU at existing laboratories, off-gassing emissions at future laboratory buildings were also modeled. The risk associated with operation of the future diesel generator and laboratory buildings was estimated to be 8.52 chances in one million, 0.02 HI for Chronic risk, and 0.11 $\mu g/m^3$ for $PM_{2.5}$, thereby exceeding the risk thresholds of 10 in one million for cancer risk [5] but not the threshold of 0.3 $\mu g/m^3$ for $PM_{2.5}$ or 1.0 HI for Chronic risk.

Construction and operational activities associated with implementation of the Campus Master Plan would result in an exceedance of the 10 in one million cancer risk threshold. As a result, this impact would be **significant**.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure 3.2-3a: Reduce Construction-Generated Emissions of Diesel PM

To reduce construction-related diesel PM exhaust emissions from the use of heavy-duty construction equipment, SJSU shall ensure that all construction contractors comply with the following measures:

- SJSU shall require by contract specification that all off-road diesel construction equipment (greater than 50 horsepower) used by the contractor shall be powered by engines that meet, at a minimum, the Tier 4 (final) California Emissions Standards for off-road diesel engines.
- Lower tiered engines will be allowed when the contractor has documented that no Tier 4 final equipment or emissions equivalent retrofit equipment is available or feasible for the project; however, the use of lower tiered engines would require the use of alternatives to traditional diesel fuel, such as High-Performance Renewable Diesel or electrification of equipment, to ensure that overall fleetwide average emissions are sufficiently reduced.

Mitigation Measure 3.2-3b: Reduce Onsite Diesel Particulate Matter Emissions from Stationary Sources

SJSU shall design all future building energy needs and associated backup power sources such that diesel fuel is not required. The design may incorporate the use of onsite renewable energy sources such as solar, backup battery storage, or other available technologies at the time of final building design and construction, so long as diesel powered stationary equipment are not used.

Significance after Mitigation

Implementation of Mitigation Measure 3.2-3a would reduce construction-related risk levels to below BAAQMD's adopted risk thresholds (i.e., to 1.9 chances in one million), by ensuring that all construction fleets use the cleanest available diesel-powered heavy-duty equipment. Mitigation Measure 3.2-3b would eliminate all on-site diesel sources, and as a result would reduce operational risk to 2.1 chances in one million, and the combined construction and operational risk to 3.9 chances in one million. This level of risk is below BAAQMD's risk thresholds. This impact would be reduced to **less than significant**.

Impact 3.2-5: Odorous Emissions

Construction of the Campus Master Plan would result in temporary odor sources (diesel PM) that would disperse rapidly as each individual construction phases are complete. In addition, the Campus Master Plan may introduce new odors to the area, associated with the operation of new research facilities and diesel-related exhaust from delivery trucks. The new odor sources would be similar to existing sources that operate in and around the Master Plan Area and are not considered operational sources of odors as defined by BAAQMD. As a result, impacts would be **less than significant**.

The occurrence and severity of odor impacts depends on numerous factors, including: the nature, frequency, and intensity of the source; wind speed and direction; and the sensitivity of the receptors. While offensive odors rarely cause any physical harm, they still can be unpleasant, leading to considerable distress among the public and often generating citizen complaints to local governments and regulatory agencies. Projects with the potential to frequently expose a substantial number of members of the public to objectionable odors would be deemed to have a significant impact.

Construction of the project would result in minor odors from the use of heavy-duty diesel equipment during construction phases. These odors would be intermittent and temporary, as they would only occur during the construction phases and would cease once construction activities are complete. Although construction activities are planned over the duration of the 22-year plan implementation, construction activities would be spaced out over both the Main and South campuses and at different locations throughout the Master Plan Area; thus, odors generated

during construction would not all concentrate at the same location for the entire duration of Campus Master Plan implementation. Further, construction activities would be subject to BAAQMD Regulation 8, Rule 3, Architectural Coatings, and Rule 15, Emulsified Asphalt, which reduce odors from VOCs. Therefore, construction is not anticipated to result in substantial odors.

BAAQMD identifies land uses typically associated with potential odor impacts, including coffee roasters, industrial uses, waste and compost facilities, wastewater treatment plants, water treatment plans, and various industrial and agricultural uses. The Campus Master Plan includes the development of student and staff housing, recreational facilities, and academic/administrative facilities, none of which would include long-term odor sources. In addition, and as described above under Impact 3.2-1, existing onsite natural gas-powered central plant will be replaced with newer technology that moves away from fossil fuel sources, which would also reduce operational odors associated with fossil fuel combustion.

The proposed project would not introduce new odor sources to the project area. The use of heavy-duty diesel equipment during construction would be intermittent and short-term and would not result in substantial odors. As a result, the project would not result in substantial odor impacts to both existing and future sensitive receptors. This impact would be **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required for this impact.

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3.3 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

This section addresses common and sensitive biological resources that could be affected by implementation of the Campus Master Plan. This evaluation is based on a review of aerial photographs of the Master Plan Area; review of previously prepared environmental documents including the Santa Clara Valley Habitat Plan (Santa Clara County et al. 2012) and Envision San José 2040 General Plan EIR (City of San José 2011); and a search of the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) (2023), California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Rare Plant Inventory (CNPS 2023), iNaturalist (2023), National Wetlands Inventory (USFWS 2023), and Western Monarch and Milkweed Mapper (2023).

No comment letters regarding biological resources were received in response to the Notice of Preparation.

3.3.1 Regulatory Setting

FEDERAL

Federal Endangered Species Act

Pursuant to the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) (16 US Code Section 1531 et seq.), the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) regulates the taking of species listed in the ESA as threatened or endangered. In general, persons subject to the ESA (including private parties) are prohibited from "taking" endangered or threatened fish and wildlife species on private property, and from "taking" endangered or threatened plants in areas under federal jurisdiction or in violation of state law. Under Section 9 of the ESA, the definition of "take" is to "harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct." USFWS has also interpreted the definition of "harm" to include significant habitat modification that could result in take.

Section 10 of the ESA applies if a non-federal agency is the lead agency for an action that results in take and no other federal agencies are involved in permitting the action. Section 7 of the ESA applies if a federal discretionary action is required (e.g., a federal agency must issue a permit), in which case the involved federal agency consults with USFWS.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA), first enacted in 1918, provides for protection of international migratory birds and authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to regulate the taking of migratory birds. The MBTA provides that it will be unlawful, except as permitted by regulations, to pursue, take, or kill any migratory bird, or any part, nest, or egg of any such bird. Under the MBTA, "take" is defined as "to pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or any attempt to carry out these activities." Take does not include habitat destruction or alteration, as long as there is not a direct taking of birds, nests, eggs, or parts thereof. The current list of species protected by the MBTA can be found in Title 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Section 10.13. The list includes nearly all birds native to the United States.

STATE

California Endangered Species Act

Pursuant to the California Endangered Species Act (CESA), a permit from CDFW is required for projects that could result in the "take" of a plant or animal species that is listed by the state as threatened or endangered. Under CESA, "take" is defined as an activity that would directly or indirectly kill an individual of a species but does not include "harm" or "harass," as does the federal definition. As a result, the threshold for take is higher under CESA than under the federal ESA. Authorization for take of state-listed species can be obtained through a California Fish and Game Code Section 2081 incidental take permit.

Native Plant Protection Act

The Native Plant Protection Act (NPPA) (California Fish and Game Code Section 1900 et seq.) allows the California Fish and Game Commission to designate plants as rare or endangered. Sixty-four species, subspecies, and varieties of plants are protected as rare under the NPPA. The act prohibits take of endangered or rare native plants but includes exceptions for agricultural and nursery operations; for emergencies; and, after proper notification of CDFW, for vegetation removal from canals, roads, and other building sites, changes in land use, and other situations.

California Fish and Game Code Sections 3503 and 3503.5—Protection of Bird Nests and Raptors

Section 3503 of the Fish and Game Code states that it is unlawful to take, possess, or needlessly destroy the nest or eggs of any bird. Section 3503.5 of the California Fish and Game Code states that it is unlawful to take, possess, or destroy any raptors (i.e., species in the orders *Falconiformes* and *Strigiformes*), including their nests or eggs. Typical violations include destruction of active nests as a result of tree removal or disturbance caused by project construction or other activities that cause the adults to abandon the nest, resulting in loss of eggs and/or young.

Fully Protected Species under the California Fish and Game Code

Regulation of fully protected species is described in Sections 3511, 4700, 5050, and 5515 of the California Fish and Game Code. These statutes prohibit take or possession of fully protected species and do not provide for authorization of incidental take.

LOCAL

As previously discussed in Section 1.4, "California State University Autonomy," SJSU is an entity of the CSU. The CSU operates under the oversight of the Board of Trustees, which is the state acting in its higher educational capacity, and as such it is not subject to local government planning and land use plans, policies, or regulations. State agencies are not subject to local government planning and land use plans, policies, or regulations. Nevertheless, in the exercise of its discretion, the CSU may reference, describe, and address local plans, policies, and regulations where appropriate and for informational purposes.

City of San José 2040 General Plan

The following biological resource related policies from the Environmental Leadership Chapter of Envision San José 2040 General Plan (General Plan) are relevant to the analysis of biological resources impacts of the Campus Master Plan:

- **ER-4.1:** Preserve and restore, to the greatest extent feasible, habitat areas that support special-status species. Avoid development in such habitats unless no feasible alternatives exist and mitigation is provided of equivalent value.
- **ER-4.3**: Prohibit planting of invasive nonnative plant species in natural habitats that support special-status species.
- **ER-4.4:** Require that development projects incorporate mitigation measures to avoid and minimize impacts to individuals of special-status species.
- **ER-5.1:** Avoid implementing activities that result in the loss of active native birds' nests, including both direct loss and indirect loss through abandonment, of native birds. Avoidance of activities that could result in impacts to nests during the breeding season or maintenance of buffers between such activities and active nests would avoid such impacts.
- **ER-5.2:** Require that development projects incorporate measures to avoid impacts to nesting migratory birds.
- **ER-**6.3: Employ low-glare lighting in areas developed adjacent to natural areas, including riparian woodlands. Any high-intensity lighting used near natural areas will be placed as close to the ground as possible and directed downward or away from natural areas.

- **ER-6.4:** Site public facilities such as ballparks and fields that require high-intensity night lighting at least 0.5 mile from sensitive habitats to minimize light pollution, unless it can be demonstrated that lighting systems will not substantially increase lighting within natural areas (e.g., due to screening topography or vegetation).
- **ER-6.5:** Prohibit use of invasive species, citywide, in required landscaping as part of the discretionary review of proposed development.
- **ER-6.6:** Encourage the use of native plants in the landscaping of developed areas adjacent to natural lands.
- **ER-6.8:** Design and construct development to avoid changes in drainage patterns across adjacent natural areas and for adjacent native trees, such as oaks.

Santa Clara County General Plan

The following biological resource related policies from the Resource Conservation Chapter of the Santa Clara County General Plan (Santa Clara County 1994) are relevant to the Campus Master Plan:

- **C-RC 27:** Habitat types and biodiversity within Santa Clara County and the region should be maintained and enhanced for their ecological, functional, aesthetic, educational, medicinal, and recreational importance.
- **C-RC 28:** The general approach to preserving and enhancing habitat and biodiversity countywide should include the following strategies:
  - Improve current knowledge and awareness of habitats and natural areas.
  - Protect the biological integrity of critical habitat areas.
  - Encourage habitat restoration.
  - Evaluate the effectiveness of environmental mitigations.

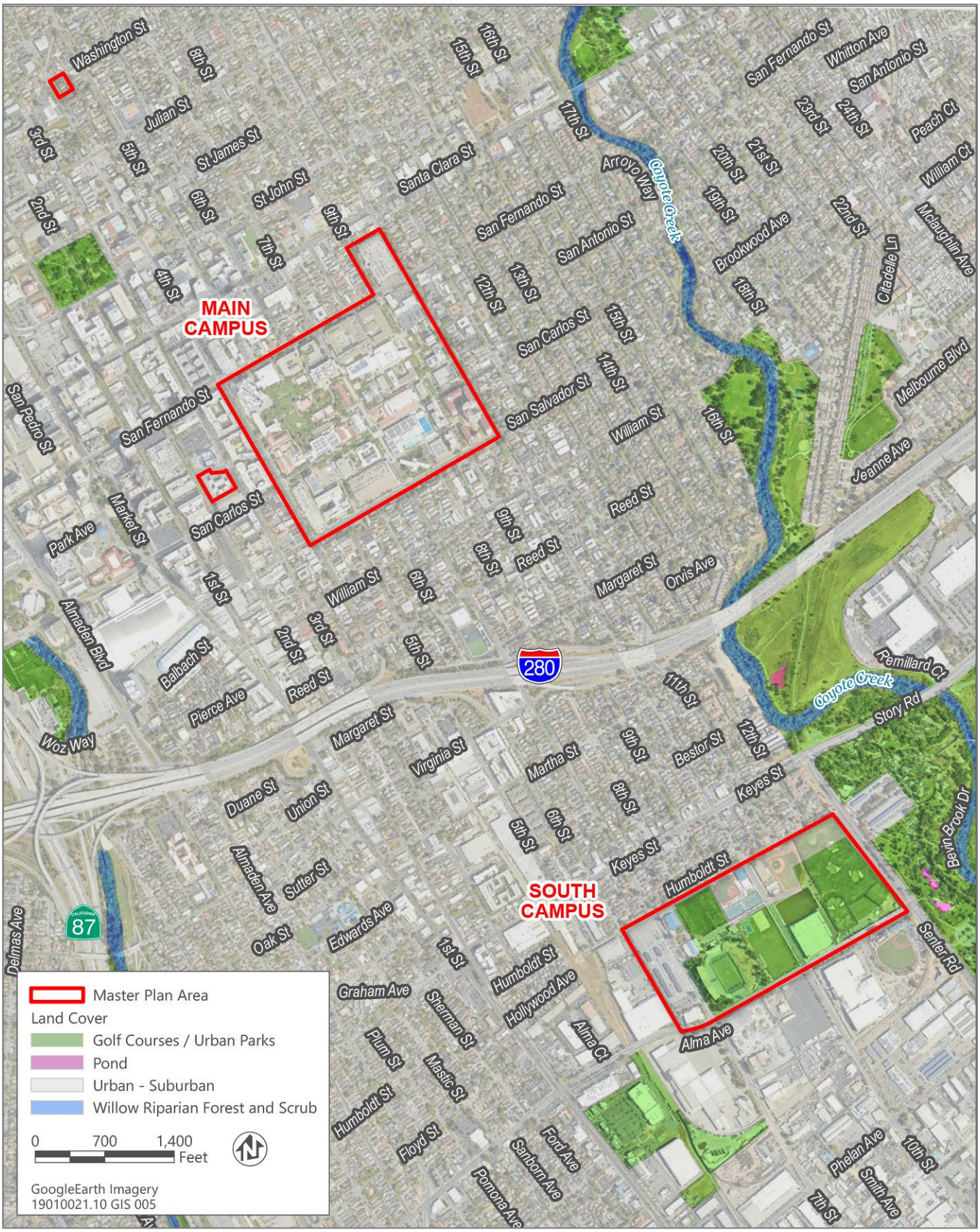
Santa Clara Valley Habitat Plan

The Santa Clara Valley Habitat Plan is a habitat conservation plan (HCP) and natural community conservation plan that provides incidental take coverage, pursuant to the ESA and CESA, for several listed species for certain covered activities within the geographic scope of the Santa Clara Valley Habitat Plan. The plan area for the Santa Clara Valley Habitat Plan incorporates a large portion of Santa Clara County including the Master Plan Area. Species covered by the Santa Clara Valley Habitat Plan include species listed as threatened and endangered under the ESA and CESA, as well as other special-status species. Covered activities include urban development projects. If determined to be necessary or desired, SJSU may seek take coverage under the Santa Clara Valley Habitat Plan as a participating special entity for all Campus Master Plan activities that could result in take of CESA listed species and for non-pesticide activities that could result in take of ESA-listed species (Santa Clara County et al. 2012).

3.3.2 Environmental Setting

LAND COVER

The Main Campus of the Master Plan Area is urbanized, but contains areas of landscaping including grass lawns, landscape trees, and other ornamental species. The South Campus contains large turf fields, with small areas of trees and other landscaping. The land cover types within the Master Plan Area are limited to urban-suburban, and urban park (Figure 3.3-1).



Source: Data downloaded from Santa Clara County in 2023; adapted by Ascent in 2023.

Figure 3.3-1 Land Cover within Master Plan Area

COMMON WILDLIFE SPECIES

The urban location of the Master Plan Area limits the diversity of common wildlife species that may occur. Common native birds that may occur within the Master Plan Area include American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), American robin (*Turdus migratorius*), dark-eyed junco (*Junco hyemalis*), and mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*). Nonnative bird species that are associated with urban environments may also occur including rock pigeon (*Columba livia*) and house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*). Mammalian wildlife is also limited by the urban nature of the area and is likely to include California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), and the introduced eastern fox squirrel (*Sciurus niger*).

SENSITIVE BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Special-Status Species

Special-status species are defined as species that are legally protected or that are otherwise considered sensitive by federal, state, or local resource agencies. Special-status species are species, subspecies, or varieties that fall into one or more of the following categories, regardless of their legal or protection status:

- officially listed by California or the federal government as endangered, threatened, or rare;
- a candidate for state or federal listing as endangered, threatened, or rare;
- taxa (i.e., taxonomic category or group) that meet the criteria for listing, even if not currently included on any list, as described in California Code of Regulations Section 15380 of the State CEQA Guidelines;
- species identified by CDFW as Species of Special Concern;
- species listed as Fully Protected under the California Fish and Game Code;
- species afforded protection under local planning documents; and
- taxa considered by the CDFW to be "rare, threatened, or endangered in California" and assigned a California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR). The CDFW system includes five rarity and endangerment ranks for categorizing plant species of concern, summarized as follows:
  - CRPR 1A - Plants presumed to be extinct in California;
  - CRPR 1B - Plants that are rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere;
  - CRPR 2A - Plants presumed to be extinct in California but that are more common elsewhere; and
  - CRPR 2B - Plants that are rare, threatened, or endangered in California but more common elsewhere.

The term "California species of special concern" is applied by CDFW to animals not listed under the ESA or CESA, but that are considered to be declining at a rate that could result in listing, or that historically occurred in low numbers and known threats to their persistence currently exist. CDFW's fully protected status was California's first attempt to identify and protect animals that were rare or facing extinction. Most species listed as fully protected were eventually listed as threatened or endangered under CESA; however, some species remain listed as fully protected but do not have simultaneous listing under CESA. Fully protected species may not be taken or possessed at any time and no take permits can be issued for these species except for scientific research purposes or for relocation to protect livestock.

Of the special-status plant species (shown in Table 3.3-1) that are known to occur within the nine USGS 7.5-minute quadrangles including and surrounding the Master Plan Area, none have potential to occur within the Master Plan Area based on the absence of habitat suitable for the species (CNDDB 2023; CNPS 2023; Figure 3.3-1, Table 3.3-1). Of the special-status wildlife species that could occur within the nine USGS quadrangle database search area, three species were determined to have potential to occur within the Master Plan Area based on the presence of habitat suitable for the species (CNDDB 2023, Table 3.3-2). The tables describe the species' regulatory status, habitat, and potential for occurrence on the Master Plan Area.

Table 3.3-1 Special-Status Plant Species Known to Occur in the Vicinity of the Master Plan Area and Potential for Occurrence in the Master Plan Area

Species	Federal Listing Status[1]	State Listing Status[1]	CRPR[1]	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence[2]
Bent-flowered fiddleneck *Amsinckia lunaris*	–	–	1B.2	Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland, coastal bluff scrub. 10–2,610 feet in elevation. Blooms March–June. Annual.	*Not Likely to Occur:* The Master Plan Area is composed of developed and landscaped areas and does not provide habitat suitable for this species.
Bonny Doon manzanita *Arctostaphylos silvicola*	–	–	1B.2	Chaparral, closed-cone coniferous forest, lower montane coniferous forest. Only known from Zayante (inland marine) sands in Santa Cruz County. 490–1,710 feet in elevation. Blooms January–March. Perennial.	*Not Likely to Occur:* The Master Plan Area is composed of developed and landscaped areas and does not provide habitat suitable for this species.
Alkali milk-vetch *Astragalus tener* var. *tener*	–	–	1B.2	Alkali playa, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools. Low ground, alkali flats, and flooded lands; in annual grassland or in playas or vernal pools. 0–550 feet in elevation. Blooms March–June. Annual.	*Not Likely to Occur:* The Master Plan Area is composed of developed and landscaped areas and does not provide habitat suitable for this species.
Brittlescale *Atriplex depressa*	–	–	1B.2	Alkali playa, wetland. Chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, playas, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools. Usually in alkali scalds or alkaline clay in meadows or annual grassland; rarely associated with riparian, marshes, or vernal pools. 5–1,070 feet in elevation. Blooms April–October. Annual.	*Not Likely to Occur:* The Master Plan Area is composed of developed and landscaped areas and does not provide habitat suitable for this species.
Lesser saltscale *Atriplex minuscula*	–	–	1B.1	Chenopod scrub, playas, valley and foothill grassland. In alkali sink and grassland in sandy, alkaline soils. 0–740 feet in elevation. Blooms May–October. Annual.	*Not Likely to Occur:* The Master Plan Area is composed of developed and landscaped areas and does not provide habitat suitable for this species.
Big-scale balsamroot *Balsamorhiza macrolepis*	–	–	1B.2	Chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland. Sometimes on serpentine. 11 5–4,810 feet in elevation. Blooms March–June. Perennial.	*Not Likely to Occur:* The Master Plan Area is composed of developed and landscaped areas and does not provide habitat suitable for this species.
Santa Cruz Mountains pussypaws *Calyptridium parryi* var. *hesseae*	–	–	1B.1	Chaparral, cismontane woodland. Sandy or gravelly openings. 985–5,040 feet in elevation. Blooms May–August. Annual.	*Not Likely to Occur:* The Master Plan Area is composed of developed and landscaped areas and does not provide habitat suitable for this species.
Chaparral harebell *Campanula exigua*	–	–	1B.2	Chaparral. Rocky sites, usually on serpentine in chaparral. 900–4,100 feet in elevation. Blooms May–June. Annual.	*Not Likely to Occur:* The Master Plan Area is composed of developed and landscaped areas and does not provide habitat suitable for this species.
Congdon's tarplant *Centromadia parryi* ssp. *congdonii*	–	–	1B.1	Valley and foothill grassland. Alkaline soils, sometimes described as heavy white clay. 0–760 feet in elevation. Blooms May–October. Annual.	*Not Likely to Occur:* The Master Plan Area is composed of developed and landscaped areas and does not provide habitat suitable for this species.

Species	Federal Listing Status[1]	State Listing Status[1]	CRPR[1]	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence[2]
Dwarf soaproot *Chlorogalum pomeridianum* var. *minus*	–	–	1B.2	Ultramafic. Chaparral. Serpentine. 1,000–3,280 feet in elevation. Blooms May–August. Geophyte.	*Not Likely to Occur:* The Master Plan Area is composed of developed and landscaped areas and does not provide habitat suitable for this species.
Point Reyes salty bird's-beak *Chloropyron maritimum* ssp. *palustre*	–	–	1B.2	Salt marsh, Wetland. Coastal salt marsh. Usually in coastal salt marsh with Salicornia, Distichlis, Jaumea, Spartina, etc. 0–380 feet in elevation. Blooms June–October. Annual.	*Not Likely to Occur:* The Master Plan Area is composed of developed and landscaped areas and does not provide habitat suitable for this species.
Ben Lomond spineflower *Chorizanthe pungens* var. *hartwegiana*	FE	–	1B.1	Lower montane coniferous forest. Zayante coarse sands in maritime ponderosa pine sandhills. 350–1,560 feet in elevation. Blooms April–July. Annual.	*Not Likely to Occur:* The Master Plan Area is composed of developed and landscaped areas and does not provide habitat suitable for this species.
Robust spineflower *Chorizanthe robusta* var. *robusta*	FE	–	1B.1	Cismontane woodland, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, chaparral. Sandy terraces and bluffs or in loose sand. 30–810 feet in elevation. Blooms April–September. Annual.	*Not Likely to Occur:* The Master Plan Area is composed of developed and landscaped areas and does not provide habitat suitable for this species.
Mt. Hamilton fountain thistle *Cirsium fontinale* var. *campylon*	–	–	1B.2	Ultramafic. Cismontane woodland, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland. In seasonal and perennial drainages on serpentine. 330–2,920 feet in elevation. Blooms April–October. Perennial.	*Not Likely to Occur:* The Master Plan Area is composed of developed and landscaped areas and does not provide habitat suitable for this species.
San Francisco collinsia *Collinsia multicolor*	–	–	1B.2	Closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal scrub. On decomposed shale (mudstone) mixed with humus; sometimes on serpentine. 100–820 feet in elevation. Blooms March–May. Annual.	*Not Likely to Occur:* The Master Plan Area is composed of developed and landscaped areas and does not provide habitat suitable for this species.
Western leatherwood *Dirca occidentalis*	–	–	1B.2	Broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, closed-cone coniferous forest, cismontane woodland, north coast coniferous forest, riparian forest, riparian woodland. On brushy slopes, mesic sites; mostly in mixed evergreen and foothill woodland communities. 80–1,400 feet in elevation. Blooms January–March. Perennial.	*Not Likely to Occur:* The Master Plan Area is composed of developed and landscaped areas and does not provide habitat suitable for this species.
Santa Clara Valley dudleya *Dudleya abramsii* ssp. *setchellii*	FE	–	1B.1	Ultramafic. Valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland. On rocky serpentine outcrops and on rocks within grassland or woodland. 195–1,500 feet in elevation. Blooms April–October. Perennial.	*Not Likely to Occur:* The Master Plan Area is composed of developed and landscaped areas and does not provide habitat suitable for this species.
Hoover's button-celery *Eryngium aristulatum* var. *hooveri*	–	–	1B.1	Vernal pools, wetland. Alkaline depressions, vernal pools, roadside ditches and other wet places near the coast. 5–170 feet in elevation. Blooms July. Annual/Perennial.	*Not Likely to Occur:* The Master Plan Area is composed of developed and landscaped areas and does not provide habitat suitable for this species.

Species	Federal Listing Status[1]	State Listing Status[1]	CRPR[1]	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence[2]
San Joaquin spearscale *Extriplex joaquinana*	–	–	1B.2	Alkali playa. Chenopod scrub, alkali meadow, playas, valley and foothill grassland. In seasonal alkali wetlands or alkali sink scrub with Distichlis spicata, Frankenia, etc. 5–2,740 feet in elevation. Blooms April–October. Annual.	*Not Likely to Occur:* The Master Plan Area is composed of developed and landscaped areas and does not provide habitat suitable for this species.
Fragrant fritillary *Fritillaria liliacea*	–	–	1B.2	Coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, coastal prairie, cismontane woodland. Often on serpentine; various soils reported though usually on clay, in grassland. 10–1,310 feet in elevation. Blooms February–April. Geophyte.	*Not Likely to Occur:* The Master Plan Area is composed of developed and landscaped areas and does not provide habitat suitable for this species.
Loma Prieta hoita *Hoita strobilina*	–	–	1B.1	Ultramafic. Chaparral, cismontane woodland, riparian woodland. Serpentine; mesic sites. 200–3,200 feet in elevation. Blooms May–July. Perennial.	*Not Likely to Occur:* The Master Plan Area is composed of developed and landscaped areas and does not provide habitat suitable for this species.
Contra Costa goldfields *Lasthenia conjugens*	FE	–	1B.1	Alkali playa, wetland. Valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools, alkaline playas, cismontane woodland. Vernal pools, swales, low depressions, in open grassy areas. 5–1,480 feet in elevation. Blooms March–June. Annual.	*Not Likely to Occur:* The Master Plan Area is composed of developed and landscaped areas and does not provide habitat suitable for this species.
Smooth lessingia *Lessingia micradenia* var. *glabrata*	–	–	1B.2	Ultramafic. Chaparral, cismontane woodland. Serpentine; often on roadsides. 395–1,380 feet in elevation. Blooms July–November. Annual.	*Not Likely to Occur:* The Master Plan Area is composed of developed and landscaped areas and does not provide habitat suitable for this species.
Arcuate bush-mallow *Malacothamnus arcuatus*	–	–	1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland. Gravelly alluvium. 5–2,410 feet in elevation. Blooms April–September. Perennial.	*Not Likely to Occur:* The Master Plan Area is composed of developed and landscaped areas and does not provide habitat suitable for this species.
Hall's bush-mallow *Malacothamnus hallii*	–	–	1B.2	Ultramafic. Chaparral, coastal scrub. Some populations on serpentine. 40–2,400 feet in elevation. Blooms May–September. Perennial.	*Not Likely to Occur:* The Master Plan Area is composed of developed and landscaped areas and does not provide habitat suitable for this species.
Woodland woollythreads *Monolopia gracilens*	–	–	1B.2	Ultramafic. Chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland, broadleafed upland forest, north coast coniferous forest. Grassy sites, in openings; sandy to rocky soils. Often seen on serpentine after burns but may have only weak affinity to serpentine. 330–3,940 feet in elevation. Blooms March–July. Annual.	*Not Likely to Occur:* The Master Plan Area is composed of developed and landscaped areas and does not provide habitat suitable for this species.
Prostrate vernal pool navarretia *Navarretia prostrata*	–	–	1B.2	Wetland. Coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools, meadows and seeps. Alkaline soils in grassland, or in vernal pools. Mesic, alkaline sites. 10–4,050 feet in elevation. Blooms April–July. Annual.	*Not Likely to Occur:* The Master Plan Area is composed of developed and landscaped areas and does not provide habitat suitable for this species.

Species	Federal Listing Status[1]	State Listing Status[1]	CRPR[1]	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence[2]
Dudley's lousewort *Pedicularis dudleyi*	–	SR	1B.2	Chaparral, north coast coniferous forest, valley and foothill grassland. Deep shady woods of older coast redwood forests; also in maritime chaparral. 195–2,960 feet in elevation. Blooms April–June. Perennial.	*Not Likely to Occur:* The Master Plan Area is composed of developed and landscaped areas and does not provide habitat suitable for this species.
Santa Cruz Mountains beardtongue *Penstemon rattanii* var. *kleei*	–	–	1B.2	Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, north coast coniferous forest. Sandy shale slopes; sometimes in the transition between forest and chaparral. 1,310–3,610 feet in elevation. Blooms May–June. Perennial.	*Not Likely to Occur:* The Master Plan Area is composed of developed and landscaped areas and does not provide habitat suitable for this species.
White-rayed pentachaeta *Pentachaeta bellidiflora*	FE	SE	1B.1	Ultramafic. Valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland. Open dry rocky slopes and grassy areas, often on soils derived from serpentine bedrock. 115–2,000 feet in elevation. Blooms March–May. Annual.	*Not Likely to Occur:* The Master Plan Area is composed of developed and landscaped areas and does not provide habitat suitable for this species.
White-flowered rein orchid *Piperia candida*	–	–	1B.2	Ultramafic. North coast coniferous forest, lower montane coniferous forest, broadleafed upland forest. Sometimes on serpentine. Forest duff, mossy banks, rock outcrops, and muskeg. 150–5,300 feet in elevation. Blooms May–September. Perennial.	*Not Likely to Occur:* The Master Plan Area is composed of developed and landscaped areas and does not provide habitat suitable for this species.
Hairless popcornflower *Plagiobothrys glaber*	–	–	1A	Salt marsh, Vernal pool, Wetland. Meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps. Coastal salt marshes and alkaline meadows. 15–590 feet in elevation. Blooms March–May. Annual.	*Not Likely to Occur:* The Master Plan Area is composed of developed and landscaped areas and does not provide habitat suitable for this species.
California alkali grass *Puccinellia simplex*	–	–	1B.2	Meadows and seeps, chenopod scrub, valley and foothill grasslands, vernal pools. Alkaline, vernally mesic. Sinks, flats, and lake margins. 5–3,000 feet in elevation. Blooms March–May. Annual.	*Not Likely to Occur:* The Master Plan Area is composed of developed and landscaped areas and does not provide habitat suitable for this species.
Sanford's arrowhead *Sagittaria sanfordii*	–	–	1B.2	Wetland. Marshes and swamps. In standing or slow-moving freshwater ponds, marshes, and ditches. 0–2,140 feet in elevation. Blooms May–October. Geophyte.	*Not Likely to Occur:* The Master Plan Area is composed of developed and landscaped areas and does not provide habitat suitable for this species.
Rock sanicle *Sanicula saxatilis*	–	SR	1B.2	Broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland. Bedrock outcrops and talus slopes in chaparral or oak woodland habitat. 2,200–4,100 feet in elevation. Blooms April–May. Perennial.	*Not Likely to Occur:* The Master Plan Area is composed of developed and landscaped areas and does not provide habitat suitable for this species.
Chaparral ragwort *Senecio aphanactis*	–	–	2B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub. Drying alkaline flats. 70–2,810 feet in elevation. Blooms January–April. Annual.	*Not Likely to Occur:* The Master Plan Area is composed of developed and landscaped areas and does not provide habitat suitable for this species.

Species	Federal Listing Status[1]	State Listing Status[1]	CRPR[1]	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence[2]
Metcalf Canyon jewelflower *Streptanthus albidus* ssp. *albidus*	FE	–	1B.1	Ultramafic. Valley and foothill grassland. Relatively open areas in dry grassy meadows on serpentine soils; also on serpentine balds. 150–2,630 feet in elevation. Blooms April–July. Annual.	*Not Likely to Occur:* The Master Plan Area is composed of developed and landscaped areas and does not provide habitat suitable for this species.
Most beautiful jewelflower *Streptanthus albidus* ssp. *peramoenus*	–	–	1B.2	Ultramafic. Chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland. Serpentine outcrops, on ridges and slopes. 310–3,280 feet in elevation. Blooms April–September. Annual.	*Not Likely to Occur:* The Master Plan Area is composed of developed and landscaped areas and does not provide habitat suitable for this species.
California seablite *Suaeda californica*	FE	–	1B.1	Wetland. Marshes and swamps. Margins of coastal salt marshes. 0–20 feet in elevation. Blooms July–October. Perennial.	*Not Likely to Occur:* The Master Plan Area is composed of developed and landscaped areas and does not provide habitat suitable for this species.
Santa Cruz clover *Trifolium buckwestiorum*	–	–	1B.1	Coastal prairie, broadleafed upland forest, cismontane woodland. Moist grassland. Gravelly margins. 350–2,000 feet in elevation. Blooms April–October. Annual.	*Not Likely to Occur:* The Master Plan Area is composed of developed and landscaped areas and does not provide habitat suitable for this species.
Saline clover *Trifolium hydrophilum*	–	–	1B.2	Wetland. Marshes and swamps, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools. Mesic, alkaline sites. 0–990 feet in elevation. Blooms April–June. Annual.	*Not Likely to Occur:* The Master Plan Area is composed of developed and landscaped areas and does not provide habitat suitable for this species.

Notes: CRPR = California Rare Plant Rank; CESA = California Endangered Species Act; CEQA = California Environmental Quality Act; ESA = Endangered Species Act; NPPA = Native Plant Protection Act

[1] Legal Status Definitions

Federal:

FE Federally Listed as Endangered (legally protected by the ESA)

State:

SE State Listed as Endangered (legally protected by CESA)
SR State Listed as Rare (legally protected by the NPPA)

California Rare Plant Ranks:

1A Plants presumed to be extinct in California (protected under CEQA, but not legally protected under the ESA or CESA).
1B Plant species considered rare or endangered in California and elsewhere (protected under CEQA, but not legally protected under the ESA or CESA).
2B Plant species considered rare or endangered in California but more common elsewhere (protected under CEQA, but not legally protected under the ESA or CESA).

Threat Ranks:

0.1 Seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened; high degree and immediacy of threat)
0.2 Moderately threatened in California (20-80% occurrences threatened; moderate degree and immediacy of threat)

[2] Potential for Occurrence Definitions

Not Likely to Occur: Species is unlikely to be present in the Master Plan Area due to poor habitat quality, lack of suitable habitat features, or restricted current distribution of the species.

Sources: CNDDB 2023; CNPS 2023.

Table 3.3-2 Special-Status Wildlife Species Known to Occur in the Vicinity of the Master Plan Area and Potential for Occurrence in the Master Plan Area

Species	Federal Listing Status[2]	State Listing Status[2]	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence[1]
Amphibians and Reptiles				
Alameda whipsnake *Masticophis lateralis euryxanthus*	FT	ST	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Typically found in chaparral and scrub habitats but will also use adjacent grassland, oak savanna and woodland habitats. Mostly south-facing slopes and ravines, with rock outcrops, deep crevices or abundant rodent burrows, where shrubs form a vegetative mosaic with oak trees and grasses.	*Not Likely to Occur:* The Master Plan Area is composed of developed and landscaped areas and does not provide habitat suitable for this species.
California giant salamander *Dicamptodon ensatus*	–	SSC	Meadow and seep, north coast coniferous forest, and riparian forest. Known from wet coastal forests near streams and seeps from Mendocino County south to Monterey County and east to Napa County. Aquatic larvae found in cold, clear streams, occasionally in lakes and ponds. Adults known from wet forests under rocks and logs near streams and lakes.	*Not Likely to Occur:* The Master Plan Area is composed of developed and landscaped areas and does not provide habitat suitable for this species.
California red-legged frog *Rana draytonii*	FT	SSC	Artificial flowing waters, artificial standing waters, freshwater marsh, marsh & swamp, riparian forest, riparian scrub, riparian woodland, Sacramento/San Joaquin flowing waters, Sacramento/San Joaquin standing waters, south coast flowing waters. Lowlands and foothills in or near permanent sources of deep water with dense, shrubby or emergent riparian vegetation. Requires 11-20 weeks of permanent water for larval development. Must have access to estivation habitat.	*Not Likely to Occur:* The Master Plan Area is composed of developed and landscaped areas and does not provide habitat suitable for this species.
California tiger salamander - central California DPS *Ambystoma californiense* pop.	FT	ST	Lives in vacant or mammal-occupied burrows throughout most of the year; in grassland, savanna, or open woodland habitats. Need underground refuges, especially ground squirrel burrows, and vernal pools or other seasonal water sources for breeding.	*Not Likely to Occur:* The Master Plan Area is composed of developed and landscaped areas and does not provide habitat suitable for this species.
Coast horned lizard *Phrynosoma blainvillii*	–	SSC	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub, desert wash, pinyon and juniper woodlands, riparian scrub, riparian woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Frequents a wide variety of habitats, most common in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered low bushes. Open areas for sunning, bushes for cover, patches of loose soil for burial, and abundant supply of ants and other insects.	*Not Likely to Occur:* The Master Plan Area is composed of developed and landscaped areas and does not provide habitat suitable for this species.
Foothill yellow-legged frog (Central Coast DPS) *Rana boylii* pop.	–	SE	San Francisco Peninsula and Diablo Range south of San Francisco Bay Estuary, and south through the Santa Cruz and Gabilan Mountains east of the Salinas River in the southern inner Coast Ranges. Partly shaded shallow streams and riffles with a rocky substrate in a variety of habitats. Needs at least some cobble-sized substrate for egg-laying and at least 15 weeks to attain metamorphosis.	*Not Likely to Occur:* The Master Plan Area is composed of developed and landscaped areas and does not provide habitat suitable for this species.

Species	Federal Listing Status[2]	State Listing Status[2]	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence[1]
Northern California legless lizard *Anniella pulchra*	–	SSC	Chaparral. Coastal dunes. Coastal scrub. Sandy or loose loamy soils under sparse vegetation. Soil moisture is essential. Prefers soils with a high moisture content.	*Not Likely to Occur:* The Master Plan Area is composed of developed and landscaped areas and does not provide habitat suitable for this species.
Santa Cruz black salamander *Aneides niger*	–	SSC	Mixed deciduous and coniferous woodlands and coastal grasslands in San Mateo, Santa Cruz, and Santa Clara counties. Adults found under rocks, talus, and damp woody debris.	*Not Likely to Occur:* The Master Plan Area is composed of developed and landscaped areas and does not provide habitat suitable for this species.
Western pond turtle *Emys marmorata*	–	SSC	Ponds, marshes, rivers, streams and irrigation ditches, usually with aquatic vegetation, below 6000 ft elevation. Needs basking sites and suitable (sandy banks or grassy open fields) upland habitat up to 0.5 km from water for egg-laying.	*Not Likely to Occur:* The Master Plan Area is composed of developed and landscaped areas and does not provide habitat suitable for this species.
Birds				
Alameda song sparrow *Melospiza melodia pusillula*	–	SSC	Resident of salt marshes bordering south arm of San Francisco Bay. Inhabits pickleweed (*Salicornia* spp.) marshes; nests low in Grindelia bushes (high enough to escape high tides) and in pickleweed.	*Not Likely to Occur:* The Master Plan Area is composed of developed and landscaped areas and does not provide habitat suitable for this species.
American peregrine falcon *Falco peregrinus anatum*	FD	SD FP	Near wetlands, lakes, rivers, or other water; on cliffs, banks, dunes, mounds; also, human-made structures. Nest consists of a scrape or a depression or ledge in an open site.	**Known to Occur:** Buildings and other tall structures may provide nesting habitat for this species, which is known to use urban habitats for nesting and foraging. Documented to occur in the Master Plan Area (iNaturalist 2023).
Black skimmer *Rynchops niger*	–	SSC	Alkali playa, sand shore. Nests on gravel bars, low islets, and sandy beaches, in unvegetated sites. Nesting colonies usually less than 200 pairs.	*Not Likely to Occur:* The Master Plan Area is composed of developed and landscaped areas and does not provide habitat suitable for this species.
Black swift *Cypseloides niger*	–	SSC	Coastal belt of Santa Cruz and Monterey Co; central and southern Sierra Nevada; San Bernardino and San Jacinto Mountains. Breeds in small colonies on cliffs behind or adjacent to waterfalls in deep canyons and sea-bluffs above the surf; forages widely	*Not Likely to Occur:* The Master Plan Area is composed of developed and landscaped areas and does not provide habitat suitable for this species.
Burrowing owl *Athene cunicularia*	–	SC SSC	Coastal prairie, coastal scrub, Great Basin grassland, Great Basin scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub, and valley and foothill grassland. Open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation. Subterranean nester, dependent upon burrowing mammals, most notably, the California ground squirrel.	*Not Likely to Occur:* The Master Plan Area is composed of developed and landscaped areas and does not provide habitat suitable for this species.

Species	Federal Listing Status[2]	State Listing Status[2]	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence[1]
California black rail *Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus*	–	ST FP	Brackish marsh, freshwater marsh, marsh and swamp, salt marsh, wetland. Inhabits freshwater marshes, wet meadows and shallow margins of saltwater marshes bordering larger bays. Needs water depths of about 1 inch that do not fluctuate during the year and dense vegetation for nesting habitat.	*Not Likely to Occur:* The Master Plan Area is composed of developed and landscaped areas and does not provide habitat suitable for this species.
California least tern *Sternula antillarum browni*	FE	SE FP	Alkali playa, wetland. Nests along the coast from San Francisco Bay south to northern Baja California. Colonial breeder on bare or sparsely vegetated, flat substrates: sand beaches, alkali flats, landfills, or paved areas.	*Not Likely to Occur:* The Master Plan Area is composed of developed and landscaped areas and does not provide habitat suitable for this species.
California Ridgway's rail *Rallus obsoletus obsoletus*	FE	SE FP	Brackish marsh, marsh and swamp, salt marsh, wetlands. Salt-water and brackish marshes traversed by tidal sloughs in the vicinity of San Francisco Bay. Associated with abundant growths of pickleweed, but feeds away from cover on invertebrates from mud-bottomed sloughs.	*Not Likely to Occur:* The Master Plan Area is composed of developed and landscaped areas and does not provide habitat suitable for this species.
Golden eagle *Aquila chrysaetos*	–	FP	Broadleaved upland forest, cismontane woodland, coastal prairie, Great Basin grassland, Great Basin scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, pinyon and juniper woodlands, upper montane coniferous forest, and valley and foothill grassland. Rolling foothills, mountain areas, sage-juniper flats, and desert. Cliff-walled canyons provide nesting habitat in most parts of range; also, large trees in open areas.	*Not Likely to Occur:* The Master Plan Area is composed of developed and landscaped areas and while landscape trees are present, the existing human disturbance in the project area, and lack of suitable foraging habitat makes the use of these trees for nesting unlikely.
Northern harrier *Circus hudsonius*	–	SSC	Coastal salt and freshwater marsh. Nest and forage in grasslands, from salt grass in desert sink to mountain ciénegas. Nests on ground in shrubby vegetation, usually at marsh edge; nest built of a large mound of sticks in wet areas.	*Not Likely to Occur:* The Master Plan Area is composed of developed and landscaped areas and does not provide habitat suitable for this species.
Purple martin *Progne subis*	–	SSC	Broadleaved upland forest, lower montane coniferous forest. Inhabits woodlands, low elevation coniferous forest of Douglas fir, ponderosa pine, and Monterey pine. Nests in old woodpecker cavities mostly, also in human-made structures. Nest often located in tall, isolated tree/snag.	*Not Likely to Occur:* The Master Plan Area is composed of developed and landscaped areas and does not provide habitat suitable for this species.
Saltmarsh common yellowthroat *Geothlypis trichas sinuosa*	–	SSC	Marsh and swamp. Resident of the San Francisco Bay region, in fresh and salt water marshes. Requires thick, continuous cover down to water surface for foraging; tall grasses, tule patches, willows for nesting.	*Not Likely to Occur:* The Master Plan Area is composed of developed and landscaped areas and does not provide habitat suitable for this species.

Species	Federal Listing Status[2]	State Listing Status[2]	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence[1]
Swainson's hawk *Buteo swainsoni*	–	ST	Great Basin grassland, riparian forest, riparian woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Breeds in grasslands with scattered trees, juniper-sage flats, riparian areas, savannahs, and agricultural or ranch lands with groves or lines of trees. Requires adjacent suitable foraging areas such as grasslands, or alfalfa or grain fields supporting rodent populations.	*Not Likely to Occur:* The Master Plan Area is composed of developed and landscaped areas. While landscape trees are present, the existing human disturbance in the project area, and lack of suitable foraging habitat in surrounding areas makes the use of these trees for nesting unlikely. The riparian corridor of Coyote creek, which may contain habitat suitable for the species is approximately 700 feet away from the Master Plan Area and separated by a six-lane road and a park.
Tricolored blackbird *Agelaius tricolor*	–	ST	Highly colonial species, most numerous in Central Valley and vicinity. Largely endemic to California. Requires open water, protected nesting substrate, and foraging area with insect prey within a few kilometers of the colony.	*Not Likely to Occur:* The Master Plan Area is composed of developed and landscaped areas and does not provide habitat suitable for this species.
Western snowy plover *Charadrius nivosus nivosus*	FT	SSC	Sandy beaches, salt pond levees and shores of large alkali lakes. Needs sandy, gravelly or friable soils for nesting.	*Not Likely to Occur:* The Master Plan Area is composed of developed and landscaped areas and does not provide habitat suitable for this species.
Western yellow-billed cuckoo *Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*	FT	SE	Riparian forest. Riparian forest nester, along the broad, lower flood-bottoms of larger river systems. Nests in riparian jungles of willow, often mixed with cottonwoods, with lower story of blackberry, nettles, or wild grape.	*Not Likely to Occur:* The Master Plan Area is composed of developed and landscaped areas and does not provide habitat suitable for this species. The riparian corridor of Coyote creek, which may contain habitat suitable for the species is approximately 700 feet away from the Master Plan Area and separated by a six-lane road and a park with existing recreational disturbance.
White-tailed kite *Elanus leucurus*	–	FP	Cismontane woodland, marsh and swamp, riparian woodland, valley and foothill grassland, and wetlands. Rolling foothills and valley margins with scattered oaks and river bottomlands or marshes next to deciduous woodland. Open grasslands, meadows, or marshes for foraging close to isolated, dense-topped trees for nesting and perching.	*Not Likely to Occur:* The Master Plan Area is composed of developed and landscaped areas and while landscape trees are present, the existing human disturbance in the project area makes the use of these trees for nesting, and use of the area for foraging, unlikely. The riparian corridor of Coyote creek, which may contain habitat suitable for the species is approximately 700 feet away from the Master Plan Area and separated by a six-lane road and a park with existing recreational disturbance.

Species	Federal Listing Status[2]	State Listing Status[2]	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence[1]
Yellow rail *Coturnicops noveboracensis*	–	SSC	Freshwater marsh, meadow and seep. Summer resident in eastern Sierra Nevada in Mono County. Fresh-water marshlands.	*Not Likely to Occur:* The Master Plan Area is composed of developed and landscaped areas and does not provide habitat suitable for this species.
Fish				
Coho salmon - central California coast ESU *Oncorhynchus kisutch* pop.	FE	SE	Federal listing = pops between Punta Gorda and San Lorenzo River. State listing includes populations south of Punta Gorda. Require beds of loose, silt-free, coarse gravel for spawning. Also need cover, cool water and sufficient dissolved oxygen.	*Not Likely to Occur:* The Master Plan Area is composed of developed and landscaped areas and does not provide aquatic habitat suitable for this species.
Longfin smelt *Spirinchus thaleichthys*	FC	ST	Estuary. Euryhaline, nektonic and anadromous. Found in open waters of estuaries, mostly in middle or bottom of water column. Prefer salinities of 15-30 ppt, but can be found in completely freshwater to almost pure seawater.	*Not Likely to Occur:* The Master Plan Area is composed of developed and landscaped areas and does not provide aquatic habitat suitable for this species.
Steelhead - central California coast DPS *Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus* pop.	FT	–	Sacramento/San Joaquin flowing waters. From Russian River, south to Soquel Creek and to, but not including, Pajaro River. Also San Francisco and San Pablo Bay basins.	*Not Likely to Occur:* The Master Plan Area is composed of developed and landscaped areas and does not provide aquatic habitat suitable for this species.
Invertebrates				
Crotch bumble bee *Bombus crotchii*	–	SC	Found primarily in California: mediterranean, Pacific coast, western desert, Great Valley, and adjacent foothills through most of southwestern California. Habitat includes open grassland and scrub. Nests underground.	*Not Likely to Occur:* Crotch bumble bee has been recently detected in Santa Clara County south of the Master Plan Area (CNDDB 2023). However, landscaping within the Master Plan Area consists primarily of manicured lawns, ornamental and native shrubs, and ornamental and native trees. This landscaping is not likely to provide sufficient nectar resources or leaf litter to be suitable foraging, nesting, or overwintering habitat for Crotch bumble bee.
Monarch *Danaus plexippus plexippus*	FP	–	Winter roost sites extend along the coast from northern Mendocino County to Baja California, Mexico. Roosts located in wind-protected tree groves (eucalyptus, Monterey pine, cypress), with nectar and water sources nearby. Along migration routes and within summer ranges, monarch butterflies require two suites of plants: (1) host plants for monarch caterpillars, which are primarily milkweeds (*Asclepias* spp.) within the family Apocynaceae upon which adult monarchs lay eggs; and (2) nectar-producing flowering plants of many other species that provide food for adult butterflies. Having both host and nectar plants available from early spring to late fall and along migration corridors is critical to the survival of migrating pollinators.	*Not Likely to Occur:* The Master Plan Area is approximately 12 miles from the San Francisco Bay, which is too far from the bay to provide overwintering habitat for monarch butterflies (CBD et al. 2014). Milkweed host plants have not been documented in the Master Plan Area (Western Monarch and Milkweed Mapper 2023), and are not likely to be present within the maintained landscaping of the Master Plan Area.

Species	Federal Listing Status[2]	State Listing Status[2]	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence[1]
Mammals				
American badger *Taxidea taxus*	–	SSC	Alkali marsh, alkali playa, alpine, alpine dwarf scrub, bog a fen, brackish marsh, broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, chenopod scrub, cismontane woodland, closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal prairie. Most abundant in drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats, with friable soils. Needs sufficient food, friable soils and open, uncultivated ground. Preys on burrowing rodents. Digs burrows.	*Not Likely to Occur:* The Master Plan Area is composed of developed and landscaped areas and does not provide habitat suitable for this species.
Pallid bat *Antrozous pallidus*	–	SSC	Deserts, grasslands, shrublands, woodlands and forests. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting. Tree roosting has also been documented in large conifer snags, inside basal hollows of redwoods and giant sequoias, and bole cavities in oaks. Roosts must protect bats from high temperatures. Very sensitive to disturbance of roosting sites.	**May Occur:** Large landscape trees and buildings within the Master Plan Area may provide roosting habitat for pallid bat.
Salt-marsh harvest mouse *Reithrodontomys raviventris*	FE	SE FP	Marsh and swamp, wetland. Only in the saline emergent wetlands of San Francisco Bay and its tributaries. Pickleweed is primary habitat but may occur in other marsh vegetation types and in adjacent upland areas. Does not burrow, build loosely organized nests. Requires higher areas for flood escape.	*Not Likely to Occur:* The Master Plan Area is composed of developed and landscaped areas and does not provide habitat suitable for this species.
Salt-marsh wandering shrew *Sorex vagrans halicoetes*	–	SSC	Marsh and swamp, wetland. Salt marshes of the south arm of San Francisco Bay. Medium high marsh 6-8 feet above sea level where abundant driftwood is scattered among pickleweed (*Salicornia* spp.).	*Not Likely to Occur:* The Master Plan Area is composed of developed and landscaped areas and does not provide habitat suitable for this species.
San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat *Neotoma fuscipes annectens*	–	SSC	Chaparral, redwood. Forest habitats of moderate canopy and moderate to dense understory. May prefer chaparral and redwood habitats. Constructs nests of shredded grass, leaves and other material. May be limited by availability of nest-building materials.	*Not Likely to Occur:* The Master Plan Area is composed of developed and landscaped areas and does not provide habitat suitable for this species.
Townsend's big-eared bat *Corynorhinus townsendii*	–	SSC	Throughout California in a wide variety of habitats. Most common in mesic sites. Requires large cavities for roosting, which may include abandoned buildings and mines, caves, and basal cavities of trees. Roosts in the open, hanging from walls and ceilings. Roosting sites limiting. Extremely sensitive to human disturbance.	**May Occur:** Buildings within the Master Plan Area may provide roosting habitat for Townsend's big-eared bat.

Notes: CNDDB = California Natural Diversity Database; CEQA = California Environmental Quality Act.

[1] **Potential for Occurrence Definitions**

Known to Occur: Species has been documented to occur within the Master Plan Area.

May Occur: Suitable habitat is available in the Master Plan Area; however, there are little to no other indicators that the species might be present.

Not Likely to Occur: Species is unlikely to be present in the Master Plan Area due to poor habitat quality, lack of suitable habitat features, or restricted current distribution of the species.

[2] Legal Status Definitions

Federal:

FE Federally Listed as Endangered (legally protected)
FT Federally Listed as Threatened (legally protected)
FD Federally Delisted
FC Federal Candidate for Listing
FP Federal Proposed

State:

FP Fully protected (legally protected)
SSC Species of special concern (no formal protection other than CEQA consideration)
SE State Listed as Endangered (legally protected)
ST State Listed as Threatened (legally protected)
SC State Candidate for listing (legally protected)
SD State Delisted

Sources: CBD et al. 2014; CNDDB 2023; Western Monarch and Milkweed Mapper 2023.

Sensitive Natural Communities

Sensitive natural communities are those native plant communities defined by CDFW as having limited distribution statewide or within a county or region and that are often vulnerable to environmental effects of projects (CDFW 2018). These communities may or may not contain special-status plants or their habitat (CDFW 2023). CDFW designates sensitive natural communities based on their state rarity and threat ranking using NatureServe's Heritage Methodology. Natural communities with rarity ranks of S1 to S3, where S1 is critically imperiled, S2 is imperiled, and S3 is vulnerable, are considered sensitive natural communities to be addressed in the environmental review processes of CEQA and its equivalents (CDFW 2023). Due to the developed nature of the Master Plan Area and adjacent parcels, there are no sensitive natural communities within or directly adjacent to the Master Plan Area. With respect to the nearest sensitive natural community to the Master Plan Area, the South Campus is located approximately 700 feet west of the Coyote Creek riparian corridor and separated by Senter Road (a six-lane divided road) and developed and landscaped portions of Kelley Park (Figure 3.3-1).

3.3.3 Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

METHODOLOGY

This impact evaluation is based on review of aerial photographs, results of a query of the CNDDB and CNPS databases, and information from several previously completed documents that address biological resources in the project vicinity.

SAN JOSÉ STATE UNIVERSITY CAMPUS MASTER PLAN

The University established overall goals to guide the development of the Campus Master Plan from the University's strategic plan and with input from the University and broader community members. The overall goals are based on the premise that the University's fundamental role is education broadly defined to encompass campus life, cultural context, and environmental setting, along with traditional teaching, learning and research activities. The Campus Master Plan then translates these goals into more detailed principles and guidelines. They are organized by topic in the Campus Master Plan in Chapter 3 as Academic Programs and Research (AR), Teaching and Learning (TL), Campus Life (CL), University Housing (UH), Campus Community (CC), and Work Patterns (WP); and in Chapter 4 as Land Use and Site Plan (LU), Sense of Place (SP), Open Space (OS), Landscaping (LA), Architectural Expression and Building Design (BD), Mobility (MO), and Utilities and Infrastructure (UI). The following Campus Master Plan principles are relevant to biological resources:

- OS-7: Establish sustainable landscape planting standards.
  - Design landscaped areas with climate appropriate planting. Generally specify native plants with exceptions for iconic campus trees and from (in order of preference) the Santa Clara Valley region, the State of California, and the Western United States.
  - Use primarily plant species from the Western United States. Consider special plant species outside of the typical planting palette only when there is a significant meaning that complements the architecture of the area or is related to the work on campus.
- OS-13: Create pollinator habitats in campus landscaping.
  - Specify plants that support the habitat for native pollinating bees, butterflies, insects and birds.
  - Increase habitat quantity, quality, diversity, and connectivity on campus.
  - Design with an integrated pest management approach that minimizes the need for pesticides or herbicides.
- BD-18. Incorporate bird-safe design.
  - Develop bird-safe design standards that address glazing, reflection, material choice, material patterning, landscaping and architectural features.

THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

An impact on biological resources would be significant if implementation of the Campus Master Plan would:

- have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by CDFW or USFWS;
- have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations or by CDFW or USFWS;
- have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means;
- 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 an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan.

ISSUES NOT DISCUSSED FURTHER

Special-Status Plants

The Master Plan Area does not contain habitat suitable for the special-status plant species identified within the nine USGS 7.5-minute quadrangles surrounding the Master Plan Area or otherwise known to occur in the region. Campus Master Plan implementation would not result in any impact on special-status plants. This issue is not discussed further.

Sensitive Natural Communities and Riparian Habitat

There are no sensitive natural communities and no riparian habitat in or immediately adjacent to the Master Plan Area. The South Campus portion of the Master Plan Area is approximately 700 feet from the Coyote Creek riparian corridor and separated by Senter Road (a six-lane divided road), and developed and landscaped portions of Kelley Park. Implementation of the Campus Master Plan would not result in any impact on these resources. This issue is not discussed further.

State-Protected or Federally Protected Wetlands

The Master Plan Area does not contain any aquatic habitat (e.g., wetlands, streams, canals, irrigation ditches) (USFWS 2023). Therefore, Campus Master Plan implementation would not result in any impact on State-protected or federally protected wetlands or other waters. This issue is not discussed further.

Conflict with Local Policies and Ordinances

SJSU is an entity of the CSU system, which is a statutorily and legislatively created, constitutionally authorized entity of the State of California and is, therefore, not subject to local government planning and land use plans, policies, or regulations including the City of San José 2040 General Plan and ordinances and the Santa Clara County General Plan. Therefore, this issue is not discussed further.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Impact 3.3-1: Result in Disturbance to or Loss of American Peregrine Falcon and Common Raptor and Other Common Native Bird Nests

The taller buildings and other tall structures within and adjacent to the Master Plan Area may provide nesting habitat for American peregrine falcon. In addition, buildings, trees, and shrubs within the Master Plan Area provide nesting habitat for common raptors and other common native nesting birds. Demolition and construction activities associated with implementation of the Campus Master Plan may result in disturbance of American peregrine falcon and other common native bird nests if these activities occur during the nesting season. Disturbance of nests may result in loss of eggs and young, which would be a **significant** impact.

The taller buildings and other tall structures within and adjacent to the Master Plan Area provide nesting habitat for American peregrine falcon, which has been documented within the Master Plan Area (iNaturalist 2023) and is known to use urban habitats for nesting and foraging (CDFW n.d.). In addition, buildings, trees, and shrubs within the Master Plan Area provide nesting habitat for raptors and other common native birds. While common raptors and other common native birds do not fit the criteria for special-status species as defined in this analysis, it is standard for state agencies such as the CSU to analyze project impacts on common raptors and other common native birds protected under Section 3503 and Section 3503.5 of the California Fish and Game Code and the MBTA.

The demolition of buildings as part of implementation of the Campus Master Plan would not have a substantial adverse effect on the amount of American peregrine nesting habitat in the region, because existing buildings that would be demolished would be replaced with other structures that would also provide nesting habitat. Similarly, implementation of the Campus Master Plan is not anticipated to have a substantial adverse effect on the amount of common raptor or other common nesting bird habitat, as the Campus Master Plan would not result in a decrease in the amount of open space (potential foraging and nesting habitat) within the Master Plan Area.

Building demolition and construction activities that may occur during Campus Master Plan implementation could result in the disturbance of American peregrine falcon, common raptor, and other common native bird nests if any nests are present within or adjacent to the work area and the activity occurs during the active nesting season (February 1 to June 30). The disturbance of American peregrine falcon, common raptor, and other common native bird nests could result in loss of eggs and young, which would be a **significant** impact.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure 3.3-1: Avoid Disturbance to American Peregrine Falcon and Common Bird Nests

- To avoid and minimize impacts on American peregrine falcon and the nests of common raptors and other nesting birds, following measures will be implemented prior to and during demolition and construction activities:
- To the extent feasible, SJSU or its designated contractor(s) shall schedule work between August 31 and February 1 to avoid the nesting period for American peregrine falcon, common raptors, and other common native nesting birds.

- If work is required during the nesting season for American Peregrine falcon, common raptors, and other common native nesting birds (February 1 – August 31), a qualified biologist shall conduct a preconstruction survey to identify American peregrine falcon nests and other raptor nests within 500 feet, and other bird nests within 50 feet, of the work area. The survey shall be conducted no more than 14 calendar days before the beginning of construction.
- If non-raptor bird nests are located within 50 feet of the work area, or American peregrine falcon or other raptor nests are located within 500 feet of the work area, SJSU or its designated contractor(s) shall establish appropriate no-construction buffers around active nest sites. Project activities shall not commence within the buffer areas until a qualified biologist has determined that the nest is no longer active, the young have fledged, or that reducing the buffer would not likely result in nest abandonment.
    - Factors to be considered for determining the appropriate location and extent of no-construction buffers shall include presence of natural buffers provided by vegetation, buildings, or topography; nest height above ground; baseline levels of noise and human activity (e.g., Senter Road, other nearby urban development); and species sensitivity.
- Monitoring of active nests by a qualified biologist during and after construction activities shall be required if the activity has potential to adversely affect a nest. If construction activities cause the nesting bird to vocalize, make defensive flights at intruders, get up from a brooding position, or fly off the nest, then the no-disturbance buffer shall be increased until the agitated behavior ceases.

Significance after Mitigation

Implementation of Mitigation Measure 3.3-1 would avoid and minimize potential project-related disturbance to American peregrine falcon common raptors, and other common native bird nests and loss of eggs and young by avoiding the nesting season or conducting nest surveys and avoiding disturbance around active nests. Therefore, with the implementation of Mitigation Measure 3.3-1, the potential impact on American peregrine falcon, common raptors, and other common native nesting birds would be reduced to **less than significant**.

Impact 3.3-2: Result in Disturbance to or Loss of Special-Status Bat Maternity and Hibernation Roosts

The large trees and buildings within the Master Plan Area may provide maternity roosting habitat for pallid bat, and buildings may provide maternity roosting habitat for both pallid bat and Townsend's big-eared bat, both state species of special concern (no formal protection other than CEQA consideration). Tree removal, demolition, and construction activities during implementation of the Campus Master Plan may result in disturbance of special-status bat maternity and hibernation roosts, if these activities occur during the maternity roosting or hibernation seasons. Disturbance or destruction of maternity roosts may result in loss of adult and young special-status bats, which may have a substantial adverse effect on the viability of the local and regional populations of these species and would be a **potentially significant** impact.

Pallid bats roost alone, in small groups, or in large groups within crevices, caves, abandoned or underutilized buildings, and the trunk cavities of large oaks and other tree species. Townsend's big-eared bats use similar structures for roosting though they are most often found in caves and mines (Harris et al. 2019). Maternity roosts contain pups from late April through August and disperse from August through October, and these species overwinter (hibernate) between October and April (Western Bat Working Group 2005; CWHR 2009). The buildings and other structures within the Master Plan Area are currently in use and due to the sensitivity of these species to human disturbance, are not likely to be occupied by pallid bat and Townsend's big-eared bat roosts. However, if these buildings are unused for extended periods of time before demolition, they could be used as roosting sites for bats, including pallid bat and Townsend's big-eared bat. In addition, cavities in mature broad-leaved trees within the Master Plan Area may also provide suitable roosting locations for pallid bats. The trees within the Master Plan Area are not likely to be large enough to support maternity or hibernation roosts for Townsend's big-eared bats.

The demolition of buildings and removal of mature trees as part of implementation of the Campus Master Plan would not have a substantial adverse effect on the amount of special-status bat maternity and hibernation roosting

habitat in the region, due to the existing disturbance within the Master Plan Area, which reduces habitat quality, and the relatively small area of potential habitat in the Master Plan Area when compared to the overall quantity of suitable habitat for special-status bats in Santa Clara County.

Demolition of buildings and other structures within the Master Plan Area that have been unused for extended periods and removal of mature broad-leaved trees could result in disturbance or destruction of any pallid bat and Townsend's big-eared bat maternity or hibernation roosts that are present if these activities occur during the maternity roosting season (April 15 through August 31) or the hibernation season (October 15 through March 1). Disturbance or destruction of maternity roosts of pallid bats or Townsend's big-eared bats would result in the loss of adult bats and pups, while disturbance of hibernation roosts may result in death of adults, both of which may have a substantial adverse effect on the viability of the local and regional populations of the species. Therefore, the impact of the Campus Master Plan on special-status bats would be **potentially significant**.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure 3.3-2: Avoid Disturbance of Bat Maternity and Hibernation Roosts

To avoid and minimize impacts to special-status and common bat species the following measures shall be implemented before and during demolition and construction activities:

- Within 14 days prior to initiating work, a qualified bat biologist shall inspect the area of disturbance and adjacent areas (within 50 feet) for bat roosts (most likely buildings and mature trees with crevices, cavities and dense vegetation of broad leaves). Surveys shall consist of a daytime pedestrian survey by a qualified bat biologist looking for evidence of bat use (e.g., guano) and/or an evening emergence survey to note the presence or absence of bats. If no bat roosts are found, then no further study is required. If evidence of bat use is observed, the number and species of bats using the roost may be determined, or the presence of pallid bat and Townsend's big-eared bat may be assumed. Acoustic bat detectors may be used to supplement survey efforts but are not required.
- If roosts of bats are determined to be present within buildings and other structures, direct disturbance to the roost, such as demolition or renovation of buildings, shall be avoided during the maternity roosting season (April 15 through August 31) and hibernation season (October 15 through March 1). Eviction and exclusion of bats may be implemented prior to demolition using daytime installation of one-way exits and blocking material during the period of March 1 through April 15 or September 1 through October 15, outside of the maternity roosting season and hibernation season. Once it is determined that bats are no longer present within the roost, demolition may proceed.
- If bat roosts are determined to be present within trees on the Master Plan Area, any removal of trees occupied by bats shall occur during the period of March 1 through April 15 or September 1 through October 15, outside of the maternity roosting season and hibernation season. To remove whole trees, pruning of branches and limbs that do not provide habitat shall occur the day prior to removal of the bole of the tree; this initial planned disturbance may prompt and allow bats to leave the tree during the night between limb and bole removal. The bole of the tree may be removed the following day.

Significance after Mitigation

Implementation of Mitigation Measure 3.3-2 would avoid and minimize potential project-related disturbance to pallid bats and Townsend's big-eared bats by avoiding the maternity and hibernation roosting seasons or conducting roost surveys with suitable roosting habitat and avoiding disturbance around active roosts (e.g., removal or pruning of trees, demolition of structures). Therefore, with the implementation of Mitigation Measure 3.3-2, the potential impact to pallid bats and Townsend's big eared bats would be reduced to **less than significant**.

Impact 3.3-3: Result in Disturbance to Wildlife Movement Corridors or Nurseries

No rookeries or other wildlife nurseries are documented within or directly adjacent to the Master Plan Area; however, buildings and large trees within the Master Plan Area may support maternity roosts of common bat species. Most common bat species aggregate in large numbers, from several hundred to many thousand individuals, within a single maternity roost during the pupping season. Implementation of the Campus Master Plan could result in disturbance to or destruction of bat maternity roosts, which could result in the loss of adult bats and pups. In the case of large aggregations of bats, a substantial proportion of the local and regional population of that species could be lost. This impact would be **potentially significant**.

There are no documented rookeries or other wildlife nurseries within or directly adjacent to the Master Plan Area (CNDDB 2023); however, large landscape trees and buildings within the Campus Master Plan may provide suitable maternity roosting habitat for common bat species. The implementation of the Campus Master Plan may involve large landscape tree removal and demolition of existing buildings that could result in loss of significant common bat maternity roosts (wildlife nurseries), if these activities occur during the maternity roosting season (April 15 through August 31) and maternity roosts are present. Most common bat species aggregate in large numbers, from several hundred to many thousand individuals, within a single maternity roost during the pupping season (Caltrans 2004). Disturbance to or destruction of maternity roosts of common bats would result in the loss of adult bats and pups, which in the case of large aggregations of bats, could be a substantial proportion of the local and regional population of that species. Should the loss of large numbers of adults and pups occur, it would have a substantial adverse effect on the local populations of these species, and therefore, the Campus Master Plan would have a **significant** impact.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure 3.3-3: Avoid Disturbance of Special-Status and Common Bat Maternity Roosts

To avoid and minimize impacts to maternity roosts of common bats, SJSU shall implement the measures described in Mitigation Measure 3.3-2, above.

Significance after Mitigation

Implementation of Mitigation Measure 3.3-2 would avoid and minimize adverse effects on the use of native wildlife nursery sites from activities associated with the Campus Master Plan by avoiding the maternity roosting season for common bats or conducting roost surveys and establishing no-disturbance buffers around active roosts. Therefore, with implementation of Mitigation Measure 3.3-2, the potential impact on the use of native wildlife nursery sites from the Campus Master Plan would be reduced to **less than significant**.

Impact 3.3-4: Conflict with Habitat Conservation Plans

The Master Plan Area is within the plan area of the Santa Clara Valley Habitat Plan, which is an HCP and natural community conservation plan. SJSU is not required to participate in the habitat plan, and implementation of the Campus Master Plan would not adversely affect any reserve of the Santa Clara Valley Habitat Plan reserve system or inhibit successful implementation of the plan. Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant**.

The Master Plan Area is within the plan area of the Santa Clara Valley Habitat Plan, which is an HCP and natural community conservation plan. The University is not a participant in this plan, nor is participation required for covered activities. As previously discussed in Section 1.4, "California State University Autonomy," the University is not subject to local government planning and land use plans, policies, or regulations; however, the Campus Master Plan would be subject to state and federal agency planning documents. Therefore, SJSU may participate in the Santa Clara Valley Habitat Plan, but is not required to do so. The Master Plan Area is not located within or adjacent to any Santa Clara Valley Habitat Plan reserves and would not have any adverse effects on any reserve or inhibit successful implementation of the plan. For these reasons, implementation of the Campus Master Plan would not conflict with the Santa Clara Valley Habitat Plan, and the impact would be **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required for this impact.

3.4 CULTURAL RESOURCES

This section analyzes and evaluates the potential impacts of the Campus Master Plan on known and unknown cultural resources. Although impacts related to human remains are typically analyzed alongside archaeological and historical resources, discovery of human remains within and in the vicinity of the Master Plan Area are likely to be Native American and would be considered a Tribal cultural resource, the impacts to which are discussed in Section 3.15, "Tribal Cultural Resources." Refer to Section 3.15 for an evaluation of potential impacts to human remains.

Cultural resources include districts, sites, buildings, structures, or objects generally older than 50 years and considered to be important to a culture, subculture, or community for scientific, traditional, religious, or other reasons. Cultural resources include districts, sites, buildings, structures, or objects generally older than 50 years and considered to be important to a culture, subculture, or community for scientific, traditional, religious, or other reasons. They include prehistoric resources and historic-period resources. Archaeological resources are locations where human activity has measurably altered the earth or left deposits of prehistoric or historic-period physical remains (e.g., stone tools, bottles, former roads, house foundations). Historical (or built environment) resources include standing buildings (e.g., houses, barns, outbuildings, cabins) and intact structures (e.g., dams, bridges, roads, districts), or landscapes. A cultural landscape is defined as a geographic area (including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife therein), associated with a historic event, activity, or person or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values.

No comment letters regarding archaeological or historical resources were received in response to the Notice of Preparation.

3.4.1 Regulatory Setting

FEDERAL

National Register of Historic Places

The National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) is the nation's master inventory of known historic properties. It is administered by the National Park Service and includes listings of buildings, structures, sites, objects, and districts that possess historic, architectural, engineering, archaeological, or cultural significance at the national, state, or local level.

The formal criteria (36 Code of Federal Regulations 60.4) for determining NRHP eligibility are as follows:

1. The property is at least 50 years old (however, properties under 50 years of age that are of exceptional importance or are contributors to a district can also be included in the NRHP);
2. It retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and associations; and
3. It possesses at least one of the following characteristics:

   Criterion A Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history (events).

   Criterion B Is associated with the lives of persons significant in the past (persons).

   Criterion C Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant, distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (architecture).

   Criterion D Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (information potential).

For a property to retain and convey historic integrity it must possess most of the seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where a historic event occurred. Integrity of location refers to whether the property has been moved since its construction. Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. Setting is the physical environment of a historic property that illustrates the character of the

place. Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property. Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory. Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. This is an intangible quality evoked by physical features that reflect a sense of a past time and place. Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property. Continuation of historic use and occupation help maintain integrity of association.

Listing in the NRHP does not entail specific protection or assistance for a property but it does guarantee consideration in planning for federal or federally assisted projects, eligibility for federal tax benefits, and qualification for federal historic preservation assistance. Additionally, project effects on properties listed in the NRHP must be evaluated under CEQA.

The National Register Bulletin series was developed to assist evaluators in the application of NRHP criteria. For example, National Register Bulletin #36 provides guidance in the evaluation of archaeological site significance. If a property cannot be placed within a particular theme or time period, and thereby lacks "focus," it will be unlikely to possess characteristics which would make it eligible for listing in the NRHP. Evaluation standards for linear features (such as roads, trails, fence lines, railroads, ditches, and flumes) are considered in terms of four related criteria that account for specific elements that define engineering and construction methods of linear features: (1) size and length, (2) presence of distinctive engineering features and associated properties, (3) structural integrity, and (4) setting. The highest probability for NRHP eligibility exists in the intact, longer segments, where multiple criteria coincide.

Secretary of the Interior's Standards

The *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* (Secretary's Standards) provide guidance for working with historic properties. The Secretary's Standards are used by lead agencies to evaluate proposed rehabilitative work on historic properties. The Secretary's Standards are a useful analytic tool for understanding and describing the potential impacts of proposed changes to historic resources. Projects that comply with the Secretary's Standards benefit from a regulatory presumption that they would not result in a significant impact on a historic resource.

In 1992 the Secretary's Standards were revised so they could be applied to all types of historic resources, including landscapes. They were reduced to four sets of treatments to guide work on historic properties: Preservation, Rehabilitation, Restoration, and Reconstruction. The four distinct treatments are defined as follows:

- **Preservation** focuses on the maintenance and repair of existing historic materials and retention of a property's form as it has evolved over time.
- **Rehabilitation** acknowledges the need to alter or add to a historic property to meet continuing or changing uses while retaining the property's historic character.
- **Restoration** depicts a property at a particular period of time in its history, while removing evidence of other periods.
- **Reconstruction** re-creates vanished or non-surviving portions of a property for interpretive purposes.

Rehabilitation is the most common treatment type used on college campuses. The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation are as follows:

1. A property shall be used for its historic purpose or be placed in a new use that requires minimal change to the defining characteristics of the building and its site and environment.
2. The historic character of a property shall be retained and preserved. The removal of historic materials or alteration of features and spaces that characterize a property shall be avoided.
3. Each property shall be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or architectural elements from other buildings, shall not be undertaken.
4. Most properties change over time; those changes that have acquired historic significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved.

STATE

California Register of Historical Resources

All properties in California that are listed in or formally determined eligible for listing in the NRHP are also listed in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). The CRHR is a listing of State of California resources that are significant in the context of California's history. It is a statewide program with a scope and with criteria for inclusion similar to those used for the NRHP. In addition, properties designated under municipal or county ordinances are also eligible for listing in the CRHR.

A historical resource must be significant at the local, state, or national level under one or more of the criteria defined in the California Code of Regulations Title 15, Chapter 11.5, Section 4850 to be included in the CRHR. The CRHR criteria are tied to CEQA because any resource that meets the criteria below is considered a significant historical resource under CEQA. As noted above, all resources listed in or formally determined eligible for listing in the NRHP are automatically listed in the CRHR.

The CRHR uses four evaluation criteria:

Criterion 1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States.

Criterion 2. Is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history.

Criterion 3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction; represents the work of a master; or possesses high artistic values.

Criterion 4. Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation.

Similar to the NRHP, a historical resource must meet one of the above criteria and retain integrity to be listed in the CRHR. The CRHR uses the same seven aspects of integrity used by the NRHP.

California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA requires public agencies to consider the effects of their actions on "historical resources," and "unique archaeological resources." Pursuant to Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21084.1, a "project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment." Section 21083.2 requires agencies to determine whether projects would have effects on unique archaeological resources.

Historical Resources

"Historical resource" is a term with a defined statutory meaning (PRC Section 21084.1; State CEQA Guidelines Sections 15064.5[a] and [b]). Under State CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a), historical resources include the following:

1. A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing in, the CRHR (PRC Section 5024.1).
2. A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(k) or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of PRC Section 5024.1(g), will be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
3. Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be a historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource will be considered by the lead agency to be historically significant if the resource meets the criteria for listing in the CRHR (PRC Section 5024.1).

4. The fact that a resource is not listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to PRC Section 5020.1[k]), or identified in a historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in PRC Section 5024.1[g]) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be a historical resource as defined in PRC Sections 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

Unique Archaeological Resources

CEQA also requires lead agencies to consider whether projects will affect unique archaeological resources. PRC Section 21083.2(g) states that "unique archaeological resource" means an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets one or more of the following criteria:

1. Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
2. Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
3. Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

Public Resources Code Section 21083.2

Treatment options under PRC Section 21083.2(b) to mitigate impacts to archaeological resources include activities that preserve such resources in place in an undisturbed state. PRC Section 21083.2 states in pertinent part:

(a) As part of the determination made pursuant to Section 21080.1, the lead agency shall determine whether the project may have a significant effect on archaeological resources. If the lead agency determines that the project may have a significant effect on unique archaeological resources, the environmental impact report shall address the issue of those resources. An environmental impact report, if otherwise necessary, shall not address the issue of nonunique archaeological resources. A negative declaration shall be issued with respect to a project if, but for the issue of nonunique archaeological resources, the negative declaration would be otherwise issued.

(b) If it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts to be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. Examples of that treatment, in no order of preference, may include, but are not limited to, any of the following:

  (1) Planning construction to avoid archaeological sites.

  (2) Deeding archaeological sites into permanent conservation easements.

  (3) Capping or covering archaeological sites with a layer of soil before building on the sites.

  (4) Planning parks, greenspace, or other open space to incorporate archaeological sites.

(c) To the extent that unique archaeological resources are not preserved in place or not left in an undisturbed state, mitigation measures shall be required as provided in this subdivision.

(d) Excavation as mitigation shall be restricted to those parts of the unique archaeological resource that would be damaged or destroyed by the project.

(e) In no event shall the amount paid by a project applicant for mitigation measures required pursuant to subdivision (c) exceed the following amounts:

  (1) An amount equal to one-half of 1 percent of the projected cost of the project for mitigation measures undertaken within the site boundaries of a commercial or industrial project.

  (2) An amount equal to three-fourths of 1 percent of the projected cost of the project for mitigation measures undertaken within the site boundaries of a housing project consisting of a single unit.

  (3) If a housing project consists of more than a single unit, an amount equal to three-fourths of 1 percent of the projected cost of the project for mitigation measures undertaken within the site boundaries of the project for the first unit plus the sum of the following:

(A) Two hundred dollars ($200) per unit for any of the next 99 units.
(B) One hundred fifty dollars ($150) per unit for any of the next 400 units.
(C) One hundred dollars ($100) per unit in excess of 500 units.

(f) Unless special or unusual circumstances warrant an exception, the field excavation phase of an approved mitigation plan shall be completed within 90 days after final approval necessary to implement the physical development of the project or, if a phased project, in connection with the phased portion to which the specific mitigation measures are applicable. However, the project applicant may extend that period if he or she so elects. Nothing in this section shall nullify protections for Indian cemeteries under any other provision of law.

Public Resources Code Section 5024

The California Legislature enacted PRC Sections 5024 and 5024.5 as part of a larger effort to establish a state program to preserve historical resources. These sections of the code require state agencies to take a number of actions to ensure preservation of state-owned historical resources under their jurisdiction. These actions include evaluating resources for NRHP eligibility and California Historical Landmark eligibility, maintaining an inventory of eligible and listed resources, and managing these historical resources so that that they will retain their historic characteristics.

PRC Section 5024(f) requires state agencies to submit to the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) for comment documentation for any project having the potential to affect historical resources under its jurisdiction listed in or potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or are registered or eligible for registration as California Historical Landmarks. The SHPO has 30 days after receipt of the notice for review and comment.

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY

No CSU regulations specifically related to archaeological or historical resources apply to the Campus Master Plan.

LOCAL

As previously discussed in Section 1.4, "California State University Autonomy," SJSU is an entity of the CSU. The CSU operates under the oversight of the Board of Trustees, which is the state acting in its higher educational capacity, and as such it is not subject to local government planning and land use plans, policies, or regulations. State agencies are not subject to local government planning and land use plans, policies, or regulations. Nevertheless, in the exercise of its discretion, the CSU may reference, describe, and address local plans, policies, and regulations where appropriate and for informational purposes.

City of San José 2040 General Plan

The Envision San José 2040 General Plan (General Plan), as adopted in 2011 and most recently updated in 2023 (City of San José 2023), contains the following policies that are relevant to the evaluation of impacts to archaeological and historical resources:

- **ER-10.1:** For proposed development sites that have been identified as archaeologically or paleontologically sensitive, require investigation during the planning process in order to determine whether potentially significant archeological or paleontological information may be affected by the project and then require, if needed, that appropriate mitigation measures be incorporated into the project design.
- **ER-10.2:** Recognizing that Native American human remains may be encountered at unexpected locations, impose a requirement on all development permits and tentative subdivision maps that upon their discovery during construction, development activity will cease until professional archaeological examination confirms whether the burial is human. If the remains are determined to be Native American, applicable state laws shall be enforced.
- **ER-10.3:** Ensure that City, State, and Federal historic preservation laws, regulations, and codes are enforced, including laws related to archaeological and paleontological resources, to ensure the adequate protection of historic and pre-historic resources.

- **ER-10.4:** The City will maintain a file of archaeological and paleontological survey reports by location to make such information retrievable for research purposes over time.
- **CD-1.26:** Apply the Historic Preservation Goals and Policies of this Plan to proposals that modify historic resources or include development near historic resources.
- **LU-13.1:** Preserve the integrity and fabric of candidate or designated Historic Districts.
- **LU-13.2:** Preserve candidate or designated landmark buildings, structures and historic objects, with first priority given to preserving and rehabilitating them for their historic use, second to preserving and rehabilitating them for a new use, or third to rehabilitation and relocation on-site. If the City concurs that no other option is feasible, candidate or designated landmark structures should be rehabilitated and relocated to a new site in an appropriate setting.
- **LU-13.3:** For landmark structures located within new development areas, incorporate the landmark structures within the new development as a means to create a sense of place, contribute to a vibrant economy, provide a connection to the past, and make more attractive employment, shopping, and residential areas.
- **LU-13.4:** Require public and private development projects to conform to the adopted City Council Policy on the Preservation of Historic Landmarks.
- **LU-13.5:** Evaluate areas with a concentration of historically and/or architecturally significant buildings, structures, or sites and, if qualified, preserve them through the creation of Historic Districts.
- **LU-13.6:** Ensure modifications to candidate or designated landmark buildings or structures conform to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties and/or appropriate State of California requirements regarding historic buildings and/or structures, including the California Historical Building Code.
- **LU-13.7:** Design new development, alterations, and rehabilitation/remodels within a designated or candidate Historic District to be compatible with the character of the Historic District and conform to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, appropriate State of California requirements regarding historic buildings and/or structures (including the California Historic Building Code) and to applicable historic design guidelines adopted by the City Council.
- **LU-13.8:** Require that new development, alterations, and rehabilitation/remodels adjacent to a designated or candidate landmark or Historic District be designed to be sensitive to its character.
- **LU-13.9:** Promote the preservation, conservation, rehabilitation, restoration, reuse, and/ or reconstruction, as appropriate, of contextual elements (e.g., structures, landscapes, street lamps, street trees, sidewalk design, signs) related to candidate and/or landmark buildings, structures, districts, or areas.
- **LU-13.11:** Maintain and update an Historic Resources Inventory in order to promote awareness of these community resources and as a tool to further their preservation. Give priority to identifying and establishing Historic Districts.
- **LU-13.12:** Develop and encourage public/public and public/private partnerships as a means to support, expand, and promote historic preservation.
- **LU-13.13:** Foster the rehabilitation of buildings, structures, areas, places, and districts of historic significance. Utilize incentives permitting flexibility as to their uses; transfer of development rights; tax relief for designated landmarks and districts; easements; alternative building code provisions for the reuse of historic structures; and financial incentives.
- **LU-14.1:** Preserve the integrity and enhance the fabric of areas or neighborhoods with a cohesive historic character as a means to maintain a connection between the various structures in the area.
- **LU-14.2:** Give high priority to the preservation of historic structures that contribute to an informal cluster or a Conservation Area; have a special value in the community; are a good fit for preservation within a new project; have a compelling design and/or an important designer; etc.

- **LU-14.4:** Discourage demolition of any building or structure listed on or eligible for the Historic Resources Inventory as a Structure of Merit by pursuing the alternatives of rehabilitation, re-use on the subject site, and/or relocation of the resource.
- **LU-14.5:** Continue and strengthen enforcement programs, such as those addressing vacant buildings, to promote the maintenance and survival of all classes of the city's historic and cultural resources.
- **LU-15.1:** Encourage widespread public participation in the identification and designation of historically or culturally significant buildings, structures, sites, areas, and/or places to update and maintain the City's Historic Resources Inventory.
- **LU-15.2:** Foster a community sense of stewardship and personal responsibility for all historic and cultural resources.
- **LU-15.3:** Encourage public accessibility and/or use of City Landmark, California Register, and National Register buildings, structures, areas, places, and sites, even if only for temporary or special events.
- **LU-15.4:** Educate/inform the public of the importance of San José's strong historic connections to past industry. To serve as a link between San José's present and past, preserve historical resources from agriculture to high-tech whenever possible, feasible, and appropriate.
- **LU-16.1:** Integrate historic preservation practices into development decisions based upon fiscal, economic, and environmental sustainability.
- **LU-16.2:** Evaluate the materials and energy resource consumption implications of new construction to encourage preservation of historic resources.
- **LU-16.3:** Encourage sustainable energy, water, and material choices that are historically compatible as part of the preservation, conservation, rehabilitation, and/or reuse of historical resources.
- **LU-16.4:** Require development approvals that include demolition of a structure eligible for or listed on the Historic Resources Inventory to salvage the resource's building materials and architectural elements to allow re-use of those elements and materials and avoid the energy costs of producing new and disposing of old building materials.
- **LU-16.5:** Utilize the aesthetic and cultural qualities of historic resources of all types as means of promoting San José as a place to live, work and visit consistent with the City's economic development goals.

Santa Clara County General Plan

The goals and policies of the Land Use and Community Character Element and the Conservation and Open Space Element of the Santa Clara County General Plan (Santa Clara County 1994) seek to ensure a balanced management of Santa Clara County's cultural resources. Policies specific to cultural resources are:

- **C-RC 49:** Cultural heritage resources within Santa Clara County should be preserved, restored wherever possible, and commemorated as appropriate for their scientific, cultural, historic and place values.
- **C-RC 50:** Countywide, the general approach to heritage resource protection should include the following strategies:
  - Inventory and evaluate heritage resources.
  - Preventor minimize adverse impacts on heritage resources.
  - Restore, enhance, and commemorate resources as appropriate.
- **C-RC 51:** Inventories of heritage resources should be maintained as the basis for local decision-making regarding such resources.
- **C-RC 52:** Prevention of unnecessary losses to heritage resources should be ensured as much as possible through adequate ordinances, regulations, and standard review procedures. Mitigation efforts, such as relocation of the resource, should be employed where feasible when projects will have significant adverse impact upon heritage resources.

- C-RC 53: Cities should balance plans for urban redevelopment with the objectives of heritage resource preservation in such cases where potential conflicting interest may arise. Care should be taken to integrate heritage resources with new development wherever possible.
- C-RC 54: Heritage resources should be restored, enhanced, and commemorated as appropriate to the value and significance of the resource.
- C-RC 55: Public awareness and appreciation of existing heritage resources and their significance should be enhanced through community organizations, neighborhood associations, the educational system, and governmental programs.
- C-RC 56: Heritage resource acquisition, preservation, restoration, and interpretation projects eligible for funding with County Parks Charter Funds are identified in the "Santa Clara County Heritage Resources Inventory" adopted by the Board of Supervisors.

Santa Clara County Code

County Ordinance Code Section C1-91 states that structures designated as a heritage resource by the County cannot be demolished unless the board of supervisors finds that there is no feasible alternative to demolition.

3.4.2 Environmental Setting

REGIONAL PRECONTACT HISTORY

Precontact history of the southern San Francisco Bay area is complex due to the dramatic increase in human populations from middle to late Holocene times. Cultural chronology is quite variable spatially but is generally framed within a tripartite sequence that is commonly used in central California—Early (5,500–2,500 before present [BP]), Middle (2,500–1,000 BP), and Late (1,000–500 BP). These temporal periods are preceded by early to middle Holocene occupation (9,000–5,500 BP), openly characterized as the Millingstone Period (Milliken et al. 2007).

Millingstone Period (9,000–5,500 BP)

The Millingstone Period is characterized by small groups who travelled widely and practiced broad spectrum foraging of easily acquired plant and animal resources. Artifacts common to this time period are handstones and millingstones. Flaked stone implements, such as projectile points, are much less common than grinding and battering tools. Common foods are thought to have included a variety of small seeds, shellfish, and small mammals.

Early Period (5,500–2,500 BP)

The Early Period encompasses an era where people are thought to still have practiced wide-ranging residential mobility but placed a greater emphasis on hunting larger game. Large pinnipeds, such as northern fur seal, are common to coastal archaeological sites during this time. Several styles of large projectile points correspond to this general time frame, which also marks the initial use of mortar and pestle technology.

Middle Period (2,500–1,000 BP)

The Middle Period appears to represent a time when people were somewhat more residentially stable and practiced more logistical (short-term) mobility. By this time, people apparently went on extended resource acquisition forays for the purpose of bringing subsistence or trade items back to residential base camps. Large, terrestrial mammals were hunted more often during this time and grinding implements became more common.

Late Period (1,000–500 BP)

The Late Period is characterized by increased sociopolitical complexity and settlement centralization. Large village sites in the northern Santa Clara Valley are often found in the valley center along perennial streams. There is continued prevalence of mortar and pestle technology, thought to signify a greater reliance on acorn than in earlier times. Other labor-intensive foods were also used with greater frequency during this latest time period. For example,

sea otter and harbor seal were exploited more heavily. These animals are thought to be more labor-intensive to capture compared to other pinnipeds and large mammals, which were more commonly hunted in earlier times. Bow and arrow technology is also believed to have been adopted by aboriginal hunters during this latest precolonial interval (Milliken et al. 2007).

HISTORIC SETTING

Regional History

Initial Spanish contact with the local Native Americans probably began somewhat before the establishment of Mission Dolores in San Francisco in 1776 and Mission Santa Clara in San José in 1777. The missions' goals of "civilizing" the local Native American community was accomplished by using them to provide the labor for building, construction, and daily operations of the missions. At first, the missions' labor force was a medley of local Native Americans from the nearby area, but as they died off in alarming numbers from introduced diseases for which they had no resistance, groups from further afield were used. After secularization of the missions, vast areas of land were open for land grants.

Also in 1777, California's first pueblo was founded in San José, and this includes the lands within the Master Plan Area. When the Mexican governing of San José changed to the United States in 1846, American settlers pressured for a survey of the town using a typical American grid system. In 1847, the first of these surveys placed the northern limits at Julian Street. The area just north of this was owned by Charles White, for which the subdivision was named in 1850. With this addition, the northern boundaries of the city spread to Rosa Street, which is now Mission Street.

Major Samuel Hensley was one of the first and largest landowners, owning a six-block area between Empire, First, Julian, and Fourth streets. He created extensive gardens on his property during the 1850s and in 1876 much of this the land, then known as Hensley Park, was subdivided. The first railroad was built from San Francisco to San José beginning in 1861 and was completed three years later. By 1884, North Fourth Street contained several residences and a new business, Golden Gate Fruit Packing Company, was also established there that grew as the surrounding lands of San José flourished.

Spurred by the invention of refrigerated railroad cars transporting produce to a larger market, this new industry became the main economic thrust of the county. The railroad was laid out in what is now the median of Fourth Street with this thoroughfare seeing a mixture of small- and medium-sized houses that were built in no particular pattern until the early 20th century. Third Street contained more expensive homes because it was a more desirable place to live without the transportation systems offered on Fourth, Fifth (major thoroughfare), or First and Sixth (electric street cars). The town, then city, continued to grow from the profits of the surrounding fruit orchards, with related industries, such as local canneries and drying facilities, being developed to take a seasonal crop and change it into a longer lasting one. During and after World War II, the economy changed from fruit production to high-tech industry, dramatically changing the landscape as more people moved to the area to work and live (Holman & Associates 2008).

San José State University

As a consequence of the Gold Rush, California's population bustled with individuals looking to get rich that included scores of mining prospectors who brought their families with them on their adventures west. With this population boom, meaningful education was needed in training teachers and educating the youth in rural areas. These training institutions were called "Normal Schools," which were educational facilities set up by the US Bureau of Education in teaching high school graduate women (15 years or older) and men (18 years or older) the "norms" of education that eventually would be taught in the public school system. The San Francisco Normal School, located on Powell Street in San Francisco, was founded in 1857, and for its first 9 years, the school had a rough start that included relocating six times around the city. By 1862, the school resolved to look for a more permanent, gentler home that was not subjected to the rowdiness of San Francisco during the 1860s. Eight cities around the state sought to be the home of the state's first Normal School. The City of San José took an active approach and invited all 190 students and faculty to the city for a visit on December 21, 1869, where a site was officially selected. The City deeded the area "Washington

Square" to the state for the institution, which at the time was a swampy, unofficial rubbish dump as well as slaughterhouse (URS Corporation 2011a).

The Washington Square Normal School, located on what is now the northwest quadrant of the Main Campus of SJSU, officially opened its doors on June 14, 1871, and by the following year had a graduating class of seventeen. By 1881, there were 400 students enrolled at the school, and it continued to grow adding new programs in manual arts and sports.

In 1906, the City of San José suffered great damage from the San Francisco Earthquake that shook the San Francisco Bay Area. Many of the Washington Normal School's buildings were severely damaged; however, the Associated Students House, a Queen Anne Victorian house built in 1904, which historically fronted South San Fernando Street, stands today and is located on 10th Street north of the Business Tower. By 1909, the student body had grown to 600 students, and by the First World War, the school's title evolved to "San José State Teachers' College." By 1921, the school was listed as a junior college. Between 1923 and 1927, a bachelor's degree in education, a 2-year accredited program, was incorporated into the school's curriculum. In 1935, the "Teacher's College" was officially termed as a "State College," which included liberal arts courses for teaching professionals. By 1949, master's degrees in vocational fields were obtainable. In 1974, the campus's name evolved one last time and was officially changed to SJSU (URS Corporation 2011a).

RECORDS SEARCHES, AND SURVEYS

On May 10, 2023, a records search of the Master Plan Area was conducted at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC), at Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park (File No. 22-1582). The following information was reviewed as part of the records search:

- NRHP and CRHR,
- California Office of Historic Preservation Historic Property Directory,
- California Inventory of Historic Resources,
- California State Historic Landmarks,
- California Points of Historical Interest, and
- Historic properties reference map.

Five previously recorded cultural resources were identified within the Master Plan Area; this includes two built environment features, one historic-era archaeological site, one multi-component site which is comprised of a pre-contact and a built environment feature, and one historic-era district (Table 3.4-1). One historic-era district is recorded directly west of the Master Plan Area.

Table 3.4-1 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within the Master Plan Area

Primary No. Trinomial	Resource Type	Age	Attributes	Recordings
P-43-000024; CA-SCL-000004/H	Structure, Site	Prehistoric, Historic	AP09; AP15; HP11; HP42	1949 (A. Pilling, University of California, Berkeley); 1978 (Kelly, [none]); 1979 (Marcia Wire, S. Kerr, [none]); 1984 ([none], Basin Research Associates, Inc.); 2002 (Lorna Billat, Korrall Broschinsky, EarthTouch LLC / Preservation Documentation Resource); 2996 (Maria Ribeiro, NWIC Staff)
P-43-000470; CA-SCL-000469H	Building	Historic	HP02	1948 (William N. Abeloe, [none]); 1981 (Puccinell, Cabrillo College); 1984 ([none], Basin Research Associates, Inc)
P-43-000558; CA-SCL-000563H	Site	Historic	AH04	1984 (J. Hall, M. Hylkema, P. Sobrero, R. Anastasio, Center for Anthropological Research, SJSU)

Primary No. Trinomial	Resource Type	Age	Attributes	Recordings
P-43-003127	Building	Historic	HP15	2011 (Corrie Jimenez, URS)
P-43-003536	Building, District	Historic	HP15	1948 (William N. Abeloe, [none]); 1975 (Nina Clark, [none]); 1983 (Jack C. Emmons, CSU)

Source: Data compiled by Ascent in 2023.

P-43-0024; CA-SCL-000004/H

This is a multi-component resource comprising a historic feature and a precontact archaeological site. The historic feature was recorded as the Spartan Stadium (currently known as the CEFCU Stadium), which is a college football arena that was constructed in 1933. The stadium is a concrete structure and was originally constructed in a rounded oval shape with a seating capacity of 4,000 people. Additional seating has been constructed over the years. The precontact archaeological site was discovered as part of stadium construction in 1933. The site is described as a village of unknown extent comprising burials, numerous circular pits of ashes, and artifacts. The Spartan Stadium was individually evaluated and in 2003 was determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP through a consensus determination of a federal agency and SHPO (OHP 2023). Neither component of site P-43-0024 has been evaluated for listing in the CRHR.

P-43-0470; CA-SCL-000469H

This historic feature is a Greek Revival 2-story wooden residence known as the Markham Home. It has also been designated California Historical Landmark No. 416. This building has been moved from its original location on South S Street and is now located within Kelley Park in San José. Because the Markham Home is no longer owned by SJSU or located within the Master Plan Area, it will not be discussed further.

P-43-0558/ CA-SCL-000563H

This historic-era archaeological site consists of three historic trash pits that have been heavily disturbed by pot hunters over the years. The trash pits contained late 1800s and early 1900s bottles, ceramic fragments, butchered faunal remains, metal fragments, and bottle glass fragments. This historic-era archaeological site has not been evaluated for inclusion in the NRHP and CRHR.

P-43-3127

This historic feature is Duncan Hall, constructed in 1967. This building is H-shaped on an east-west orientation and is ten-bays-wide; a penthouse is located on the H's hyphen that connects the two wings that contains a penthouse area located on the wing that faces South San Fernando Street. This historic feature was evaluated, and it was recommended that it was not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP (URS Corporation 2011b). This resource has not been evaluated for inclusion on the CRHR.

P-43-3536

This historic-era district was described in 1975 as comprising seven structures constructed between 1910 and 1933: Tower Hall, Morris Dailey Auditorium, Dwight Bentel Hall and Dwight Bentel Hall Addition, Old Science Building (Washington Square Hall), Home Economics Building (Central Classroom Building), Men's Gym (Yoshihiro Uchida Hall), and Women's Gymnasium (Spartan Complex East & Central). However, because the Women's Gymnasium has been evaluated individually (Spartan Stadium, P-43-0024), the 2003 eligibility determination of the SHPO, described above, overrides the 1975 determination. Therefore, six of the seven structures appear to be eligible for inclusion for the NRHP (OHP 2023) and therefore are automatically listed in the CRHR.

California Historical Landmark No. 417

California Historical Landmark No. 417 – First Normal School in California (San José State College). Originally founded as a private institution, "Minns' Evening Normal School," in 1857, the school became a public institution by act of the State Legislature on May 2, 1862. In 1868 the board of trustees took up the matter of permanent location, and

Washington Square in San José was chosen. The California Historical Landmark was designated on January 6, 1949, and in 1982 the landmark plaque was placed at Tower Hall.

Campus Structures History

Table 3.4-2 identifies those buildings and structures that currently exist within the Master Plan Area and were constructed in 1980 or earlier, as well as those buildings that have been previously evaluated for their eligibility as a historic building. All buildings, as presented in the table, have been ordered according to building number. While the buildings shown in this table that were constructed between 1974 and 1980 are not yet historic age, they are considered due to the potential time required for implementation of the Campus Master Plan.

Table 3.4-2 Existing Buildings on Campus Constructed by 1980

Building Name(s)	Building ID/#/Address	Date Constructed	Previously Evaluated / Primary Number	Eligibility Determination
Faculty Housing	926/380-394 N. 4th Street	1910	No	
Art Sculpture Facility	95/1036 S. 5th Street	1959	No	
International House	360 S. 11th Street	1978	No	
8th and Reed Street Faculty/Staff Housing	360 E. Reed Street	1950	No	
University House	1690 University Avenue	1964	No	
Student Union	SU/3	1969	No	
Central Plant	CP/4	1972	No	
Spartan Memorial Chapel	SPM/6	1952	Yes (NRHP and Local only)	Ineligible
Corporation Yard Offices	CYA/12A	1980	No	
Corporation Yard Trades Building	CYB/12B	1980	No	
Associated Students House	19	1904	No	
Washington Square Hall	WSQ/20	1932	Yes (NRHP only) P-43-3536	NRHP - individually eligible and contributor to historic district evaluated as part of P-43-3536
Dwight Bentel Hall	DBH/21	1911 / 1920	Yes (NRHP only) P-43-3536	NRHP - individually eligible and contributor to historic district evaluated as part of P-43-3536
Morris Dailey Auditorium (inside Tower Hall)	MD/25/125 S. 7th Street	1920	Yes (NRHP only) P-43-3536	NRHP - individually eligible and contributor to historic district evaluated as part of P-43-3536
Computer Center	CC/27	1955	No	
Administration	AMD/30	1957	No	
Art & Design	ART/31	1959	No	
Instructional Resource Center	33	1962	No	
Dudley Moorhead Hall	DMH/34	1957	Yes (NRHP and Local only)	Ineligible
Engineering	ENG/35	1962	No	
Sweeney Hall	SH/36	1963	No	
Health Building	HB/38	1959	No	
Industrial Studies	IS/39	1960	No	

Building Name(s)	Building ID/#/Address	Date Constructed	Previously Evaluated / Primary Number	Eligibility Determination
Music Concert Hall/Music	MUS/44	1952	Yes (NRHP and Local only)	Ineligible
Yoshihiro Uchida Hall	YUH/45	1932	Yes (NRHP only) P-43-3536	NRHP - individually eligible and contributor to historic district evaluated as part of P-43-3536
SPX East	SPE/46	1950	No	
SPX Central	SPC/47	1963	No	
Hugh Gillis Hall	HGH/49	1954	No	
Duncan Hall	DH/52	1967	Yes (NRHP only) P-43-3127	Ineligible
North Parking Facility	NPG/53	1970	No	
South Parking Facility	SPG/54	1962	No	
Field House	62	1962	No	
Central Classroom Building	CCB/71	1924	Yes (NRHP only) P-43-3536	NRHP - individually eligible and contributor to historic district evaluated as part of P-43-3536
Tower Hall	TH/72/125 S. 7th Street	1910	Yes (NRHP only) P-43-3536	NRHP - individually eligible and contributor to historic district evaluated as part of P-43-3536
MacQuarrie Hall	MH/78	1965	No	
Washburn Hall	WSH/89	1960	No	
Joe West Hall	JWH/90	1967	No	
Dining Commons	DC/91	1967	No	
Boccardo Business Classroom Building	BBC/92	1971	No	
Business Tower	BT/92T	1971	No	
Outdoor Physical Education	118	1962	No	
Bally Hut	130A		No	
El Paseo de San Carlos	BB	N/A	No	
Spartan Complex East & Spartan Complex Central / Women's Gymnasium		1933	Yes (NRHP only) P-43-0024	Ineligible

Source: Data compiled by Ascent in 2023.

3.4.3 Impacts and Mitigation Measures

METHODOLOGY

The analysis is informed by the provisions and requirements of federal, state, and local laws and regulations that apply to cultural resources.

Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines defines "substantial adverse change" as physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of the resource would be materially impaired. Material impairment includes changes to the physical characteristics that make a historical resource eligible for listing in the CRHR such that the resource would no longer be eligible for the NRHP, CRHR, or local historical registers (State CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5[b][2]).

PRC Section 21083.2(g) defines a "unique archaeological resource" as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets one or more of the following CRHR-related criteria: (1) that it contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information; (2) that it as a special and particular quality, such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type; or (3) that it is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person. An impact on a resource that is not unique is not a significant environmental impact under CEQA (State CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5[c][4]). If an archaeological resource qualifies as a resource under CRHR criteria, then the resource is treated as a unique archaeological resource for the purposes of CEQA.

In addition, according to State CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4(b)(1), if a project adheres to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, the project's impact "will generally be considered mitigated below the level of a significance and thus is not significant."

For the purposes of the impact discussion, "historical resource" is used to describe built-environment historic-period resources. Archaeological resources (both prehistoric and historic-period), which may qualify as "historical resources" pursuant to CEQA, are analyzed separately from built-environment historical resources.

SAN JOSÉ STATE UNIVERSITY CAMPUS MASTER PLAN

The University established overall goals to guide the development of the Campus Master Plan from the University's strategic plan (known as Transformation 2030) and with input from the University and broader community members. The overall goals of the Campus Master Plan are based on the premise that the University's fundamental role is education broadly defined to encompass campus life, cultural context, and environmental setting, along with traditional teaching, learning and research activities. The Campus Master Plan then translates these goals into more detailed principles and guidelines. They are organized by topic heading in the Campus Master Plan in Chapter 3 as Academic Programs and Research (AR), Teaching and Learning (TL), Campus Life (CL), University Housing (UH), Campus Community (CC), and Work Patterns (WP); and in Chapter 4 as Land Use and Site Plan (LU), Sense of Place (SP), Open Space (OS), Landscaping (LA), Architectural Expression and Building Design (BD), Mobility (MO), and Utilities and Infrastructure (UI). The following Campus Master Plan principles are relevant to cultural resources:

- CC-2. Celebrate SJSU's history, culture diversity, and values throughout both campuses in the programming and design of open spaces, buildings and public art.
  - Emphasize architecture and public art that share SJSU's history and values and that draw from different traditions.
  - Select art installations that honor and represent the diversity of the SJSU community.
  - Recognize earlier inhabitants and settlements on the SJSU campuses.
- OS-12. Select and celebrate landscaping through design elements using plants that embrace the history and culture of our indigenous communities.
  - Consult with the descendants of indigenous people of the region regarding plant selection and arrangement.
  - Utilize traditional planting materials in the landscape to highlight traditional practices and allow for outdoor teaching spaces that are inclusive of indigenous land traditions. Include interpretive signage and representative artifacts where appropriate.
- SP-4. Celebrate the history, culture, and diversity of the campus community and embrace inclusivity through public art.
  - Add a mural that features the history, culture and diversity of campus communities along the facade of the Event Center at the center of Main Campus.

- SP-5. Improve the experience and usability of open spaces at both campuses.
  - Create intentional spaces for community and culture.
  - Elevate the visibility and usability of community and cultural event spaces with a new multi-cultural center at the heart of campus near Tower Hall.

THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

An impact on cultural resources would be significant if implementation of the Campus Master Plan would:

- cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines or
- cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines.

ISSUES NOT DISCUSSED FURTHER

All potential cultural resources issues identified in the significance criteria are evaluated below.

As noted above, although impacts related to human remains are typically analyzed alongside archaeological and historical resources, discovery of human remains in the Master Plan Area are likely to be Native American and would be considered a Tribal cultural resource. Impacts associated with Tribal cultural resources are discussed in Section 3.15, "Tribal Cultural Resources."

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Impact 3.4-1: Cause a Substantial Adverse Change in the Significance of a Historical Resource

The Campus Master Plan proposes to support and advance SJSU's educational mission by guiding the physical development of its campuses (Main and South) to accommodate gradual student enrollment growth while preserving and enhancing the quality of campus life. The Campus Master Plan proposes general types of campus development and land uses to support projected campus population growth and to enable expanded and new program initiatives, including the renovation of some existing buildings. This could result in damage to or destruction of a historic building or structure, thereby resulting in a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource. This impact would be potentially significant.

Historical (or architectural) resources include standing buildings (e.g., houses, barns, cabins) and intact structures (e.g., dams, bridges). Over the years, historical resources on campus have been identified through historic building surveys and cultural resource studies. These surveys and studies have led to the identification of Tower Hall, Morris Dailey Auditorium, Dwight Bentel Hall, Old Science Building (Washington Square Hall), Home Economics Building (Central Classroom Building), and the Men's Gym (Yoshihiro Uchida Hall) as appearing eligible for the NRHP and/or CRHR (P-43-3536; historic-era district). In addition, San José State College was designated California Historical Landmark No. 417 in 1949.

Duncan Hall, P-43-3127, has been previously evaluated for the NRHP and recommended not eligible. However, Duncan Hall has not been evaluated against CRHR or California Historical Landmark criteria in accordance with PRC Section 5024. If evaluated at a later time, Duncan Hall could be recommended as eligible under either set of criteria. The South Campus Spartan Stadium (P-43-0024), currently known as CEFCU Stadium, has been evaluated and determined not eligible for the NRHP; however, the stadium has not been evaluated for CRHR or California Historical Landmark listing, and as with Duncan Hall, could be recommended as eligible later. As shown in Table 3.4-2, there are additional SJSU buildings that have not yet been evaluated for historical significance.

The Campus Master Plan proposes general types of campus development and land uses to support projected campus population growth and to enable expanded and new program initiatives. The Campus Master Plan identifies the following land use categories to support anticipated campus growth:

- Academic Mixed-used Facilities
  - Proposed new academic facilities include, among other things, a new Engineering Building (Engineering B), a new residence hall, a new operations building within the South Campus, and improvement of Spartan Way. Within the near term, academic, administrative, and housing facilities would largely be built within the Main Campus with athletic and recreation facilities constructed within the South Campus.
- Campus Life Facilities
  - The new student housing may include a mix of both student dormitories and apartments, although initial development of student housing under the Campus Master Plan would largely focus on dormitory-style housing within the southeastern portion of the Main Campus. The new housing would include dining facilities, activity centers, and other amenities, making the campus more attractive to students at all hours.
- Open Space
  - Within the Main Campus, reorientation and redevelopment of existing uses would allow for the creation of additional open space (more than 5 acres). This open space would be available for the congregation, engagement, and collaboration of students, faculty, and staff, and visitors; and limited recreational and social use by students. The majority of organized athletic programming would continue to be concentrated in the South Campus while recreational programming would be conducted at the Main and South Campuses
- Operational Support
  - This land use provides for facilities handling public safety, parking, infrastructure and other support operations, including the existing Main Campus Central Plant and corporation yards. Similar to the Main Campus, this land use within the South Campus provides for facilities handling public safety, parking, infrastructure, and other support operations.
- Athletic/Recreation Fields and Facilities
  - The South Campus would continue to serve as the hub for organized athletic programs and service a portion of recreational needs at SJSU, including Division I and intramural/recreation programs. Facilities currently provided within the South Campus would be enhanced to provide greater connectivity and additional capacity under the Campus Master Plan, including football, soccer, tennis, baseball, softball, beach volleyball, and golf. In addition, SJSU could consider partnerships and shared-use facilities with local/regional entities like the San José Giants minor league baseball team.

These activities could be in areas with known historical sites, or in areas where structures have not yet been evaluated for historical significance. Some of the buildings that are currently being considered for renovation have not been formally evaluated to date. Therefore, there is a potential that some of these buildings could be historically significant. Damage to or destruction of a building or structure that is a designated historic resource, eligible for listing as a historic resource, or a potential historic resource that has not yet been evaluated, could result in a substantial adverse change in its historical significance. Therefore, the impact on historical resources would be **potentially significant**.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure 3.4-1a: Conduct Project-Specific Evaluations Within the Historic District

Prior to the alteration or demolition of any building within the historic district defined under P-43-3536 (Tower Hall, Morris Dailey Auditorium, Dwight Bentel Hall, Old Science Building [Washington Square Hall], Home Economics Building [Central Classroom Building], or the Men's Gym [Yoshihiro Uchida Hall]), SJSU shall retain a qualified architectural historian to evaluate all buildings against National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register

of Historical Resources (CRHR), and California Landmark criteria to comply with PRC Section 5024.5. This evaluation shall be done at a district level and character-defining features shall be identified.

Mitigation Measure 3.4-1b: Conduct Project-Specific Level Surveys

Prior to altering or otherwise affecting a building or structure 50 years old or older, SJSU shall retain a qualified architectural historian to record it on a California Department of Parks and Recreation DPR 523 form or equivalent documentation, if the building or structure has not previously been evaluated. Its significance shall be assessed by a qualified architectural historian and evaluated against National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), and California Landmark criteria. The evaluation process shall include the development of appropriate historical background research as context for the assessment of the significance of the structure in the history of the University system, the campus, and the region. For buildings or structures that do not meet significance and integrity criteria, no further mitigation is required.

Mitigation Measure 3.4-1c: Protect Historical Resources

Prior to the repair, alteration, or demolition of any building or structure that qualifies as a historical resource, a qualified architectural historian and SJSU shall consult to consider measures that would enable the project to avoid direct or indirect impacts to the building or structure. If the project cannot avoid modifications to a historic building or structure:

(i) If the building or structure can be preserved on-site, but remodeling, renovation or other alterations are required, this work shall be conducted in compliance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings.

(ii) If a significant historic building or structure is proposed for major alteration or renovation, or to be moved and/or demolished, SJSU shall ensure that a qualified architectural historian thoroughly documents the building and associated landscaping and setting. Documentation shall include still and video photography and a written documentary record of the building to the standards of the Historic American Building Survey or Historic American Engineering Record, including accurate scaled mapping, architectural descriptions, and scaled architectural plans, if available. A copy of the record shall be deposited with the University's library. The record shall be accompanied by a report containing site-specific history and appropriate contextual information. This information shall be gathered through site specific and comparative archival research, and oral history collection as appropriate.

(iii) If preservation and reuse at the site are not feasible, the qualified architectural historian shall document the historical building as described in item (ii) and, when physically and financially feasible, be moved and preserved or reused.

(iv) If, in the opinion of the qualified architectural historian, the nature and significance of the building is such that its demolition or destruction cannot be fully mitigated through documentation, SJSU shall reconsider project plans in light of the high value of the resource, and implement more substantial modifications to the project that would allow the structure to be preserved intact. These could include project redesign, relocation, or abandonment. If no such measures are feasible, the historical building shall be documented by the qualified architectural historian as described in item (ii).

Significance after Mitigation

Implementation of Mitigation Measures 3.4-1a through 3.4-1c would reduce potentially significant impacts on historic resources because actions would be taken to record, evaluate, avoid, or otherwise treat the resource appropriately, in accordance with pertinent laws and regulations. However, the State CEQA Guidelines (Section 15126.4[b][2]) note that in some circumstances, documentation of an historical resource will not mitigate the effects of demolition of that resource to a less-than-significant level because the historic resources would no longer exist. Therefore, because the potential for permanent loss of a historic resource or its integrity cannot be precluded, the Campus Master Plan's impact on historical resources would remain **significant and unavoidable**.

Impact 3.4-2: Cause a Substantial Adverse Change in the Significance of Unique Archaeological Resources

Future development associated with the Campus Master Plan could be located on properties that contain known or unknown archaeological resources. Ground-disturbing activities could result in discovery or damage of yet undiscovered archaeological resources. This impact would be **potentially significant**.

The NWIC records search revealed two archaeological sites within the Master Plan Area (P-43-0558 and P-43-0024). P-43-0558 is a historic-era archaeological site, and P-43-0024 is a multi-component resource comprised of a precontact archaeological site and a historic feature (see Impact 3.4-1 for the historic feature impact analysis). P-43-0558 consists of three trash pits with various artifacts, and P-42-0024 is a village site with burials, pits, and numerous artifacts. Neither P-43-0558 nor P-43-0024 (precontact archaeological site component) have been evaluated for information potential or possible eligibility for listing in the CRHR. Therefore, neither of the two sites are considered "unique archaeological resources" for the purposes of CEQA. However, it is possible that these two sites could be evaluated in the future and be determined eligible for listing in the CRHR.

Implementation of the Campus Master Plan would include the development of several different types of campus development and land uses to support projected campus population growth. This development would be related to academic, open, residential, and infrastructural space and would include various levels of ground disturbance. Ground disturbance activities may encounter previously undiscovered or unrecorded archaeological sites and materials. As ground disturbance could damage or destroy previously undiscovered archaeological resources, this impact would be **potentially significant**.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure 3.4-2a: Identify and Protect Unknown Archaeological Resources

During project-specific environmental review of development under the Campus Master Plan, SJSU shall define each project's area of effect for archaeological resources. The University shall determine the potential for the project to result in cultural resources impacts, based on the extent of ground disturbance and site modification anticipated for the project. The University shall determine the level of archaeological investigation that is appropriate for the project site and activity, as follows:

- Minimum: excavation less than 18 inches deep and less than 1,000 sf of disturbance (e.g., a trench for lawn irrigation, tree planting, etc.). Implement Mitigation Measure 3.4-2a(i).
- Moderate: excavation below 18 inches deep and/or over a large area on any site that is not adjacent to a recorded archaeological site and is not suspected to be a likely location for archaeological resources. Implement Mitigation Measure 3.4-2a(i) and (ii).
- Intensive: excavation below 18 inches and/or over a large area on any site that is adjacent to a recorded archaeological site. Implement Mitigation Measure 3.4-2a(i), (ii), and (iii).

The University shall implement the following steps to identify and protect archaeological resources that may be present in the project's area of effects:

(i) For project sites at all levels of investigation, contractor crews shall be required to attend a training session prior to the start of earth moving, regarding how to recognize archaeological sites and artifacts and what steps shall be taken to avoid impacts to those sites and artifacts. In addition, campus employees whose work routinely involves disturbing the soil shall be informed how to recognize evidence of potential archaeological sites and artifacts. Prior to disturbing the soil, contractors shall be notified that they are required to watch for potential archaeological sites and artifacts and to notify SJSU if any are found. In the event of a find, SJSU shall implement item (v), below.

(ii) For project sites requiring a moderate or intensive level of investigation, a surface survey shall be conducted by a qualified archaeologist once the area of ground disturbance has been identified and prior to soil-disturbing

activities. For sites requiring moderate investigation, in the event of a surface find, intensive investigation will be implemented, as per item (iii), below. Irrespective of findings, the qualified archaeologist shall, in consultation with SJSU, develop an archaeological monitoring plan to be implemented during the construction phase of the project. If the project site contains precontact archaeological site(s) or it is recommended by the archaeologists, SJSU shall notify the appropriate Native American tribe and extend an invitation for monitoring. The frequency and duration of monitoring shall be adjusted in accordance with survey results, the nature of construction activities, and results during the monitoring period. A written report of the results of the monitoring will be prepared and filed with the appropriate Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System. In the event of a discovery, SJSU shall implement item (v), below.

(iii) For project sites requiring intensive investigation, irrespective of subsurface finds, SJSU shall retain a qualified archaeologist to conduct a subsurface investigation of the project site, to ascertain whether buried archaeological materials are present and, if so, the extent of the deposit relative to the project's area of effects. If an archaeological deposit is discovered, the archaeologist shall prepare a site record and a written report of the results of investigations and filed with the appropriate Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System.

If it is determined that the resource extends into the project's area of effects, the resource shall be evaluated by a qualified archaeologist, who shall determine whether it qualifies as a historical resource or a unique archaeological resource under the criteria of CEQA Guidelines § 15064.5. If the resource does not qualify, or if no resource is present within the project's area of effects, this shall be noted in the environmental document and no further mitigation is required unless there is a discovery during construction. In the event of a discovery item (v), below shall be implemented.

(iv) If archaeological material within the project's area of effects is determined to qualify as an historical resource or a unique archaeological resource (as defined by CEQA), SJSU shall consult with the qualified archaeologist to consider means of avoiding or reducing ground disturbance within the site boundaries, including minor modifications of building footprint, landscape modification, the placement of protective fill, the establishment of a preservation easement, or other means that will avoid or substantially preserve the resource in place. If avoidance or substantial preservation in place is not possible, SJSU shall implement Mitigation Measure 3.4-2b.

(v) If archaeological material is discovered during construction (whether or not an archaeologist is present), all soil disturbing work within 100 feet of the find shall cease. The University shall contact a qualified archaeologist to provide and implement a plan for survey, subsurface investigation as needed to define the deposit, and assessment of the remainder of the site within the project area to determine whether the resource is significant and would be affected by the project. Mitigation Measure 3.4-2a, steps (iii) and (iv) shall be implemented.

Mitigation Measure 3.4-2b: Protect Known Unique Archaeological Resources

For an archaeological site that has been determined by a qualified archaeologist to qualify as a unique archaeological resource through the process set forth under Mitigation Measure 3.4-2a, and where it has been determined under Mitigation Measure 3.4-2a that avoidance or preservation in place is not feasible, a qualified archaeologist, in consultation with the University, and Native American tribes as applicable, shall:

(i) Prepare a research design and archaeological data recovery plan for the recovery that will capture those categories of data for which the site is significant and implement the data recovery plan prior to or during development of the site.

(ii) Perform appropriate technical analyses, prepare a full written report and file it with the appropriate information center, and provide for the permanent curation of recovered materials.

(iii) If, in the opinion of the qualified archaeologist and in light of the data available, the significance of the site is such that data recovery cannot capture the values that qualify the site for inclusion on the CRHR, the University shall reconsider project plans in light of the high value of the resource, and implement more substantial modifications to the project that would allow the site to be preserved intact, such as project redesign, placement

of fill, or project relocation or abandonment. If no such measures are feasible, the campus shall implement Mitigation Measure 3.4-1c.

Mitigation Measure 3.4-2c: Document Unique Archaeological Resources

If a significant unique archaeological resource cannot be preserved intact, before the property is damaged or destroyed, the University shall ensure that the resource is appropriately documented. For an archaeological site, a program of research-directed data recovery shall be conducted and reported, consistent with Mitigation Measure 3.4-2a.

Significance after Mitigation

Implementation of Mitigation Measures 3.4-2a through 3.4-2c would reduce potentially significant impacts on archaeological resources to less than significant because mitigation would be developed in coordination with the appropriate federal, state, and/or local agency(ies) and tribes to avoid, move, record, or otherwise treat the archaeological resource appropriately, in accordance with pertinent laws and regulations. Therefore, the Campus Master Plan's impact on archaeological resources would be **less than significant**.

3.5 ENERGY

This section was prepared pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15126 and Appendix F of the CEQA guidelines, which require that EIRs include a discussion of the potential energy impacts of projects. The analysis considers whether implementation of the Campus Master Plan would result in inefficient, wasteful, and unnecessary consumption of energy.

Energy related associated with Campus Master Plan implementation would include energy directly consumed for space heating and cooling, and electric facilities and lighting at the land uses proposed for the Campus Master Plan. Indirect energy consumption would be associated with the generation of electricity at power plants. Transportation-related energy consumption includes the use of fuels and electricity to power cars, trucks, and public transportation. Energy would also be consumed by equipment and vehicles used during project construction and routine maintenance activities.

No comments pertaining to energy were received in response to the Notice of Preparation.

3.5.1 Regulatory Setting

Energy conservation is embodied in many federal, State, and local statutes and policies. At the federal level, energy standards apply to numerous products (e.g., the US Environmental Protection Agency's [EPA] EnergyStar™ program) and transportation (e.g., fuel efficiency standards). At the State level, Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations sets forth energy standards for buildings. Further, the State provides rebates/tax credits for installation of renewable energy systems, and offers the Flex Your Power program promotes conservation in multiple areas. At the local level, individual cities and counties establish policies in their general plans and climate action plans (CAPs) related to the energy efficiency of new development and land use planning and to the use of renewable energy sources.

FEDERAL

Energy Policy and Conservation Act and CAFE Standards

The Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975 established nationwide fuel economy standards to conserve oil. Pursuant to this Act, the National Highway Traffic and Safety Administration, part of the US Department of Transportation (DOT), is responsible for revising existing fuel economy standards and establishing new vehicle economy standards.

The Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) program was established to determine vehicle manufacturer compliance with the government's fuel economy standards. Compliance with the CAFE standards is determined based on each manufacturer's average fuel economy for the portion of their vehicles produced for sale in the country. EPA calculates a CAFE value for each manufacturer based on the city and highway fuel economy test results and vehicle sales. The CAFE values are a weighted harmonic average of the EPA city and highway fuel economy test results. Based on information generated under the CAFE program, DOT is authorized to assess penalties for noncompliance. Under the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (described below), the CAFE standards were revised for the first time in 30 years.

The CAFE Standards, which were first enacted by Congress in 1975, set fleet-wide averages that must be achieved by each automaker for its car and truck fleet. The purpose of the CAFE Standards is to reduce energy consumption by increasing the fuel economy of cars and light trucks. On April 1, 2022, Transportation Secretary Pete Buttigieg unveiled new CAFE standards for 2024–2026 model year passenger cars and light-duty trucks, requiring new vehicles sold in the US to average at least 40 miles per gallon.

Energy Policy Act of 1992 and 2005

The Energy Policy Act of 1992 (EPAct) was passed to reduce the country's dependence on foreign petroleum and improve air quality. EPAct includes several parts intended to build an inventory of alternative fuel vehicles (AFVs) in large, centrally-fueled fleets in metropolitan areas. EPAct requires certain federal, state, and local government and private fleets to purchase a percentage of light-duty AFVs capable of running on alternative fuels each year. In addition, financial incentives are also included in EPAct. Federal tax deductions are allowed for businesses and individuals to cover the incremental cost of AFVs. States are also required by the act to consider a variety of incentive programs to help promote AFVs. The Energy Policy Act of 2005 provides renewed and expanded tax credits for electricity generated by qualified energy sources, such as landfill gas; provides bond financing, tax incentives, grants, and loan guarantees for clean renewable energy and rural community electrification; and establishes a federal purchase requirement for renewable energy.

Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007

The Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 is designed to improve vehicle fuel economy and help reduce US dependence on oil. It represents a major step forward in expanding the production of renewable fuels, reducing dependence on oil, and confronting global climate change. The Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 increases the supply of alternative fuel sources by setting a mandatory Renewable Fuel Standard requiring fuel producers to use at least 36 billion gallons of biofuel in 2022, which represents a nearly five-fold increase over current levels; and reduces US demand for oil by setting a national fuel economy standard of 35 miles per gallon by 2020—an increase in fuel economy standards of 40 percent.

By addressing renewable fuels and the CAFE standards, the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 builds upon progress made by the Energy Policy Act of 2005 in setting out a comprehensive national energy strategy for the 21st century.

STATE

Renewables Portfolio Standard

The state passed legislation referred to as the Renewables Portfolio Standard that requires increasing use of renewable energy to produce electricity for consumers. California utilities are required to generate 33 percent of their electricity from renewables by 2020 (Senate Bill [SB] X1-2 of 2011); 52 percent by 2027 (SB 100 of 2018); 60 percent by 2030 (also SB 100 of 2018); and 100 percent by 2045 (also SB 100 of 2018).

Senate Bill 350: Clean Energy and Pollution Reduction Act of 2015

The Clean Energy and Pollution Reduction Act of 2015 (SB 350) requires that the amount of electricity generated and sold to retail customers per year from eligible renewable energy resources be increased to 50 percent by December 31, 2030. It also establishes energy efficiency targets that achieve statewide, cumulative doubling of the energy efficiency savings in electricity and natural gas end uses by the end of 2030.

California Energy Efficiency Action Plan

The 2019 California Energy Efficiency Action Plan has three primary goals for the state: double energy efficiency savings by 2030 relative to a 2015 base year (per SB 350), expand energy efficiency in low-income and disadvantaged communities, and reduce GHG emissions from buildings. This plan provides guiding principles and recommendations on how the state would achieve those goals. These recommendations include:

- identifying funding sources that support energy efficiency programs,
- identifying opportunities to improve energy efficiency through data analysis,
- using program designs as a way to encourage increased energy efficiency on the consumer end,
- improving energy efficiency through workforce education and training, and
- supporting rulemaking and programs that incorporate energy demand flexibility and building decarbonization. (CEC 2019).

Assembly Bill 1007: State Alternative Fuels Plan

Assembly Bill (AB) 1007 (Chapter 371, Statues of 2005) required the California Energy Commission (CEC) to prepare a state plan to increase the use of alternative fuels in California. CEC prepared the State Alternative Fuels Plan in partnership with the California Air Resources Board (CARB) and in consultation with other state, federal, and local agencies. The plan presents strategies and actions California must take to increase the use of alternative nonpetroleum fuels in a manner that minimizes the costs to California and maximizes the economic benefits of in-state production. The plan assessed various alternative fuels and developed fuel portfolios to meet California's goals to reduce petroleum consumption, increase alternative fuel use, reduce GHG emissions, and increase in-state production of biofuels without causing a significant degradation of public health and environmental quality.

Building Energy Efficiency Standards (Title 24, Part 6)

The energy consumption of new residential and nonresidential buildings in California is regulated by the California Energy Code. The code was established by CEC in 1978 in response to a legislative mandate to create uniform building codes to reduce California's energy consumption and provide energy-efficiency standards for residential and nonresidential buildings. CEC updates the California Energy Code every 3 years, typically including more stringent design requirements for reduced energy consumption, which results in the generation of fewer GHG emissions.

The 2022 California Energy Code went into effect on January 1, 2023. The 2022 California Energy Code advances the onsite energy generation progress started in the 2019 California Energy Code by encouraging electric heat pump technology and use, establishing electric-ready requirements when natural gas is installed, expanding solar photovoltaic (PV) system and battery storage standards, and strengthening ventilation standards to improve indoor air quality. CEC estimates that the 2022 California Energy Code will save consumers $1.5 billion and reduce GHGs by 10 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent ($MMTCO_2e$) over the next 30 years (CEC 2023a).

California Green Building Standards (Title 24, Part 11)

The California Green Building Standards, also known as CALGreen, is a reach code (i.e., optional standards that exceed the requirements of mandatory codes) developed by CEC that provides green building standards for statewide residential and nonresidential construction. The current version is the 2022 CALGreen Code, which took effect on January 1, 2023. As compared to the 2019 CALGreen Code, the 2022 CALGreen Code strengthened sections pertaining to electric vehicle (EV) and bicycle parking, water efficiency and conservation, and material conservation and resource efficiency, among other sections of the CALGreen Code. The CALGreen Code sets design requirements equivalent to or more stringent than those of the California Energy Code for energy efficiency, water efficiency, waste diversion, and indoor air quality. These codes are adopted by local agencies that enforce building codes and used as guidelines by state agencies for meeting the requirements of Executive Order B-18-12.

Climate Change Scoping Plan

Reducing GHG emissions in California has been the focus of the state government for approximately two decades. GHG emission targets established by the state legislature include reducing statewide GHG emissions to 1990 levels by 2020 (AB 32 of 2006) and reducing them to 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030 (SB 32 of 2016). Executive Order S-3-05 calls for statewide GHG emissions to be reduced to 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050. This target was superseded by AB 1279, which codifies a goal for carbon neutrality and reduce emissions by 85 percent below 1990 levels by 2045. These targets are in line with the scientifically established levels needed in the United States to limit the rise in global temperature to no more than 2 degrees Celsius, the warming threshold at which major climate disruptions, such as super droughts and rising sea levels, are projected; these targets also pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 degrees Celsius.

CARB adopted the *Final 2022 Scoping Plan for Achieving Carbon Neutrality* (2022 Scoping Plan) on December 16, 2022, which traces the state's the pathway to achieve its carbon neutrality and an 85 percent reduction in 1990 emissions goal by 2045 using a combined top-down, bottom-up approach under various scenarios. It identifies the reductions needed by each GHG emission sector (e.g., transportation [including off-road mobile source emissions], industry, electricity generation, agriculture, commercial and residential, pollutants with high global warming potential, and recycling and waste) to achieve these goals.

As it pertains to energy consumption and the reduction in fossil fuel use, the 2022 Scoping Plan identifies three priority areas that local land use development should focus on, including the decarbonization of building and transportation-related energy (e.g., cleaning the grid, reducing fossil fuel use for transportation) and the reduction of vehicle miles traveled (i.e. reduces all energy sources used in the transportation sector).

Executive Order B-18-12: Green Building Action Plan

In April 2012, Executive Order B-18-12 was issued, which requires state agencies to implement green building practices to improve energy, water, and materials efficiency; improve air quality and working conditions for state employees; reduce costs to the state; and reduce environmental impacts from state operations. Among other actions, Executive Order B-18-12 requires state agencies to reduce agency-wide water use by 10 percent by 2015 and 20 percent by 2020, as measured against a 2010 baseline. The Executive Order directs new state buildings designed after 2025 to be constructed as zero net energy (ZNE) facilities, with an interim target of 50 percent of new facilities beginning design after 2020 to be ZNE. The Executive Order also calls for state agencies to identify and pursue opportunities to provide electric vehicle charging stations at employee parking facilities in new buildings.

Legislation Associated with Greenhouse Gas Reduction

The State has passed legislation that aims to reduce GHG emissions. The legislation often has an added benefit of reducing energy consumption. SB 32 requires a Statewide GHG emission reduction of at least 40 percent below 1990 levels by no later than December 31, 2030. Executive Order S-3-05 sets a long-term target of reducing Statewide GHG emissions by 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050.

SB 375 aligns regional transportation planning efforts, regional GHG emission reduction targets, and land use and housing allocation. The Advanced Clean Cars program, approved by CARB, combines the control of GHG emissions and criteria air pollutants and the increase in the number of zero-emission vehicles into a single package of standards. The program's zero-emission vehicle regulation requires battery, fuel cell, and/or plug-in hybrid electric vehicles to account for up to 15 percent of California's new vehicle sales by 2025. In August 2022, CARB adopted the ACC II program, which sets sales requirements to reach the goal of 100 percent ZEV sales in the State by 2035. Additionally, in April 2023, CARB adopted the Advanced Clean Fleets regulation, which sets a goal of achieving a fully zero-emission truck and bus fleet within the State by 2045. Implementation of the State's legislation associated with GHG reduction will have the co-benefit of reducing California's dependency on fossil fuel and making land use development and transportation systems more energy efficient.

More details about legislation associated with GHG reduction are provided in the regulatory setting of Section 3.7, "Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change."

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY

California State University Sustainability Policy

In the spring of 2022, The California State University (CSU) Board of Trustees adopted an update to the CSU system-wide Sustainability Policy, which was first adopted in 2014 with subsequent updates in 2019 and 2020. The current update became effective March 23, 2022. The policy aims to reduce the environmental impact of construction and operation of buildings and to integrate sustainability across the curriculum. The CSU Sustainability Policy established the following goals related to GHG emissions:

University Sustainability

- The CSU will seek to further integrate sustainability and climate literacy into the academic curriculum working within the normal campus consultative process. Activities can include but will not be limited to supporting multi-disciplinary course development, utilizing the campus as a living laboratory model, connecting sustainability with social justice, strengthening community partnerships, and creating appropriate learning outcomes. Progress shall be measured through the use of the AASHE STARS platform.

Climate Action Plan

- The CSU will strive to reduce systemwide facility carbon emissions to 40 percent below 1990 levels consistent with SB 32, California's Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (HSC §38566, effective January 1, 2017). Emissions will include both state and auxiliary organization purchases of electricity and natural gas; fleet, marine vessel usage; and other emissions the university or self-support entity has direct control over. The Chancellor's Office staff will provide the baseline 1990 facility emission levels (for purchased electricity and natural gas) for the campuses that existed at that time and assist campuses added to the CSU after 1990 to determine their appropriate baseline.
- The CSU will strive to reduce facility carbon emissions to 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2040 to achieve carbon neutrality by 2045 in accordance with statewide mandates. Metrics will include GHG emissions per FTE.

Energy Resilience and Procurement

- The CSU will pursue energy procurement and production to reduce energy capacity requirements from fossil fuels, enhance electrical demand flexibility, and promote energy resilience using available economically feasible technology for on-site renewable generation, microgrids, and other fossil fuel-free energy storage solutions. The CSU shall endeavor to increase its self-generated renewable energy and battery capacity from 32 to 80 megawatts by 2030.
- The CSU will consider cost effective opportunities to exceed the State of California and California Public Utilities Commission Renewable Portfolio Standard sooner than the established goal of procuring 60 percent of its electricity needs from renewable sources by 2030 consistent with SB 100 (PUC Section 399.11).
- To minimize use of natural gas, campuses will transition from fossil-fuel sourced equipment to electric equipment as replacements or renovations are needed. Any in-kind fossil-fuel sourced equipment will be justified through an analysis which demonstrates why that solution represents the most cost-effective option and what alternatives were analyzed for comparative purposes. The intention of this item shall be limited to no new investment in, or renewal of, natural gas assets or infrastructure as part of campus projects starting July 1, 2035, with the exception of critical academic program needs.

Energy Conservation, Carbon Reduction and Utility Management

- All CSU buildings and facilities, regardless of the source of funding for their operation, will be operated in the most energy efficient manner and transition to a low carbon strategy without endangering public health and safety and without diminishing the quality of education and the academic program.
- All CSU campuses shall continue to identify energy efficiency and carbon reduction improvement measures to the greatest extent possible, undertake steps to seek funding for their implementation and, upon securing available funds, expeditiously implement the measures.
- The CSU will cooperate with federal, state, and local governments and other appropriate organizations in accomplishing energy conservation, and carbon reduction, and utilities management objectives throughout the state; and inform students, faculty, staff and the general public of the need for and methods of energy conservation, and carbon reduction, and utilities management.
- Each CSU campus shall designate an energy/utilities staff with the responsibility and the authority for carrying out energy conservation and utilities management programs. The Chancellor's Office will have the responsibility to coordinate the individual campus programs into a systemwide program.
- The CSU will monitor monthly energy and utility usage on all campuses and the Chancellor's Office and will prepare a systemwide annual report on energy utilization and greenhouse gas emissions. The Chancellor's Office will maintain a systemwide energy database in which monthly campus data will be compiled to produce systemwide energy reporting. Campuses will provide the Chancellor's Office the necessary energy and utility data, such as electricity and natural gas consumption; water and sewer usage; fuel consumed by fleet vehicles, boats, and ships; waste disposal for the systemwide database in a timely manner.

- Each CSU campus shall develop and maintain a campuswide utility master plan which includes an integrated strategic energy resource plan, with tactical recommendations in the areas of new construction, decarbonization, deferred maintenance, climate resilience, facility renewal, energy projects, water conservation, solid waste management, and an energy management plan. This plan will be updated every 10 years and guide the overall energy and climate action program at each campus.

Sustainable Building and Lands Practices

- All future CSU new construction, remodeling, renovation, and repair projects, regardless of funding source, will be designed with consideration of optimum energy utilization, decarbonization, and low life-cycle operating costs and shall exceed all applicable energy codes and regulations (Building Energy Efficiency Standards, Tit. 24 CCR Section 6) by ten percent. In the areas of specialized construction that are not regulated through the current energy standards, such as historical buildings, museums, and auditoriums, the CSU will ensure that these facilities are designed to maximize energy efficiency. Energy efficient and sustainable design features in the project plans and specifications will be considered in balance with the academic program needs of the project within the available project budget.
- Capital planning for state, non-state facilities and infrastructure shall consider features of a sustainable and durable design to achieve a low life cycle cost. Campuses shall design, construct, operate, and maintain green building certified high performing buildings, regardless of funding source, that improve occupant productivity and wellness, optimize life-cycle costs, and minimize carbon impact. Principles and best practices established by leading industry standards or professional organizations shall be implemented to the greatest extent possible.
- Existing building energy performance will be optimized through improved operation, maintenance and repair, and capital improvement, enabling campuses to meet carbon reduction goals. Sustainable design for capital projects is a process of balancing long-term institutional needs for academic and related programs with environmental concerns. In the context of designing to provide for university and academic needs, the following attributes will be considered "sustainable:"
- Siting and design considerations that optimize local geographic features to improve sustainability of the project, such as proximity to public transportation and maximizing use of vistas, microclimate, and prevailing winds;
    - Durable systems and finishes with long life cycles that minimize maintenance and replacement.
    - Optimization of layouts and designing spaces that can be reconfigured with the expectation that the facility will be renovated and re-used (versus demolished);
    - Systems designed for optimization of energy, water, and other natural resources;
    - Optimization of indoor environmental quality for occupants;
    - Utilization of environmentally preferable products and processes, such as long life-cycle materials and components, recycled-content and recyclable materials;
    - Procedures that monitor, trend, and report operational performance as compared to the optimal design and operating parameters.
    - Cost-effective design features which align with the CSU Basic Needs Initiative and support campus diversity, equity and inclusion efforts.
- To implement the sustainable building goal in a cost-effective manner, the process will: identify economic and environmental performance measures; determine cost savings; use extended life cycle costing; and adopt an integrated systems approach. Such an approach treats the entire building as one system and recognizes that individual building features, such as lighting, windows, heating and cooling systems, or control systems are not stand-alone systems.
- Capital Planning, Design and Construction in the Chancellor's Office shall monitor building sustainability/energy performance and maintain information on design best practices to support the energy efficiency goals and guidelines of this policy.

- The sustainability performance shall be based on Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) principles with consideration to the physical diversity and microclimates within the CSU.
- The CSU shall design and build all new buildings and major renovations to meet or exceed the minimum requirements equivalent to LEED Silver. Each campus shall strive to achieve a higher standard equivalent to LEED Gold or Platinum within project budget constraints. Each campus may pursue external certification through the LEED process or alternative sustainable building rating systems. If the project is not registered through US Green Building Council, then a qualified campus staff member shall evaluate the documentation necessary to determine LEED equivalence and shall attest that equivalence has been achieved.
- In informal or unlandscaped areas, and where appropriate, campuses will work to support a naturally functioning habitat, promote biodiversity, and preserve native landscapes.

Sustainable Building and Lands Practices

- Each campus shall operate and maintain a comprehensive energy management system that will provide centralized reporting and control of the campus energy and carbon reduction related activities.
- Campus energy/utilities managers will make the necessary arrangements to achieve optimum efficiency in the use of natural gas, electricity, or any other purchased energy resources to meet the heating, cooling, and lighting needs of the buildings and/or facilities. Campuses shall strive to adhere to statewide energy efficiency guidance regarding appropriate indoor temperature setpoints during heating and cooling periods (State Administrative Manual, Section: 1805.3). Except for areas requiring special operating conditions, such as electronic data processing facilities, or other scientifically critical areas, where rigid temperature controls are required, building and/or facility temperatures will be allowed to fluctuate between the limits stated above. Simultaneous heating and cooling operations to maintain a specific temperature in work areas will not be allowed unless special operating conditions dictate such a scheme to be implemented.
- To the extent possible, academic and non-academic programs will be consolidated in a manner to achieve the highest building utilization.
- All CSU campuses shall implement a utilities chargeback system to recover direct and indirect costs of utilities provided to self-supporting and external organizations pursuant to procedures in the CSU Policy Library.

Transportation

- The CSU will encourage and promote the use of alternative transportation and/or alternative fuels to reduce GHG emissions related to university associated transportation, including commuter and business travel. The Chancellor's Office will establish a baseline for carbon emissions from student, faculty and staff commuting and establish a systemwide reduction target.
- All CSU campuses shall develop and maintain a transportation demand management (TDM) plan to reduce vehicle miles traveled (VMT) and carbon emissions. This plan will be updated every 5 years and guide the overall transportation and parking program at each campus.
- Campuses shall strive to increase EV, electric bicycle, and other electric mobility and transportation device charging infrastructure and incentive programs to further support campus carbon reduction strategies.
- Campuses shall strive to develop and maintain a long-range plan for transitioning fleet, and grounds equipment to zero emissions, excluding public safety patrol vehicles if necessary. 50 percent of all light duty vehicle purchases will be ZEV by 2035, with no addition of gas-powered light duty vehicles to the fleet after 2035. All small off-road engine equipment used for campus grounds will be all-electric by 2035. All buses and heavy-duty vehicles will be ZEV by 2045 in alignment with state regulations.

Energy Use Index

Energy use is the primary metric used by the CSU to track progress toward energy conservation goals, referred to as the Energy Use Index (EUI). EUI represents total annual electricity and natural gas use per square foot of building space, measured in British thermal units per square foot. To normalize this metric between different CSU campuses,

the square footage is adjusted to prorate or remove buildings and structures that are very low or zero energy users, such as parking structures, stadiums, and farm buildings such as barns and storage sheds. The last two CSU Executive Orders on energy and sustainability (i.e., 917 of 2004, 987 of 2006) established goals to reduce British thermal units per square foot by 15 percent over two consecutive 5-year periods.

Executive Order 987

Executive Order 987 is the CSU Policy Statement on Energy Conservation, Sustainable Building Practices, and Physical Plant Management. SJSU operates under this Executive Order, which sets minimum efficiency standards for new construction and renovations, and establishes operating practices intended to ensure CSU buildings are used in the most energy efficient and sustainable manner possible while still meeting the programmatic needs of the University.

LOCAL

As previously discussed in Section 1.4, "California State University Autonomy," SJSU is an entity of the CSU. The CSU operates under the oversight of the Board of Trustees, which is the state acting in its higher educational capacity, and as such it is not subject to local government planning and land use plans, policies, or regulations. State agencies are not subject to local government planning and land use plans, policies, or regulations. Nevertheless, in the exercise of its discretion, the CSU may reference, describe, and address local plans, policies, and regulations where appropriate and for informational purposes.

City of San José 2040 General Plan

The Envision San José 2040 General Plan (General Plan), as adopted in 2011 and most recently updated in 2023, contains the following policies that are relevant to the evaluation of impacts to energy:

- MS-7.10: Maintain and periodically update the Zero Waste Strategic Plan to establish criteria and strategies for achieving zero waste including reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
- H-4.2: Minimize housing's contribution to greenhouse gas emissions, and locate housing, consistent with our City's land use and transportation goals and policies, to reduce vehicle miles traveled and auto dependency.
- TR-1.8: Actively coordinate with regional transportation, land use planning, and transit agencies to develop a transportation network with complementary land uses that encourage travel by bicycling, walking and transit, and ensure that regional greenhouse gas emission standards are met.
- TR-9.13: Implement transportation focused actions identified in the Climate Smart San José Plan and the City's Greenhouse Gas Reduction Strategy.

Climate Smart San José

The San José City Council adopted *Climate Smart San José* (The Plan) in 2018. The Plan serves as the climate action plan for the city. The Plan was later supplemented by the city's *Pathway to Carbon Neutrality by 2030* (Pathway Plan) in November 2021. The Pathway Plan provides the framework for the city to achieve carbon neutrality by 2030 and emphasizes the electrification of the mobile source sector and building decarbonization as key actions needed to meet its ambitious GHG reduction target.

San José Municipal Code

Chapter 17.845 of the City of San José Municipal Code prohibits the use of natural gas in newly constructed buildings. Section 17.845.010 states that this portion of the municipal code shall apply to natural gas infrastructure for all new buildings but does not apply to portable propane appliances for outdoor cooking and heating.

3.5.2 Environmental Setting

ENERGY TYPES AND SOURCES

California relies on a regional power system composed of a diverse mix of natural gas, renewable, hydroelectric, and nuclear generation resources. One-third of energy commodities consumed in California is natural gas. In 2021, approximately 38 percent of natural gas consumed in the State was used to generate electricity. Large hydroelectric powered approximately 9 percent of electricity and renewable energy from solar, wind, small hydroelectric, geothermal, and biomass combustion totaled 34 percent (PG&E 2023). The proportion of San José Clean Energy (SJCE) consists of 60 percent renewable energy and up to 95 percent carbon-free power. Non-renewable carbon-free sources are a combination of large hydroelectric and nuclear. The remaining 5 percent is sources from the California grid power system which comes from unspecified sources. The contribution of in- and out-of-State power plants depends on the precipitation that occurred in the previous year, the corresponding amount of hydroelectric power that is available, and other factors.

ALTERNATIVE FUELS

A variety of alternative fuels are used to reduce demand for petroleum-based fuel. The use of these fuels is encouraged through various Statewide regulations and plans (e.g., Low Carbon Fuel Standard, AB 32 Scoping Plan). Conventional gasoline and diesel may be replaced (depending on the capability of the vehicle) with many transportation fuels, including:

- biodiesel,
- electricity,
- ethanol (E-10 and E-85),
- hydrogen,
- natural gas (methane in the form of compressed and liquefied natural gas),
- propane,
- renewable diesel (including biomass-to-liquid),
- synthetic fuels, and
- gas-to-liquid and coal-to-liquid fuels.

California has a growing number of alternative fuel vehicles through the joint efforts of CEC, CARB, local air districts, federal government, transit agencies, utilities, and other public and private entities. As of August 2023, California contained over 43,264 alternative fueling stations (AFDC 2023).

TRANSPORTATION FUELS

In 2022, the transportation sector comprised the largest end-use sector of energy in the State totaling 42.6 percent, followed by the industrial sector totaling 22.5 percent, the residential sector at 17.6 percent, and the commercial sector at 17.4 percent (EIA 2024). On-road vehicles use about 90 percent of the petroleum consumed in California. CEC reported retail sales of 573 million and 44 million gallons of gasoline and diesel, respectively, in Santa Clara County in 2022 (the most recent data available) (CEC 2023b).

ENERGY SERVICE IN THE MASTER PLAN AREA

Electric services are supplied to SJSU by San José Clean Energy (SJCE), which provides clean electricity for residents using infrastructure maintained by Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E), who supplies natural gas throughout the Master

Plan Area. See Section 3.16, "Utilities and Service Systems," for more detailed information on electrical and natural gas infrastructure specifically serving the Master Plan Area.

ENERGY USE AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Scientists and climatologists have produced evidence that the burning of fossil fuels by vehicles, power plants, industrial facilities, residences, and commercial facilities has led to an increase of the earth's temperature. As noted above, Section 3.7, "Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change" provides a disclosure of GHG production associated with current SJSU operations, as well as an assessment of the Campus Master Plan's impact on climate change.

3.5.3 Impacts and Mitigation Measures

METHODOLOGY

Energy related to the project would include energy directly consumed for space heating and cooling, electricity- and gas-powered equipment, and interior and exterior lighting of all proposed buildings. Transportation-related energy consumption includes the use of fuels and electricity to power cars, trucks, and public transportation. Energy would also be consumed by equipment and vehicles used during construction and routine maintenance activities.

Construction- and operation-related energy consumption by the project, measured in megawatt-hours of electricity, gallons of gasoline, and gallons of diesel fuel were calculated using the proposed phasing of the project, the California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod) version 2022.1.1.20 computer program, and fuel consumption rates obtained from CARB's EMission FACtors (EMFAC) model for Santa Clara County. CalEEMod default emissions factors for non-California Energy Code Title 24 natural gas was used based off the CalEEMod land use of research and development. Where project-specific information was not known, CalEEMod default values based on the project's location were used. Detailed calculations, modeling inputs, and results can be found in Appendix B.

SAN JOSÉ STATE UNIVERSITY CAMPUS MASTER PLAN

The University established overall goals to guide the development of the Campus Master Plan from the University's strategic plan and with input from the University and broader community members. The overall goals are based on the premise that the University's fundamental role is education broadly defined to encompass campus life, cultural context, and environmental setting, along with traditional teaching, learning and research activities. The Campus Master Plan then translates these goals into more detailed principles and guidelines. They are organized by topic heading in the Campus Master Plan in Chapter 3 as Academic Programs and Research (AR), Teaching and Learning (TL), Campus Life (CL), University Housing (UH), Campus Community (CC), and Work Patterns (WP); and in Chapter 4 as Land Use and Site Plan (LU), Sense of Place (SP), Open Space (OS), Landscaping (LA), Architectural Expression and Building Design (BD), Mobility (MO), and Utilities and Infrastructure (UI). The following Campus Master Plan principles relevant to energy are as follows:

- OS-11. Design landscaped areas for water efficiency.
  - Reduce the amount of non-functional lawn to reduce the amount of water consumption on campus.
  - Retain some larger areas of lawn that are iconic, flexible and well-used components of signature spaces.
  - Utilize weather informed irrigation controls and systems focused on smart delivery of water to needed areas.
- SP-6. Create a comprehensive university-wide wayfinding and signage program that is interpretive as well as informational.
  - Standards for signage should address universal accessibility and utilize design and materials that allow for cost efficient installation and long term maintenance.

- TL-3. Improve space utilization.
  - Renovate existing space to improve accessibility, increase efficiency and meet future needs.
- UI-4. Replace aging utility systems that have lived beyond their useful life with more energy efficient technologies.
  - Optimize the remaining useful life of the cogeneration plant, maximizing reliability for SJSU and City of San José.
  - Upgrade building level systems and replacements.
  - Select components that build more efficient and resilient systems for renovations.
- UI-5. Model best practices for decarbonization of an urban teaching and research university.
  - Reduce greenhouse gas emissions 80% below 1990 levels by 2040, per CSU policy, and achieve carbon neutrality by 2045.
  - Adopt cost-effective methods of energy efficiency, generation and storage.
  - Explore emerging low-energy technologies such as thermal energy storage, cycling and sharing; minimization of waste heat rejection; and harvesting heat from sewers.
- UI-6. Design buildings with energy load-shifting technology.
  - Incorporate demand response for a minimum amount of projected peak power demand in new and renovated buildings.
  - Incorporate load-shift technologies such as electric batteries or thermal energy storage and integrate into a campus-wide energy management system.
- UI-7. Plan for resiliency.
  - Address resilience planning needs in a Business Continuity Plan.
  - Design systems to be resilient to extreme weather or natural disasters and provide undisrupted service before building functions become critical.
  - Underground utilities, especially at South Campus.
  - Design grid-interactive efficient buildings ("GEBs") for a future with load-shifting technology access to address variable energy supply and demand spikes, e.g., during excessive heat.
  - Design buildings for passive survivability where basic access and habitability are preserved during power outages and extreme conditions.
  - Provide a stable energy supply including building level generators for life-safety as well as business continuity.

THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Based on Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines, the project would result in a significant energy impact if it would:

- result in a potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy, or wasteful use of energy resources, during project construction or operation; and/or
- conflict with or obstruct a State or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency.

ISSUES NOT DISCUSSED FURTHER

All issues related to energy listed under the significance criteria above are addressed in this section.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Impact 3.5-1: Result in the Wasteful, Inefficient, or Unnecessary Consumption of Energy or Wasteful Use of Energy Resources

Implementation of the Campus Master Plan and associated construction/renovation of on-campus buildings would result in the consumption of additional energy supplies during construction in the form of gasoline and diesel fuel. However, this energy expenditure would not be considered wasteful, because construction would be temporary, and would not require additional capacity or increased peak or base period demands for electricity or other forms of energy. University operations as a result of Campus Master Plan implementation would result in additional energy consumption, however, implementation of the Campus Master Plan would include various sustainability features including on-site photovoltaic solar systems to supply electricity to the project site Transportation-related fuel consumption would be reduced through the installation of electric vehicle infrastructure as well as pedestrian-oriented design and the development of a transportation demand management plan that would be monitored over time. For these reasons, the project would not result in the wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy during project construction or operation. This impact would be **less than significant**.

Construction-Related Energy Use

Energy use would be required during construction of each phase of Campus Master Plan implementation. Most of the construction-related energy consumption would be associated with off-road equipment and the transport of equipment and materials using on-road haul trucks. For example, energy would be required to transport construction equipment, waste, and excavated materials. The one-time energy expenditure required to construct development under the Campus Master Plan would be nonrecoverable. Additional gasoline and diesel would be consumed for worker commute trips associated with project construction. An estimated 315,115 gallons of gasoline (worker trips) and 3,052,094 gallons of diesel fuel (off-road equipment, hauling trips) may be used during project construction. (See Appendix B for a summary of construction calculations.)

The energy needs for construction would be spread throughout the Master Plan Area and over the course of implementation of the Campus Master Plan. Although construction activities would require fuel and other energy sources, the energy needs for construction would be temporary and would not increase energy demand in a wasteful or inefficient manner. There would be no atypical construction-related energy demand associated with the development, because construction would follow standard practices related to energy consumption. Nonrenewable energy would not be consumed in a wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary manner when compared to other construction activity in the region. In addition, on-road gasoline and diesel fuel consumption associated with construction activity would go down every year as the vehicle fleet becomes more fuel-efficient over time. There is no basis to conclude that construction would be wasteful of fuel or other energy resources; therefore, it is assumed that only the necessary amount of fuel would be consumed to complete construction under the Campus Master Plan.

Operation-Related Energy Use

Operation of on-campus buildings would be typical with respect to the use of electricity for space and water heating, appliances, lighting, and landscape maintenance activities. Indirect energy consumption would come from wastewater treatment and solid waste removal. Implementation of the Campus Master Plan would increase electricity consumption in the region relative to existing conditions. SJSU is anticipated to reach full implementation of the Campus Master Plan by 2045. According to Senate Bill 100, California will require 100 percent of electric retail sales to customers to be supplied by zero-carbon resources by 2045 (CEC 2023b). Thus, as time goes on, energy sourced from the grid would continue to become cleaner.

Table 3.5-1 summarizes the anticipated energy use by sector associated with operation of the project. Modeling assumptions, and details can be found in Appendix B. Energy expenditure for project operations would be typical for a mixed-use land use development project and would include electricity for lighting, space and water heating, climate control, and landscape maintenance activities.

To ensure that no wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy would occur during project operations, development as part of Campus Master Plan implementation would include arrays of PV solar systems and comply with the mandatory provisions of the California Energy Code and CalGreen Code as it pertains to energy efficiency and EV charging. Implementation of the Campus Master Plan would not introduce new natural gas infrastructure above existing conditions. Therefore, operational energy consumption associated with Campus Master Plan implementation would not be wasteful or inefficient.

Table 3.5-1 Operation-Related Building Energy Consumption (2045)

Energy Sector	Energy Consumption	Units
Mobile (Gasoline)	136,645	gallons/year
Mobile (Diesel)	1,107,485	gallons/year
Mobile (CNG)	12,564	gallons/year
Energy	96,781,076	kWh/year

Note: kWh = kilowatt hours, CNG = combined natural gas.

Source: Calculations prepared by Ascent in 2023.

Transportation Energy Use

With implementation of the Campus Master Plan, SJSU operations would require an increased amount of energy related to employees, students, and visitors driving and taking public transportation to and from the project site. This would be reduced by the increased opportunities for bicycle and pedestrian travel, afforded by bicycle parking and related infrastructure to support alternative modes of transportation. During implementation of the Campus Master Plan, when passenger vehicles are required to be more efficient and cleaner through federal and state legislation requirements, energy consumption would also decrease. In addition, SJSU is currently initiating preparation of a TDM plan that would be implemented alongside the Campus Master Plan and updated every five years, in accordance with CSU regulations. The TDM plan is anticipated to include a mix of regionally appropriate transportation strategies, including, but not limited to, infrastructure and programs to further improve bicycle, pedestrian, and transit access in a manner consistent with the Campus Master Plan, and to responsibly manage existing parking assets and reduce parking demand. Considering the provision of improved opportunities for alternative transportation under the Campus Master Plan, as well as the SJSU TDM plan, the use of transportation-related energy during construction and operation associated with the Campus Master Plan would not be wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary.

Summary

Implementation of the Campus Master Plan would result in energy consumption from construction activities, operations on the site, and transportation. Construction energy would be a one-time energy expenditure required to construct new/modernized facilities as part of the Campus Master Plan and would not include atypical construction-related energy demand. As noted above, Campus Master Plan implementation would not introduce new natural gas infrastructure or use above existing conditions and would include solar arrays for renewable energy. In addition, the Campus Master Plan includes provisions and plans for new bicycle infrastructure, which would reduce gasoline and diesel fuel consumption associated with new trips generated by on-campus operations.

According to Appendix F of the State CEQA Guidelines, the means to achieve the goal of conserving energy include decreasing overall per capita energy consumption, decreasing reliance on oil, and increasing reliance on renewable energy sources. Construction and operation under the Campus Master Plan would not involve activities that conflict with goals of decreasing per capita energy consumption, reliance on fossil fuels (gasoline and diesel), or increasing uses of renewable energy sources, or that would result in wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy. For these reasons, this impact would be **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required for this impact.

Impact 3.5-2: Conflict with or Obstruct a State or Local Plan for Renewable Energy or Energy Efficiency

Onsite renewable energy generation from the implementation of Campus Master Plan, would result in an increase in renewable energy use, which would directly support the goals and strategies in the State's Energy Efficiency Action Plan and the CSU Sustainability Policy. Construction and operating project buildings in compliance with the 2019 (or as updated) California Energy Code would improve energy efficiency compared to buildings built to earlier iterations of the code. Therefore, construction and operation of the project would not conflict with or obstruct a State or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency. This impact would be **less than significant.**

Relevant plans that pertain to the efficient use of energy include the state's 2022 Scoping Plan; the Energy Efficiency Action Plan, which focuses on energy efficiency and building decarbonization (CEC 2019); as well as the CSU Sustainability Policy, which seeks to increase on-site renewable energy generation, exceed RPS requirements, increase energy efficiency, and provide alternative transportation and use alternative fuels to meet GHG reduction goals (CSU 2022).

The 2022 Scoping Plan identified key actions necessary to achieve the state's goals, including moving to zero-emission transportation; phasing out the use of fossil gas for heating homes and buildings; providing communities with sustainable options for walking, biking, and public transit to reduce reliance on cars; continued investment in solar powered–infrastructure, wind turbine capacity, and other resources that provide clean, renewable energy to displace fossil-fuel fired electrical generation; and scaling up new renewable energy options that are available or may be available in the future.

Consistent with the priorities identified in the 2022 Scoping Plan, the Campus Master Plan includes EV infrastructure, onsite renewable energy, backup battery storage, and buildings designed to be ZNE, which are all features that reduce fossil fuel use, increase renewable energy use, and increase overall energy efficiency through efficient building design.

Further and as discussed in Impact 3.5-1, although implementation of the Campus Master Plan has the potential to result in the overall increase in consumption of energy resources during construction and operation of new buildings and facilities, the CSU has adopted numerous sustainability, renewable energy, and energy conservation policies. Implementation of the Campus Master Plan would ensure various energy conservation and generation features would be incorporated into new development including the installation of renewable energy features, installation of energy efficient appliances, or other similar CSU standards, which would align with the Energy Efficiency Action Plan and CSU Sustainability Policy. Therefore, the project would not conflict with or obstruct a State or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency. Impacts would be **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required for this impact.

3.6 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

This section evaluates the potential impacts on geology, soils, and paleontological resources that would result from implementation of the proposed Campus Master Plan. It presents the regulatory setting, environmental setting, methodology for determining potential impacts, impact analysis, and proposed measures to mitigate significant impacts, as applicable.

No comment letters regarding geology and soils were received in response to the Notice of Preparation.

3.6.1 Regulatory Setting

FEDERAL

National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act

In October 1977, the US Congress passed the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act to reduce the risks to life and property from future earthquakes in the United States. To accomplish this, the act established the National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program (NEHRP). The mission of the NEHRP includes improved understanding, characterization, and prediction of hazards and vulnerabilities; improved building codes and land use practices; risk reduction through post-earthquake investigations and education; development and improvement of design and construction techniques; improved mitigation capacity; and accelerated application of research results. The NEHRP designates the Federal Emergency Management Agency as the lead agency of the program and assigns several planning, coordinating, and reporting responsibilities.

STATE

Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act

The Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act of 1972 (Public Resources Code [PRC] Sections 2621–2630) intends to reduce the risk to life and property from surface fault rupture during earthquakes by regulating construction in active fault corridors, and by prohibiting the location of most types of structures intended for human occupancy across the traces of active faults. The act defines criteria for identifying active faults, giving legal support to terms such as active and inactive, and establishes a process for reviewing building proposals in Earthquake Fault Zones. Under the Alquist-Priolo Act, faults are zoned and construction along or across these zones is strictly regulated if they are "sufficiently active" and "well-defined." A fault is considered sufficiently active if one or more of its segments or strands shows evidence of surface displacement during Holocene time (defined for purposes of the act as within the last 11,000 years). A fault is considered well defined if its trace can be clearly identified by a trained geologist at the ground surface or in the shallow subsurface, using standard professional techniques, criteria, and judgment (Bryant and Hart 2007). Before a project can be permitted in a designated Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone, cities and counties must require a geologic investigation to demonstrate that proposed buildings would not be constructed across active faults. The law addresses only the hazard of surface fault rupture and is not directed toward other earthquake hazards.

Seismic Hazards Mapping Act

The intention of the Seismic Hazards Mapping Act of 1990 (PRC Sections 2690–2699.6) is to reduce damage resulting from earthquakes. While the Alquist-Priolo Act addresses surface fault rupture, the Seismic Hazards Mapping Act addresses other earthquake-related hazards, including ground shaking, liquefaction, and seismically induced landslides. The act's provisions are similar in concept to those of the Alquist-Priolo Act: The state is charged with identifying and mapping areas at risk of strong ground shaking, liquefaction, landslides, and other corollary hazards, and cities and counties are required to regulate development within mapped Seismic Hazard Zones. Under the Seismic Hazards Mapping Act, permit review is the primary mechanism for local regulation of development.

California Building Code

The California Building Code (CBC) (California Code of Regulations, Title 24) is based on the International Building Code. The CBC has been modified from the International Building Code for California conditions, with more detailed and/or more stringent regulations. Specific minimum seismic safety and structural design requirements are set forth in Chapter 16 of the CBC. The CBC identifies seismic factors that must be considered in structural design. Chapter 18 of the CBC regulates the excavation of foundations and retaining walls, while Chapter 18A regulates construction on unstable soils, such as expansive soils and areas subject to liquefaction. Appendix J of the CBC regulates grading activities, including drainage and erosion control. The CBC contains a provision that provides for a preliminary soil report to be prepared to identify "the presence of critically expansive soils or other soil problems which, if not corrected, would lead to structural defects" (CBC Chapter 18 Section 1803.1.1.1).

California Public Resources Code Section 5097.5

PRC Section 5097.5 defines as a misdemeanor the unauthorized disturbance or removal of archaeological, historic, or paleontological resources located on public lands. Further, California Penal Code Section 622.5 sets the penalties for the unlawful damage to or removal of paleontological resources.

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY

California State University Seismic Policy

CSU Seismic Requirements were established to implement the Seismic Policy set by the Board of Trustees. The CSU Seismic Policy applies to all structures within the bounds of a CSU campus master plan. Planning for all projects shall address the options considered to improve seismic performance beyond minimally required code conformance. The basis for determination of the selected option shall be documented. The CSU Seismic Requirements address many special conditions, including geotechnical investigations, modular buildings, pre-engineered structures, temporary use of buildings, voluntary retrofits, use of engineered wood products, and designated seismic systems (CSU 2023). Design professionals are expected to directly notify the CSU construction manager and seismic peer reviewer of potential construction changes or modification to the approved design documents that could substantively impact expected structural performance and, where appropriate, directly contact the Seismic Peer Reviewer for consideration of and concurrence with the changes as specific conditions warrant.

LOCAL

As previously discussed in Section 1.4, "California State University Autonomy," SJSU is an entity of the CSU. The CSU operates under the oversight of the Board of Trustees, which is the state acting in its higher educational capacity, and as such it is not subject to local government planning and land use plans, policies, or regulations. State agencies are not subject to local government planning and land use plans, policies, or regulations. Nevertheless, in the exercise of its discretion, the CSU may reference, describe, and address local plans, policies, and regulations where appropriate and for informational purposes.

City of San José 2040 General Plan

The Envision San José 2040 General Plan (General Plan) includes policies to address geology and soils conditions within the city. The City's General Plan contains the following relevant policies pertaining to geology and soils (City of San José 2023):

- **EC-3.1:** Design all new or remodeled habitable structures in accordance with the most recent California Building Code and California Fire Code as amended locally and adopted by the City of San José, including provisions regarding lateral forces.
- **EC-3.2:** Within seismic hazard zones identified under the Alquist-Priolo Fault Zoning Act, California Seismic Hazards Mapping Act and/or by the City of San José, complete geotechnical and geological investigations and approve development proposals only when the severity of seismic hazards have been evaluated and appropriate

mitigation measures are provided as reviewed and approved by the City of San José Geologist. State guidelines for evaluating and mitigating seismic hazards and the City-adopted California Building Code will be followed.

- **EC-3.5:** Locate, design and construct vital public utilities, communication infrastructure, and transportation facilities in a manner that maximizes risk reduction and functionality during and after an earthquake.
- **EC-3.6:** Restrict development in close proximity to water retention levees or dams unless it is demonstrated that such facilities will be stable and remain intact during and following an earthquake.
- **EC-3.7:** Encourage retrofitting of existing older buildings in the community to withstand seismic shaking consistent with adopted Building Codes, including provisions for historic buildings.
- **EC-3.10:** Require that a Certificate of Geologic Hazard Clearance be issued by the Director of Public Works prior to issuance of grading and building permits within defined geologic hazard zones related to seismic hazards.
- **EC-4.1:** Design and build all new or remodeled habitable structures in accordance with the most recent California Building Code and municipal code requirements as amended and adopted by the City of San José, including provisions for expansive soil, and grading and storm water controls.
- **EC-4.2:** Approve development in areas subject to soils and geologic hazards, including unengineered fill and weak soils and landslide-prone areas, only when the severity of hazards have been evaluated and if shown to be required, appropriate mitigation measures are provided. New development proposed within areas of geologic hazards shall not be endangered by, nor contribute to, the hazardous conditions on the site or on adjoining properties. The City of San José Geologist will review and approve geotechnical and geological investigation reports for projects within these areas as part of the project approval process.
- **EC-4.3:** Locate new public improvements and utilities outside of areas with identified soils and/or geologic hazards (e.g., deep seated landslides in the Special Geologic Hazard Study Area and former landfills) to avoid extraordinary maintenance and operating expenses. Where the location of public improvements and utilities in such areas cannot be avoided, effective mitigation measures will be implemented.
- **EC-4.4:** Require all new development to conform to the City of San José's Geologic Hazard Ordinance.
- **EC-4.5:** Ensure that any development activity that requires grading does not impact adjacent properties, local creeks and storm drainage systems by designing and building the site to drain properly and minimize erosion. An Erosion Control Plan is required for all private development projects that have a soil disturbance of one acre or more, are adjacent to a creek/river, and/or are located in hillside areas. Erosion Control Plans are also required for any grading occurring between October 1 and April 15.
- **EC-4.6:** Evaluate development proposed in areas with soils containing naturally occurring asbestos (i.e., serpentinite) that would require ground disturbance and/or development of new residential or other sensitive uses, for risks to people from airborne asbestos particles during construction and postconstruction periods. Hazards shall be assessed, at minimum, using guidelines and regulations of the Bay Area Air Quality Management District and the California Air Resources Board.
- **EC-4.7:** Consistent with the San José Geologic Hazard Ordinance, prepare geotechnical and geological investigation reports for projects in areas of known concern to address the implications of irrigated landscaping to slope stability and to determine if hazards can be adequately mitigated.
- **EC-4.10:** Require a Certificate of Geologic Hazard Clearance to be issued by the Director of Public Works prior to issuance of grading and building permits within defined geologic hazard zones.
- **EC-4.11:** Require the preparation of geotechnical and geological investigation reports for projects within areas subject to soils and geologic hazards, and require review and implementation of mitigation measures as part of the project approval process.
- **EC-4.12:** Require review and approval of grading plans and erosion control plans (if applicable) prior to issuance of a grading permit by the Director of Public Works.

City of San José Municipal Code

As discussed in Section 3 of the City's General Plan Program Draft Environmental Impact Report (City of San José 2011), Title 24 of the San José Municipal Code includes the adopted 2007 California Building, Plumbing, Mechanical, Electrical, Existing Building, and Historical Building Codes under Ordinance No. 28166. These regulations are based on requirements of the 2007 CBC that, among other things, includes seismic resistant design. Requirements for building safety and earthquake hazard reduction are also addressed in Chapter 17.40 (Dangerous Buildings) and Chapter 17.10 (Geologic Hazards Regulations) of the City's Municipal Code. These chapters and other regulations, such as the adopted 1991 Unreinforced Masonry Building Code, directly address reducing and avoiding geology and soils hazards at the project-specific level.

Santa Clara County General Plan

Santa Clara County is situated in one of the most geologically active regions in North America, and as a matter of public safety, geologic review is required for proposed development on land located within a geologic hazard zone or any proposed development or ground disturbance that may increase the risk of damage caused by a geologic hazard (Santa Clara County 2023a). In 2002, the Santa Clara Board of Supervisors officially adopted the County Geologic Hazards Zones (GHZs) and revised ordinance (Santa Clara County 2023b). The GHZs were produced by combining information from a variety of published and unpublished sources regarding the location and extent of possible faults, landslides, compressible soils, dike failure flooding, and liquefaction. The County GHZs identify areas where available information suggests specific geologic hazards may be present. In those areas, the ordinance requires that the owner or applicant of a project submit a geologic report, prepared and signed by a Certified Engineering Geologist, for review by the County Geologist prior to approval of certain applications for construction.

Santa Clara County Geologic Ordinance

Sections C12-600 to -624 of Chapter IV of Division C12 of the County Ordinance Code adopted March 2002 (County Geologic Ordinance) establishes the minimum requirements for the geologic evaluation of land based on proposed land uses (Santa Clara County 2002). The County Geologic Ordinance further establishes procedures to enforce these requirements, including rules and regulations for the development of land which is on or adjacent to known potentially hazardous areas, or which has the potential to create or increase the risk of geologic hazards. The provisions under the County Geologic Ordinance are also intended to ensure that the County fulfills its duties under state law regarding geologic hazards, including the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act and the Seismic Hazards Mapping Map.

3.6.2 Environmental Setting

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The central portion of the Santa Clara County contains the Santa Clara Valley, which is oriented northwest-southeast and drains into both the San Francisco and Monterey Bays. The Valley is flanked by the Diablo Range to the east, and on the west by the Santa Cruz Mountains. The eastern half of the county includes ridges and valleys from the Diablo Range, which are oriented northwest-southeast. The western portion of the county includes the Santa Cruz Mountains, which are also oriented northwest-southeast. The Diablo Range consists primarily of sandstone, shale, chert, and serpentine of the Franciscan Assemblage of Jurassic to Cretaceous age; lesser quantities of Monterey formation shale, Santa Clara formation gravels and sands, and Briones formation sandstone of Tertiary age are also present. The Santa Cruz Mountains consist primarily of Franciscan Assemblage sandstone, shale, chert, and serpentine, with lesser amounts of Santa Clara, Purisima, San Lorenzo, Monterey, and Vaqueros formations of Tertiary age also occurring. The Santa Clara Valley is composed of folded and faulted sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Central California Coast Ranges and more recent alluvial and Bay deposits in the lower valley areas. These more recent, Quaternary-age alluvial deposits can be up to several hundred feet deep (Santa Clara County 1994a).

LOCAL GEOLOGY

The Master Plan Area is located within the Santa Clara Valley, which is identified as an alluvial basin created by the Diablo Mountain Range to the northeast and the Santa Cruz Mountains to the southwest and interbedded with Bay and lacustrine (lake) deposits in the north-central region. An alluvial basin is an accumulation of sediments downstream, usually carried by streams or rivers and natural drainage patterns, from mountains into valleys. The San José Alluvial Plain is located on the flat-lying floor of the Santa Clara Valley (City of San José 2011).

TOPOGRAPHY AND DRAINAGE

The Santa Clara Valley is generally oriented northwest-southeast and drains into San Francisco Bay and Monterey Bay. The topography of the Santa Clara Valley rises from sea level at the south end of the San Francisco Bay to elevations of more than 2,000 feet to the east, and the average grade of the Santa Clara Valley floor ranges from nearly horizontal to about two percent generally down to the northwest, with steeper grades near the surrounding hillsides (Santa Clara County 1994a). The northernmost third of the Santa Clara Valley is wide, around 16 miles in width, and the southernmost two-thirds of the Santa Clara Valley is narrow, around 6 miles in width. The Valley bottom is generally flat, with gradients of less than five percent (City of San José 2011).

GROUNDWATER

The county is underlain by three major and interconnected groundwater sub-basins: the Santa Clara Valley, the Coyote, and the Llagas sub-basins. Aquifers within these groundwater basins supply nearly half of the county's total water supply. Replenishment of groundwater basins occurs both naturally and through man-made efforts to augment natural processes to increase recharge of groundwater basins and balance the amount of water withdrawn. Groundwater overdraft can cause the clay layer of soils in the underground basin to compress and provide land surface subsidence. The Master Plan Area is located within the Santa Clara Valley Sub-basin, which has an operational storage capacity of 350,000 acre-feet per year (afy), an average historic annual withdrawal of 107,000 afy from 1999 to 2004, and a maximum annual historic withdrawal of 200,000 afy from 1999 to 2004 (City of San José 2011: Appendix G, *Hydrology and Water Quality Report*). Groundwater depths within the sub-basin have remained relatively static since 1995 and vary from 5 to 20 feet below ground surface at and near the Master Plan Area (Valley Water 2021).

SUBSIDENCE

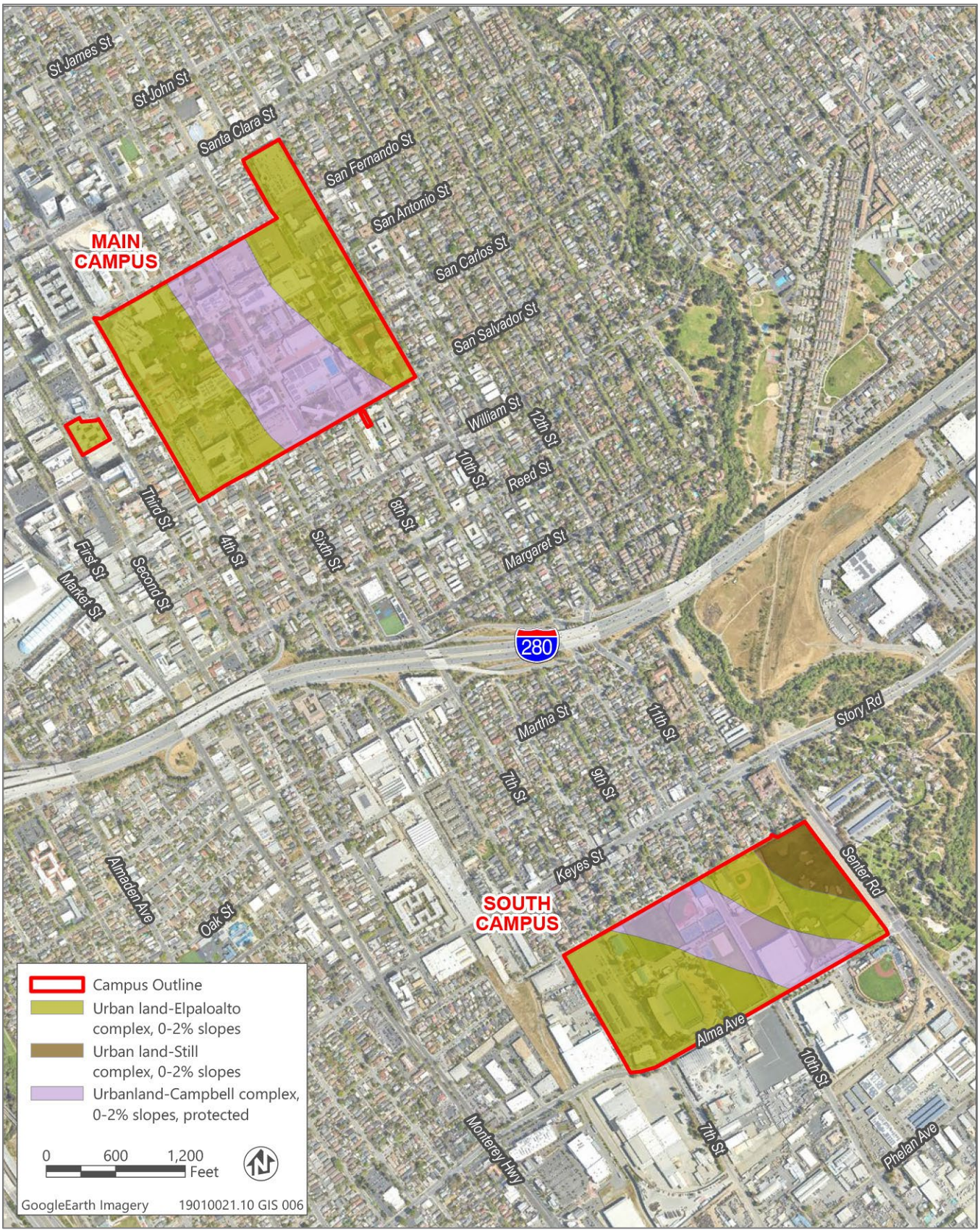
Land subsidence is the gradual settling or sinking of an area with very little horizontal motion. Subsidence can be induced by both natural and human phenomena. Natural phenomena include shifting of tectonic plates and dissolution of limestone resulting in sinkholes. Subsidence related to human activity includes pumping water, oil, and gas from underground reservoirs; collapse of underground mines; drainage of wetlands; and soil compaction. When more groundwater is withdrawn than restored through recharge, there is a potential for land subsidence, and the threat of land subsidence is the principal constraint upon the amount of groundwater that can be drawn from local groundwater basins (Santa Clara County 1994b). Groundwater removal from aquifers beneath the Santa Clara Valley has caused historic subsidence of the ground surface over broad areas. The rate of subsidence was greatest for the city in the first half of the 20th century when pumping for agricultural land uses was at its peak. In 1974, Cooper-Clark and Associates estimated as much as 10 feet of future land subsidence below the 1967 levels centered near SJSU (City of San José 2011). However, subsidence has stopped or greatly slowed down now due to improvements in groundwater management, such as the passing of the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act in 2014, which set forth a statewide framework to help protect groundwater resources and stabilize withdrawal and recharge. Now regional subsidence is not expected to be a problem for the city unless groundwater pumping increases about the rate of recharge (City of San José 2011).

SOILS

The soils present at the Main Campus are identified as "Qhfp," or Floodplain Deposits (Holocene), which are characterized by medium to dark gray, dense, sandy to silty clay; lenses of coarser material (silt, sand, and pebbles) may be locally present; floodplain deposits are found between levee deposits of Coyote Creek and Guadalupe River (USGS 1989). The soils present underneath almost all of the South Campus are identified as "Qhl," or Natural Levee Deposits (Holocene), which are characterized by loose, moderate- to well-sorted sandy or clayey silt grading to sandy or silty clay; these levee deposits are generally well drained (USGS 1990).

EXPANSIVE SOILS

Expansive soils (also known as shrink-swell soils) are soils that contain expansive clay minerals that can absorb significant amounts of water. The presence of these clay minerals makes the soil prone to large changes in volume in response to changes in water content. When an expansive soil becomes wet, water is absorbed and it increases in volume, and as the soil dries it contracts and decreases in volume. This repeated change in volume over time can produce enough force and stress on buildings, underground utilities, and other structures to damage foundations, pipes, and walls. The quantity and type of expansive clay minerals affects the potential for the soil to expand or contract. Where native soils still exist, soil types may be expected to be similar to those of the nearby areas. Much of the original native soils on campus have been removed, disturbed, or otherwise altered due to development and redevelopment activities over the years. This is why the soil classification in Table 3.6-1, below, is designated as Urban Land with characteristics of disturbed and human transported material and also why the potential for expansive soils at and near the surface (within about 5 feet of depth for typical building foundations) is considered low. However, much of the soil in the city is identified as moderately to highly expansive (City of San José 2011). In general, the locations of these moderately to highly expansive soils are located on the Santa Clara Valley floor and on hillsides, where alluvial sediments become increasingly finer grained with greater distance from the mountains. Therefore, at depth soils are considered to have moderate to high shrink-swell potential. The soils underlying the Master Plan Area are shown in Figure 3.6-1.



Source: Data downloaded from NRCS in 2019; adapted by Ascent in 2023.

Figure 3.6-1 Geologic Soils of the Master Plan Area

Table 3.6-1 Summary of Soil Characteristics in the Master Plan Area

Soil Group	Description	Shrink-Swell Potential
Main Campus		
Urban Land-Elpaloalto complex	Urban land setting: Disturbed and human transported material Elpaloalto complex setting: alluvial fan derived from metamorphic and sedimentary rock and/or alluvium derived from metavolcanics Typical soil profile: silty clay loam Properties: slope 0 to 2 percent, well drained, low runoff.	At/near surface: Low At Depth: Moderate to High
Urban Land-Campbell complex	Urban land setting: Disturbed and human transported material Campbell complex setting: alluvial fan derived from metamorphic and sedimentary rock and/or alluvium derived from metavolcanics Typical soil profile: silty clay loam Properties: slope 0 to 2 percent, well drained, low runoff.	At/near surface: Low At Depth: Moderate to High
South Campus		
Urban Land-Elpaloalto complex	Urban land setting: Disturbed and human transported material Elpaloalto complex setting: alluvial fan derived from metamorphic and sedimentary rock and/or alluvium derived from metavolcanics Typical soil profile: silty clay loam Properties: slope 0 to 2 percent, well drained, low runoff.	At/near surface: Low At Depth: Moderate to High
Urban Land-Still complex	Urban land setting: Disturbed and human transported material Still complex setting: Alluvium derived from metamorphic and sedimentary rocks and/or alluvium derived from metavolcanics Typical soil profile: sandy loam, very fine sandy loam, silt loam, loam Properties: slope 0 to 2 percent, well drained, low runoff	At/near surface: Low At Depth: Moderate to High
Urban Land-Campbell complex	Urban land setting: Disturbed and human transported material Campbell complex setting: alluvial fan derived from metamorphic and sedimentary rock and/or alluvium derived from metavolcanics Typical soil profile: silty clay loam Properties: slope 0 to 2 percent, well drained, low runoff.	At/near surface: Low At Depth: Moderate to High

Sources: City of San José 2011; US Natural Resources Conservation Service 2019, adapted by Ascent in 2023; USGS 1989, 1990.

MASS WASTING AND LANDSLIDES

Mass wasting refers to the collective group of processes that characterize down-slope movement of rock and unconsolidated sediment overlying bedrock. These processes include landslides, slumps, rockfalls, flows, and creeps. Many factors contribute to the potential for mass wasting, including geologic conditions as well as the drainage, slope, and vegetation of the site. According to the California Department of Conservation's California Geological Survey's Earthquake Zones of Required Investigation Map (DOC 2022), created by the California Geological Survey, the Master Plan Area is not located within a landslide zone. Based on this map, properties closest to, and within, a landslide zone are located adjacent to the foothills of the Southern Coast Ranges, approximately 4.45 miles east of the nearest property line of the Main Campus and 3.95 miles east of the nearest property line of the South Campus. Due to this distance, and the relatively flat topography of the Master Plan Area, the probability of a landslide and mass wasting at the Main Campus or the South Campus is considered low. This is further confirmed by Appendix F of the Envision San José 2040 General Plan EIR (City of San José 2011), which states that most landslide activity has occurred in the Diablo Range on the eastern side of the city, with lesser amounts in the Santa Teresa Hills and Santa Cruz Mountains to the southwest.

SEISMICITY

Most earthquakes originate along fault lines. A fault is a fracture in the Earth's crust along which rocks on one side are displaced relative to those on the other side due to shear and compressive crustal stresses. Most faults are the result of repeated displacement that may have taken place suddenly and/or by slow creep (Bryant and Hart 2007). The State of California has a classification system that designates faults as either active, potentially active, or inactive, depending on how recently displacement has occurred along them. Faults that show evidence of movement within

the last 11,000 years (the Holocene geologic period) are considered active, and faults that have moved between 11,000 and 1.6 million years ago (comprising the later Pleistocene geologic period) are considered potentially active.

As shown on the California Department of Conservation's Fault Activity Map of California (DOC 2015), major active faults near the city include the San Andreas, which passes through the Santa Cruz Mountains to the southwest, the Hayward Fault, located to the northeast, and the Calaveras Fault to the northeast. A review of the California Geological Survey's Fault Activity Map indicates that there are no known active faults identified in or adjacent to the Master Plan Area (DOC 2015). The closest known active fault is the southeastern extension of the San José Fault Zone, approximately 3 miles southwest of the Main Campus and 3 miles southwest of the South Campus. In addition, the Silver Creek Fault is located in proximity to the Master Plan Area, approximately 3 miles east of the Main Campus and 3 miles east of the South Campus. However, there has been no record of historic seismic shaking along this fault line, and the location of the fault itself is concealed (DOC 2015). This means that the fault is buried beneath the surface and does not contain a surface expression. The exact location of the fault line is not precisely known but rather inferred as a dashed line on maps, based on geologic research of the area.

These active nearby faults are listed in Table 3.6-2 and depicted in Figure 3.6-2, below.

Table 3.6-2 Nearest Active Faults to the Master Plan Area

Fault Name	Distance from Fault to the Main Campus/South Campus (Miles)	Characteristic Earthquake (moment magnitude)
Silver Creek Fault	3 / 3	Unknown
San José Fault	3 / 3	Unknown
Hayward Fault	5 / 4.3	7.5
Calaveras Fault	9 / 9	6 – 6.9
San Andreas Fault	12.5 / 12.5	7.7 – 8.3

Sources: DOC 2008, 2015; USGS 2016b.

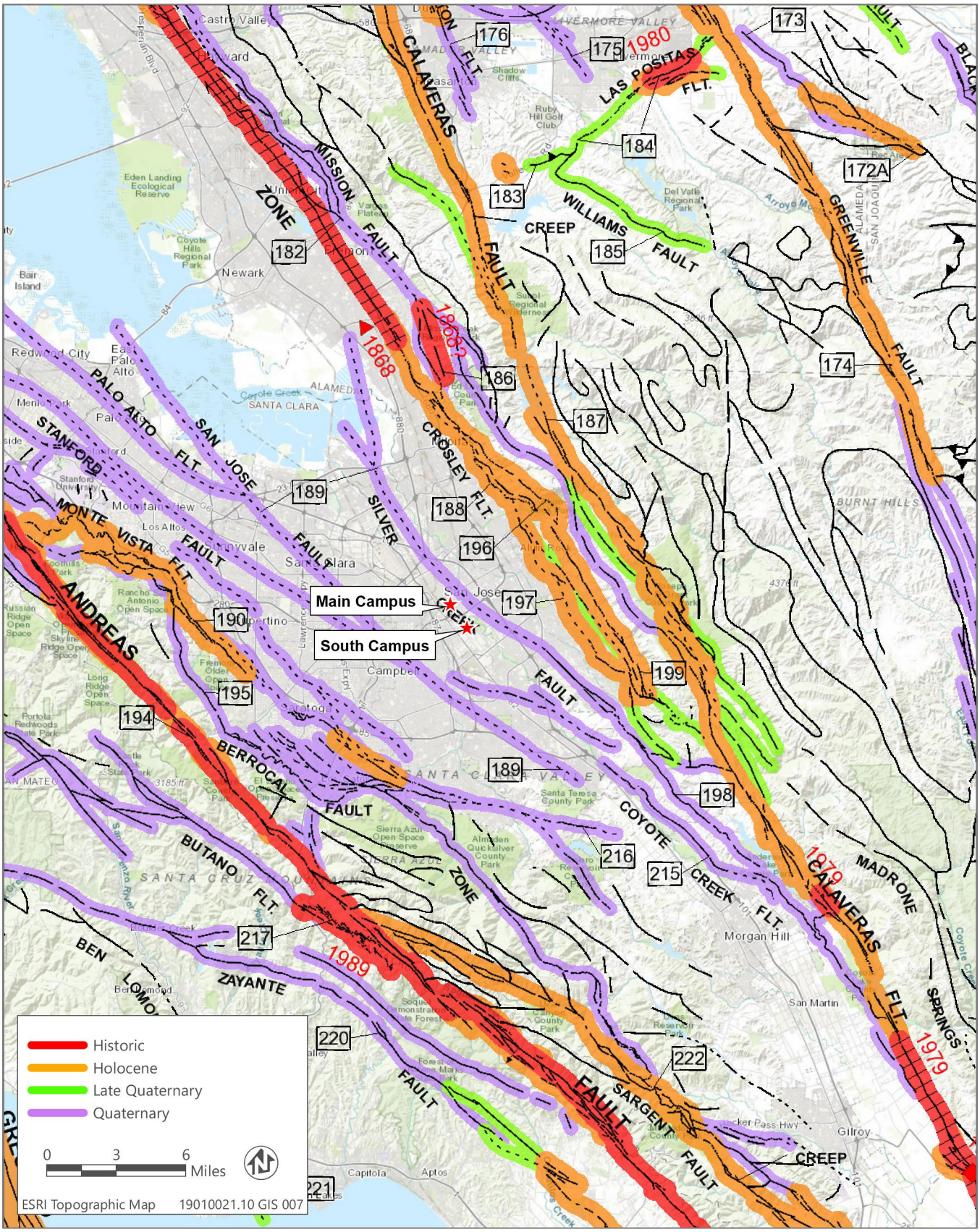
Seismic hazards resulting from earthquakes include surface fault rupture, ground shaking, and liquefaction. Each of these potential hazards is discussed below.

Surface Fault Rupture

Surface rupture is the surface expression of movement along a fault. Structures built over an active fault can be torn apart if the ground ruptures. The potential for surface rupture is based on the concepts of recency and recurrence. Surface rupture along faults is generally limited to a linear zone a few meters wide. The Alquist-Priolo Act (see the "Regulatory Setting" section, above) was created to prohibit the location of structures designed for human occupancy across, or within 50 feet of, an active fault, thereby reducing the loss of life and property from an earthquake. The Master Plan Area is not located within an Alquist-Priolo active fault zone (DOC 2022), and there is no evidence of active faulting or potentially active faulting within, underneath, or near the Master Plan Area.

Ground Shaking

The intensity of seismic shaking, or strong ground motion, during an earthquake is dependent on the distance and direction from the epicenter of the earthquake, the magnitude of the earthquake, and the geologic conditions of the surrounding area. Ground shaking could potentially result in the damage or collapse of buildings and other structures. Using information from recent earthquakes, improved mapping of active faults, and new modeling for estimating earthquake probabilities, the 2014 Working Group on California Earthquake Probabilities updated the 30-year earthquake forecast for California (USGS 2016a). The Working Group concluded that there is a 72 percent probability (or likelihood) of at least one earthquake of magnitude 6.7 or greater striking somewhere in the San Francisco Bay region before 2043. This region includes the Master Plan Area. Therefore, the Master Plan Area could be subjected to strong ground shaking in the event of an earthquake, including foreshocks and aftershocks. However, this is common to the State of California and the effects of ground shaking can be reduced if the proposed structures are designed and constructed in conformance with current building codes and engineering practices.



Source: Data downloaded from California Department of Conservation California Geological Survey in 2019; adapted by Ascent in 2023.

Figure 3.6-2 Fault Lines Map

Liquefaction and Lateral Spreading

Liquefaction is a phenomenon in which loose, saturated, granular soil deposits lose a significant portion of their shear strength because of excess pore water pressure buildup. As a result, during an earthquake these soils behave like a liquid during seismic shaking and re-solidify when shaking stops. The potential for liquefaction is highest in areas with high groundwater and loose, fine, sandy soils at depths of less than 50 feet. As previously discussed, the Santa Clara Valley in which the Master Plan Area is located consists of an alluvial plain. Alluvial soils are generally loosely consolidated and can include clay, silt, sand, or gravel. These soils are known to be prone to liquefaction. Based on the California Department of Conservation's Earthquake Zones of Required Investigation Map (2022), the Main Campus and the South Campus are both located within a liquefaction zone.

Liquefaction may also lead to lateral spreading. Lateral spreading (also known as expansion) is the horizontal movement or spreading of soil toward an "open face," such as a streambank, the open side of fill embankments, or the sides of levees. It often occurs in response to liquefaction of soils in an adjacent area. The potential for failure from lateral spreading is highest in areas where there is a high groundwater table, where there are relatively soft and recent alluvial deposits, and where creek banks are relatively high. Areas of the city that are most prone to lateral spreading include land adjacent to the Guadalupe River and Coyote Creek, where liquefaction probability is greatest (City of San José 2011). The nearest flowing body of water is Coyote Creek, which is located approximately 2,200 feet east of the nearest property line on the Main Campus and approximately 730 feet east of the nearest property line on the South Campus. Because the Master Plan Area for both the Main Campus and the South Campus is not adjacent to and relatively distant from Coyote Creek, lateral spreading caused by liquefaction is not expected to be a concern.

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Paleontological resources are fossilized remains of plants and animals. These can include vertebrates (animals with backbones), invertebrates (animals without backbones), and microfossils (microscopic plants and animals). The Society of Vertebrate Paleontology defines paleontological resources to be older than recorded history and/or older than 5,000 years old. Figure 3.11-1 of the Envision San José 2040 General Plan EIR (2011) shows the varying paleontological sensitivity of the city. Paleontological sensitivity is the potential for a geologic unit to provide scientifically significant fossils (City of San José 2011). As shown in Figure 1b of Appendix J of the Envision San José 2040 General Plan EIR (2011), the Master Plan Area is located on a geologic unit/deposit type as flood plain (Qhfp), which is designated as having a high sensitivity at depth and varies geographically. However, the soil type underneath the Master Plan Area is more specifically classified as "Ohfp" Flood Plain Deposits (Holocene) at the Main Campus and "Ohl" Natural Levee Deposits (Holocene) at the South Campus, as discussed above. Geologic units of the Holocene age are generally not considered sensitive for paleontological resources; nevertheless, remains of a Rancholabrean Columbian mammoth (*Mammuthus columni*) were found along the Guadalupe River in San José in 2005 in a stratum identified as Holocene by published geologic maps (City of San José 2011). Therefore, Holocene strata in the Santa Clara Valley may have some level of sensitivity for paleontological resources. Based on the distance between the 2005 paleontological discovery and the Master Plan Area, as well as the developed condition of the Master Plan Area, the Master Plan Area is considered to have a moderate paleontological sensitivity at depth and varying geographically.

3.6.3 Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

METHODOLOGY

To evaluate project impacts, resource conditions that could pose a risk to the Campus Master Plan were identified through review of documents pertaining to these topics within the Master Plan Area. Sources consulted include the Santa Clara County General Plan, City of San José General Plan, the proposed Campus Master Plan, US Geological Survey and California Geological Survey technical maps and guides; the NRCS Soil Survey (available through the Soil Survey Geographic Database); previous environmental impact reports; background reports prepared for nearby plans and projects; and published geologic literature. The information obtained from these sources was reviewed and

summarized to establish the existing conditions (described above) and identify potential environmental hazards. In determining the level of significance, the analysis assumes that future Campus Master Plan projects would comply with relevant laws, regulations, and guidelines.

Potential effects associated with implementation of the Campus Master Plan are characterized as permanent. Temporary effects from construction of specific components of the Campus Master Plan would be evaluated on a project-level basis.

SAN JOSÉ STATE UNIVERSITY CAMPUS MASTER PLAN

The University established overall goals to guide the development of the Campus Master Plan from the University's strategic plan and with input from the University and broader community members. The overall goals are based on the premise that the University's fundamental role is education broadly defined to encompass campus life, cultural context, and environmental setting, along with traditional teaching, learning and research activities. The Campus Master Plan then translates these goals into more detailed principles and guidelines. They are organized by topic heading in the Campus Master Plan in Chapter 3 as Academic Programs and Research (AR), Teaching and Learning (TL), Campus Life (CL), University Housing (UH), Campus Community (CC), and Work Patterns (WP); and in Chapter 4 as Land Use and Site Plan (LU), Sense of Place (SP), Open Space (OS), Landscaping (LA), Architectural Expression and Building Design (BD), Mobility (MO), and Utilities and Infrastructure (UI). The following Campus Master Plan principles are relevant to geology and soils:

- UI-7: Plan for resiliency.
  - Address resilience planning needs in a Business Continuity Plan.
  - Design systems to be resilient to extreme weather or natural disasters and provide undisrupted service before building functions become critical.
  - Design grid-interactive efficient buildings (GEBs) for a future with load-shifting technology access to address variable energy supply and demand spikes, e.g., during excessive heat.
  - Design buildings for passive survivability where basic access and habitability are preserved during power outages and extreme conditions.
  - Provide a stable energy supply including building level generators for life-safety as well as business continuity.

THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

A geology and soils impact would be significant if implementation of the Campus Master Plan would:

- directly or indirectly expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse impacts, including the risk of loss, injury, or death through the rupture of a known earthquake fault, strong seismic shaking, seismic-related ground failure, soil liquefaction, or landslides;
- result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil;
- locate project facilities 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-site or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse;
- locate project facilities on expansive soil, creating substantial direct or indirect risks to 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; or
- directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature.

ISSUES NOT DISCUSSED FURTHER

Fault Rupture

Although the Master Plan Area is located within a seismically active region of California that includes several active earthquake faults of local and regional importance, the Master Plan Area is not located within a state-designated Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone, and there are no known fault traces that extend through, or in the immediate vicinity of the Master Plan Area. Therefore, surface fault rupture on-site is not anticipated to occur. In addition, all development proposed under the Campus Master Plan would be required to comply with the CSU Seismic Requirements outlined in the CSU Seismic Policy implemented by the Board of Trustees, as well as required to comply with the most current version of the CBC. This would ensure that potential impacts related to the fault rupture would be minimized. Therefore, compliance with the CSU Seismic Requirements and CBC would ensure that the implementation of the Campus Master Plan would not expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse impacts related to the rupture of an earthquake fault. This issue is not evaluated further.

Directly or Indirectly Cause Landslides

As previously established, the Master Plan Area is not located within an area susceptible to landslides. Properties closest to, and within, a landslide zone are located adjacent to the foothills of the Diablo Range, approximately 4.45 miles east of the nearest property line of the Main Campus and 3.95 miles east of the nearest property line of the South Campus. Due to this distance and the relatively flat topography of the Master Plan Area, implementation of the Campus Master Plan would not directly or indirectly cause landslides. This issue is not evaluated further.

Septic Tanks

Projects proposed under the Campus Master Plan would not include the construction, use, or maintenance of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of water. No impact would occur. This issue is not evaluated further.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Impact 3.6-1: Directly or Indirectly Cause Potential Substantial Adverse Effects, including the Risk of Loss, Injury, or Death Involving Strong Seismic Shaking

The Master Plan Area is located within a seismically active region of California that includes several active fault lines of local and regional importance. None of these known fault lines run underneath or adjacent to the Master Plan Area. All structures proposed to be constructed or redeveloped under the Campus Master Plan would be required to comply with the CSU Seismic Requirements and the latest version of the CBC to ensure that new and modified buildings and infrastructure would be capable of withstanding anticipated levels of ground shaking. For this reason, the potential impacts related to ground shaking would be **less than significant**.

As discussed above, the Master Plan Area is not located within an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault zone. Nevertheless, the Master Plan Area is located within a seismically active region of California that includes several active earthquake fault lines of local and regional significance, including the Hayward Fault line, the Calaveras Fault line, and the San Andreas Fault line. As stated above, the 2014 Working Group on California Earthquake Probabilities updated the 30-year earthquake forecast for California and concluded that there is a 72 percent probability of at least one earthquake of magnitude 6.7 or greater striking somewhere in the San Francisco Bay region before 2043. This region includes the Master Plan Area. As such, strong seismic ground shaking generated from large magnitude earthquakes in the region could lead to structural damage of buildings and infrastructure if they are not designed properly to withstand strong seismic shaking.

However, all structures proposed or redeveloped as part of the proposed Campus Master Plan would be required to comply with the CSU Seismic Requirements outlined in the CSU Seismic Policy implemented by the Board of Trustees and required to comply with the most current version of the CBC requirements which also address seismic ground

shaking. The CSU Seismic Requirements apply to all structures within the bounds of a CSU master plan, such as the Master Plan Area, and impose strict seismic safety standards for future development. The CSU Seismic Requirements mandate the preparation of a site-specific geotechnical investigation using campus-specific "seismic ground motion parameters" for all future development on campus. These parameters supersede the CBC requirements in new construction. Thus, compliance with the CSU Seismic Requirements and CBC would ensure that potential impacts related to seismic ground shaking would remain **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required for this impact.

Impact 3.6-2: Directly or Indirectly Cause Potential Substantial Adverse Effects, including the Risk of Loss, Injury, or Death Involving Seismic-Related Ground Failure, including Liquefaction

The Master Plan Area is identified as being within a region susceptible to liquefaction. All development constructed or modified as part of the proposed Campus Master Plan would be required to comply with the CSU Seismic Requirements and the latest CBC requirements. Nevertheless, because of the Master Plan Area's location within a state-designated liquefaction zone, future development under the Campus Master Plan is considered to have the potential to expose people and structures to risk from liquefaction. This impact would be **potentially significant**.

Liquefaction is a phenomenon when loose, saturated soil deposits lose shear strength during strong seismic ground shaking, and, as a result, behave like a liquid during earthquakes and re-solidify when shaking stops. Soils present underneath the Main Campus are identified as Floodplain Deposits (Holocene), which are characterized by dense sandy to silty clay with lenses of coarser material of silt, sand, and pebbles. The soils present underneath the South Campus are identified as Natural Levee Deposits (Holocene), which are characterized by loose, moderate- to well-sorted sandy or clayey silt, grading to sandy or silty clay. As these soil types are prone to liquefaction, the Master Plan Area is designated as a liquefaction zone by the California Geological Survey. Therefore, new development could exacerbate existing liquefaction hazards and thereby expose people and structures to the effects of liquefaction resulting from ground shaking during a seismic event.

As discussed above, all structures proposed or redeveloped as part of the Campus Master Plan would be required to comply with the CSU Seismic Requirements outlined in the CSU Seismic Policy implemented by the Board of Trustees. In addition, all structures proposed or redeveloped as part of the Campus Master Plan would also be required to comply with the most current version of the CBC requirements which also address seismic-related ground failure such as liquefaction. Per the CSU Seismic Requirements, site-specific geotechnical studies and soil engineering reports would be required for the consideration and approval of all future projects within the Master Plan Area. These geotechnical studies and soils engineering reports would evaluate the potential risk associated with seismic ground failure leading to liquefaction and would incorporate project-specific design requirements and conditions of approval for all proposed future development within the Master Plan Area. As such, compliance with the CSU Seismic Requirements and the CBC would identify and minimize potential impacts related to liquefaction. Nevertheless, because of the Master Plan Area's location within a state-designated liquefaction zone, future development could exacerbate liquefaction hazards and therefore is considered to have the potential to expose people and structures to risk from liquefaction. This impact would be **potentially significant**.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure 3.6-2: Perform Site-Specific Geotechnical Investigations and/or Soils Engineering Reports

For any areas within the Master Plan Area where development is proposed and which is located within an area designated as having a potential for liquefaction and other geologic hazards, SJSU shall perform site-specific geotechnical investigations and/or soils engineering reports. Based on the findings above, the Master Plan Area is located within an area susceptible to liquefaction. Any appropriate stabilization and site design recommendations or low impact development features determined to be necessary to support proposed development shall be

incorporated into the project design and implemented as part of project construction and operation. Before final project approval, the University shall incorporate into the project design all recommendations identified in the final site-specific geotechnical investigation and/or soils engineering report prepared for the project. All recommendations shall be shown on final plans and/or included as project specifications and conditions of approval.

Significance after Mitigation

Mitigation Measure 3.6-2 would require a site-specific geotechnical investigation and/or soils engineering report for all Campus Master Plan projects proposed in areas determined to have a high potential for liquefaction. These reports would evaluate the potential risk associated with seismic ground failure leading to liquefaction and would incorporate project-specific design requirements and conditions of approval for all proposed future development within the Master Plan Area. This mitigation would reduce the Campus Master Plan's potential direct or indirect impacts associated with the risk of loss, injury, or death involving seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction, to **less than significant**.

Impact 3.6-3: Result in Substantial Erosion or Loss of Topsoil during Construction, Operations, or Maintenance

The potential for soil erosion due to development of the proposed Campus Master Plan would be low due to the generally level topography of the Master Plan Area. Nevertheless, development and redevelopment project construction, operation, and maintenance of the proposed Campus Master Plan may involve vegetation removal, site clearing, and grading and excavation of soils, all of which would increase the likelihood of erosion and loss of topsoil. However, regulatory compliance with the State Water Resources Control Board General Permit for Discharges of Stormwater Associated with Construction Activity (Construction General Permit Order 2009-009-DWQ), the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), California Green Building Standards Code (CALGreen) Chapters 4 and 5, and the Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program (SCVURPPP) would ensure that impacts related to substantial erosion or the loss of topsoil during construction, operations, and maintenance would be **less than significant**.

Soils present under the Master Plan Area include alluvial sediments designated as Floodplain Deposits (Holocene) on the Main Campus and Natural Levee Deposits (Holocene) on the South Campus. Alluvial sediments are generally loosely consolidated and therefore have erosion potential. Construction activities associated with the proposed Campus Master Plan would result in soil-disturbing activities that could lead to increased erosion, including vegetation removal, site clearing, and grading and excavation of soils, all of which would increase the likelihood of erosion and loss of topsoil. For construction projects over 1 acre in size, regulatory compliance with the Construction General Permit Order 2009-009-DWQ would ensure that the potential for erosion or loss of topsoil would be reduced to less than significant during construction of projects under the Campus Master Plan. As part of the Construction General Permit Order 2009-009-DWQ, a SWPPP is required for development resulting in more than 1 acre of ground disturbance (SWRCB 2023). Therefore, for all future development larger than 1 acre in size within the Master Plan Area would be required to prepare a SWPPP to implement site-specific best management practices in order to prevent substantial erosion and stormwater runoff, including implementing monitoring program, as necessary (see Section 3.9, "Hydrology and Water Quality," for additional discussion of stormwater runoff). For construction projects under 1 acre in size, regulatory compliance with California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Part 11 (also known as CALGreen) Chapter 4 and Chapter 5 regarding residential and non-residential standards, respectively, would ensure that the potential for erosion or loss of topsoil would be reduced to a less-than-significant impact during construction of projects less than 1 acre under the Campus Master Plan.

Regarding operational activities, the prevention of stormwater pollution within the Master Plan Area is regulated by the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), the enforcement arm of the State Water Resources Control Board with jurisdiction over the Master Plan Area, as well as the City itself (City of San José 2023). The RWQCB issues a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Municipal Regional Permit (MRP) to municipalities that cover stormwater activities for most of the Bay Area. An association between the Santa Clara Valley Water District and 75 other permittees formed the Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program (SCVURPPP) to

meet the regional NPDES MRP regulations (City of San José 2023). For all operations and maintenance activities, the SCVURPPP meets the current standards of the NPDES MRP issued to the City by the RWQCB. As such, compliance with the SCVURPPP would ensure that urban runoff such as erosion and loss of topsoil as a result of operations and maintenance of projects built under the Campus Master Plan would be **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required for this impact.

Impact 3.6-4: Be Located on a Geologic Unit 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

The Master Plan Area is underlain with soils that contain a moderate to high shrink-swell potential. Development and redevelopment of projects that are proposed in areas where unstable soils are present could result in shrinking and swelling, which can cause damage to foundations. Since future projects under the Campus Master Plan could potentially be located on a geologic unit that is unstable, or that could become unstable as a result of a project, this impact would be **potentially significant**.

As shown in Figure 3.6-1 above, the soils that underlay the Master Plan Area contain a moderate to high shrink-swell potential at depth. As previously discussed under Impact 3.6-3, above, construction activities of projects proposed under the Campus Master Plan may require ground-disturbing activities, such as site grading and excavation. At depth, these activities could encounter geologic units or soils that are unstable or that may become unstable as a result of future Campus Master Plan projects. In addition, as discussed above, both the Main and South campuses are located in a liquefaction zone. As such, construction activities could increase the risk that soils would become unstable, which could eventually result in liquefaction and building damage. The Master Plan Area is located within an area susceptible to liquefaction. To ensure structural design, all development and redevelopment proposed under the Campus Master Plan would be required to comply with the CSU Seismic Requirements and the most current version of the CBC, Title 24 Part 2. Nevertheless, because of the Master Plan Area's location within a state-designated liquefaction zone, future development has the potential to be located on a geologic unit that is unstable or that would become unstable as a result of development. This impact would be **potentially significant.**

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure 3.6-4: Perform Site-Specific Geotechnical Investigations and/or Soils Engineering Reports

Implement Mitigation Measure 3.6-2, described above.

Significance after Mitigation

Mitigation Measure 3.6-4 would require a site-specific geotechnical investigation and/or soils engineering report for all Campus Master Plan projects proposed in areas determined to have a high potential for liquefaction and other geologic hazards. These reports would evaluate the potential risk associated with expansive soils and would incorporate project-specific design requirements and conditions of approval disclosed in these reports for all proposed development within the Master Plan Area. Implementation of the project-specific design requirements and conditions of approval would reduce potential impacts of unstable soils on life and property. This mitigation measure would reduce the potential impact of future Campus Master Plan development on unstable soils to **less than significant**.

Impact 3.6-5: Be Located on Expansive Soil, as Defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), Creating Substantial Direct or Indirect Risks to Life and Property

While much of the expansive, native soils at and near the surface on campus have been removed, disturbed, or otherwise altered due to the development and redevelopment of the campus over time, the Master Plan Area is still underlain with soils at depth that contain a moderate to high shrink-swell potential. Development and future development associated with implementation of the Campus Master Plan may include ground-disturbing activities, such as site grading and excavation of soils. Since these soils at depth contain a moderate to high shrink-swell potential, there is a potential that development as part of the Campus Master Plan could result in direct or indirect risks to life and property, such as damage to buildings from ground movement. Therefore, this impact would be **potentially significant**.

As shown in Figure 3.6-1 above, the Master Plan Area is underlain with soils at depth that contain a moderate to high shrink-swell potential. Construction activities of projects proposed under the Campus Master Plan may include site grading and excavation of on-site soils, and development could occur on soils susceptible to shrink-swell potential. These activities could result in ground movement damage to buildings, building foundations, and subterranean components of development such as parking, basements, or other belowground areas used for, or in support of, educational purposes, which could result in risk to life and property absent proper compaction and other engineering considerations.

Although all development proposed under the Campus Master Plan would be required to comply with the CSU Seismic Requirements and most current version of the CBC, the Master Plan Area is located on soils with a moderate to high shrink-swell potential and are thus considered to be potentially expansive soils. As such, development proposed under the Campus Master Plan could create a direct or indirect risk to life and property depending on site-specific soil conditions. This impact would be **potentially significant**.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure 3.6-5: Perform Site-Specific Geotechnical Investigations and/or Soils Engineering Reports

Implement Mitigation Measure 3.6-2, described above.

Significance after Mitigation

Mitigation Measure 3.6-5 would require a site-specific geotechnical investigation and/or soils engineering report for all Campus Master Plan projects proposed in areas determined to have a high potential for liquefaction and other geologic hazards such as expansive soils. These reports would evaluate the potential risk associated with expansive soils and would incorporate project-specific design requirements and conditions of approval for all proposed future development within the Master Plan Area. This mitigation measure would reduce the potential impacts of the Campus Master Plan to create substantial direct or indirect risks to life and property resulting from expansive soils to **less than significant**.

Impact 3.6-6: Directly or Indirectly Destroy a Unique Paleontological Resource or Site or Unique Geologic Feature

Development as part of implementation of the Campus Master Plan could result in the disturbance of paleontologically sensitive resources underlying the Master Plan Area at depth. Although the soils of the Master Plan Area are Holocene in age, which is generally not considered to be sensitive for paleontological resources, paleontological remains have been discovered in Holocene soils along the Guadalupe River in San José in 2005.In addition, the Master Plan Area is shown to have a high paleontological sensitivity at depth and varying geographically. Therefore, although much of the soils at and near the surface of the Master Plan Area have been removed, disturbed, or otherwise altered due to the development and redevelopment of the campus over time, development as part of implementation of the Campus Master Plan could result in the disturbance of paleontologically sensitive resources. This impact would be **potentially significant**.

Development as part of implementation of the Campus Master Plan could result in the disturbance of paleontologically sensitive resources underlying the Master Plan Area. The Master Plan Area is classified as Floodplain Deposits (Holocene) on the Main Campus and Natural Levee Deposits (Holocene) on the South Campus. Geologic units of the Holocene age are generally not considered sensitive for paleontological resources. However, remains of a Rancholabrean Columbian mammoth (*Mammuthus columni*) were found along the Guadalupe River, which is located approximately 0.75 mile west of the Main Campus) in 2005 in strata identified as Holocene by published geologic maps (City of San José 2011: Appendix J 2009). In addition, as previously established, the Master Plan Area is shown to have a high paleontological sensitivity at depth and varying geographically. Therefore, although much of the soils at and near the surface of the Master Plan Area have been removed, disturbed, or otherwise altered due to the development and redevelopment of the campus over time, Holocene strata in the Santa Clara Valley, such as the strata that underlies the Master Plan Area, may contain paleontological resources at depth. While not all projects proposed under the Campus Master Plan would include excavation of soils at depth, there is a potential for some projects to include excavation at greater depths for high-story structures, basements, storage, parking, or other uses to support the educational objectives of SJSU and the Campus Master Plan. Therefore, a significant impact on paleontological resources could result if an inadvertent discovery is made during ground-disturbing construction activities associated with development as part of implementation of the Campus Master Plan. Impacts would be **potentially significant.**

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure 3.6-6: Implement Procedures for the Inadvertent Discovery of Paleontological Resources

If any paleontological resources are encountered during the course of development of specific projects under the Campus Master Plan, the construction contractor shall ensure that activities in the immediate area of the find are halted and the University is informed. The University shall retain a qualified paleontologist to evaluate the discovery and prepare a survey, study, or report evaluating the discovery and include recommendations pursuant to guidelines developed by the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology, including development and implementation of a paleontological resource impact mitigation program for treatment of the discovery, if applicable. SJSU shall comply with the recommendations of the qualified paleontologist, as documented in the survey, study, or report.

Significance after Mitigation

Mitigation Measure 3.6-6 would require SJSU to retain a qualified paleontologist to evaluate the discovery and cover the implementation of recommendations included in the survey, study, or report regarding appropriate treatment if a paleontological resource is found during ground-disturbing activities. This mitigation measure would reduce the Campus Master Plan's potential impact associated with inadvertent discovery of paleontological resources to **less than significant**.

3.7 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS AND CLIMATE CHANGE

This section presents a summary of regulations applicable to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions; a summary of climate change science and GHG sources in California; quantification of GHGs that would be generated through Campus Master Plan implementation and discussion about their contribution to global climate change; and analysis of the Campus Master Plan's resiliency to climate change-related risks. In addition, mitigation measures are recommended to reduce the contribution of Campus Master Plan implementation to climate change. For analysis of energy consumption related to Campus Master Plan implementation, refer to Section 3.5, "Energy," of this Draft EIR.

No comments regarding GHG emissions and climate change were received in response to the Notice of Preparation.

3.7.1 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Overview

A GHG is any gas that absorbs infrared radiation in the atmosphere; in other words, GHGs trap heat in the atmosphere. As defined in California Health and Safety Code Section 38505(g), for purposes of administering many of the state's primary GHG emissions reduction programs, GHGs include carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulfur hexafluoride (SF_6), and nitrogen trifluoride (see also California Code of Regulations Title 14, Section 15364.5). Some GHGs, such as CO_2, CH_4, and N_2O, occur naturally and are emitted into the atmosphere through natural processes and human activities. Of these gases, CO_2 and CH_4 are the predominant GHGs emitted as the result of human activities. Manufactured GHGs, which have a much greater heat-absorption potential than CO_2, include fluorinated gases such as HFCs, PFCs, and SF_6 (IPCC 2007). Refer to Section 3.7.2, Environmental Setting, below for further information.

3.7.2 Regulatory Setting

FEDERAL

Supreme Court Ruling – Carbon Dioxide is an Air Pollutant

In *Massachusetts et al. v. Environmental Protection Agency et al.*, 549 U.S. 497 (2007), the Supreme Court of the United States ruled that carbon dioxide (CO_2) is an air pollutant as defined under the federal Clean Air Act and that the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has the authority to regulate GHG emissions.

In 2010, EPA started to address GHG emissions from stationary sources through its New Source Review permitting program, including operating permits for "major sources" issued under Title V of the federal Clean Air Act.

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) regulates vehicle emissions through the Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) Standards. On April 2, 2018, the EPA administrator announced a final determination that the current standards should be revised. On August 2, 2018, the U.S. Department of Transportation and EPA proposed the Safer Affordable Fuel-Efficient Vehicles Rule (SAFE Rule), which would amend existing CAFE standards for passenger cars and light-duty trucks by increasing the stringency of the standards by 1.5 percent per year from models 2021 through 2026.

The CAA grants California the ability to enact and enforce stricter fuel economy standards through the acquisition of an EPA-issued waiver. Each time California adopts a new vehicle emission standard (see discussion under "State" below for specific California standards), the state applies to EPA for a waiver for those standards. However, Part One of the SAFE Rule, which became effective on November 26, 2019, revoked California's existing waiver to implement its own vehicle emission standard. Part Two of the SAFE Rule established a standard to be adopted and enforced nationwide (84 Federal Register [FR] 51310). Pending several legal challenges to Part One of the SAFE Rule and administrative turnover, on December 21, 2021, the NHSTA published its CAFE Preemption Rule, which finalizes the

repeal of the SAFE Rule Part 1 allowing California to continue procuring a waiver from EPA through the CAA to enforce more stringent emissions standards. Also, on April 1, 2022, the Secretary of Transportation unveiled new CAFE standards for 2024–2026 model year passenger cars and light-duty trucks. These new standards require new vehicles sold in the US to average at least 40 miles per gallon and apply to all states except those that enforce stricter standards.

STATE

Plans, policies, regulations, and laws established by the state agencies are generally presented in the order they were established.

Statewide GHG Emission Targets and Climate Change Scoping Plan

Reducing GHG emissions in California has been the focus of the State government for approximately two decades. GHG emission targets established by the State legislature include reducing statewide GHG emissions to 1990 levels by 2020 (AB 32 of 2006) and reducing them to 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030 (SB 32 of 2016). Executive Order (EO) S-3-05 calls for statewide GHG emissions to be reduced to 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050. This target was superseded by AB 1279, which codifies a goal for carbon neutrality and reduce emissions by 85 percent below 1990 levels by 2045. These targets are in line with the scientifically established levels needed in the U.S. to limit the rise in global temperature to no more than 2 degrees Celsius, the warming threshold at which major climate disruptions, such as super droughts and rising sea levels, are projected; these targets also pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 degrees Celsius (United Nations 2015).

CARB adopted the *Final 2022 Scoping Plan for Achieving Carbon Neutrality* (2022 Scoping Plan) on December 16, 2022, which traces the State's the pathway to achieve its carbon neutrality and an 85 percent reduction in 1990 emissions goal by 2045 using a combined top-down, bottom-up approach under various scenarios. It identifies the reductions needed by each GHG emission sector (e.g., transportation [including off-road mobile source emissions], industry, electricity generation, agriculture, commercial and residential, pollutants with high global warming potential, and recycling and waste) to achieve these goals.

The state has also passed more detailed legislation addressing GHG emissions associated with transportation, electricity generation, and energy consumption, as summarized below.

Transportation-Related Standards and Regulations

As part of its Advanced Clean Cars program, CARB established more stringent GHG emission standards and fuel efficiency standards for fossil fuel–powered on-road vehicles than EPA. In addition, the program's zero-emission vehicle (ZEV) regulation requires battery, fuel cell, and plug-in hybrid electric vehicles (EVs) to account for up to 15 percent of California's new vehicle sales by 2025 (CARB 2018a). In August 2022, CARB adopted the ACC II program, which sets sales requirements for ZEVs to ultimately reach the goal of 100 percent ZEV sales in the state by 2035.

EO B-48-18, signed into law in January 2018, requires all State entities to work with the private sector to have at least 5 million ZEVs on the road by 2030, as well as 200 hydrogen-fueling stations and 250,000 EV-charging stations installed by 2025. It specifies that 10,000 of these charging stations must be direct-current fast chargers.

CARB adopted the Low Carbon Fuel Standard (LCFS) in 2007 to reduce the carbon intensity (CI) of California's transportation fuels. Low-CI fuels emit less CO_2 than other fossil fuel–based fuels such as gasoline and fossil diesel. The LCFS applies to fuels used by on-road motor vehicles and off-road vehicles, including construction equipment (Wade, pers. comm., 2017).

In addition to regulations that address tailpipe emissions and transportation fuels, the state legislature has passed regulations to address the amount of driving by on-road vehicles. Since passage of SB 375 in 2008, CARB requires metropolitan planning organizations (MPOs) to develop and adopt sustainable communities strategies (SCSs) as a component of the federally-prepared regional transportation plans (RTPs) to show reductions in GHG emissions from passenger cars and light-duty trucks in their respective regions for 2020 and 2035 (CARB 2018b). These plans link land use and housing allocation to transportation planning and related mobile-source emissions. The Metropolitan

Transportation Association/Association of Bay Area Governments (MTC/ABAG) serves as a combined entity fulfilling the MPO requirements for the counties of Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Solano, and Sonoma. The project site is in Merin County. Under the most recent targets of SB 375 (i.e., achieve a 10-percent and 19-percent below 2005 per capita reduction in automobile emissions by 2020 and 2035, respectively), MTC/ABAG completed and adopted its most recent RTP/SCS, Plan Bay Area 2050, in 2021 (MTC/ABAG 2021). CARB's technical evaluation of Plan Bay Area 2050 confirmed that the plan was sufficient to meet the reduction targets of SB 375 (CARB 2022).

Legislation Associated with Electricity Generation

The State has passed legislation requiring the increasing use of renewables to produce electricity for consumers. California utilities are required to generate 33 percent of their electricity from renewables by 2020 (SB X1-2 of 2011); 52 percent by 2027 (SB 100 of 2018); 60 percent by 2030 (also SB 100 of 2018); and 100 percent by 2045 (also SB 100 of 2018). These targets were superseded by SB 1020 which promulgated the state's renewable energy targets to meet 95 percent of retail electricity by 2035, 95 percent by 2040, and 100 percent by 2045, working in tandem with AB 1279's goals of achieving carbon neutrality by 2045.

Building Energy Efficiency Standards (Title 24, Part 6)

The energy consumption of new residential and nonresidential buildings in California is regulated by the California Energy Code. The code was established by CEC in 1978 in response to a legislative mandate to create uniform building codes to reduce California's energy consumption and provide energy-efficiency standards for residential and nonresidential buildings. CEC updates the California Energy Code every 3 years, typically including more stringent design requirements for reduced energy consumption, which results in the generation of fewer GHG emissions.

The 2022 California Energy Code went into effect on January 1, 2023. The 2022 California Energy Code advances the onsite energy generation progress started in the 2019 California Energy Code by encouraging electric heat pump technology and use, establishing electric-ready requirements when natural gas is installed, expanding solar photo voltaic (PV) system and battery storage standards, and strengthening ventilation standards to improve indoor air quality. CEC estimates that the 2022 California Energy Code will save consumers $1.5 billion and reduce GHGs by 10 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent ($MMTCO_2e$) over the next 30 years (CEC 2021).

California Green Building Standards (Title 24, Part 11)

The California Green Building Standards, also known as CALGreen, is a reach code (i.e., optional standards that exceed the requirements of mandatory codes) developed by CEC that provides green building standards for statewide residential and nonresidential construction. The current version is the 2022 CALGreen Code, which took effect on January 1, 2023. As compared to the 2019 CalGreen Code, the 2022 CalGreen Code strengthened sections pertaining to EV and bicycle parking, water efficiency and conservation, and material conservation and resource efficiency, among other sections of the CalGreen Code. The CALGreen Code sets design requirements equivalent to or more stringent than those of the California Energy Code for energy efficiency, water efficiency, waste diversion, and indoor air quality. These codes are adopted by local agencies that enforce building codes and used as guidelines by state agencies for meeting the requirements of EO B-18-12.

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY

California State University Sustainability Policy

In the spring of 2022, the Trustees adopted an update to the CSU system-wide Sustainability Policy (CSU 2022), which was first adopted in 2014 with subsequent updates in 2019, 2020, and 2022. The current update became effective March 23, 2022. The policy aims to reduce the environmental impact of construction and operation of buildings and to integrate sustainability across the curriculum. The CSU Sustainability Policy established the following goals related to GHG emissions:

University Sustainability

- The CSU will seek to further integrate sustainability and climate literacy into the academic curriculum working within the normal campus consultative process. Activities can include but will not be limited to supporting multi-disciplinary course development, utilizing the campus as a living laboratory model, connecting sustainability with social justice, strengthening community partnerships, and creating appropriate learning outcomes. Progress shall be measured through the use of the AASHE STARS1 platform.
- The CSU shall promote environmental and social justice through new and existing Diversity, Equity, & Inclusion (DE&I) programs such as the CSU Basic Needs Initiative.
- The CSU will develop employee and student workforce skills in the green jobs industry, climate-related industry, promote the development of sustainable products and services, and foster economic development.
- The CSU will pursue sustainable practices, in all areas of the university, including:
  - business operations such as procurement; information technology; student and employee services; food services; events, habitat and land-use management, facilities operations; design and construction; and
  - self-funded entities such as student housing, student unions, parking and transportation, children's centers, and auxiliary operations.
- Each CSU will designate a sustainability officer/staff member responsible for planning and/or coordinating campus sustainability program efforts.

Climate Action Plan

- CSU will strive to reduce systemwide facility carbon emissions to 40 percent below 1990 levels consistent with SB 32, California's Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (HSC §38566, effective January 1, 2017). Emissions will include both state and auxiliary organization purchases of electricity and natural gas; fleet, marine vessel usage; and other emissions the university or self-support entity has direct control over. The Chancellor's Office staff will provide the baseline 1990 facility emission levels (for purchased electricity and natural gas) for the campuses that existed at that time and assist campuses added to the CSU after 1990 to determine their appropriate baseline.
- The CSU will strive to reduce facility carbon emissions to 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2040 in order to achieve carbon neutrality by 2045 in accordance with statewide mandates. Metrics will include GHG emissions per FTE.

Energy Resilience and Procurement

- The CSU will pursue energy procurement and production to reduce energy capacity requirements from fossil fuels, enhance electrical demand flexibility, and promote energy resilience using available economically feasible technology for on-site renewable generation, microgrids, and other fossil fuel-free energy storage solutions. The CSU shall endeavor to increase its self-generated renewable energy and battery capacity from 32 to 80 megawatts (MW) by 2030.
- The CSU will consider cost effective opportunities to exceed the State of California and California Public Utilities Commission Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) sooner than the established goal of procuring 60 percent of its electricity needs from renewable sources by 2030 consistent with SB 100 (PUC§399.11).
- To minimize use of natural gas, campuses will transition from fossil-fuel sourced equipment to electric equipment as replacements or renovations are needed. Any in-kind fossil-fuel sourced equipment will be justified through an analysis which demonstrates why that solution represents the most cost-effective option and what alternatives were analyzed for comparative purposes. The intention of this item shall be limited to no new investment in, or renewal of, natural gas assets or infrastructure as part of campus projects starting July 1, 2035, with the exception of critical academic program needs.

Energy Conservation, Carbon Reduction and Utility Management

- All CSU buildings and facilities, regardless of the source of funding for their operation, will be operated in the most energy efficient manner and transition to a low carbon strategy without endangering public health and safety and without diminishing the quality of education and the academic program.
- All CSU campuses shall continue to identify energy efficiency and carbon reduction improvement measures to the greatest extent possible, undertake steps to seek funding for their implementation and, upon securing available funds, expeditiously implement the measures.
- The CSU will cooperate with federal, state, and local governments and other appropriate organizations in accomplishing energy conservation, and carbon reduction, and utilities management objectives throughout the state; and inform students, faculty, staff and the general public of the need for and methods of energy conservation, and carbon reduction, and utilities management.
- Each CSU campus shall designate an energy/utilities staff with the responsibility and the authority for carrying out energy conservation and utilities management programs. The Chancellor's Office will have the responsibility to coordinate the individual campus programs into a systemwide program.
- The CSU will monitor monthly energy and utility usage on all campuses and the Chancellor's Office and will prepare a systemwide annual report on energy utilization and greenhouse gas emissions. The Chancellor's Office will maintain a systemwide energy database in which monthly campus data will be compiled to produce systemwide energy reporting. Campuses will provide the Chancellor's Office the necessary energy and utility data, such as electricity and natural gas consumption; water and sewer usage; fuel consumed by fleet vehicles, boats, and ships; waste disposal for the systemwide database in a timely manner.
- Each CSU campus shall develop and maintain a campuswide utility master plan which includes an integrated strategic energy resource plan, with tactical recommendations in the areas of new construction, decarbonization, deferred maintenance, climate resilience, facility renewal, energy projects, water conservation, solid waste management, and an energy management plan. This plan will be updated every 10 years and guide the overall energy and climate action program at each campus.

Water Conservation

- All CSU campuses shall pursue cost effective water resource conservation to reduce consumption by ten percent by 2030, as compared to a 2019 baseline, consistent with AB 1668 (California Water Code § 10609) including steps to develop sustainable, drought tolerant or native landscaping, reduce turf, install controls to optimize irrigation water use, reduce water usage in restrooms, showers, fountains and decorative water features, and promote the use of reclaimed/recycled water. In the event of a declaration of drought, the CSU will cooperate with the state, city, and county governments to the greatest extent possible to reduce water use.

Sustainable Procurement

- Campuses shall promote use of suppliers and/or vendors who reduce waste, re-purpose recycled material, or support other environmentally friendly practices in the provision of goods or services to the CSU under contract. This may include additional evaluation points in solicitation evaluations for suppliers integrating sustainable and socially responsible practices.
- To move to zero waste, campus practices should: (1) encourage use of products that minimize the volume of trash sent to landfill or incinerators; (2) participate in the CalRecycle Buy-Recycled program or equivalent; and (3) increase recycled content purchases in all Buy-Recycled program product categories.
- Campuses shall continue to report on all recycled content product categories, consistent with PCC § 12153-12217 and shall implement improved tracking and reporting procedures for their recycled content purchases.
- Campuses shall align procedures with state initiatives to report environmental product declarations for select construction materials, consistent with PCC §3500-3505 and state mandates.

- Campuses shall promote circular economies by seeking to reduce waste when considering materials purchases, including but not limited to, office supplies, equipment, classroom supplies, and promotional and giveaway items by minimizing purchase of items that have a short useful life, are unable to be recycled, and/or are made of unsustainable or carbon intensive materials.

Waste Management

- Campuses shall seek to reduce landfill bound waste to 50 percent of total campus waste by 2030, divert at least 80 percent from landfill by 2040, and move toward zero waste.
- Campuses shall identify and implement cost effective opportunities for organics diversion, collection, and disposal and shall designate zero waste responsibilities for coordinating campus waste prevention, reduction and diversion efforts. Campuses will continue to report on all disposal activities using the CalRecycle State Agency Reporting Center (SARC) and are encouraged to coordinate and maintain a solid waste management plan as it is a requirement in the utility master plan.
- The CSU will continue to reduce hazardous waste disposal while supporting the academic program.

Sustainable Food Service

- All campus food service organizations should track and increase/improve their sustainable food purchases.
- Campuses and food service organizations shall collaborate to provide information and/or training to staff and patrons on the benefits of, and how to successfully participate in sustainable food service operations.

Sustainable Building & Lands Practices

- All future CSU new construction, remodeling, renovation, and repair projects, regardless of funding source, will be designed with consideration of optimum energy utilization, decarbonization, and low life-cycle operating costs and shall exceed all applicable energy codes and regulations (Building Energy Efficiency Standards, Tit. 24 CCR § 6) by ten percent. In the areas of specialized construction that are not regulated through the current energy standards, such as historical buildings, museums, and auditoriums, the CSU will ensure that these facilities are designed to maximize energy efficiency. Energy efficient and sustainable design features in the project plans and specifications will be considered in balance with the academic program needs of the project within the available project budget.
- Capital planning for state, non-state facilities and infrastructure shall consider features of a sustainable and durable design to achieve a low life cycle cost. Campuses shall design, construct, operate, and maintain green building certified high performing buildings, regardless of funding source, that improve occupant productivity and wellness, optimize life-cycle costs, and minimize carbon impact. Principles and best practices established by leading industry standards or professional organizations shall be implemented to the greatest extent possible.
- Existing building energy performance will be optimized through improved operation, maintenance and repair, and capital improvement, enabling campuses to meet carbon reduction goals. Sustainable design for capital projects is a process of balancing long-term institutional needs for academic and related programs with environmental concerns. In the context of designing to provide for university and academic needs, the following attributes will be considered "sustainable":
- Siting and design considerations that optimize local geographic features to improve sustainability of the project, such as proximity to public transportation and maximizing use of vistas, microclimate, and prevailing winds;
    - Durable systems and finishes with long life cycles that minimize maintenance and replacement;
    - Optimization of layouts and designing spaces that can be reconfigured with the expectation that the facility will be renovated and re-used (versus demolished);
    - Systems designed for optimization of energy, water, and other natural resources;
    - Optimization of indoor environmental quality for occupants;

  - Utilization of environmentally preferable products and processes, such as long life-cycle materials and components, recycled-content and recyclable materials;
  - Procedures that monitor, trend, and report operational performance as compared to the optimal design and operating parameters; and
  - Cost-effective design features which align with CSU Basic Needs Initiative and support campus diversity, equity and inclusion efforts.

- In order to implement the sustainable building goal in a cost-effective manner, the process will: identify economic and environmental performance measures; determine cost savings; use extended life cycle costing; and adopt an integrated systems approach. Such an approach treats the entire building as one system and recognizes that individual building features, such as lighting, windows, heating and cooling systems, or control systems are not stand-alone systems.
- Capital Planning, Design and Construction in the Chancellor's Office shall monitor building sustainability/energy performance and maintain information on design best practices to support the energy efficiency goals and guidelines of this policy.
- The sustainability performance shall be based on Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) principles with consideration to the physical diversity and microclimates within the CSU.
- The CSU shall design and build all new buildings and major renovations to meet or exceed the minimum requirements equivalent to LEED Silver. Each campus shall strive to achieve a higher standard equivalent to LEED Gold or Platinum within project budget constraints. Each campus may pursue external certification through the LEED process or alternative sustainable building rating systems. If the project is not registered through U.S. Green Building Council, then a qualified campus staff member shall evaluate the documentation necessary to determine LEED equivalence and shall attest that equivalence has been achieved.
- In informal or unlandscaped areas, and where appropriate, campuses will work to support a naturally functioning habitat, promote biodiversity, and preserve native landscapes.

Physical Plant Management

- Each campus shall operate and maintain a comprehensive energy management system that will provide centralized reporting and control of the campus energy and carbon reduction related activities.
- Campus energy/utilities managers will make the necessary arrangements to achieve optimum efficiency in the use of natural gas, electricity, or any other purchased energy resources to meet the heating, cooling, and lighting needs of the buildings and/or facilities. Campuses shall strive to adhere to statewide energy efficiency guidance regarding appropriate indoor temperature setpoints during heating and cooling periods (State Administrative Manual, Section: 1805.3). Except for areas requiring special operating conditions, such as electronic data processing facilities, or other scientifically critical areas, where rigid temperature controls are required, building and/or facility temperatures will be allowed to fluctuate between the limits stated above. Simultaneous heating and cooling operations to maintain a specific temperature in work areas will not be allowed unless special operating conditions dictate such a scheme to be implemented.
- To the extent possible, academic and non-academic programs will be consolidated in a manner to achieve the highest building utilization.
- All CSU campuses shall implement a utilities chargeback system to recover direct and indirect costs of utilities provided to self-supporting and external organizations pursuant to procedures in the CSU Policy Library.

Transportation

- The CSU will encourage and promote the use of alternative transportation and/or alternative fuels to reduce GHG emissions related to university associated transportation, including commuter and business travel. The Chancellor's Office will establish a baseline for carbon emissions from student, faculty and staff commuting and establish a systemwide reduction target.

- All CSU campuses shall develop and maintain a transportation demand management plan to reduce Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) and carbon emissions. This plan will be updated every five years and guide the overall transportation and parking program at each campus.
- Campuses shall strive to increase Electric Vehicle (EV), electric bicycle, and other electric mobility and transportation device charging infrastructure and incentive programs to further support campus carbon reduction strategies.
- Campuses shall strive to develop and maintain a long-range plan for transitioning fleet, and grounds equipment to zero emissions, excluding public safety patrol vehicles if necessary. 50 percent of all light duty vehicle purchases will be ZEV by 2035, with no addition of gas-powered light duty vehicles to the fleet after 2035. All small off-road engine equipment used for campus grounds will be all-electric by 2035. All buses and heavy-duty vehicles will be ZEV by 2045 in alignment with state regulations.

CSU Executive Order 987

EO 987 is the CSU Policy Statement on Energy Conservation, Sustainable Building Practices, and Physical Plant Management. SJSU operates under this EO, which sets minimum efficiency standards for new construction and renovations, and establishes operating practices intended to ensure CSU buildings are used in the most energy efficient and sustainable manner possible while still meeting the programmatic needs of the University.

Association for the Advancement of Sustainability in Higher Education

SJSU participates in the Association for the Advancement of Sustainability in Higher Education's Sustainability Tracking, Assessment, and Rating System (STARS) as a framework for implementation, measurement, and improvement of sustainable practices across the entire University. The voluntary point-based rating system measures sustainability performance in the areas of Curriculum and Research, Campus and Community Engagement, Operations, and Planning and Administration. From 2014 through March 6, 2023, SJSU achieved silver and gold rankings under the STARS program. At the time of writing this Draft EIR, SJSU's gold ranking has expired.

Utilities Master Plan

SJSU adopted its Utilities Master Plan (UMP) on July 5, 2013. The UMP is a comprehensive plan that enables SJSU to continue developing its campus without being constrained by expected utility issues. The UMP also established a numeric threshold of 25,000 MTCO2e/year in consideration of the campus's Central Plant, which is a covered entity through CARB's Cap-and-Trade Program. The UMP has not been updated since 2013, and no formal climate action plan (CAP) has been adopted by SJSU.

Sustainability Report

SJSU published its *2017-2020 Sustainability Report* (Sustainability Report) in 2020 to track the progress of various climate change and energy related initiatives developed by the SJSU Office of Sustainability. The goals of SJSU's sustainability actions include 1) to further integrate sustainability into the curriculum across academic disciplines and 2 To offer tools to participate in campus sustainability with energy saving measures and waste reduction practices. The Sustainability Report demonstrates that SJSU has reduced campus-wide GHG emissions by 12 percent below 1990 inventory levels and campus energy intensity was reduced by 20 percent from the 2009–2010 fiscal year. The Sustainability Report also establishes the target of reducing GHG emissions by 40 percent by 2030.

LOCAL

SJSU is an entity of the CSU. The CSU operates under the oversight of the Board of Trustees, which is the state acting in its higher educational capacity, and as such it is not subject to local government planning and land use plans, policies, or regulations. As explained in the "California State University Autonomy" section of Chapter 3 of this Draft EIR, state agencies are not subject to local government planning and land use plans, policies, or regulations. Nevertheless, in the exercise of its discretion, CSU may reference, describe, and address local plans, policies, and regulations where appropriate and for informational purposes.

SJSU has reviewed the following local policies in the planning and design of the Campus Master Plan and has determined that implementation of the Campus Master Plan would not conflict with these policies.

Bay Area Air Quality Management District

The Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) is the primary agency responsible for addressing air quality in the San Francisco Bay Area. Its role is discussed further in Section 3.2, "Air Quality." BAAQMD also recommends methods for analyzing project-related GHG emissions in CEQA analyses and recommends multiple GHG reduction measures for land use development projects. The BAAQMD's *2022 CEQA Guidelines* (CEQA Guide) provides a qualitative approach to assessing a project's cumulative contribution to climate change for CEQA analyses (BAAQMD 2022). The CEQA Guide is intended to be used to uniformly evaluate the significance of operation-related emissions from land use development projects. For land use development projects, BAAQMD recommends that, either as a project design feature or recommended mitigation, projects include the following measures:

- The elimination of on-site natural gas infrastructure to power appliances;
- The installation of EV charging stations meeting the Tier 2 requirements of the most recent version of Part 6 of the Title 24 California Building Code, CalGreen;
- No impacts from the unnecessary, wasteful, or inefficient use of energy resources; and
- Achievement of the VMT reductions established by the Governor's Office of Planning and Research for residential (15 percent from a regional average), commercial (15 percent from a regional average), and retail projects (no net increase from a regional average).

The CEQA Guide also provides guidance for assessing the significance of climate change impacts through a CAP or greenhouse gas reduction plan (GHGRP) consistency analysis using a qualified CAP or GHGRP. BAAQMD makes the direct connection between these two qualitative, performance-based options to a project's ability to demonstrate that it is doing its "fair share" in assisting the state in meeting the long-term GHG reduction target of achieving carbon neutrality by 2045, as mandated by AB 1279.

City of San José 2040 General Plan

As adopted by the City of San José in 2011 and most recently updated in 2023, the Envision San José 2040 General Plan (General Plan) contains the following policies that are relevant to the evaluation of GHG impacts:

- **MS-7.10:** Maintain and periodically update the Zero Waste Strategic Plan to establish criteria and strategies for achieving zero waste including reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
- **H-4.2**: Minimize housing's contribution to greenhouse gas emissions, and locate housing, consistent with our City's land use and transportation goals and policies, to reduce vehicle miles traveled and auto dependency.
- **TR-1.8:** Actively coordinate with regional transportation, land use planning, and transit agencies to develop a transportation network with complementary land uses that encourage travel by bicycling, walking and transit, and ensure that regional greenhouse gas emission standards are met.
- **TR-9.13:** Implement transportation focused actions identified in the Climate Smart San José Plan and the City's Greenhouse Gas Reduction Strategy.

Climate Smart San José

The San José City Council adopted *Climate Smart San José* (The Plan) in 2018. The Plan serves as the climate action plan for the city. The Plan was later supplemented by the city's *Pathway to Carbon Neutrality by 2030* (Pathway Plan) in November 2021. The Pathway Plan provides the framework for the city to achieve carbon neutrality by 2030 and emphasizes the electrification of the mobile source sector and building decarbonization as key actions needed to meet its ambitious GHG reduction target.

San José Municipal Code

Chapter 17.845 of the City of San José Municipal Code prohibits the use of natural gas in newly constructed buildings. Section 17.845.010 states that this portion of the municipal code shall apply to natural gas infrastructure for all new buildings but does not apply to portable propane appliances for outdoor cooking and heating.

3.7.3 Environmental Setting

THE PHYSICAL SCIENTIFIC BASIS OF GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Certain gases in the earth's atmosphere, classified as GHGs, play a critical role in determining the earth's surface temperature. Solar radiation enters the atmosphere from space. A portion of the radiation is absorbed by the earth's surface, and a smaller portion of this radiation is reflected toward space. The absorbed radiation is then emitted from the earth as low-frequency infrared radiation. The frequencies at which bodies emit radiation are proportional to temperature. The earth has a much lower temperature than the sun; therefore, the earth emits lower frequency radiation. Most solar radiation passes through GHGs; however, infrared radiation is absorbed by these gases. As a result, radiation that otherwise would have escaped back into space is instead "trapped," resulting in a warming of the atmosphere. This phenomenon, known as the greenhouse effect, is responsible for maintaining a habitable climate on earth.

Prominent GHGs contributing to the greenhouse effect are CO_2, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride. Human-caused emissions of these GHGs in excess of natural ambient concentrations are found to be responsible for intensifying the greenhouse effect and leading to a trend of unnatural warming of the earth's climate, known as global climate change or global warming. The Sixth Assessment Report contains IPCC's strongest warnings to date on the causes and impacts of climate change. Importantly, the report notes that, in terms of solutions, "We need transformational change operating on processes and behaviors at all levels: individual, communities, business, institutions, and governments. We must redefine our way of life and consumption" (IPCC 2021).

Climate change is a global problem. GHGs are global pollutants, unlike criteria air pollutants and toxic air contaminants, which are pollutants of regional and local concern. Whereas most pollutants with localized air quality effects have relatively short atmospheric lifetimes (approximately 1 day), GHGs have long atmospheric lifetimes (1 year to several thousand years). GHGs persist in the atmosphere long enough to be dispersed around the globe. Although the lifetime of any GHG molecule depends on multiple variables and cannot be determined with any certainty, it is understood that more CO_2 is emitted into the atmosphere than is sequestered by ocean uptake, vegetation, and other forms of sequestration. Of the total annual human-caused CO_2 emissions, approximately 55 percent are estimated to be sequestered through ocean and land uptake every year, averaged over the last 50 years, whereas the remaining 45 percent of human-caused CO_2 emissions remain stored in the atmosphere (IPCC 2013: 467).

The quantity of GHGs in the atmosphere responsible for climate change is not precisely known, but it is enormous. No single project alone would measurably contribute to an incremental change in the global average temperature or to global or local climates or microclimates. From the standpoint of CEQA, GHG impacts relative to global climate change are inherently cumulative.

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSION SOURCES

Emissions of CO_2 are byproducts of fossil fuel combustion. Methane, a highly potent GHG, primarily results from off-gassing (the release of chemicals from nonmetallic substances under ambient or greater pressure conditions) and is largely associated with agricultural practices and landfills. Nitrous oxide is also largely attributable to agricultural practices and soil management. CO_2 sinks, or reservoirs, include vegetation and the ocean, which absorb CO_2

through sequestration and dissolution (CO_2 dissolving into the water), respectively, two of the most common processes for removing CO_2 from the atmosphere.

As discussed previously, GHG emissions are attributable in large part to human activities. The City conducted a GHG inventory in 2023 to estimate emissions for a baseline year of 2021. Total community wide emissions in 2021 were 4,957,644 $MTCO_2e$ (City of San José 2023).

Table 3.7-1 summarizes the communitywide GHG inventory for the City of San José.

Table 3.7-1 GHG Emissions by Sector (2021)

Sector	Emissions ($MTCO_2e$)
Transportation	2,419,090
Buildings	1,631,082
Process and Fugitive Emissions	597,779
Solid Waste	299,527
Wastewater Treatment	20,166
Total	4,957,644
Forests and Urban Trees	-78,540
Total	4,87,104

Sources: City of San José 2023.

As shown in Table 3.7-1, transportation, industry, and electricity generation are the largest GHG emission sectors.

As noted previously, SJSU's Sustainability Report demonstrates that SJSU has reduced campus-wide GHG emissions by 12 percent below 1990 inventory levels. More specifically, SJSU's campus-wide emissions were approximately 27,600 $MTCO_2e$/year in 2018, a decrease from approximately 30,400 $MTCO_2e$ in 2017.

EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON THE ENVIRONMENT

The global average temperature is expected to increase by 3 to 7°F by the end of the century, depending on future GHG emission scenarios (IPCC 2007). According to California's Fourth Climate Change Assessment, depending on future GHG emissions scenarios, average annual maximum daily temperatures in California are projected to increase between 3.6 and 5.8°F by 2050 and by 5.6 to 8.8°F by 2100 (OPR, CEC, and CNRA 2018).

Other environmental resources could be indirectly affected by the accumulation of GHG emissions and resulting rise in global average temperature. In recent years, California has been marked by extreme weather and its effects. Climate model projections for California demonstrate that impacts will vary throughout the state and show a tendency for the northern part of the state to become wetter while the southern portion of California would become drier (Pierce et al. 2018). According to California Natural Resources Agency's report, *Safeguarding California Plan: 2018 Update* (CNRA 2018), California experienced the driest four-year statewide precipitation on record from 2012 through 2015; the warmest years on average in 2014, 2015, and 2016; and the smallest and second smallest Sierra snowpack on record in 2015 and 2014 (CNRA 2018). Climate model projections included in California's Fourth Climate Change Assessment, demonstrate that seasonal summer dryness in California may be prolonged due to earlier spring soil drying and would last longer into the fall and winter rainy season. Increases in temperature are also predicted to result in changes to California's snowpack. Based on climate model projections, the mean snow water equivalent, a common measurement which indicates the amount of water contained within snowpack, in California is anticipated to decline to two-thirds of its historic average by 2050 and between less than half and less than one-third of historic average by 2100, depending on future emissions scenarios (OPR, CEC, and CNRA 2018).

Climate model projections demonstrate that California will experience variation in precipitation patterns as well. The Northern Sierra Nevada range experienced its wettest year on record in 2016 (CNRA 2018). With a shifting climate, California has been more susceptible to the adverse effects of atmospheric rivers, which are large scale, high-

precipitation events that deposit above-average levels of rainfall to California's coasts within a short duration. These events have the capacity to overwhelm existing stormwater systems leading to localized flooding impacts.

Climate change is also projected to result in tertiary impacts on energy infrastructure throughout California. Changes in temperature, precipitation patterns, extreme weather events, and sea-level rise have the potential to affect and decrease the efficiency of thermal power plants and substations, decrease the capacity of transmission lines, disrupt electrical demand, and threaten energy infrastructure with the increased risk of flooding (CNRA 2018).

According to California's Fourth Climate Change Assessment, climate change will create impacts on the state's transportation network that will have 'ripple effects' including direct and indirect impacts on inter-dependent infrastructure networks as well as negative impacts on the economy. Without appropriate adaptation strategies for roadway materials (i.e., asphalt and pavement), researchers estimate that the median total cost to California for 2040-2070 will be between $1 billion and $1.25 billion (OPR, CEC, and CNRA 2018). The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) owns and operates more than 51,000 miles along 265 highways, as well as three of the busiest passenger rail lines in the nation. Sea level rise, storm surge, and coastal erosion are imminent threats to highways, roads, bridge supports, airports, transit systems and rail lines near sea level and seaports. Shifting precipitation patterns, increased temperatures, wildfires, and increased frequency in extreme weather events also threaten transportation systems across the state. Temperature extremes and increased precipitation can increase the risk of road and railroad track failure, decrease transportation safety, and increase maintenance costs (CNRA 2018). Modeling for flood events in California demonstrates that approximately 370 miles of highways are susceptible to flooding in a 100-year storm event by the year 2100 (OPR, CEC, and CNRA 2018).

Water availability and changing temperatures affect the prevalence of pests, disease, and species, which will directly impact crop development, forest health, and livestock production. Other environmental concerns include decline in water quality, groundwater security, and soil health (CNRA 2018). Vulnerabilities of water resources also include risks to degradation of watersheds, alteration of ecosystems and loss of habitat, (OPR, CEC, and CNRA 2018).

California's Fourth Climate Change Assessment also identifies the impacts climate change will have on public health and social systems. Average temperature increases in California are estimated to have impacts on human mortality, with 6,700 to 11,300 additional annual deaths in 2050, depending on higher or lower emissions scenarios (Ostro et al. 2011). Studies have also shown that impacts from climate change can also have indirect impacts on public health, such as increased vector-borne diseases, and stress and mental trauma due to extreme events, economic disruptions, and residential displacement (Gould and Dervin 2012; McMichael and Lindgren 2011; US Global Change Research Program 2016).

3.7.4 Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

METHODOLOGY

GHG emissions associated with the Campus Master Plan would be generated during construction and operation of future projects implemented under the Campus Master Plan. Methods used to estimate levels of construction- and operation-related GHGs, which are provided in Appendix B, are described below.

Construction-Related Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Construction-generated GHG emissions were calculated using the California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod), Version 2022.1.1.20, as recommended by BAAQMD and other air districts in California (CAPCOA 2022). Construction modeling was based on information specific to the Campus Master Plan (e.g., size, building/infrastructure to be demolished, area to be graded, number of buildings to be constructed, area to be paved) where available; reasonable assumptions based on typical construction activities; and default values in CalEEMod that are based on the project's location and land use types. Construction would begin as early as 2024 and conclude in 2045. Operation of new/modernized land uses would begin as early as 2024, with the University remaining operational throughout all four phases of construction.

Each project phase (Phase 1 – 4) was modeled individually, based on the anticipated level of development that would occur during that phase (e.g., building size and type) plus an allocation of one-fourth of the development potential from the development that is independent of phasing (refer to Table 2-9 of Chapter 2, "Project Description"). The default construction schedule and the default construction equipment list in CalEEMod were used. To account for the potential for increased construction intensity and uncertainty at the program-level, an extra 50,000 gsf of general office building space was added in the modeling for each project phase. The renovation activity was modeled separately from the addition of new buildings.

Operational Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Operation-related emissions of GHGs were estimated for the following sources: energy use (i.e., electricity), water use, solid waste generation, and mobile sources.

Specifically, operational-related mobile-source GHG emissions were modeled based on the estimated level of VMT and trip generation rates that the Campus Master Plan would generate, using the transportation model outputs used in the analysis in Section 3.14, "Transportation." Default trip length and trip rates in CalEEMod were adjusted such that the resulting daily trip and VMT calculated by CalEEMod would be consistent with project-specific data.

As discussed below, the Campus Master Plan includes principles to implement an onsite solar. According to SB 100 all California utilities will be required to generate 100 percent carbon-free electricity by December 31, 2045. Because the planning period for the Campus Master Plan extends through 2045, all electricity sourced from the grid will be considered carbon neutral. This is reflected in the modeling for the Campus Master Plan and the subsequent analysis. In addition to onsite solar and battery storage, the Campus Master Plan includes principles to promote the installation of EV charging stations; however, the exact number is unknown at this time.

Emissions associated with annual potable and non-potable water demand were estimated using CalEEMod default values. The model also assumed that four emergency generators could be used for 112 hours per year (12 testing hours and 100 non-testing hours). Further, it is assumed that all landscaping equipment used to maintain landscaped areas of the Master Plan Area would be fully electric.

Operation of new uses and increased campus population would also generate solid waste, with 80 percent of this solid waste being diverted from landfill per the CSU Sustainability Policy. This diversion would reduce GHG emissions and is reflected in the modeling.

Construction and operational emissions are disclosed for informational purposes as BAAQMD recommends a qualitative approach to assessing a project's climate change significance. Detailed model assumptions and inputs for these calculations are presented in Appendix B.

SAN JOSÉ STATE UNIVERSITY CAMPUS MASTER PLAN

The University established overall goals to guide the development of the Campus Master Plan from the University's strategic plan and with input from the University and broader community members. The overall goals are based on the premise that the University's fundamental role is education broadly defined to encompass campus life, cultural context, and environmental setting, along with traditional teaching, learning and research activities. The Campus Master Plan then translates these goals into more detailed principles and guidelines. They are organized by topic heading in the Campus Master Plan in Chapter 3 as Academic Programs and Research (AR), Teaching and Learning (TL), Campus Life (CL), University Housing (UH), Campus Community (CC), and Work Patterns (WP); and in Chapter 4 as Land Use and Site Plan (LU), Sense of Place (SP), Open Space (OS), Landscaping (LA), Architectural Expression and Building Design (BD), Mobility (MO), and Utilities and Infrastructure (UI). The following Campus Master Plan principles are relevant to GHG emissions and climate change:

- UI-3. Design new and renovate existing facilities for sustainable and cost-effective resource utilization.
    - Reduce carbon emissions.

- UI-5. Model best practices for decarbonization of an urban teaching and research university.
  - Reduce greenhouse gas emissions 90 percent below 1990 levels by 2040, per CSU policy, and achieve carbon neutrality by 2045.
  - Adopt cost-effective methods of energy efficiency, generation and storage.
  - Explore emerging low-energy technologies such as thermal energy storage, cycling and sharing; minimization of waste heat rejection; and harvesting heat from sewers.
- UI-6. Design buildings with energy load-shifting technology.
  - Incorporate load-shift technologies such as electric batteries or thermal energy storage and integrate into a campus-wide energy management system.
- UI-7. Plan for resiliency.
  - Design grid-interactive efficient buildings ("GEBs") for a future with load-shifting technology access to address variable energy supply and demand spikes, e.g., during excessive heat.

THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

The issue of global climate change is inherently a cumulative issue because the GHG emissions of individual projects cannot be shown to have any material effect on global climate. Thus, the Campus Master Plan's impact on climate change is addressed only as a cumulative impact.

State CEQA Guidelines Section 15064 and relevant portions of Appendix G recommend that a lead agency consider a project's consistency with relevant, adopted plans and discuss any inconsistencies with applicable regional plans, including plans to reduce GHG emissions. Under Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines, implementing a project would result in a cumulatively considerable contribution to climate change if it would:

- generate GHG emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment, or
- conflict with any applicable plan, policy or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHGs.

BAAQMD recommends methods for analyzing project-related GHG emissions in CEQA analyses and recommends multiple GHG reduction measures for land use development projects, which are formalized in its Justification Report (BAAQMD 2022). BAAQMD provides two pathways for determining the significance of a GHG impact. The first option available is to implement on-site project features including the elimination of on-site natural gas, implementation of EV chargers consistent with the most recent version of the CalGreen Code Tier 2 requirements, and meeting the VMT goals of the OPR's guidance in SB 743 for various land use types. With respect to the proposed land uses under the Campus Master Plan, the current Tier 2 requirements of the 2022 CalGreen code require that commercial projects introducing more than 201 parking spaces require 45 percent of all parking spaces be EV capable, 33 percent of which must be EV capable with installed chargers (EVSEs). The current Tier 2 requirements of the 2022 CalGreen Code require that residential projects proposing 20 or more dwelling units install a minimum of 15 percent of a project's total parking spaces with Level 2 EVSE chargers. The second option involves establishing consistency with an applicable CAP.

The intent of BAAQMD's thresholds is to assist local jurisdictions within the San Francisco Bay Area in providing the necessary infrastructure to further the state's long-term GHG reduction goals, specifically carbon neutrality by 2045. This goal is mirrored in the recently adopted AB 1279, which sets the goals of reducing 1990 levels of GHG emissions by 85 percent and achieving net zero carbon emissions by 2045. As the air district that regulates emissions of air pollution and GHG emissions in the SFBAAB, that also has the most progressive thresholds that align with the state's long-term GHG reduction goals, BAAQMD's thresholds have been applied to the GHG impact analysis for the Campus Master Plan. Using BAAQMD's thresholds of significance, the determination of whether the Campus Master Plan would conflict with an applicable plan for reducing GHG emissions (in this instance the 2022 Scoping Plan) can also be satisfied.

BAAQMD does not endorse a mass emissions threshold for evaluating construction GHG emissions. Rather, BAAQMD acknowledges that construction GHGs are inherently short term and comprise a fraction of a project's overall GHG emissions. BAAQMD recommends that construction emissions be disclosed for informational purposes. Construction emissions are summarized alongside operational emissions.

Therefore, BAAQMD's guidance will be applied to the Campus Master Plan. Using BAAQMD's qualitative approach, the Campus Master Plan would not result in a significant climate change impact if it would meet the following criteria:

- The project will not include natural gas appliances or natural gas plumbing (in both residential and nonresidential development).
- The project will not result in any wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary energy usage as determined by the analysis required under CEQA Section 21100(b)(3) and Section 15126.2(b) of the State CEQA Guidelines.
- Achieve a reduction in project-generated VMT below the regional average consistent with the current version of the California Climate Change Scoping Plan (currently 15 percent) or meet a locally adopted Senate Bill 743 VMT target, reflecting the recommendations provided in the Governor's Office of Planning and Research's Technical Advisory on Evaluating Transportation Impacts in CEQA:
  - Residential projects: 15 percent below the existing VMT per capita
  - Office projects: 15 percent below the existing VMT per employee
  - Retail projects: no net increase in existing VMT
- Achieve compliance with off-street electric vehicle requirements in the most recently adopted version of CALGreen Tier 2.

Issues Not Discussed Further

All issues pertaining to GHG emissions and climate change are discussed in this analysis.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Impact 3.7-1: Generate GHG Emissions, Either Indirectly or Directly, That May Have a Significant Impact on the Environment

Implementation of the Campus Master Plan would result in construction- and operation-related GHG emissions that could contribute to climate change on a cumulative basis. BAAQMD's guidance recommends various project design features to conclude less-than-significant GHG impacts under CEQA including meeting OPR's reduction targets as mandated by SB 743, no increase in natural gas consumption, and meeting the Tier 2 requirements of the most recent CalGreen code as it related to EV charging. The Campus Master Plan would meet VMT reduction targets, would not increase natural gas consumption, and includes several policies directing SJSU to promote and install EV charging infrastructure. However, these policies do not include directives or performance standards to meet the Tier 2 requirements of the CalGreen Code with respect to EV charging. Therefore, the Campus Master Plan does not demonstrate that it would be doing its "fair share" in assisting the state in meeting its long-term goal of carbon neutrality by 2045. For this reason, the GHG emissions associated with Campus Master Plan implementation would be **potentially significant**.

Implementation of the Campus Master Plan would result in construction emissions from the operation of heavy-duty construction equipment and from worker commute trips. As shown below in Table 3.7-2, implementation of the Campus Master Plan would result in 6,947 $MTCO_2e$ of GHGs during its construction period (2025–2045). As noted above under "Thresholds of Significance," BAAQMD does not recommend a threshold for evaluating construction emissions, but these emissions are presented below in Table 3.7-2 for informational purposes.

Operation of uses within the Master Plan Area under the Campus Master Plan would directly generate GHG emissions from vehicle movement to and around the Master Plan Area and on-campus natural gas consumption (e.g., stoves, fireplaces, water heaters) associated with existing uses. Landscaping equipment was assumed to be fully electric. GHGs would be indirectly emitted from electricity consumption, solid waste disposal at landfills, and water and wastewater treatment.

Table 3.7-2 summarizes the anticipated level of emissions associated with Campus Master Plan implementation by emissions sector. Refer to Appendix B for detailed input parameters and assumptions.

Table 3.7-2 Greenhouse Gas Emissions of the Project in 2045 including Construction Emissions

Emissions Sector	$MTCO_2e$
Mobile Source	11,022
Energy Consumption[1]	8,729
Solid Waste Generation	698
Water Consumption and Wastewater Treatment	2,240
Area Sources[2]	51
Refrigerants	50
Stationary	115
Construction	7,989
Total Operational GHG Emissions	**22,905**

Notes: Totals may not add due to rounding.

$MTCO_2e$ = metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent, $MTCO_2e$/year/SP = metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent per year per service population.

[1] Energy was estimated in accordance with the 2019 California Energy Code (Part 6 of the Title 24 California Building Code). The California Energy Code is updated triennially and expected to enhance the energy efficiency and decarbonization of future development. The 2022 California Energy Code is in effect at the time of writing this Draft EIR; therefore, the emissions estimates for energy consumption are inherently conservative.

[2] SJSU has committed to using all electric landscaping equipment; therefore, landscaping emissions have been zeroed out to account for this project commitment.

See Appendix B for detailed input parameters and modeling results.

Source: Modeled by Ascent in 2023 (Appendix B).

As shown in Table 3.7-2, the Campus Master Plan's total operational emissions in 2045 would be approximately 22,905 $MTCO_2e$.

Building Energy

BAAQMD recommends that new projects undergoing CEQA evaluation prohibit the use of on-site natural gas. New land uses under the Campus Master Plan would be designed to be fully electric (i.e., no natural gas infrastructure). The Master Plan Area's existing land uses currently utilize natural gas and are powered by the existing Central Plant; however, this level of natural gas can be characterized as the part of the CEQA baseline and would not constitute a new impact for evaluation. Moreover, the Central Plant is anticipated to be replaced within the next five to ten years as part of implementation of the Campus Master Plan.

The Campus Master Plan also includes various sustainability features including on-site solar PV systems to generate renewable electricity to serve the Master Plan Area, which would reduce the carbon content of electricity serving the Master Plan Area. Additionally, implementation of the Campus Master Plan would include the planting of a tree canopy as part of on-site landscaping and paseo improvements and the use of reflective asphalts to improve the albedo of the Master Plan Area, thus reducing the adverse effects of the urban heat island effect. This would reduce overall energy consumption associated with cooling buildings during periods of high heat. The Campus Master Plan's additional commitments to these features would further improve campuswide energy efficiency and would not result in the wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy (refer to Section 3.5, "Energy"). Because the

Campus Master Plan has committed to fully electric new buildings, it would be consistent with BAAQMD's guidance pertaining to building decarbonization, and thus meeting BAAQMD's recommendation for building decarbonization.

VMT Reductions

BAAQMD also recommends that projects demonstrate that additional VMT introduced from project implementation meets OPR's reduction targets under SB 743. As discussed in Section 3.14, "Transportation," the Campus Master Plan's contribution of VMT would be 26 percent below the regional average for the San Francisco Bay Area. This exceeds OPR's 15-percent reduction target thereby resulting in a less-than-significant VMT impact, which would also satisfy BAAQMD's recommendation for reducing a project's GHG emissions.

Electric Vehicle Infrastructure and Mobile Source Electrification

As noted above, BAAQMD recommends that new development meets the Tier 2 voluntary requirements of the most recent CalGreen code. The Campus Master Plan includes principles that direct SJSU to promote and provide EV charging infrastructure for visitors, students, and employees; however, these principles do not include performance standards regarding the number or grade of EV charging stations within existing or replacement parking areas.

As BAAQMD recommends that projects exceed this requirement by meeting the Tier 2 voluntary requirements of the most recent CalGreen code, these principles would not, in and of themselves, be considered consistent with BAAQMD guidance. This BAAQMD-recommended design feature, in tandem with building decarbonization and VMT efficiency, is intended to reduce project-level emissions to the degree that a project may demonstrate it is doing its "fair share" in meeting the state's long-term climate goal of carbon neutrality by 2045 as well as demonstrating consistency with the 2022 Scoping Plan. BAAQMD's thresholds are intended to set the infrastructural framework for the deployment of statewide policies and actions including building decarbonization, the electrification of the vehicle fleet, and statewide reductions in VMT.

CSU Sustainability Policy Consistency

As shown above in Section 3.7.1, "Regulatory Setting," the CSU has adopted numerous sustainability policies that are also aligned with priority areas identified by CARB in the 2022 Scoping Plan, including the CSU Climate Action Plan, Energy Resilience and Procurement and Energy Conservation, and Transportation policies. These policies include goals to reduce overall GHG emissions to 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030, 80 percent by 2040, and achieve carbon neutrality by 2045. Policies related to energy resilience include goals to minimize the use of natural gas, procure clean electricity, and promote onsite clean energy, all actions that promote achievement of the state's priority to decarbonize buildings. Lastly, the CSU's transportation policies require the development of trip reduction strategies for all campuses in an effort to reduce VMT and fossil fuel consumption from the transportation sector, efforts that demonstrate consistency with the state's priority to reduce emissions from the transportation sector. The Campus Master Plan attributes provided below in Table 3.7-3 demonstrate how the Campus Master Plan is consistent with the CSU's Sustainability Policy, which aligns with the priority areas identified by CARB in Appendix D, "Local Actions," in the 2022 Scoping Plan.

Table 3.7-3 Key Project Attributes that Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Priority Areas	Project Attribute
Transportation Electrification	Provides EV charging infrastructure and provides supporting infrastructure to induce alternative transportation, including pedestrian, bicycle, and transit use.
VMT Reduction	Is located on infill sites that are surrounded by existing urban uses and reuses or redevelops previously undeveloped or underutilized land that is presently served by existing utilities and essential public services (e.g., transit, streets, water, sewer).
	Does not result in the loss or conversion of natural and working lands.
	Consists of transit-supportive densities (minimum of 20 residential dwelling units per acre), or is in proximity to existing transit stops (within a half mile), or satisfies more detailed and stringent criteria specified in the region's SCS.

Priority Areas	Project Attribute
	Reduces parking requirements by: ▶ Eliminating parking requirements or including maximum allowable parking ratios (i.e., the ratio of parking spaces to residential units or square feet); or ▶ Providing residential parking supply at a ratio of less than one parking space per dwelling unit; or For multifamily residential development, requiring parking costs to be unbundled from costs to rent or own a residential unit.
Building Decarbonization	Uses all-electric appliances without any natural gas connections and does not use propane or other fossil fuels for space heating, water heating, or indoor cooking.

Summary

Although the Campus Master Plan would be consistent with the CSU Sustainability Policy, would reduce per capita VMT consistent with OPR's reduction targets, and would not include new natural gas connections, the Campus Master Plan does not include specific project design features to meet the Tier 2 EV charging requirements of the most recent CalGreen Code (2022) for residential and nonresidential development. For this reason and consistent with BAAQMD guidance, implementation of the Campus Master Plan would generate GHG emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may result in a cumulatively considerable contribution to climate change. Impacts would be **potentially significant**.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure 3.7-1a: Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Construction Activities

To reduce emissions from construction activities, SJSU shall require their construction contractors for individual site-specific projects to comply with the following construction practices, which shall be documented within construction contractor bid specifications.

- use EPA SmartWay certified trucks for deliveries and equipment transport,
- reduce electricity use in construction offices by using LED bulbs, powering off computers every day, and using high-efficiency heating and cooling units,
- recycle or salvage nonhazardous construction and demolition debris with the goal of recycling at least 15 percent more by weight than the diversion requirements in the most current version of Title 24, at the time of construction,
- use locally sourced or recycled materials for construction materials (goal of at least 20 percent based on costs for building materials and based on volume for roadway, parking lot, sidewalk and curb materials). Wood products used should be certified through a sustainable forestry program, and
- use low-carbon concrete, minimize the amount of concrete used and produce concrete on-site if it is more efficient and lower emitting than transporting ready-mix.

Mitigation Measure 3.7-1b: Installation of EV Charging Stations Meeting the Tier 2 Requirements of the Most Recent CalGreen Code

Prior to the final design of individual site-specific projects, SJSU shall incorporate the appropriate number of EV chargers to meet the most recent Tier 2 requirements of Part 6 of the Title 24 California Building Code (CalGreen code) in effect at the time of project construction. SJSU shall verify construction and operation of the EV chargers prior to occupancy.

The EV charging Tier 2 requirements of the 2022 CalGreen code are specifically tied to the number of parking spaces proposed for a given project. As the Campus Master Plan would not provide additional parking capacity (either through structures or otherwise), the number of EV capable and EVSE spaces shall be determined based on the square footage of proposed new development, for ease of implementation as the Campus Master Plan develops over time.

As a mixed-use project that is primarily proposing nonresidential development, compliance with the Tier 2 nonresidential portion of the CalGreen of the CalGreen Code shall be sufficient to demonstrate consistency with BAAQMD's thresholds of significance. Per the CalGreen Tier 2 Code Table A5.106.5.3.2, 45 percent of total parking spaces shall be EV-capable and 33 percent of EV-capable spaces shall be equipped with EVSE. In total, the Main Campus currently provides 6,396 parking spaces provided at the North Parking Facility, the South Parking Facility, the West Parking Facility, and various surface parking lots throughout the Main Campus. Based on the CalGreen nonresidential standards, this equates to a total requirement of 2,878 EV-capable spaces with 950 of those spaces having EVSE.

The Campus Master Plan does not introduce new parking spaces; however, to comply with the recommendations of BAAQMD's CEQA guide, SJSU shall renovate one parking space to be EVSE per every 1,286 square feet of new development (calculated by dividing the required total number of EV capable spaces [2,878] into the total GSF of anticipated new development [3,700,000] until 950 EVSE have been installed then all subsequent renovations can be EV capable. Alternatively, decreased rates of EVSE installations may occur, so long as the total number of EV charging spaces are achieved (i.e., 2,878 EV capable with 950 of those having EVSE) over the course of project development.

Significance after Mitigation

Implementation of Mitigation Measure 3.7-1a would reduce GHG emissions associated with construction activities by encouraging practices that reduce onsite fuel consumption and promote the use of materials that reduce waste (and therefore waste-related GHG emissions). Implementation of Mitigation Measure 3.7-1b would provide the necessary EV charging infrastructure for the electrification of the state's mobile source sector. This measure is necessary to demonstrate that a project is doing its "fair share" in assisting the state in meeting its long-term GHG reduction goals of carbon neutrality by 2045 as mandated by AB 1279. CARB has identified mobile source electrification as a key action needed in the 2022 Scoping Plan to reduce the state's GHG emissions and implementation of Mitigation Measure 3.7-1b would provide the infrastructure possible to facilitate the deployment of EVs. Therefore, implementation of Mitigation Measures 3.7-1a and 3.7-1b would be sufficient to meet BAAQMD's qualitative thresholds and would reduce the project's contribution of GHGs to the degree that it would not conflict with the 2022 Scoping Plan. With implementation of the mitigation measures identified above, this impact would be reduced to a **less-than-significant** level.

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3.8 HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

This section describes the potential impacts of the Campus Master Plan related to hazards and hazardous materials. Hazards evaluated include those associated with identified existing or suspected sites of contamination and potential exposure to hazardous materials used, stored, or transported during demolition and construction. Potential risks associated with toxic air contaminant emissions are discussed in Section 3.2, "Air Quality." Impacts associated with exposing people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to risks associated with wildland fires are evaluated in Section 3.17, "Wildfire."

One comment letter was received in response to the Notice of Preparation regarding hazards and hazardous materials, from the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), which made recommendations for surveys and evaluation of the potential for on-site hazards or hazardous materials. These recommendations are addressed in the environmental analysis provided below.

3.8.1 Regulatory Setting

FEDERAL

Management of Hazardous Materials

Various federal laws address the proper handling, use, storage, and disposal of hazardous materials, as well as requiring measures to prevent or mitigate injury to health or the environment if such materials are accidentally released. The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is the agency primarily responsible for enforcement and implementation of federal laws and regulations pertaining to hazardous materials. Applicable federal regulations pertaining to hazardous materials are primarily contained in Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Titles 29, 40, and 49. Hazardous materials, as defined in the Code, are listed in 49 CFR 172.101. Management of hazardous materials is governed by the following laws:

- The Toxic Substances Control Act of 1976 (15 US Code [USC] Section 2601 et seq.) regulates the manufacturing, inventory, and disposition of industrial chemicals, including hazardous materials. Section 403 of the Toxic Substances Control Act establishes standards for lead-based paint (LBP) hazards in paint, dust, and soil.
- The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (42 USC 6901 et seq.) is the law under which EPA regulates hazardous waste from the time the waste is generated until its final disposal ("cradle to grave").
- The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (also called the Superfund Act or CERCLA) (42 USC 9601 et seq.) gives EPA authority to seek out parties responsible for releases of hazardous substances and ensure their cooperation in site remediation.
- The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-499; USC Title 42, Chapter 116), also known as SARA Title III or the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (EPCRA), imposes hazardous materials planning requirements to help protect local communities in the event of accidental release.
- The Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) rule includes requirements for oil spill prevention, preparedness, and response to prevent oil discharges to navigable waters and adjoining shorelines. The rule requires specific facilities to prepare, amend, and implement SPCC plans. The SPCC rule is part of the Oil Pollution Prevention regulation, which also includes the Facility Response Plan rule.

Transport of Hazardous Materials

The US Department of Transportation (DOT) regulates transport of hazardous materials between states and is responsible for protecting the public from dangers associated with such transport. The federal hazardous materials transportation law, 49 USC 5101 et seq. (formerly the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act 49 USC 1801 et seq.) is the basic statute regulating transport of hazardous materials in the United States. Hazardous materials transport

regulations are enforced by the Federal Highway Administration, the US Coast Guard, the Federal Railroad Administration, and the Federal Aviation Administration.

Worker Safety

The federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) is the agency responsible for assuring worker safety in the handling and use of chemicals identified in the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-596; 29 USC 651 et seq.). OSHA has adopted numerous regulations pertaining to worker safety, contained in CFR Title 29. These regulations set standards for safe workplaces and work practices, including standards relating to the handling of hazardous materials and those required for excavation and trenching.

STATE

Management of Hazardous Materials

In California, both federal and state community right-to-know laws are coordinated through the Governor's Office of Emergency Services. The federal law, SARA Title III or EPCRA, described above, encourages and supports emergency planning efforts at the state and local levels and to provide local governments and the public with information about potential chemical hazards in their communities. Because of the community right-to-know laws, information is collected from facilities that handle (e.g., produce, use, store) hazardous materials above certain quantities. The provisions of EPCRA apply to four major categories:

- emergency planning,
- emergency release notification,
- reporting of hazardous chemical storage, and
- inventory of toxic chemical releases.

The corresponding state law is Chapter 6.95 of the California Health and Safety Code (Hazardous Materials Release Response Plans and Inventory). Under this law, qualifying businesses are required to prepare a Hazardous Materials Business Plan, which would include hazardous materials and hazardous waste management procedures and emergency response procedures, including emergency spill cleanup supplies and equipment. At such time as the applicant begins to use hazardous materials at levels that reach applicable state and/or federal thresholds, the plan is submitted to the administering agency.

DTSC, a division of the California Environmental Protection Agency, has primary regulatory responsibility over hazardous materials in California, working in conjunction with EPA to enforce and implement hazardous materials laws and regulations. As required by Section 65962.5 of the California Government Code, DTSC maintains a hazardous waste and substances site list for the state, known as the Cortese List. Individual regional water quality control boards (RWQCBs) are the lead agencies responsible for identifying, monitoring, and cleaning up leaking underground storage tanks (LUSTs). The San Francisco Bay RWQCB has jurisdiction over the Master Plan Area.

Transport of Hazardous Materials and Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan

The State of California has adopted DOT regulations for the movement of hazardous materials originating within the state and passing through the state; state regulations are contained in 26 California Code of Regulations (CCR). State agencies with primary responsibility for enforcing state regulations and responding to hazardous materials transportation emergencies are the California Highway Patrol and the California Department of Transportation. Together, these agencies determine container types used and license hazardous waste haulers to transport hazardous waste on public roads.

California has developed an emergency response plan to coordinate emergency services provided by federal, state, and local governments and private agencies. Response to hazardous materials incidents is one part of the plan. The plan is managed by the Governor's Office of Emergency Services, which coordinates the responses of other agencies in the project area.

Management of Construction Activities

Through the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act and the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program, RWQCBs have the authority to require proper management of hazardous materials during project construction. For a detailed description of the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Act, the NPDES program, and the role of the San Francisco Bay RWQCB, see Section 3.9, "Hydrology and Water Quality."

The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) adopted the statewide NPDES General Permit (2009-0009 DWQ) in August 1999. The state requires that projects disturbing more than 1 acre of land during construction file a Notice of Intent with the RWQCB to be covered under this permit. Construction activities subject to the General Permit include clearing, grading, stockpiling, and excavation. Dischargers are required to eliminate or reduce non-stormwater discharges to storm sewer systems and other waters. A stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) must be developed and implemented for each site covered by the permit. The SWPPP must include best management practices (BMPs) designed to prevent construction pollutants from contacting stormwater and keep products of erosion from moving off-site into receiving waters throughout the construction and life of the project; the BMPs must address source control and, if necessary, pollutant control.

Worker Safety

The California Occupational Safety and Health Administration (Cal/OSHA) assumes primary responsibility for developing and enforcing workplace safety regulations within the state. Cal/OSHA standards are typically more stringent than federal OSHA regulations and are presented in Title 8 of the CCR. Cal/OSHA conducts on-site evaluations and issues notices of violation to enforce necessary improvements to health and safety practices.

Title 8 of the CCR also includes regulations that provide for worker safety when blasting and explosives are utilized during construction activities. These regulations identify licensing, safety, storage, and transportation requirements related to the use of explosives in construction.

Certified Unified Program Agency Program

In the 1990s, the regulation of hazardous materials and local emergency response was spread across more than one thousand local and state agencies in California alone. The Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) Program was created by Senate Bill 1082 in 1993 to consolidate, coordinate, and make consistent the administrative requirements, permits, inspections, and enforcement activities of six environmental and emergency management programs (CalCUPA Forum 2023). The CUPA Program is intended to provide relief to businesses complying with the overlapping and sometimes conflicting requirements of formerly independently managed programs. Cities and counties can apply to become a CUPA and receive delegated authority from state agencies to enforce laws in their jurisdiction. The Hazardous Materials Compliance Division (HMCD) of the Santa Clara County Department of Environmental Health is the CUPA for the City of San José.

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY

California State University Emergency Management Policy

The CSU System implements the CSU Emergency Management Policy (CSU 2022), which requires that each campus within the CSU system develop and maintain an emergency management program that can be activated when a hazardous condition, natural or man-made disaster, reaches or has the potential to reach proportions beyond the capacity of routine campus operations. This Policy involves the establishment of designated leadership to provide regular guidance, training, and tools to campus emergency managers; the implementation of an emergency operations plan to be maintained and updated accordingly; the creation of an emergency operations center, including personnel training and exercises, in anticipation of disasters striking; maintaining an Emergency Notification System to allow for the dissemination of emergency messages to the campus community when a significant emergency or dangerous situation is confirmed to threaten the campus; containing a roster of campus resources and contract agreements for materials and services that may be needed in an emergency; developing an Emergency Action Plan that includes procedures for emergency evacuation of the campus; communicating campus readiness via web-posting, newsletters, classroom/office posters, or other ways to disseminate emergency procedures, and provide

training opportunities; supporting the systemwide emergency management coordination through the CSU Emergency Management Council, and provide once a year, before December 1, a roster of personnel that includes the name, title, and contact information of employees responsible for emergency function; and encouraging the engagement of and partnership with external emergency management, such as the City, County, fire department, and police department.

San José State University Emergency Management Program

The SJSU Emergency Management Program coordinates emergency planning, training, response, and recovery efforts during and after disruptive incidents and major disasters. This includes adherence to the SJSU Emergency Operation Plan (SJSU EOP), which is a guide on how to conduct an all-hazard response (SJSU 2014). It is built on scalable, flexible, and adaptable coordinating structures to align key roles and responsibilities on the campus; the SJSU EOP describes specific authorities and best practices for managing emergencies ranging from catastrophic natural disasters and active shooter incidents to large-scale terrorist attacks and includes response to a release of hazardous materials (SJSU 2021).

San José State University Facilities Development and Operations

SJSU's Facilities Development and Operations (FD&O) coordinates the daily operations of SJSU, including recycling and waste disposal, buildings and facilities, construction and minor renovations, custodial services, environmental health and safety, grounds and landscaping, moving services, and utility systems (SJSU 2023a). Among the services provided in environmental health and safety, which include health and safety, laboratory safety, hazardous materials, and resources and training, FD&O provides guidance on the safe practices for managing asbestos, hazardous materials, hazardous waste, universal waste, and spill response.

LOCAL

As previously discussed in Section 1.4, "California State University Autonomy," SJSU is an entity of the CSU. The CSU operates under the oversight of the Board of Trustees, which is the state acting in its higher educational capacity, and as such it is not subject to local government planning and land use plans, policies, or regulations. State agencies are not subject to local government planning and land use plans, policies, or regulations. Nevertheless, in the exercise of its discretion, the CSU may reference, describe, and address local plans, policies, and regulations where appropriate and for informational purposes.

City of San José 2040 General Plan

The Envision San José 2040 General Plan (General Plan) contains the following policies that are relevant to the evaluation of hazards and hazardous materials impacts:

- **EC-6.1:** Require all users and producers of hazardous materials and wastes to clearly identify and inventory the hazardous materials that they store, use or transport in conformance with local, state and federal laws, regulations and guidelines.
- **EC-6.2:** Require proper storage and use of hazardous materials and wastes to prevent leakage, potential explosions, fires, or the escape of harmful gases, and to prevent individually innocuous materials from combining to form hazardous substances, especially at the time of disposal by businesses and residences. Require proper disposal of hazardous materials and wastes at licensed facilities.
- **EC-7.2:** For development and redevelopment projects, require evaluation of the proposed site's historical and present uses to determine if any potential environmental conditions exist that could adversely impact the community or environment.
- **EC-8.1:** Minimize development in very high fire hazard zone areas. Plan and construct permitted development so as to reduce exposure to fire hazards and to facilitate fire suppression efforts in the event of a wildfire.
- **EC-8.2:** Avoid actions which increase fire risk, such as increasing public access roads in very high fire hazard areas, because of the great environmental damage and economic loss associated with a large wildfire.

- **EC-8.3:** For development proposed on parcels located within a very high fire hazard severity zone or wildland-urban interface area, implement requirements for building materials and assemblies to provide a reasonable level of exterior wildfire exposure protection in accordance with City-adopted requirements in the California Building Code.
- **EC-8.4:** Require use of defensible space vegetation management best practices to protect structures at and near the urban/wildland interface.
- **EC-8.5:** Periodically assist with revisions and updates of appropriate sections of the County-wide Area Plan that address emergency response to fires at the urban/ wildland interface.
- **EC-8.6:** Provide information to the public on fire hazard reduction in cooperation with local, regional, and state agencies, including the County of Santa Clara FireSafe Council.

City of San José Hazardous Materials Storage Ordinance

The San José Fire Department enforces the City's Hazardous Materials Storage Ordinance, codified in the Municipal Code, Chapter 17.68, which sets regulations for the protection of health, life, resources, and property through prevention and control of unauthorized discharges of hazardous materials. The City's Building Department and the Planning Department also utilize a set of guidance documents during the development and review approval process for projects. These include the proper siting of daycare facilities, churches, schools, and other sensitive developments in or near areas where hazardous materials are used or stored presents potential hazards. The City also controls the siting of certain land uses through the Conditional Use Permit process. As part of the Conditional Use Permit process, the City's Department of Environmental Services may be requested to review site-specific environmental documentation, and when contamination is present on-site, the City reports this information to the appropriate agencies that regulate cleanup of toxic contamination.

City of San José Emergency Operations Plan

The City's Emergency Operations Plan (City EOP) provides an overview of the City's jurisdictional approach to emergency response operations. The City EOP identifies emergency response policies, describes the response and recovery organization, and assigns specific roles and responsibilities to City departments, agencies, and community partners (City of San José 2019). The EOP has the flexibility to be used for all emergencies and will facilitate response and recovery activities in an efficient and effective way. The City EOP (City of San José 2019) also describes the roles of the City's Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and the coordination that occurs between the EOC, Department Operations Centers, those who conduct field-level activities, and external entities such as the Operational Area, community partners, and city residents and visitors (City of San José 2019).

The City EOP is intended to:

- identify the departments designated to perform response and recovery activities and specifies their roles and responsibilities;
- set forth lines of authority and organizational relationships and shows how all actions will be coordinated;
- describe the system used to coordinate the request for and integration of resources and services available to the City during disaster situations;
- specify the coordination and communications procedures and systems that will be relied upon to alert, notify, recall, and EOC personnel; warn the public; and protect residents and property;
- identify supporting plans and procedures applicable to the EOP and referenced as plan annexes or appendices; and
- describe the emergency management organization and transition of priorities and objectives to address post-disaster recovery considerations.

Santa Clara County General Plan

Portions of the Santa Clara General Plan are currently undergoing an updating process. The updated Safety Element is anticipated to be completed by fall 2023. Until such time as it is formally adopted, the previous County's General Plan 1995-2010 Safety and Noise chapter is still in effect. The Safety and Noise chapter within the County's General

Plan contains countywide issues and policies pertaining to hazardous materials, including the Countywide Hazardous Waste Management Plan, which all cities in Santa Clara County joined in developing to create a comprehensive and coordinated countywide approach to hazardous waste management planning. The primary objective of the Countywide Hazardous Waste Management Plan is to protect the health, safety, and economic well-being of residents and the environment, and this is achieved by encouraging waste reduction and on-site treatment and establishing a clear process for the siting of appropriate and new hazardous waste facilities. In addition, the County's HMCD, which was established with the adoption of the local Hazardous Materials Storage Ordinance that regulates the storage of hazardous materials above- and belowground, is certified as the CUPA for the City of San José. As the CUPA, the HMCD administers the six consolidated hazardous waste and hazardous materials management programs: (1) Hazardous Waste Generator Program, (2) Tiered Permitting Program, (3) Hazardous Materials Business Plan, (4) Aboveground Storage Tank Program, (5) Underground Storage Tank Program, and (6) California Accidental Release Program.

Santa Clara County Office of Emergency Management

The County's Office of Emergency Management missions is to safeguard lives, property, and environment through strategic coordination of cross-functional operations during emergency management preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation phases; improving the governmental, economic, and operational efficiency and resiliency of the County and the entire Operational Area (Santa Clara County 2023a). The Office of Emergency Management is currently updating the Santa Clara County Multijurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan to assess the risks and vulnerabilities of local hazards on residents and community assets, and, by doing so, the County and participating jurisdictions are committing to reducing the effects of disasters through long-term actions that reduce impacts on people and property (Santa Clara County 2023b).

Santa Clara County Emergency Operations Plan

Per California's Standardized Emergency Management System, Santa Clara County is the Operational Area lead agency. The Operational Area consists of all the political subdivisions within the geographical boundaries of Santa Clara County. The Emergency Operations Plan (County EOP) is intended to describe the County's emergency organization, concepts, systems, roles, and responsibilities developed for and implemented in the unincorporated areas of Santa Clara County. The County EOP (Santa Clara County 2022):

- establishes an incident management organization for the County which will coordinate support to on-scene responses including maintenance of situational awareness, facilitation of effective communication between operations centers at various levels of government, and interaction with public information sources;
- establishes the overall operational concepts associated with the management of emergencies, crises, disasters, and catastrophes at the County (local) and Operational Area levels;
- provides a flexible platform for planning and response to all hazards, incidents, events, and emergencies believed to be important to the operational area. It is applicable to a wide variety of anticipated incident events including earthquake, wildland fires, floods, and public health issues; and
- updates the previous County EOP, published in 2017, to incorporate cultural competencies and lessons learned from recent disasters. This pertains to updated concepts, language, and guidance; including: creation of additional EOC positions, implementation of the Emergency Support Function concept, updated guidance, and recently promulgated laws and regulations, including those laws and regulations related to people with access and functional needs.

3.8.2 Environmental Setting

DEFINITION OF TERMS

For purposes of this section, the term "hazardous materials" refers to both hazardous substances and hazardous wastes. A "hazardous material" is defined in the CFR as "a substance or material that…is capable of posing an unreasonable risk to health, safety, and property when transported in commerce" (49 CFR 171.8). California Health and Safety Code Section 25501 defines a hazardous material as follows:

> "Hazardous material" means any material that, because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, or chemical characteristics, poses a significant present or potential hazard to human health and safety or to the environment if released into the workplace or the environment. "Hazardous materials" include, but are not limited to, hazardous substances, hazardous waste, and any material which a handler or the administering agency has a reasonable basis for believing that it would be injurious to the health and safety of persons or harmful to the environment if released into the workplace or the environment.

"Hazardous wastes" are defined in California Health and Safety Code Section 25141(b) as wastes that:

> because of their quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics, [may either] cause, or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious illness [or] pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, disposed of, or otherwise managed.

RECORD SEARCH FOR HAZARDOUS SITES AND MATERIALS

The SWRCB GeoTracker website provides data relating to LUSTs and other types of soil and groundwater contamination, along with associated cleanup activities. According to GeoTracker, there are a total of six sites identified as former LUST sites on the Main Campus. However, as discussed below, every one of these hazardous sites has a cleanup status of "case closed." No hazardous sites are associated with the South Campus, but due in part to industrial uses in the area, several cleanup sites are identified in the area (SWRCB 2023a). LUST cleanup sites include all underground storage tank sites that have had an unauthorized release (i.e., leak or spill) of a hazardous substance, usually fuel hydrocarbons, and are being (or have been) cleaned up. In GeoTracker, LUST sites consist almost entirely of fuel-contaminated LUST sites, which are regulated pursuant to Title 23 of the CCR Chapter 16, Article 11 (SWRCB 2023a). The results of the investigations completed for these former LUST sites are summarized below.

San Antonio Plaza

This identified former LUST site was located near the intersection of South 4th Street and East San Fernando Street proximate to the northwestern corner of the Main Campus. According to GeoTracker, a hazardous material incident report was filed in March 1992, with gasoline associated with a tank closure cited as the contaminants of concern. By August 1992, however, the cleanup status of the site was designated as complete. The case was closed August 17, 1992 (SWRCB 2023a).

SJSU (San Carlos and 7th)

This identified former LUST site was located near the intersection of South 7th Street and East San Fernando Street proximate to the middle of the northern border of the Main Campus. According to GeoTracker and the Closure Letter documenting the investigation, in July of 1995 a case was opened to remove an underground tank that stored heating oil. Upon the excavation of the tank, four holes were found, but analytical results of the surrounding soils and groundwater samples taken showed levels of pollution below the regulatory concern. Reportedly, the tank had not been used for the last 20 years. Upon the completion of analysis, the Santa Clara Valley Water District recommended the case be closed, and in August of 1998, a Closure Letter was submitted to confirm the completion of the site investigation and close the case (SWRCB 1998).

SJSU Industrial Studies

This identified former LUST site was located near the intersection of South 9th Street and East San Fernando Street proximate to the northeastern corner of the Main Campus. According to GeoTracker and the Closure Letter documenting the investigation, a case was opened in January 1993 associated with a leak reported, and one year later, in January 1994, two underground tanks were removed with oil and grease detected. Soils were over excavated and groundwater samples were taken to analyze potential contamination, which showed oil and grease at elevated levels. In 1997, four more borings were drilled, with one converted to a groundwater monitoring well. Petroleum hydrocarbons were detected, but all other constituents were below detection limits. In May 1999, four more borings were drilled. The maximum level of contamination detected in the soil 10 feet below ground surface was from gasoline, oil, grease, ethylbenzene, and xylenes, and low levels of Volatile Organic Compounds. All other constituents were below detection limits. Evidence indicated there was a limited groundwater impact that appeared to be due to natural attenuation of residual soil contamination.

Based on the results of the investigation shown in the Closure Letter dated April 20, 2000, petroleum hydrocarbon contamination still existed in the soil and groundwater, although the extent of groundwater contamination appeared to be limited in concentration levels and localized to the area beneath the tank pit. As stated in the Closure Letter, based on the tendency for natural attenuation of residual concentration of petroleum hydrocarbons in the soil and groundwater, the Santa Clara Valley Water District had concluded that a continuing threat to soil and groundwater, human health, and the environment from residual petroleum hydrocarbons did not exist at the site, and that RWQCB objectives had not been compromised. The investigation was performed in accordance with state and local guidelines, and the Santa Clara Valley Water District recommended closure for this case, which was finalized within the Closure Letter in April 2000 (SWRCB 2000a).

SJSU Central Plant

This identified former LUST site was located near the center of the Main Campus. According to GeoTracker and the Closure Letter documenting the investigation, in July of 1991 a case was opened to remove six underground storage tanks and associated piping, all of which were removed during the month of April 1994. One month later, in May, soil was over excavated to analyze potential contamination. Diesel was detected at elevated levels with all other constituents below detection limits. In May 1998, two borings were drilled, one of which was converted into a groundwater monitoring well. In May 1999, two additional borings were drilled. The maximum level of contamination detected in soil at 10 feet below ground surface was from gasoline and diesel, with all other constituents below detection limits. Similarly, the maximum level of contamination detected in groundwater was also from gasoline and diesel, with all other constituents below detection limits.

Based on the results of the investigation shown in the Closure Letter dated March 30, 2000, gasoline and diesel contamination still existed in both the soil and groundwater. However, due to the tendency for natural attenuation of residual concentration of these petroleum hydrocarbons in soil and groundwater, the Santa Clara Valley Water District had concluded that a continuing threat to soil and groundwater, human health, and the environment from these residual petroleum hydrocarbons did not exist and that RWQCB objectives had not been compromised. The investigation was performed in accordance with state and local guidelines, and the Santa Clara Valley Water District recommended closure for this case, which was finalized with the Closure Letter in March 2000 (SWRCB 2000b).

In January 2020, the Santa Clara County Department of Environmental Health Site Mitigation Program (DEHSMP) received a sampling report for this former LUST site, prepared by Geo-Logic with an attached Unauthorized Release Report dated January 31, 2020. The Unauthorized Release Report indicated a detection of diesel contamination in a compliance-related soil sample collected, with a reported maximum concentration of 33 parts per million. The previous investigation from July 1991 to March 2000 noted that residual contamination remains at the site, but the recent detection tested from the Unauthorized Release Report is even less than the concentrations reported at the time of case closure in March 2000. Based on this data, the DEHSMP did not reopen the case, and no further action is required (SWRCB 2020).

SJSU Corporate Yard

This identified former LUST site was located near the intersection of South 10th Street and East San Fernando Street, proximate to the northeastern corner of the Main Campus and adjacent to the SJSU Industrial Studies former LUST site, discussed above. According to GeoTracker and the Closure Letter documenting the investigation, a case was opened in January 1993 associated with a leak reported, and in February 1994, three underground storage tanks were removed along with associated piping. Diesel was detected in soil samples at elevated levels, with all other constituents below detection limits. Over excavated soil samples taken also revealed levels of gasoline, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylene. Groundwater samples taken showed levels of gasoline, diesel, benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylene levels of contamination. Four years later, in May 1998, four additional borings were drilled, with one converted to a groundwater monitoring well. Samples were taken again, and all constituents of concern were below detection limits for both soil and groundwater. In May 1999, two more borings were drilled and sampled. All constituents of concern were below the detection limits for soil and groundwater, with the exception of gasoline, ethylbenzene, and methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE) in groundwater.

Based on the results of the investigation shown in the Closure Letter dated March 30, 2000, petroleum hydrocarbon contamination for diesel or gasoline no longer existed. Although groundwater was impacted by detected levels of gasoline, ethylbenzene, and MTBE, the extent of dissolved contamination appeared to be localized at the former locations of the three underground storage tanks. Based on the tendency for natural attenuation of residual concentration of petroleum hydrocarbons in soil and groundwater, the Santa Clara Valley Water District concluded that a continuing threat to soil and groundwater, human health, and the environment from residual petroleum hydrocarbons did not exist at the site, and that RWQCB objectives had not been compromised. The investigation was performed in accordance with state and local guidelines, and the Santa Clara Valley Water District recommended closure of the case, which was finalized with the Closure Letter in March 2000 (SWRCB 2000c).

SJSU Engineering Building

This identified former LUST site was located near the intersection of South 10th Street and East San Carlos Street, proximate to the middle of the eastern border of the Main Campus. According to GeoTracker and the Closure Letter documenting the investigation, a case was opened in January 1993 associated with a leak reported, and in January 1993 three underground storage tanks were removed and associated piping was closed in place. Associated uses for these three tanks included gasoline, diesel, and kerosene. Based on the results of the investigation shown in the Closure Letter dated April 18, 1996, concrete slabs were present under the tanks, which were reportedly never used. Photo Ionization Detector readings did not reveal any hydrocarbon vapors inside the tanks; however minor levels of hydrocarbons were detected beneath the tanks. Due to the low severity of contamination detected beneath the tanks, the Santa Clara Valley Water District did not believe that there was substantial evidence of a significant release. As concluded, further corrective action was not required at the time. The Santa Clara Valley Water District recommended closure of the case, which was finalized with the Closure Letter in April 1996 (SWRCB 1996).

SJSU Chemical Department

As mentioned earlier, EnviroStor is DTSC's data management system for tracking cleanup, permitting, enforcement, and investigation efforts at hazardous waste facilities and sites with known contamination or sites where there may be reasons to investigate further (DTSC 2023). There is one site identified on EnviroStor that is associated with the Main Campus, and no sites identified on EnviroStor for the South Campus. The following is a summarization of the site history as of October 2001, which can be found online on EnviroStor.

SJSU has a Chemical Department located on this identified site, and there are three laboratories that generate waste, which is stored in the basement of the building. The predecessor of DTSC, the Department of Health Services (DHS), became involved with the site in the 1980s due to transformers used by SJSU, which contained oil and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). There were no records of any releases, and a storage area was set up away from the site to store contaminated oil and transformers for shipment. Over the course of two years, the contaminated transformers and oil were replaced, and the storage area was shut down and monitored by the San José Fire Department, Hazardous Materials Division. This storage area is a permitted facility for hazardous waste storage that is regulated by the County's HMCD as the local CUPA. DHS, now as DTSC, inspected the storage facility in 1995 and found no violations.

On November 29, 1994, there was a small explosion and fire in a fume hood, where one student was injured. However, there was no release to the environment and the reaction was contained in the fume hood. To conclude, no contaminants were found during inspection or monitoring, and the site is used as a permitted storage facility for hazardous waste that is regulated by the CUPA. DTSC has classified this site as "No Further Action" as of October 8, 2021 (DTSC 2023).

In the Vicinity of South Campus

As noted above, there are several sites of potential contamination identified by SWRCB that are either under active evaluation or have been closed. Within 750 feet of the South Campus, there are 11 sites (DTSC 2023). Of the 11, only one is identified as active. The remaining 10 are closed and involve former LUST sites. The active site is located northeast of the south campus and involves the appropriate collection and disposal of on-site soils due to certain concentrations of metals found in the soils. In addition, the Lorentz Barrel and Drum Superfund Site is located south of Alma Street and west of 10th Street. Per US EPA information, most of the cleanup of this site is complete, with a small amount of pollution in the soil's clay layer yet to be removed (EPA 2024).

ASBESTOS

Asbestos, a naturally-occurring fibrous material, was used as a fireproofing and insulating agent in building construction before such uses were largely banned by EPA in the 1970s. Because it was widely used prior to the discovery of its health effects, asbestos is found in a variety of building materials, including sprayed-on acoustic ceiling texture, floor tiles, and pipe insulation. Asbestos exposure is a human respiratory hazard when it becomes friable (easily crumbled) because inhalation of airborne fibers is the primary mode of asbestos entry into the body. Asbestos-related health problems include lung cancer and asbestosis. Asbestos-containing building materials are considered hazardous by Cal-OSHA when bulk samples contain more than 0.1 percent asbestos by weight. These materials must be handled by a qualified contractor. Several buildings within the Master Plan Area were constructed prior to 1980 and have the potential to contain asbestos-containing materials.

LEAD

Lead can be found in old water pipes, solder, paint, and in soils around structures painted with LBPs. Lead accumulates in blood, soft tissues, and bones. Lead-based paints are likely present on the buildings constructed prior to the late 1970s, when the quantity of lead in paints became regulated. Potentially hazardous exposures to lead can occur when LBP is improperly removed from surfaces by dry scraping, sanding, or open-flame burning. Lead-based paints and coatings used on the exterior of buildings may have also flaked or oxidized and deposited into the surrounding soils. Similar to the on-site potential for asbestos-containing materials within existing structures, there is a potential for lead (primarily LBP) to be present within buildings in the Master Plan Area.

WILDLAND FIRE RISK

The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) identifies Fire Hazard Severity Zones at the local, state, and federal level, all of which cover fire-prone areas in the state regardless of land ownership or responsibility. As shown on the Local Responsibility Area Fire Hazard Severity Zones map for the City of San José, the Master Plan Area (Main Campus and South Campus) is not located within a Fire Hazard Severity Zone or in a Fire Protection Responsibility Area (CAL FIRE 2008). As such, the potential risk of wildfire to occur on either campus is considered extremely low due to their urbanized locations within the city and their distance to where urbanized areas transition to the natural environment, also known as the Wildland Urban Interface (CAL FIRE 2008).

3.8.3 Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

METHODOLOGY

The following reports and data sources document the potential hazard and hazardous materials conditions in the Master Plan Area and were reviewed for this analysis:

- available literature, including documents published by federal, state, County, and City agencies, and
- California Environmental Protection Agency's Cortese List Database, including SWRCB's GeoTracker website and DTSC's EnviroStor website.

Potential construction and operational activities associated with Campus Master Plan implementation were evaluated against the hazardous materials information gathered from these sources to determine whether any risks to public health and safety or other conflicts would occur.

SAN JOSÉ STATE UNIVERSITY CAMPUS MASTER PLAN

The University established overall goals to guide the development of the Campus Master Plan from the University's strategic plan and with input from the University and broader community members. The overall goals are based on the premise that the University's fundamental role is education broadly defined to encompass campus life, cultural context, and environmental setting, along with traditional teaching, learning and research activities. The Campus Master Plan then translates these goals into more detailed principles and guidelines. They are organized by topic heading in the Campus Master Plan in Chapter 3 as Academic Programs and Research (AR), Teaching and Learning (TL), Campus Life (CL), University Housing (UH), Campus Community (CC), and Work Patterns (WP); and in Chapter 4 as Land Use and Site Plan (LU), Sense of Place (SP), Open Space (OS), Landscaping (LA), Architectural Expression and Building Design (BD), Mobility (MO), and Utilities and Infrastructure (UI). The following Campus Master Plan principles are relevant to hazards and hazardous materials:

- BD-11. Prioritize universal accessibility in the design of new and renovated buildings and remove barriers in existing buildings.
  - Remove barriers in existing buildings to minimize hazards and consequences of accidental or unintended actions.
- BD-12. Promote well-being in all facilities.
  - Prioritize removal of hazardous materials in renovations and do not use building materials containing known toxic substances in construction.

THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

An impact related to hazards and hazardous materials would be significant if implementation of the Campus Master Plan would:

- 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/or 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 Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it 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, result in a safety hazard or excessive noise 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, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires.

ISSUES NOT DISCUSSED FURTHER

Wildfire

Impacts associated with exposing people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to wildland fires are evaluated in Section 3.17, "Wildfire." As noted in that section, the Campus Master Plan would not expose people or structures to significant risks associated with wildland fires due to the urban nature of the campus and based on mapping provided by CAL FIRE (CAL FIRE 2008). This issue is not discussed further.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Impact 3.8-1: Create a Significant Hazard to the Public or the Environment through the Routine Transport, Use, or Disposal of Hazardous Materials

Construction activities and operation of future buildings associated with Campus Master Plan implementation would involve the storage, use, and transport of hazardous materials in the Master Plan Area. However, storage, use, and transport of such materials would be required to adhere to requirements established by local, state, and federal regulations. As a result, significant hazards to the public through routine transport, use, or disposal are not anticipated, and this impact would be **less than significant**.

Construction Hazardous Materials

Construction activities would temporarily increase the regional transport, use, storage, and disposal of hazardous materials and petroleum products (such as diesel fuel, lubricants, paints and solvents, and cement products containing strong basic or acidic chemicals) that are commonly used at construction sites. Hazardous waste generated during construction may consist of welding materials, fuel and lubricant containers, paint and solvent containers, and cement products containing strong basic or acidic chemicals. SWRCB Construction General Permit (2009-0009 DWQ) requires spill prevention and containment plans to avoid spills and releases of hazardous materials and wastes into the environment. Inspections would be conducted to verify consistent implementation of general construction permit conditions and BMPs to avoid and minimize the potential for spills and releases, and of the immediate cleanup and response thereto. BMPs include, for example, the designation of special storage areas and labeling, containment berms, coverage from rain, and concrete washout areas. The transportation of hazardous materials could result in accidental spills, leaks, toxic releases, fire, or explosion. The DOT Office of Hazardous Materials Safety prescribes strict regulations for the safe transportation of hazardous materials, as described in Title 49 of the CFR. These standard accident and hazardous materials recovery training and procedures are enforced by the state and followed by private state-licensed, certified, and bonded transportation companies and contractors. Compliance with SWRCB Construction General Permit regulations and DOT regulations minimize the potential risk of a spill or accidental release of hazardous materials through routine transport, use, or disposal during construction.

Operational Hazardous Materials

Operation of new/modified uses as part of the Campus Master Plan may involve the use of small amounts of common hazardous materials, such as cleaning supplies. In addition, laboratory supplies would likely continue to be utilized by various academic departments on campus for educational purposes. Any storage or use of these

hazardous materials would be required to comply with, or continue to comply with, the appropriate regulatory agency standards to avoid release of hazardous materials. Moreover, these materials would not exist in quantities sufficient to pose a risk to the public or environment and would be restricted to the use of academic research purposes and building and grounds maintenance. Hazardous materials in University laboratories are typically handled in small quantities. The potential consequences of accidental releases would be limited to a single building and in most cases would be limited to the individual laboratory where the spill occurred, and people outside the buildings would not be exposed. Furthermore, handling, storage, and disposal of hazardous materials associated with the Campus Master Plan would be subject to campus safety programs discussed above, such as the CSU Emergency Management Policy, the SJSU Emergency Management Program, and the SJSU FD&O guidance on hazardous materials release response. Therefore, the potential for operation of new/modified uses under the Campus Master Plan to create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials is considered minimal.

Summary

Adherence to existing regulations and compliance with the safety procedures mandated by applicable federal and state laws and regulations and SJSU programs and policies would minimize the risks resulting from the routine transportation, use, storage, or disposal of hazardous materials or hazardous wastes associated with construction and operation of campus development under the Campus Master Plan to a **less-than-significant** level.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required for this impact.

Impact 3.8-2: 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

Due to the potential for asbestos-containing materials and LBPs present in buildings within the Master Plan Area, there is potential for hazardous materials and contamination to be encountered during construction and renovation activities of the Campus Master Plan. Because the Master Plan Area could contain undocumented sites of contamination or hazardous building materials present in older buildings on campus that are slated for demolition or renovation, impacts related to reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment could occur. This impact would be **potentially significant**.

Known Sites of Contamination

Although there are six sites associated with former LUST sites on the Main Campus of the Master Plan Area, as discussed above, all six of these sites underwent a cleanup process pursuant to, and in compliance with, SWRCB requirements and regulations regarding the removal and cleanup of hazardous materials. The associated cases and cleanup activities for each of the six sites were closed beginning in August 1992, with the last site closed in April 2000. No further action was required upon the completion of cleanup and case closure. Cleanup was completed at each of the LUST sites, and residual contaminants still present in low concentrations would naturally reduce over time and continue to reduce. Based on the tendency for natural attenuation of residual concentration of the contaminant that were present in soil and groundwater, the Santa Clara Valley Water District concluded that a continuing threat to soil and groundwater, human health, and the environment from residual petroleum hydrocarbons did not exist at the sites. Therefore, for known sites of contamination such as the former LUST sites discussed above, as well as potential off-site locations that are being addressed by the respective landowners, impacts would be less than significant regarding the creation of a significant hazard to the public of the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment.

Operational Use of Hazardous Materials

As stated above, operation of new/modified uses as part of the Campus Master Plan may involve the use of small amounts of common hazardous materials, such as cleaning supplies. In addition, laboratory supplies would likely continue to be utilized from the Biology, Chemistry, and Physics Departments on campus for educational purposes.

Any storage or use of these hazardous materials would be required to comply with, or continue to comply with, the appropriate regulatory agency standards to avoid release of hazardous materials. Moreover, these materials would not exist in quantities sufficient to pose a risk to the public or environment and would be restricted to the use of academic research purposes and building and grounds maintenance. Hazardous materials in University laboratories are typically handled in small quantities. The potential consequences of accidental releases would be limited to a single building and in most cases are limited to the individual laboratory where the spill occurred, and people outside the buildings would not be exposed. Furthermore, handling, storage, and disposal of hazardous materials associated with the Campus Master Plan would be subject to campus safety programs discussed above, such as the CSU Emergency Management Policy, the SJSU Emergency Management Program, and the SJSU FD&O guidance on hazardous materials release response. Therefore, the potential for the Campus Master Plan's operational use of hazardous materials to 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 is considered minimal, and impacts would be less than significant.

Unknown Sites of Contamination

Construction activities such as grading and excavation have the potential to expose construction workers and the public to hazardous substances present in the soil or groundwater that are not anticipated based on available information about existing site conditions. If any previously unknown contamination is encountered during grading or excavation activities, removal and cleanup activities required could pose health and safety risks without the implementation of appropriate measures. Impacts would be potentially significant.

Demolition Hazards

The Campus Master Plan includes the demolition of obsolete academic, administrative, and support space for the construction of new academic, research, administrative, student support, and student housing spaces, as well as renovation. As part of Campus Master Plan implementation, it is assumed that approximately 1 million gross square feet (gsf) of existing academic, administrative, housing, and support facilities would be demolished to allow the campus to add density while increasing the amount of open space. In addition, approximately 1.6 million gsf of existing facilities would be renovated or remodeled to provide the needed functionality for evolving academic programs and enrollment needs of SJSU.

As a result, demolition and renovation activities could potentially expose construction workers, employees, students, and nearby residents to airborne LBP dust (primarily in buildings constructed before 1978), asbestos fibers (primarily in buildings constructed before 1989), and other contaminants. Demolition or renovation could result in inadvertent release or improper disposal of debris containing potentially hazardous materials. However, as discussed above, federal, state, and local regulations have been established to address such potential impacts related to the handling and disposal of hazardous materials during construction activities. Potential impacts would be minimized through compliance with these regulatory requirements, which prescribe specific methods of materials characterization, handling, and disposal. In addition, Cal/OSHA contains regulations on the use of hazardous materials, including requirements for safety training, availability of safety equipment, hazardous materials exposure warnings, and emergency action and fire prevention plan preparation. Cal/OSHA enforces the hazard communication program regulations, which include provisions for identifying and labeling hazardous materials, describing the hazards of chemicals, and documenting employee-training programs. All demolition that could result in the release of lead and/or asbestos must be conducted according to Cal/OSHA standards. Contractors are also required to stop work and inform SJSU if they encounter materials believed to be asbestos, PCBs, lead, or other hazardous materials.

Specific actions required by law include the following:

- Asbestos. Prior to demolition, unless constructed after 1989 and known not to have asbestos-containing materials, all structures would be tested for the presence of asbestos-containing materials. Any asbestos would be removed and disposed of by an accredited contractor in compliance with federal, state, and local regulations, including the Toxic Substances Control Act and the National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants (EPA 2023a, 2023b). Compliance with these regulations would result in the safe handling and disposal of asbestos-containing materials. In addition, SJSU has developed a comprehensive Asbestos Operations and Maintenance

Plan to ensure that any asbestos-containing materials are properly maintained and would not become airborne (SJSU 2023b). If asbestos-containing materials are found, the Environmental Health and Safety (EHS) Division of SJSU FD&O would conduct a hazard assessment and arrange for remediation, if necessary.

- **LBP or other coatings**. A survey for indicators of lead-based coatings would be conducted before demolition to further characterize the presence of lead on-site. For the purposes of compliance with Cal/OSHA regulations, all coated surfaces would be assumed to potentially contain lead. There is also a potential for soil contamination because of deposition of deteriorated (i.e., flaked, peeled, chipped) LBP adjacent to structures where lead-based exterior paints were used. Loose or peeling paint may be classified as a hazardous waste if concentrations exceed total threshold limits. Cal/OSHA regulations require air monitoring, special work practices, and respiratory protection during demolition where even small amounts of lead have been detected.
- **Heavy metals and PCBs.** Spent fluorescent light bulbs and ballasts, thermostats, and other electrical equipment may contain heavy metals, such as mercury, or PCBs. If concentrations of these materials exceed regulatory standards, they would be handled as hazardous waste in accordance with hazardous waste regulations.

Due to the potential for inadvertent exposure to hazardous materials during demolition/renovation, this impact would be potentially significant.

Summary

For the reasons stated above and due to the potential for unknown sites of contamination and the presence of potentially hazardous materials within older buildings within the Master Plan Area, this impact would be **potentially significant**.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure 3.8-2a: Conduct Preliminary Site Investigation

During planning of project-specific development under the Campus Master Plan, the SJSU Facilities and Development Office, Environmental Health and Safety (EHS) Division shall be consulted to identify if any unknown sites of contamination could potentially occur in areas proposed for demolition or renovation as part of the Campus Master Plan. EHS shall consider the cases on file at SJSU, on GeoTracker, and on EnviroStor, and use information on historical uses in the area to be impacted, such as old maps and photos. If EHS determines that there is no potential or minimal potential for contamination to occur on-site, no additional mitigation is necessary. If it is determined that contamination has the potential to exist on a project site, Mitigation Measure 3.8-2b shall be implemented.

Mitigation Measure 3.8-2b: Conduct Site-Specific Investigation and Prepare and Implement Work Plan

If the preliminary site investigation (Mitigation Measure 3.8-2a) indicates the potential for contamination, SJSU shall conduct soil sampling within the boundaries of the development and renovation site prior to initiation of renovation, demolition, grading, or other ground-disturbing activities. This investigation shall follow the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) standards for preparation of a Phase II ESA and/or other appropriate testing guidelines. If the results indicate that contamination exists at levels above regulatory action standards, then the development and renovation site shall be remediated in accordance with recommendations made by applicable regulatory agencies, including the County's HMCD, which is the CUPA for the City of San José, the San Francisco Bay RWQCB, and DTSC. The agencies involved shall depend on the type and extent of contamination. Based on the results of the site-specific investigation, SJSU shall prepare a work plan that identifies any necessary remediation activities, including excavation and removal of on-site contaminated materials. The work plan shall include measures that ensure the safe transport, use, and disposal of contaminated materials removed from the development/renovation site.

Mitigation Measure 3.8-2c: Prepare and Implement a Hazardous Materials Contingency Plan

Prior to demolition, renovation, or ground-disturbing construction activities, SJSU shall provide a hazardous materials contingency plan to EHS and the HMCD, as appropriate. The contingency plan shall describe the necessary actions that would be taken if evidence of contaminated materials is encountered during construction or renovation activities, including soil discoloration, petroleum or chemical odors, asbestos-containing materials, LBP, PCBs, or other

hazardous material. If at any time during construction or renovation activities encounter evidence of contamination or hazardous materials, SJSU shall immediately halt all activity on-site and contact EHS and HMCD. Work shall not be resumed until the discovery has been assessed and/or treated appropriately through sampling and remediation, if the hazardous materials are detected above threshold levels, to the satisfaction of the HMCD, San Francisco Bay RWQCB, and DTSC, as applicable. The hazardous materials contingency plan shall be incorporated into the construction and contract specifications for future individual Campus Master Plan projects.

Mitigation Measure 3.8-2d: Minimize Release of Hazardous Materials during Demolition

Prior to demolition and/or renovation activities, to minimize the potential for accidental release of hazardous materials, SJSU shall complete the following:

- Locate and dispose of encountered hazardous materials in compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations. This shall include: (1) identifying locations that could contain hazardous materials; (2) removing materials known to have or potentially have hazardous materials; (3) determining waste classification of the hazardous materials; (4) appropriately packaging hazardous materials; and (5) identifying disposal site(s) permitted to accept hazardous materials.
- If applicable, provide written documentation to the appropriate County department that asbestos testing and abatement is consistent with EPA regulations under Title 40 of the CFR, as appropriate, has occurred in compliance with federal, state, and local laws.
- If applicable, provide written documentation to the appropriate County department that LBP testing and abatement is consistent and has been completed in accordance with federal, state, and local laws. If lead-contaminated soil is present at the demolition or renovation site, SJSU shall submit a soil management plan to the HMCD.

Significance after Mitigation

Implementation of Mitigation Measure 3.8-2a would confirm the potential for on-site contamination before a site-specific investigation is initiated. Mitigation Measure 3.8-2b would confirm on-site hazardous materials conditions before construction and renovation activities commence, and any identified contamination would be appropriately remediated. Mitigation Measure 3.8-2c would establish a contingency plan describing the necessary actions that would be taken if evidence of hazardous materials is encountered during construction and renovation activities, including the cessation of work until the potential hazardous materials or contamination is characterized and properly contained or remediated. Mitigation Measure 3.8-2d would minimize the potential for release of hazardous materials during demolition and renovation by requiring that asbestos-containing materials, LBP, and other hazardous substances are identified, removed, packaged, and disposed of in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations. This would minimize the risk of an accidental release of hazardous substances during construction and renovation that could adversely affect human health or the environment. Following implementation of these mitigation measures, development of the Campus Master Plan would result in a **less-than-significant** impact related to potential release of hazardous materials from a site of known or unknown, potential contamination.

Impact 3.8-3: Emit Hazardous Emissions or Handle Hazardous or Acutely Hazardous Materials, Substances, or Waste within One-Quarter Mile of an Existing or Proposed School

Although all hazardous materials utilized during the construction of proposed development under the Campus Master Plan would be used, handled, and disposed of in a manner compliant with federal and state regulations, construction activities involving the demolition and renovation of existing buildings on-site may have the potential to release asbestos-containing materials, LBP, and heavy metals and PCBs. Due to the potential for inadvertent exposure during demolition and renovation, and due to the proximity of some of these schools or daycare centers, this impact would be **potentially significant**.

The following schools are located within 0.25 mile (1,320 feet) of the Main Campus:

(1) San José State Associated Students Child Development Center (a preschool), located at 460 South 8th Street, approximately 190 feet south;

(2) St. Patrick School, located at 51 North 9th Street, approximately 560 feet northwest;

(3) San José Day Nursery (daycare center), located at 33 North 8th Street, located approximately 650 feet north;

(4) Horace Mann Elementary School, located at 55 North 7th Street, approximately 880 feet north;

(5) Notre Dame High School, located at 596 South 2nd Street, approximately 1,000 feet southwest; and

(6) Lowell Elementary School, located at 625 South 7th Street, approximately 1,300 feet south;

The following schools are located within 0.25 mile (1,320 feet) of the South Campus:

(1) Downtown College Preparatory, located at 1402 Monterey Highway, approximately 1,120 feet southwest;

(2) DCP El Camino Middle School, located at 1402 Monterey Highway, approximately 1,320 feet southwest; and

(3) DCP El Primero High School, located at 1402 Monterey Highway, approximately 1,320 feet southwest

Therefore, development of the Campus Master Plan would handle hazardous materials within 0.25 mile of several existing schools.

Construction

In terms of construction activities, such materials could include the temporary storage, use, and transport of asphalt, cement products, fuels, lubricants, paint, solvents, and other cleaning supplies. Title 22 of the CCR, Division 4.5, Environmental Health Standards for the Management of Hazardous Waste, defines hazardous materials and special waste, defines federal and state hazardous waste criteria, and regulates the storage, transportation, and disposal of hazardous waste (Caltrans 2023). Moreover, the SWRCB Construction General Permit (2009-0009 DWQ), which applies to construction projects of 1 acre or more, requires spill prevention and containment plans to avoid spills and releases of hazardous materials and wastes into the environment (SWRCB 2023b). During construction activities, standard practice would include inspections conducted to verify consistent implementation of Construction General Permit conditions and BMPs to avoid and minimize the potential for spills and releases, and of immediate cleanup and response. For construction projects under 1 acre in size, regulatory compliance with CCR Title 24, Part 11 (also known as the California Green Building Standards Code) Chapter 4 and Chapter 5 regarding residential and non-residential development standards, respectively, would ensure that the potential for spills and releases of hazardous materials and wastes into the environment would be reduced to a less-than-significant impact during construction of projects less than 1 acre under the Campus Master Plan.

Construction would also include the demolition or renovation of buildings that may contain as yet unidentified asbestos-containing materials (primarily in buildings constructed before 1989), LBP (primarily in buildings constructed before 1978), heavy metals and PCBs, or other hazardous materials. Specific actions required by law include the following:

- **Asbestos.** Prior to demolition, unless constructed after 1989 and known not to have asbestos-containing materials, all structures would be tested for the presence of asbestos-containing materials. Any asbestos would be removed and disposed of by an accredited contractor in compliance with federal, state, and local regulations, including the Toxic Substances Control Act and the National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants (EPA 2023a, 2023b). Compliance with these regulations would result in the safe handling and disposal of asbestos-containing materials. In addition, SJSU has developed a comprehensive Asbestos Operations and Maintenance Plan to ensure that any asbestos-containing materials are properly maintained and would not become airborne (SJSU 2023b). If asbestos-containing materials are found, the EHS Division of FD&O would conduct a hazard assessment and arrange for remediation, if necessary.
- **LBP or other coatings.** A survey for indicators of lead-based coatings would be conducted before demolition to further characterize the presence of lead on-site. For the purposes of compliance with Cal/OSHA regulations, all

coated surfaces would be assumed to potentially contain lead. There is also a potential for soil contamination because of deposition of deteriorated (i.e., flaked, peeled, chipped) LBP adjacent to structures where lead-based exterior paints were used. Loose or peeling paint may be classified as a hazardous waste if concentrations exceed total threshold limits. Cal/OSHA regulations require air monitoring, special work practices, and respiratory protection during demolition where even small amounts of lead have been detected.

- **Heavy metals and PCBs.** Spent fluorescent light bulbs and ballasts, thermostats, and other electrical equipment may contain heavy metals, such as mercury, or PCBs. If concentrations of these materials exceed regulatory standards, they would be handled as hazardous waste in accordance with hazardous waste regulations.

Due to the number and proximity of these schools, the potential for emitting hazardous emissions or handling hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within 0.25 mile of existing schools during demolition and renovation activities would be potentially significant.

Operation

Operation of the Campus Master Plan may involve the use of small amounts of common hazardous materials, such as cleaning supplies. In addition, laboratory supplies would likely continue to be utilized from the Biology, Chemistry, and Physics Departments on campus for educational purposes. Any storage or use of these hazardous materials would be required to comply with, or continue to comply with, the appropriate regulatory agency standards to avoid release of hazardous materials. Moreover, these materials would not exist in quantities sufficient to pose a risk to occupants of the nearby schools or campus community and would be restricted to use for academic research purposes and building and grounds maintenance. As explained under Impact 3.8-1 above, hazardous materials in laboratories are typically handled in small quantities. The potential consequences of accidental releases would be limited to a single building and in most cases are limited to the individual laboratory where the spill occurred, and people outside the buildings would not be exposed. Furthermore, handling, storage, and disposal of hazardous materials associated with the Campus Master Plan would be subject to campus safety programs, discussed above in Section 3.8.1. Therefore, the potential risk of upset or release of hazardous materials that could affect an existing or proposed school is considered minimal. Operational impacts to those attending nearby existing schools would be less than significant.

Summary

Because the demolition or renovation of buildings under the Campus Master Plan may result in the handling of hazardous materials within 0.25-mile of a school, this impact would be **potentially significant**.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure 3.8-3a: Conduct Preliminary Site Investigation

Implement Mitigation Measure 3.8-2a, described above.

Mitigation Measure 3.8-3b: Conduct Site-Specific Investigation and Prepare and Implement Work Plan

Implement Mitigation Measure 3.8-2b, described above.

Mitigation Measure 3.8-3c: Prepare and Implement a Hazardous Materials Contingency Plan

Implement Mitigation Measure 3.8-2c, described above.

Significance after Mitigation

As discussed above, implementation of all Mitigation Measures 3.8-3a through 3.8-3c would minimize the risk of release of hazardous substances during construction and renovation activities, including emitting hazardous materials or handling of hazardous materials or acutely hazardous materials within 0.25 mile of existing schools. With the implementation of these mitigation measures, impacts would be reduced to **less than significant**.

Impact 3.8-4: Be Located on a Site Which Is Included on a List of Hazardous Materials Sites Compiled Pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a Result, Would it Create a Significant Hazard to the Public or Environment

The Main Campus has a total of six sites which are included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5. While each of these sites is considered closed with no further action required, ground-disturbing activities during construction, such as grading and excavation, in areas of known historic contamination may result in an impact to construction workers, students, and the general public if proper measures are not in place. Therefore, this impact would be **potentially significant**.

The Main Campus has a total of six sites that are included on the SWRCB GeoTracker website, which provides data relating to LUST sites and other types of soil and groundwater contamination, along with associated cleanup activities. According to GeoTracker, the six sites located on the Main Campus are former LUST sites. No hazardous sites are associated with the South Campus (SWRCB 2023a). As discussed above, every one of these sites has a cleanup status of "case closed." All six of these sites underwent a cleanup process pursuant to, and in compliance with, SWRCB requirements and regulations regarding the removal and cleanup of hazardous materials. The associated cases and cleanup activities for each of the six sites were closed starting August 1992, with the last site closed in April 2000. No further action was required upon the completion of cleanup. Cleanup was completed at each of the LUST sites, and residual contaminants still present in low concentrations would naturally reduce over time and continue to reduce. Based on the tendency for natural attenuation of residual concentration of the contaminants that were present in soil and groundwater, the Santa Clara Valley Water District concluded that a continuing threat to soil and groundwater, human health, and the environment from residual petroleum hydrocarbons did not exist at the site.

Nevertheless, ground-disturbing activities during construction, such as grading and excavation, on areas of the Campus Master Plan where these previous LUST sites were located and known contamination still exists, even below thresholds of significance, may still have impacts on students, the general public, and construction workers who would directly handle these known contaminated materials. This impact would be **potentially significant**.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure 3.8-4a: Prepare and Implement a Hazardous Materials Contingency Plan

Implement Mitigation Measure 3.8-2c, described above.

Mitigation Measure 3.8-4b: Minimize Release of Hazardous Materials During Demolition

Implement Mitigation Measure 3.8-2d, described above.

Significance after Mitigation

Mitigation Measure 3.8-4a would establish a contingency plan describing the necessary actions that would be taken if evidence of hazardous materials is encountered during construction and renovation activities, including the cessation of work until the potential hazardous materials or contamination is characterized and properly contained or remediated. Mitigation Measure 3.8-4b would minimize the potential for release of potentially hazardous materials during demolition and renovation by requiring that asbestos-containing materials, LBP, and other hazardous substances, such as diesel and gasoline from former LUST sites, are identified, removed, packaged, and disposed of in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations. Following implementation of these mitigation measures, implementation of the Campus Master Plan would result in a **less-than-significant** impact related to having the potential to create a significant hazard to the public or environment.

Impact 3.8-5: For a Project Located within an Airport Land Use Plan or, Where Such a Plan Has Not Been Adopted, within Two Miles of a Public Airport or Public Use Airport, Would the Project Result in a Safety Hazard or Excessive Noise for People Residing or Working in the Project Area

Although the Main Campus is located within 2 miles of a public airport or public use airport, the Main Campus is not located within the noise contour areas identified within the Santa Clara Airport Land Use Commission Comprehensive Land Use Plan, which would otherwise have the potential to subject people residing or working in the noise contoured areas to elevated levels of aircraft noise. Therefore, development under the Campus Master Plan would not result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the Master Plan Area. This impact would be **less than significant**.

As measured from the nearest property line, the South Campus is located greater than 2 miles from both the Mineta San José International Airport and the Reid-Hillview Airport, the airports closest to the Master Plan Area. The Main Campus is also located greater than 2 miles from the Reid-Hillview Airport, but approximately 1.93 miles southeast of the Mineta San José International Airport from the nearest property line. Therefore, the Main Campus is located within 2 miles of a public airport or public use airport.

The jurisdiction of providing appropriate development of areas surrounding public airports in Santa Clara County is the Santa Clara County Airport Land Use Commission (ALUC). Per the Mineta San José International Airport's adopted ALUC Comprehensive Land Use Plan, the Main Campus is not located within the airport influence area, noise contour areas, or safety hazard zones identified within the Mineta San José International Airport Comprehensive Land Use Plan prepared by the Santa Clara County Airport Land Use Commission, which indicate areas that have the potential to subject people residing or working in these areas to elevated levels of aircraft noise and airport related hazards (Santa Clara County ALUC 2016). However, the Main Campus is entirely within the boundaries of the Federal Aviation Regulations Part 77 (14 CFR Part 77) notification area, while a portion of the South Campus is within the notification area. Part 77 regulations require proposed structures that exceed height criteria specified in the regulations to notify the Federal Aviation Administration and undergo an Obstruction Evaluation/Airport Airspace Analysis. Projects proposing the development of any structures exceeding the height criteria must submit a Notice of Proposed Construction or Alteration to the FAA under 14 CFR Part 77. However, the height limit established for the Master Plan Area by the ALUC is at or above 390 feet, which development under the Campus Master Plan is not anticipated to approach. As a result, development associated with implementation of the Campus Master Plan would not result in an aviation-related safety or noise hazard for people residing or working in the Master Plan Area. This impact would be **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required for this impact.

Impact 3.8-6: Impair Implementation of or Physically Interfere with an Adopted Emergency Response Plan or Emergency Evacuation Plan

Operation of the Campus Master Plan would not impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. However, during construction and renovation activities, the Campus Master Plan may interfere with emergency operating procedures through construction/renovation-related road closures. Therefore, the Campus Master Plan could result in short-term temporary impacts to right-of-way access for emergency vehicles and evacuation due to construction of these proposed roadway improvements and pedestrian and bicycle infrastructure. Although roadway closures, partial or otherwise, during construction could result in a reduction in the number of lanes or temporary closures of certain street segments, adequate right-of-way would be maintained during construction. As a result, implementation of the Campus Master Plan would not substantially impair or interfere with implementation of adopted emergency response or evacuation plans. This impact would be **less than significant**.

Development of the Campus Master Plan would result in circulation and transportation infrastructure improvements intended to provide for the safe and efficient movement of pedestrians, bicycles, and other micro-mobility, public transportation, and vehicles around campus, while also encouraging a more complete shift to transportation that emphasizes walking, biking, and public transportation over personal vehicles. Major new facilities and improvements would include bicycle facilities, pedestrian crossings, and signage in conjunction with major new developments for both the Main and the South campuses. The Campus Master Plan would not involve the reorientation or expansion of the existing roadway network to and through both campuses but would provide enhanced connections to the campus and gateways for pedestrians, bicyclists, and transit riders.

Evacuation procedures are outlined in the CSU Emergency Management Policy, which requires that each campus within the CSU system develop and maintain an emergency management program that can be activated when a hazardous condition, natural or man-made disaster, reaches or has the potential to reach proportions beyond the capacity of routine campus operations. Emergency operation procedures are also outlined in SJSU's Emergency Management Program's EOP that coordinates emergency planning, training, response, and recovery efforts during and after disruptive incidents and major disasters.

Development of the Campus Master Plan would be subject to these documents and plans, and there are no elements of the proposed development in the Campus Master Plan, once built out, that would interfere with the emergency response and evacuation procedures set forth in the CSU Emergency Management Policy or SJSU EOP. In addition, for all residential components of the Campus Master Plan, Annual Fire Safety Reports would continue to be published yearly during operation of the Campus Master Plan, in compliance with federal law and CSU policy involving collaboration with the Director of Clery Compliance and the Fire Safety Administrator for SJSU. During construction and if temporary road/lane closures within the City of San José are necessary, an encroachment permit from the City of San José per City Municipal Code Section 13.36 would be required for any work that would occur within city streets and rights-of-way, and work would be subject to approval by the Director of Public Works. Per Section 15.50.500(A) of the City Municipal Code, all permits would be subject to conditions necessary to ensure proper traffic control and minimize conflicts with other existing and planned projects, structures, or facilities. Review and approval by the Director of Public Works would ensure that if construction were to occur within the public right of way, construction activities would not prevent adequate emergency response or evacuation. As a result, implementation of the Campus Master Plan would not impair implementation of emergency response or evacuation plans. This impact would be **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required for this impact.

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3.9 HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

This section identifies the regulatory context and policies related to hydrology and water quality, describes the existing hydrologic conditions in the Master Plan Area including drainage/stormwater facilities, and evaluates potential hydrology and receiving water quality impacts of the Campus Master Plan. Section 3.16, "Utilities and Service Systems," discusses groundwater withdrawals and water supply needs for the Campus Master Plan and whether adequate groundwater supplies are available to meet water demands through 2045 under average year, single dry year, and five consecutive dry year conditions.

Comments were received in response to the Notice of Preparation pertaining to water supply and water conservation features, groundwater management, reporting wells use at the Master Plan Area, and permitting requirements for the Campus Master Plan.

3.9.1 Regulatory Setting

FEDERAL

Clean Water Act

The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is the lead federal agency responsible for water quality management. The Clean Water Act (CWA) is the primary federal law that governs and authorizes water quality control activities by EPA as well as the states. Various elements of the CWA address water quality. These are discussed below.

CWA Water Quality Criteria/Standards

Pursuant to federal law, EPA has published water quality regulations under Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations. Section 303 of the CWA requires states to adopt water quality standards for all surface waters of the United States. As defined by the act, water quality standards consist of designated beneficial uses of the water body in question and criteria that protect the designated uses. Section 304(a) requires EPA to publish advisory water quality criteria that accurately reflect the latest scientific knowledge on the kind and extent of all effects on health and welfare that may be expected from the presence of pollutants in water. Where multiple uses exist, water quality standards must protect the most sensitive use. As described in the discussion of state regulations below, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and its nine regional water quality control boards (RWQCBs) have designated authority in California to identify beneficial uses and adopt applicable water quality objectives.

CWA Section 303(d) Impaired Waters List

Under Section 303(d) of the CWA, states are required to develop lists of water bodies that do not attain water quality objectives after implementation of required levels of treatment by point source dischargers (municipalities and industries). Section 303(d) requires that the state develop a total maximum daily load (TMDL) for each of the listed pollutants. A TMDL is the amount of the pollutant that the water body can receive and still comply with water quality objectives. The TMDL is also a plan to reduce loading of a specific pollutant from various sources to achieve compliance with water quality objectives. In California, implementation of TMDLs is achieved through water quality control plans, known as Basin Plans, of the state RWQCBs, which are explained in further detail below.

Guadalupe River and Coyote Creek, which are both located in the vicinity of the Master Plan Area, are included on the 303(d) list of impaired waters for the 2020 reporting year (San Francisco Bay RWQCB 2020). State water quality standards specify designated uses individual waters should support (e.g., recreation or water supply). The Guadalupe River is listed as impaired for mercury, trash, chlordane, chromium, and nickel and Coyote Creek is listed as impaired for chlordane, chloride, nickel, temperature, toxicity, and trash related to urban runoff, upstream mining, and long-term industrial activities in the region (San Francisco Bay RWQCB 2020).

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program was established in the CWA to regulate municipal and industrial discharges to surface waters of the United States. NPDES permit regulations have been established for broad categories of discharges including point source waste discharges and nonpoint source stormwater runoff. Each NPDES permit identifies limits on allowable concentrations and mass emissions of pollutants contained in the discharge. Sections 401 and 402 of the CWA contain general requirements regarding NPDES permits.

"Nonpoint source" pollution originates over a wide area rather than from a definable point. Nonpoint source pollution often enters receiving water in the form of surface runoff and is not conveyed by way of pipelines or discrete conveyances. Two types of nonpoint source discharges are controlled by the NPDES program: discharges caused by general construction activities and the general quality of stormwater in municipal stormwater systems. The goal of the NPDES nonpoint source regulations is to improve the quality of stormwater discharged to receiving waters to the maximum extent practicable.

The RWQCBs in California are responsible for implementing the NPDES permit system (see the "State" section, below).

National Flood Insurance Act

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is tasked with responding to, planning for, recovering from and mitigating against disasters. The Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration within FEMA is responsible for administering the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and administering programs that aid with mitigating future damages from natural hazards.

FEMA prepares Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) that delineate the regulatory floodplain to assist local governments with the land use planning and floodplain management decisions needed to meet the requirements of NFIP. Floodplains are divided into flood hazard areas, which are areas designated per their potential for flooding, as delineated on FIRMs. Special Flood Hazard Areas are the areas identified as having a one percent chance of flooding each year (otherwise known as the 100-year flood). In general, the NFIP mandates that development is not to proceed within the regulatory 100-year floodplain if the development is expected to increase flood elevation by 1 foot or more.

STATE

Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act

California's primary statute governing water quality and water pollution issues with respect to both surface waters and groundwater is the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act of 1970 (Porter-Cologne Act). The Porter-Cologne Act grants SWRCB and each of the nine RWQCBs power to protect water quality, and is the primary vehicle for implementation of California's responsibilities under the CWA. The applicable RWQCB for the proposed project is the San Francisco Bay RWQCB. SWRCB and the San Francisco Bay RWQCB have the authority and responsibility to adopt plans and policies, regulate discharges to surface and groundwater, regulate waste disposal sites, and require cleanup of discharges of hazardous materials and other pollutants. The Porter-Cologne Act also establishes reporting requirements for unintended discharges of any hazardous substances, sewage, or oil or petroleum products.

Under the Porter-Cologne Act, each RWQCB must formulate and adopt a water quality control plan (known as a "Basin Plan") for its region. The Basin Plan lists the beneficial uses that the San Francisco Bay RWQCB has identified for local aquifers, streams, marshes, rivers, and the San Francisco Bay, as well as Water Quality Objectives (WQOs) and criteria that must be met to protect these uses. The San Francisco Bay RWQCB implements the Basin Plan by issuing and enforcing waste discharge requirements (WDRs), including permits for nonpoint sources such as the urban runoff discharged by a City's stormwater drainage system. The Basin Plan also describes watershed management programs and water quality attainment strategies. Through the Basin Plan, the San Francisco Bay RWQCB executes its regulatory authority to enforce the implementation of TMDLs, and to ensure compliance with surface WQOs. The Basin Plan includes both narrative, and numerical WQOs designed to provide protection for all designated and potential beneficial uses in all its principal streams and tributaries. Applicable beneficial uses include

municipal and domestic water supply, irrigation, non-contact and contact water recreation, groundwater recharge, freshwater replenishment, hydroelectric power generation, and preservation and enhancement of wildlife, fish, and other aquatic resources.

The San Francisco Bay RWQCB (Region 2) also administers the adoption of WDRs, manages groundwater quality, and adopts projects within its boundaries under the NPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction and Land Disturbance Activities (General Permit).

NPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activity

SWRCB adopted the statewide NPDES General Permit for stormwater discharges associated with construction activity in August 1999. The state requires that projects disturbing more than 1 acre of land during construction file a Notice of Intent with the RWQCB to be covered under this permit. SJSU is subject to SWRCB's Water Quality Order No. 2022-0018, NPDES General Permit No. CAS612008 for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction and Land Disturbance Activities (SWRCB 2022), which requires the preparation of a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) for discharges regulated under the SWRCB program and applies to construction activities resulting in a land disturbance of 1 acre or more, or less than 1 acre but part of a larger common plan of development. Construction activity subject to this permit includes clearing, grading and disturbances to the ground such as stockpiling, or excavation, but does not include regular maintenance activities performed to restore the original line, grade, or capacity of the facility. As part of a SWPPP, best management practices (BMPs) are required to reduce impacts to the maximum extent practicable to prevent or reduce stormwater pollution through treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.

NPDES Stormwater Permit for Discharges from Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems

The Municipal Stormwater Permitting Program regulates stormwater discharges from municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s). Stormwater is runoff from rain or snow melt that runs off surfaces such as rooftops, paved streets, highways or parking lots and can carry with it pollutants such as oil, pesticides, herbicides, sediment, trash, bacteria and metals. The runoff can then drain directly into a local stream, lake or bay. Often, the runoff drains into storm drains which eventually drain untreated into a local waterbody.

The RWQCB regulates urban runoff discharges under the NPDES permit regulations, including from point discharge sources (i.e., industrial outfall discharges) and non-point discharge sources (i.e., stormwater runoff) sources. The San Fransico Bay RWQCB re-issued the Municipal Regional Stormwater NPDES Permit (MRP) to regulate stormwater discharge from municipalities and local agencies in the San Francisco Bay Area, including the City of San José, to permit the discharge of stormwater runoff from MS4s. The City of San José is subject to SWRCB's Water Quality Order No. R2-2022-0018, NPDES General Permit No. CAS612008 for Waste Discharge Requirements for Storm Water Discharges from MS4s (SWRCB 2022). This permit requires the implementation of specific BMPs as well as monitoring and reporting on stormwater management activities, including those during construction and post-construction.

California Water Code

The California Water Code is enforced by the California Department of Water Resources (DWR). The mission of DWR is "to manage the water resources of California in cooperation with other agencies, to benefit the State's people, and to protect, restore, and enhance the natural and human environments." DWR is responsible for promoting California's general welfare by ensuring beneficial water use and development statewide.

Groundwater Management

Groundwater Management is outlined in the California Water Code, Division 6, Part 2.75, Chapters 1–5, Sections 10750 through 10755.4. The Groundwater Management Act was first introduced in 1992 as Assembly Bill (AB) 3030, and has since been modified by Senate Bill (SB) 1938 in 2002, AB 359 in 2011, and the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SB 1168, SB 1319, and AB 1739) (SGMA) in 2014. The intent of the acts is to encourage local agencies to work cooperatively to manage groundwater resources within their jurisdiction and to provide a methodology for developing a Groundwater Management Plan.

The SGMA became law on January 1, 2015, and applies to all groundwater basins in the state (Water Code Section 10720.3). By enacting the SGMA, the legislature intended to provide local agencies with the authority and the technical and financial assistance necessary to sustainably manage groundwater within their jurisdiction (Water Code Section 10720.1).

Pursuant to the SGMA, any local agency that has water supply, water management or land use responsibilities within a groundwater basin may elect to be a "groundwater sustainability agency" (GSA) for that basin (Water Code Section 10723). The Santa Clara Valley Water District (Valley Water) has notified DWR that it has elected to become a GSA pursuant to Water Code Section 10723.8 and intends to undertake sustainable groundwater management in area roughly coincident with the Santa Clara Valley Groundwater Basin. The entirety of the Master Plan Area within Santa Clara County falls within the Santa Clara Valley Groundwater Basin and Santa Clara Subbasin, which is designated by DWR as a high-priority basin (Valley Water 2021b).

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY

San José State University Utilities Master Plan

The 2013 Utilities Master Plan addresses energy, water, and information technology infrastructure at the Main Campus. Following adoption of the Campus Master Plan as evaluated herein, SJSU will complete a comprehensive update to its 2013 Utilities Master Plan to address the entire Master Plan Area. The updated Utilities Master Plan will address the utility infrastructure improvements to the existing campus utility systems necessary to serve new facilities and projected population growth in accordance with the Campus Master Plan.

San José State University Landscape Master Plan

The 2013 Landscape Master Plan addresses landscaping planning and maintenance practices for the Main Campus. Originally developed in 1995 and updated in 2013, the Landscape Master Plan more specifically provides localized design considerations and species palette suggestions for future development and maintenance of landscaping to improve the aesthetic of existing open spaces within the Main Campus and complement the history and structures located throughout.

LOCAL

As previously discussed in Section 1.4, "California State University Autonomy," SJSU is an entity of the CSU. The CSU operates under the oversight of the Board of Trustees, which is the state acting in its higher educational capacity, and as such it is not subject to local government planning and land use plans, policies, or regulations. State agencies are not subject to local government planning and land use plans, policies, or regulations. Nevertheless, in the exercise of its discretion, the CSU may reference, describe, and address local plans, policies, and regulations where appropriate and for informational purposes.

City of San José 2040 General Plan

The Envision San José 2040 General Plan contains the following policies relevant to hydrology and water quality (City of San José 2023a):

- MS-1.7: Encourage retrofits for existing buildings throughout San José to use green building principles in order to mitigate the environmental, economic, and social impact of those buildings, to achieve greenhouse gas reductions, and to improve air and water quality.
- MS-3.4: Promote the use of greenroofs (i.e., roofs with vegetated cover), landscape-based treatment measures, pervious materials for hardscape, and other stormwater management practices to reduce water pollution.
- MS-18.12: Encourage stormwater capture and encourage, when feasible and cost-effective, on-site rainwater catchment for new and existing development.

- **MS-18.13:** Encourage graywater use whenever appropriate and in areas that do not impact groundwater quality as determined through coordination with local agencies.
- **MS-20.3:** Protect groundwater as a water supply source through flood protection measures and the use of stormwater infiltration practices that protect groundwater quality. In the event percolation facilities are modified for infrastructure projects, replacement percolation capacity will be provided.
- **ER-8.1:** Manage stormwater runoff in compliance with the City's Post-Construction Urban Runoff (6-29) and Hydromodification Management (8-14) Policies.
- **ER-8.2:** Coordinate with regional and local agencies and private landowners to plan, finance, construct, and maintain regional stormwater management facilities.
- **ER-8.5:** Ensure that all development projects in San José maximize opportunities to filter, infiltrate, store and reuse or evaporate stormwater runoff onsite.
- **ER-8.8:** Consider the characteristics and condition of the local watershed and identify opportunities for water quality improvement when developing new or updating existing development plans or policies including, but not limited to, specific or area land use plans.
- **ER-8.10:** Participate in the Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program (SVURPPP) and take other necessary actions to formulate and meet regional water quality standards which are implemented through the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits and other measures.
- **IN-3.7:** Design new projects to minimize potential damage due to storm waters and flooding to the site and other properties.
- **IN-3.10:** Incorporate appropriate stormwater treatment measures in development projects to achieve stormwater quality and quantity standards and objectives in compliance with the City's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit.

Santa Clara County General Plan

The Santa Clara County General Plan contains the following policy relevant to stormwater and water quality (Santa Clara County 1994):

- **C-RC 18**: Water quality countywide should be maintained and improved where necessary to ensure the safety of water supply resources for the population and the preservation of important water environments and habitat areas.

Water Resources Protection Ordinance and District Well Ordinance

Valley Water operates as the flood control agency for Santa Clara County. Their stewardship also includes creek restoration, pollution prevention efforts, and groundwater recharge. Permits for well construction and destruction work, most exploratory boring for groundwater exploration, and projects within Valley Water property or easements are required under Valley Water's Water Resources Protection Ordinance and District Well Ordinance.

Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program

The Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program (SCVURPPP) is an association of 13 cities and towns in Santa Clara Valley, the County of Santa Clara, and Valley Water that share a common NPDES municipal stormwater permit to discharge stormwater to South San Francisco Bay. SCVURPPP and member agencies implement pollution prevention, source control, monitoring and outreach programs aimed at reducing pollution in stormwater runoff, protecting water quality and beneficial uses of San Francisco Bay and Santa Clara Valley creeks and rivers. SCVURPPP also promotes valuing stormwater as an important resource (SCVURPPP 2023). SCVURPPP is organized, coordinated, and implemented in accordance with a Memorandum of Agreement resigned by the member agencies, which includes the City of San José, in 2016.

3.9.2 Environmental Setting

HYDROLOGY AND DRAINAGE

Regional Hydrology

The Master Plan Area is located approximately 12 miles from the Lower South San Francisco Bay, 29 miles from the Pacific Ocean, west of the Diablo Mountain Range and east of the Santa Cruz and Gabilan Mountain Ranges within the valley and urban center of the City of San José. The entirety of the Master Plan Area is in the Guadalupe River watershed and within the larger San Francisco Bay watershed. The Guadalupe River watershed covers approximately 171 square miles and is heavily forested in the upper reaches of the watershed but gradually urbanizes at the lower reaches of the watershed until it is heavily urban and industrial at the valley floor and edge of the San Francisco Bay (SCVURPPP 2023). The Guadalupe River watershed encompasses Santa Clara County, Town of Los Gatos, City of San José, City of Santa Clara, and City of Campbell. The predominant land types in the watershed are forest, rangeland, residential, and industrial/commercial (SCVURPPP 2023). The City of San José is relatively flat and rainfall that falls into the city is controlled and managed by the urban stormwater system that funnels the untreated stormwater to the nearby tributaries including the Guadalupe River and Coyote Creek, which then flows into the Lower South San Francisco Bay. The Santa Clara Valley, in which the City of San José is located, receives 16 to 28 inches of rain annually (DWR 2004).

Local Hydrology

The Master Plan Area lies within the Santa Clara Valley Groundwater Basin, within the Guadalupe River Basin. The Santa Clara Valley is drained to the north by Los Gatos Creek, Coyote Creek, and the Guadalupe River, tributaries of the San Francisco Bay. The City of San José was built over the historic flood plain of the Santa Clara Valley and the development of the City of San José has created a system of stormwater infrastructure to channelize the rivers and creeks into the San Francisco Bay (Simons 2018). The Master Plan Area is located within an urbanized downtown where the stormwater management programs are implemented by the City of San José with influence from SCVURPPP (City of San José 2023a). Water that enters the City of San José's storm drain system flows to the nearest water body, which would be the Guadalupe River and Coyote Creek for the Main and South campuses, and then to the San Francisco Bay (City of San José 2023b). Neither Guadalupe River nor Coyote Creek is in the Master Plan Area, however, the runoff from the Main Campus flows into the Guadalupe River about one-half mile west, whereas the runoff from the South Campus flows into Coyote Creek which is east of the South Campus along Senter Road. Both the Guadalupe River and Coyote Creek are included on the CWA 303(d) list of impaired water for the 2020 reporting year (San Francisco Bay RWQCB 2020). Guadalupe River and Coyote Creek are also considered state and federal jurisdictional waters and are subject to USACE, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, and San Francisco Bay RWQCB jurisdiction.

The Guadalupe River watershed contains six reservoirs for water supply and flood control: Calero Reservoir on Calero Creek, Guadalupe Reservoir on Guadalupe Creek, Almaden Reservoir on Alamitos Creek, Vasona Reservoir, Lexington Reservoir, and Lake Elsman on Los Gatos Creek (SCVURPPP 2023). None of the reservoirs are in the Master Plan Area.

Stormwater Drainage

Stormwater runoff is collected in a series of storm drain lines located throughout the campuses and conveyed to the existing drainages of either Coyote Creek or the Guadalupe River. The majority of the Main Campus drains into Guadalupe River and the South Campus drains into Coyote Creek. Both creeks ultimately drain into the San Francisco Bay. Runoff from the Master Plan Area in Santa Clara County ties into the City of San José's stormwater system. The Main Campus storm drain system is primarily gravity fed but has six campus-owned sump pump stations that are essential to prevent localized flooding. There are also city owned mains in the SJSU storm drain system. The South Campus has two sump pumps for localized flooding control (SJSU 2024).

In compliance with existing stormwater laws and permitting regulations, the City of San José is a member of SCVURPPP. The program works to meet the MRP through implementation of pollution prevention, monitoring, and outreach programs to reduce pollution in stormwater runoff and protecting water quality and beneficial uses of the San

Francisco Bay and Santa Clara Valley creeks and rivers (SCVURPPP 2021). A SCVURPPP green stormwater infrastructure project was installed on the Main Campus in 2014 (SCVURPPP 2014).

Through the General Construction Permit, MRP, and MS4 stormwater program, SJSU seeks to maintain and improve water quality on campus by implementing BMPs that would be appropriate for a high-density urban campus, and creatively incorporate stormwater management into landscape design (SJSU 2024). SJSU would continue to address permit requirements and seeks to include more BMPs on campus.

Flood Conditions

The Master Plan Area lies in a relatively flat area that was once a wetland region. It has since been filled in and its rivers and creeks have been channelized to limit flooding in the City of San José. As mentioned above in Stormwater Drainage, the Main and South campuses have sump pumps to prevent localized flooding on the campuses. The Guadalupe River and Coyote Creek have both historically flooded, blocking access to city infrastructure such as roads and highways and inundating residential neighborhoods during large storm events (Newsom 2023; CBS 2018). For planning purposes, the flood event most often used to delineate areas subject to flooding is the 100-year flood. This is an event that statistically has a 1 percent chance of occurring in any given year. Flooding can also occur as a result of dam failure. A number of natural or human causes, including earthquakes, improper siting, fast rising flood waters, erosion of the dam face or foundation, and structural or construction flaws, can contribute to dam failure. Other reservoir-related flooding events can result from massive, fast-moving landslides that displace large volumes of water contained in a reservoir. Such rapid displacement of water can cause large quantities of water to travel over the dam, resulting in downstream flooding.

As shown in Figure 3.9-1, the Master Plan Area is not within the 100-year floodplains of the Guadalupe River or Coyote Creek (FEMA 2023). Although several dams and reservoirs are located in Santa Clara County, the Master Plan Area is not located within an identified dam inundation area on the Dam Inundation Map and is therefore not at risk for dam failure–related flooding (DWR 2023). Additionally, the Main and South campuses, as well as other University properties within Santa Clara County are not within tsunami or seiche zones (DOC 2023; DWR 2023).

Groundwater Hydrology

The Master Plan Area lies entirely within the Santa Clara subbasin in the Santa Clara Valley Groundwater Basin. The Santa Clara Valley Groundwater Basin encompasses approximately 153,000 acres and is bounded on the west by the Santa Cruz Mountains and bounded on the east by the Diablo Mountain Range (DWR 2004). The dominant soil unit in the subbasin is named after the region and is known as the Santa Clara formation and is an alluvium composition from the Plio-Pleistocene age (DWR 2004). The permeability of the soil unit is generally high and increases in permeability towards the eastern side of the Santa Clara Valley. The operational storage capacity, or usable quantity, of the Santa Clara subbasin is estimated to be 350,000 acre-feet (DWR 2004). Most recently, Valley Water reported that groundwater storage was 291,300 acre-feet, indicating a good supply of groundwater for the region but also acknowledging that due to dry conditions over the past several years, some compaction was measured in the Santa Clara subbasin (Valley Water 2021a). The groundwater basin receives recharge from infiltration of precipitation in the valley and upland streamflow. The Valley Water conducts facility recharge programs by releasing reservoir water at intervals into streambeds, spreader dams, and confined zones, which accounts for 90 percent of the recharge in the Santa Clara Valley (DWR 2004). Additionally, Valley Water encourages stormwater capture features in urban spaces around the Santa Clara Valley as part of their Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program (SCVURPPP 2021). Valley Water's long-term water supply planning efforts account for maintaining adequate groundwater supplies and reserves in related water system modeling and analysis. The Santa Clara Subbasin is not in a condition of chronic overdraft due to Valley Water's managed recharge of local imported water as well as in-lieu recharge activities (Valley Water 2021b).

The Santa Clara subbasin is designated as high-priority based by DWR (Valley Water 2021b). Per the SGMA, DWR is required to prioritize groundwater basins and direct high- and medium-priority basins to meet a timeline of targets on the path to sustainability (Valley Water 2021a). The Santa Clara Subbasin is under the Valley Water's GSA coverage area (Valley Water 2021b), and SJSU is planning their stormwater management and recharge projects on campus to align with the regional planning of Valley Water and the City of San José in activities related to the SGMA.

SJSU does not operate any of their water demands independently and are supplied and serviced for water needs from San José Water Company. San José Water Company's local water rights have historically reflected less than 3 percent of the total for the Santa Clara Subbasin and their operational water rights are limited to surface water within the Santa Clara Valley.

WATER QUALITY

Surface Water Quality

No waterbodies are contained within the Master Plan Area. Stormwater runoff in urban areas typically contains oils, grease, fuel, antifreeze, and byproducts of combustion (such as lead, cadmium, nickel, and other metals), as well as nutrients, sediments, and other pollutants, such as fertilizers and pesticides. Additionally, sizable quantities of animal waste from pets (e.g., dogs and cats) and agricultural operations could lead to fecal contamination of water sources. Precipitation during the early portion of the wet season (December to April) conveys these pollutants into storm water runoff, resulting in high pollutant concentrations in the initial wet weather runoff. This initial runoff, containing peak pollutant levels, is referred to as the "first flush" of storm events. It is estimated that during the rainy season, the first flush of heavy metals and hydrocarbons would occur during the first five inches of seasonal rainfall.

The water quality of streams, creeks, ponds, and other surface water bodies can be greatly affected by pollution carried in contaminated surface water runoff.

Impaired Water Bodies

As discussed in Section 3.9.1, above, Guadalupe River and Coyote Creek are included on the 303(d) list of impaired waters for the 2020 reporting year (San Francisco Bay RWQCB 2020). State water quality standards specify designated uses individual waters should support (e.g., recreation or water supply). Guadalupe River is designated for human consumptive uses, aquatic life, and wildlife habitat (San Francisco Bay RWQCB 2010). Guadalupe River is listed as impaired for high levels of mercury, trash, chlordane, chromium, and nickel (San Francisco Bay RWQCB 2020). Coyote Creek is designated for groundwater recharge and freshwater habitat and is listed as impaired for chlordane, chloride, nickel, temperature, toxicity, and trash (San Francisco Bay RWQCB 2020, 2010).

Groundwater Quality

Groundwater quality can be affected by many things, but the chief controls on the characteristics of groundwater quality are the source and chemical composition of recharge water, properties of the host sediment, and history of discharge or leakage of pollutants. The most common groundwater contaminated in Santa Clara County is nitrate due to ongoing use of fertilizers, septic systems, and livestock waste (Valley Water 2023). However, the Master Plan Area is located over the Santa Clara plain aquifer which has been below the Maximum Contaminant Levels (Valley Water 2021a). Santa Clara Subbasin groundwater recently reported very good quality overall. In 2021, 96% of water supply wells tested met primary health-based drinking water standards (Valley Water 2021b). Groundwater wells in the Santa Clara Valley Groundwater Basin typically yield bicarbonate water with sodium and calcium principal cations, which is a hard water with good mineral composition and is suitable for most uses. Some saltwater intrusion has been observed in wells near the San Fransisco Bay, whereas some wells have tested for elevated nitrate levels in the southern portion of the county outside the City of San José (DWR 2004).

3.9.3 Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

METHODOLOGY

Evaluation of potential hydrology and water quality impacts is based on a review of existing documents and studies that address water resources in the vicinity of the Master Plan Area. Information obtained from these sources was reviewed and summarized to describe existing conditions and to identify potential environmental effects, based on

the standards of significance presented in this section. In determining the level of significance, the analysis assumes that the Campus Master Plan would comply with relevant federal, state, and local laws, ordinances, and regulations.

SAN JOSÉ STATE UNIVERSITY CAMPUS MASTER PLAN

The University established overall goals to guide the development of the Campus Master Plan from the University's strategic plan and with input from the University and broader community members. The overall goals are based on the premise that the University's fundamental role is education broadly defined to encompass campus life, cultural context, and environmental setting, along with traditional teaching, learning and research activities. The Campus Master Plan then translates these goals into more detailed principles and guidelines. They are organized by topic heading in the Campus Master Plan in Chapter 3 as Academic Programs and Research (AR), Teaching and Learning (TL), Campus Life (CL), University Housing (UH), Campus Community (CC), and Work Patterns (WP); and in Chapter 4 as Land Use and Site Plan (LU), Sense of Place (SP), Open Space (OS), Landscaping (LA), Architectural Expression and Building Design (BD), Mobility (MO), and Utilities and Infrastructure (UI). The following Campus Master Plan principles are relevant to hydrology and water quality:

- OS-7: Establish sustainable landscaping planting standards.
  - Select plants that thrive with recycled water, which tends to be higher in salts.
- OS-8: Use planted areas to showcase sustainability with interpretive signage.
  - Using interpretive signage to showcase ways to be more sustainable by using native vegetation, drought tolerant plants, pollinator plants, recycled water and creative stormwater treatment.
- OS-11: Design landscaped areas for water efficiency.
  - Reduce the amount of non-functional lawn to reduce the amount of water consumption on campus.
  - Utilize weather informed irrigation controls and systems focused on smart delivery of water to needed areas.
- OS-14: Incorporate stormwater pollution prevention best practices into landscape design. Both campuses drain towards San Francisco Bay with the Guadalupe River watershed.
  - Promote healthy soils and drainage and recharge of aquifers.
  - Create planted areas along major pedestrian corridors to treat and slow stormwater.
  - Locate stormwater treatment areas outside of (rather than intrude into) defined open spaces and pathways.

THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

An impact on hydrology or water quality would be significant if implementation of the Campus Master Plan would:

- violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality;
- substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin;
- 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 that would:
  - result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site;
  - result in flooding on-site or off-site;
  - create or contribute runoff water that would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff; or
  - impede or redirect flood flows

- be located in flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation; or
- conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan.

ISSUES NOT DISCUSSED FURTHER

Location within a Flood Hazard, Tsunami, or Seiche Zone

The Master Plan Area is not located within flood hazard (FEMA 2023), tsunami (DOC 2023), or seiche zones (DWR 2023), and therefore does not risk the release of pollutants due to inundation. As noted above, the Master Plan Area is approximately 12.5 miles from the San Francisco Bay and therefore out of tsunami and seiche range (DOC 2023). Although DWR does extend the Coyote Dam inundation zone to within one-half mile of portions of the Master Plan Area; however, that is still a sizable distance away and in the event of a dam failure, flooding is unlikely. No impact would occur; therefore, this issue is not discussed further (DWR 2023).

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Impact 3.9-1: Violate Any Water Quality Standards or Waste Discharge Requirements or Otherwise Substantially Degrade Surface Water or Groundwater Quality during Construction

Construction and grading activities could adversely affect water quality if construction materials brought on-site result in accidental spills or potential increase in the pollutant load in runoff. Storm events could generate enough runoff to carry polluted stormwater from construction sites into surface water bodies. However, through required compliance with existing regulations, such as the 2022 General Permit, MS4 permit, and SWPPPs (required by the 2022 General Permit for development over 1 acre), implementation of the Campus Master Plan would not violate any water quality standards or WDRs during construction. This impact would be **less than significant**.

The locations, design, and proximity to surface water resources within or adjacent to the Master Plan Area and future development associated with the Campus Master Plan has the potential to result in direct and indirect impacts on surface water and groundwater quality. Potentially significant direct impacts could occur if structures, construction materials, soils, or pollutants are placed within connecting drainages to existing creek channels, if existing channels or drainages are directly modified, or if pollutants are allowed to reach groundwater. For instance, within the South Campus, administrative support building construction could involve soil disturbance near creek channels or near stormwater systems that drain into nearby creek channels. Further, construction materials, such as gasoline, diesel fuel, lubricating oils, grease, solvents, and paint, would be brought on-site and could result in accidental spills or increase the pollutant load in runoff that could adversely affect surface water or groundwater quality. While most areas of development would not be in proximity or connected to surface water, storm events could generate enough runoff that stormwater from construction sites could be carried into surface water bodies, such as the Guadalupe River and Coyote Creek, and pollutant spills could infiltrate groundwater.

As required by the 2022 General Permit, all future development that would result in disturbance of an area greater than 1 acre would be required to prepare a SWPPP and implement and comply with all applicable BMPs during construction. This would include compliance with the NPDES and SWPPP and associated BMPs to improve stormwater quality which would manage and reduce construction-related discharge of pollutants into receiving waters (SJSU 2023). Structural and nonstructural BMPs under the SWPPP could include sandbag barriers, temporary desilting basins, gravel access roads, dust controls, and construction worker training. All future construction under the Campus Master Plan would also be subject to the requirements of the 2022 General Permit for development over 1 acre, and compliance with the MS4 permit required for all campus activities, which requires specific measures for construction site runoff control. Further, SJSU would implement BMPs for all future development pursuant to the Campus Master Plan which would ensure that polluted runoff would not enter existing nearby creeks and groundwater as a result of construction. Through compliance with existing permits, plans, and regulations, such as the 2022 General Permit, MS4 permit, and SWPPPs (required by the 2022 General Permit for development over 1

acre) and associated BMPs, implementation of the Campus Master Plan would not violate any water quality standards or WDRs during construction. This impact would be **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required for this impact.

Impact 3.9-2: Violate Any Water Quality Standards or Waste Discharge Requirements or Otherwise Substantially Degrade Surface Water or Groundwater Quality during Operation

During project operation, increased rates of surface water runoff associated with new impervious surfaces could promote increased erosion and sedimentation or other stormwater contamination and adversely affect surface water and groundwater quality. The Campus Master Plan would comply with the 2022 General Permit, the MRP, MS4 permit, SWPPPs, and associated BMPs. Further, implementation of BMPs for stormwater management appropriate for a high-density urban campus would be deployed. Continued compliance with the MRP, MS4 permit, SCVURPPP policies, City of San José stormwater policies, and the 2022 General Permit would ensure that impacts on water quality standards during operations would be **less than significant**.

Implementation of the Campus Master Plan would result in additional development within the Master Plan Area. These development projects aim to increase open space within the Main Campus and build more densely on the South Campus where, due to athletic fields, more ground is currently pervious. Based on the Campus Master Plan, the ratio of pervious to impervious surfaces would be maintained across the Master Plan Area; however, more ground cover would become pervious on the Main Campus, and more acreage would become impervious on the South Campus. The relative net neutral change in ground coverage with impervious surfaces would likely change where increased rates of surface water runoff would occur but would not result in overall increased rates of surface water runoff. Under the Campus Master Plan, the South Campus would have more impervious surfaces over time, which could result in localized increases in runoff into storm drain systems that could carry pollutants to adjacent water bodies. Taking these potential changes into consideration, Campus Master Plan implementation could result in localized instances of increased erosion and sedimentation or other stormwater contamination and adversely affect surface water and groundwater quality. The main sources of long-term stormwater pollution from development are roads, automobiles, landscaping, industrial activity, spills, and illegal dumping. Developed areas can produce stormwater runoff that contains oil, grease, and heavy metals and that can carry sediment into drainage pathways. The contaminated runoff ultimately can be carried to adjacent water bodies or can infiltrate groundwater.

The potential for development sites to generate polluted runoff would be minimized through mandatory compliance with Construction General Permits administered by SWRCB which outlines post-construction stormwater management BMPs and is consistent with SWRCB's Water Quality Order No. R2-2022-0018, NPDES General Permit No. CAS612008. These include permanent structural BMPs, as well as non-structural BMPs, such as conservation of natural and permeable areas. In addition, all future development projects with over 1 acre of disturbance under the Campus Master Plan would be subject to the requirements of the 2022 General Permit, for all new development and compliance with current federal and state requirements. SJSU would also be required to comply with the regionwide MRP and associated MS4 permit. Provisions for all campus development, which include the Landscape Master Plan, the Utilities Master Plan, the preparation of SWPPPs and implementation of associated BMPs; Storm Drain System Assessment and Prioritization; Maintenance of Storm Drain System; Permittee Operations and Maintenance Activities; Pesticide, Herbicide, and Fertilizer Application and New Landscape Design and Maintenance Management. Additionally, future development within the Master Plan Area would implement elements of SCVURPPP for construction site controls, new development and redevelopment, and green stormwater infrastructure to prevent contamination of surface water and groundwater in designs for facilities and improvements in the Master Plan Area.

Increased campus population and developed square footage under the Campus Master Plan would result in an increase in the amount of wastewater generated. Current wastewater flows would continue to be treated at by the City of San José's wastewater treatment facilities. The City's wastewater treatment facilities are subject to WDRs (upon initiation of operation) and would be required to comply with all appropriate WDRs and NPDES requirements during operation. Refer to Section 3.16, "Utilities and Service Systems," for further discussion.

Through compliance with all applicable regulations, including the 2022 General Permit, the MRP, MS4 permit, SWPPPs, NPDES requirements, and WDRs for wastewater treatment and disposal, impacts on water quality during operations would be **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required for this impact.

Impact 3.9-3: Substantially Decrease Groundwater Supplies or Interfere Substantially with Groundwater Recharge Such That the Project May Impede Sustainable Groundwater Management of the Basin

The Campus Master Plan development would likely require additional water supply to serve the University's potable water needs. However, development under the Campus Master Plan would neither increase nor decrease the level of pervious to impervious surfaces within the Master Plan Area. As a result, the amount of stormwater infiltration to underlying groundwater aquifers would be maintained, and Campus Master Plan implementation would not impede groundwater recharge. Additionally, the Main and South campuses are currently implementing a water recycling program and drought tolerant landscaping plans to limit their groundwater withdrawal impacts. For this reason, the impact on groundwater recharge would be **less than significant.**

As discussed in Section 3.9.2, the Master Plan Area lies within the Santa Clara Subbasin within the San Clara Valley Groundwater Basin. SJSU's water for on-campus uses is derived from water supplies provided by San José Water Company (SJW), which are delivered to campus by the SJW's water supply infrastructure. SJW's water supply is comprised of purchased or imported water from Valley Water, groundwater from the Santa Clara Subbasin, local surface water from the Saratoga Creek and Los Gatos Creek watersheds, and non-potable recycled water. As noted above, Section 3.16, "Utilities and Service Systems," discusses groundwater withdrawals and water supply needs for the project. As noted in Section 3.16, Valley Water, which manages groundwater for the Santa Clara Subbasin, has indicated that it would have sufficient supplies to meet water demands through 2045 under average year, single dry year, and multiple dry year conditions. As such, the Campus Master Plan is not anticipated to not impede or conflict with sustainable groundwater management efforts for the basin.

The Main Campus has an extensive recycled water system which is supplied by the City's South Bay Water Recycling Program. The recycled water system saves SJSU 20 million gallons of domestic water in an average year. Recycled water is the primary water source for nearly all irrigation needs, central plant cooling towers, and toilet and urinal flushing in buildings constructed since 2003. The South Campus uses recycled water for 99 percent of landscape irrigation needs (SJSU 2024: 4-29). These programs would continue to be implemented and expanded as the Campus Master Plan is developed.

The Campus Master Plan proposes to remove fountains and reduce lawn size and landscaping in the maintenance of the campus and adopt and incorporate stormwater pollution prevention measures into landscape design. Additionally, proposed development and redevelopment of campus land uses under the Campus Master Plan would not result in an increase in impervious surfaces within the Master Plan Area. The Campus Master Plan proposes more impervious surfaces on the South Campus to accommodate widened paseos and more administrative buildings, while proposing more pervious surfaces on the Main Campus for increased outdoor spaces, including groundwater recharge opportunities. Overall, no change in net impervious surfaces is proposed; therefore, implementing the project would not reduce stormwater infiltration to the underlying Santa Clara Valley Groundwater Basin or impede groundwater recharge. For this reason, the impact on groundwater recharge would be **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required for this impact.

Impact 3.9-4: Substantially Alter the Existing Drainage Pattern of the Site or Area Such That Substantial Erosion, Siltation, Flooding, Polluted Runoff, or an Exceedance of the Capacity of Storm Drainage Systems Would Occur

New land use development could result in increased rates of surface water runoff associated with new impervious surfaces and could promote increased erosion and sedimentation or other stormwater contamination, and exceedance of the capacity of existing storm drain systems. Because project-level details of future projects, including their impacts on the existing drainage system of their sites, are not known at this time, the project would result in a **potentially significant** impact on the existing drainage pattern of the site or the surrounding area.

Construction activities associated with development of projects contemplated under the Campus Master Plan would include grading, demolition, and vegetation removal, which have the potential to temporarily alter drainage patterns. These activities could expose bare soil to rainfall and stormwater runoff, which could accelerate erosion and result in sedimentation of stormwater and, eventually, water bodies. For example, removal of vegetation, excavation, grading, stockpiling of soils for new buildings, and building foundations would create soil disturbance that could accelerate erosion, especially during storm events. In addition to erosion and sedimentation, construction materials, such as gasoline, diesel fuel, lubricating oils, grease, solvents, and paint, would be brought on-site. If existing drainage patterns are substantially altered, this could result in an increase in the pollutant load in runoff, and eventually into nearby water bodies. Further, all future campus development would be required to comply with the MS4 permit and SWPPP, which requires specific measures for construction site runoff control, which would ensure that significant alterations of the drainage pattern would not occur. If not properly planned for, alteration of the existing drainage pattern could also result in increased runoff that would exceed the capacity of existing or planned on- or off-site stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff. Increased rates of surface water runoff associated with new impervious surfaces could promote increased erosion and sedimentation or other stormwater contamination and negatively impact surface water and groundwater quality. Further, increased runoff from streets, driveways, parking lots, and landscaped areas can contain nonpoint source pollutants such as oil, grease, heavy metals, pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers, and sediment, which could result in additional sources of polluted runoff into nearby water bodies.

The Campus Master Plan includes policies to increase water retention landscaping and stormwater treatment features to slow the flow of water and reduce pollutant runoff from the Master Plan Area. SJSU would also be required to comply with MS4 permit provisions of the 2022 General Permit, described under Impact 3.9-1, above. The MS4 permit includes compliance with LID techniques that result in hydrologic conditions that mimic the site's predevelopment condition. Further, the potential for development sites to generate polluted runoff would be minimized through mandatory compliance with the 2022 General Permit. Such techniques include implementation of detention and retention basins throughout the site, limiting impervious coverage, and other runoff-attenuating features such that stormwater runoff rates and volumes do not increase. Development under the Campus Master Plan would also be required to comply with SWPPP conditions, including stormwater runoff monitoring, and implement BMPs in service and construction activities, including construction site runoff control, which would prevent soil and construction wastes from leaving the construction site and entering the storm drain system. Therefore, from a campus-wide perspective, future development under the Campus Master Plan would not result in a substantial increase in stormwater runoff or polluted runoff. However, because project-level details of all future projects, including their impacts on the existing drainage system of their sites, are not known at this time, future development under the Campus Master Plan would result in a **potentially significant** impact on the existing drainage pattern of the site or the area and the capacity of storm drain systems.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure 3.9-4: Prepare a Drainage Plan and Supportive Hydrologic Analysis

Before the commencement of construction activities associated with new development that will modify existing drainage and/or require the construction of new drainage infrastructure to collect and control stormwater runoff, SJSU shall prepare a drainage plan and supportive hydrologic analysis demonstrating compliance with the following,

or equally effective similar measures, to maximize groundwater recharge and maintain similar drainage patterns and flow rates:

a) Off-site runoff shall not exceed existing flow rates during storm events.

b) If required to maintain the current flow rate, appropriate methods/design features (e.g., detention/retention basins, infiltration systems, or bioswales) shall be installed to reduce local increases in runoff, particularly on frequent runoff events (up to 10-year frequency) and to maximize groundwater recharge.

c) If proposed, drainage discharge points shall include erosion protection and be designed such that flow hydraulics exiting the site mimics the natural condition as much as possible.

d) Drainage from impervious surfaces (e.g., roads, driveways, buildings) shall be directed to a common drainage basin.

e) Where feasible, grading and earth contouring shall be done in a way to direct surface runoff towards the above-referenced drainage improvements (and/or closed depressions).

Significance after Mitigation

With implementation of Mitigation Measure 3.9-4, SJSU would require preparation and implementation of a site-specific drainage plan and appropriate measures to ensure proposed development and redevelopment projects do not interfere with existing drainage patterns and that the rate of runoff within and from the Master Plan Area is maintained. With implementation of this mitigation measure, impacts on existing drainage patterns would be reduced to **less than significant**.

Impact 3.9-5: Conflict with or Obstruct Implementation of a Water Quality Control Plan or Sustainable Groundwater Management Plan

SJSU will continue to adhere to all applicable plans, permits, and regulations governing water quality. Section 3.16, "Utilities and Service Systems," and Impact 3.9-3 discuss water supply and use for the Campus Master Plan and conclude that the project would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan. During construction and operation of future development under the Campus Master Plan, SJSU would comply with the 2022 General Permit, MS4 permit, as well as SWPPP requirements, and implement any associated/necessary BMPs. Further, the use of landscape design and stormwater capture techniques would control stormwater flow and discharges and prevent contamination to surface water resources. For these reasons, this impact would be **less than significant**.

Water Quality Control Plans

The City of San José and Valley Water monitor for pollution in surface waters, groundwater, and the wastewater that enters the waterways and groundwater basin in the City of San José and wider region. Monitoring is consistent with the 2022 General Permit, and MS4 permit. The existing permits that apply to campus operations and facilities direct the use of BMPs in service and construction activities to manage water resources and require implementation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Program that addresses permit requirements, including SWPPPs and stormwater runoff monitoring. As discussed under Impact 3.9-1, all proposed development and redevelopment projects under the Campus Master Plan would be required to comply with all applicable requirements, including implementation of BMPs, development and implementation of project-specific SWPPPs, and compliance with existing permits. With implementation of these requirements, the Campus Master Plan would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of existing on-campus water quality control programs. Thus, this impact would be less than significant.

Basin Plan

The purpose of the Basin Plan is to show how the quality of surface water and groundwater in the San Francisco Bay Region should be managed to provide the highest water quality reasonably possible. The Basin Plan lists various water uses, it describes the water quality which must be maintained to allow those uses, incorporates an Implementation Plan, summarizes SWRCB and San Francisco Bay RWQCB plans and policies to protect water quality,

and describes statewide and regional surveillance and monitoring programs (San Francisco Bay RWQCB 2010). As discussed under Section 3.9.1, above, the Guadalupe River and Coyote Creek are included on the 303(d) list of impaired waters for the 2020 reporting year for pollutants related to mercury, trash, and other heavy metals from urban runoff/storm sewers, upstream mining, and long-term industrial activities in the region (San Francisco Bay RWQCB 2020). As discussed under Impact 3.9-1, construction and grading activities, particularly within existing creek channels, could result in impacts on water quality if construction materials brought on-site result in accidental spills or potential increase to the pollutant load in runoff. Further, as discussed under Impact 3.9-2, during operations, increased rates of surface water runoff associated with new impervious surfaces could promote increased erosion and sedimentation or other stormwater contamination and negatively impact the Guadalupe River or Coyote Creek.

The Basin Plan outlines TMDLs in various areas, which determines a pollutant reduction target and allocates load reductions necessary to the sources of the pollutant. Pollutant sources are characterized as either point sources or nonpoint sources. Point sources are identifiable and typically are managed with MRPs, MS4 permits, SWPPPs, and other necessary permits that apply during construction and cleanup of development sites. Nonpoint sources of pollution are addressed through TMDLs to protect the environmental quality of San Francisco Bay and comply with SWRCB's Policy for Implementation and Enforcement of the Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program which is run as SCVURPPP in the project area. SCVURPPP has wasteload allocations of pollution it can contribute to the San Francisco Bay (San Francisco Bay RWQCB 2010). As noted above, the Master Plan Area falls within the SCVURPPP jurisdictional boundaries and measures are taken on campus to limit the amount of pollution that can enter the Guadalupe River and Coyote Creek and ultimately South San Francisco Bay. The Basin plan incorporates various implementation actions, including the development of Storm Water Management Plans and SWPPPs, consistent with NPDES requirements, for all developing parcels and MS4 permits to control urban runoff (San Francisco Bay RWQCB 2010). During both construction and operations of future development under the Campus Master Plan, SJSU would comply with the 2022 General Permit and associated BMPs and the SWPPP, required under the 2022 General Permit for development over 1 acre. All future projects would be required to comply with the existing MS4 permit conditions required for all campus activities, which require specific measures for construction site runoff control. Further, the use of landscaping and urban stormwater control techniques with the influence of the City of San José and SCVURPP would reduce stormwater runoff and prevent contamination to surface water resources. Therefore, through compliance with existing regulations, development under the Campus Master Plan would be consistent with the Basin Plan. This impact would be less than significant.

Sustainable Groundwater Management Act

The SGMA requires local governments and water agencies in California's high- and medium-priority groundwater basins, as defined by DWR, to form GSAs. These GSAs are responsible for developing and implementing groundwater management plans for the sustainable management of groundwater resources (Valley Water 2021b). The Master Plan Area is located within the Santa Clara Valley Groundwater Basin, which is designated by DWR as a high-priority basin.

Valley Water is the GSA that manages the Santa Clara Valley Groundwater Basin and Santa Clara Subbasin. Valley Water has a groundwater management plan for the Santa Clara Subbasin which went into effect in 2021.

As discussed in Section 3.16, "Utilities and Service Systems," the groundwater needs associated with the Campus Master Plan would be able to be supplied by San José Water Company and be supported by surface water and groundwater supplies in the Santa Clara Valley. Thus, the Campus Master Plan would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of the sustainable groundwater management plan adopted for the Santa Clara Subbasin. Thus, this impact would be less than significant.

Summary

Future development and redevelopment that would occur under the Campus Master Plan would be required to comply with all applicable water quality requirements, including implementation of all applicable BMPs, and therefore, would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of existing water quality control programs. During both construction and operations, SJSU would comply with the 2022 General Permit, MRP, MS4 permit, SWPPP, and associated BMPs, and implement landscape design and stormwater capture techniques that would control stormwater and reduce contamination to surface water resources**.** For these reasons, the Campus Master Plan

would not conflict with the Basin Plan. Finally, the Campus Master Plan would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of the sustainable groundwater management plan to be adopted for the Santa Clara Valley Groundwater Basin. Construction and operational activities associated with the Campus Master Plan would not obstruct implementation of applicable Water Quality Management Plan or Groundwater Basin Plan and this impact would be **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required for this impact.

3.10 LAND USE AND PLANNING

This land-use analysis evaluates consistency of the Campus Master Plan with applicable land-use plans and policies. The physical environmental effects associated with the project, many of which pertain to issues of land use compatibility (e.g., noise, aesthetics, air quality), are evaluated in other sections of Chapter 3 of this Draft EIR.

No comment letters regarding land use and planning were received in response to the Notice of Preparation.

3.10.1 Regulatory Setting

FEDERAL

No federal plans, policies, regulations, or laws related to land use are applicable to the Campus Master Plan.

STATE

State Planning and Zoning Laws

California Government Code Section 65300 et seq. establishes the obligation of cities and counties to adopt and implement general plans. The general plan is a comprehensive, long-term, and general document that describes plans for the physical development of a city or county and of any land outside its boundaries that, in the city's or county's judgment, bears relation to its planning. Cities typically identify a "sphere of influence" in their general plans; these are areas outside the city corporate boundaries that comprise the probable future boundary and service area of the city. The general plan addresses a broad range of topics, including at a minimum land use, circulation, housing, conservation, open space, noise, and safety. In addressing these topics, the general plan identifies the goals, objectives, policies, principles, standards, and plan proposals that support the city's or county's vision for the area.

The State Zoning Law (California Government Code, Section 65800 et seq.) establishes that zoning ordinances, which are laws that define allowable land uses within a specific zone district, are required to be consistent with the general plan. Local general plan policies and zoning ordinances, as they relate to the project, are summarized below.

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY

San José State University Master Planning Efforts

As noted above, the Main and South campuses currently have separate plans to guide land use development within the Master Plan Area. The SJSU 2001 Master Plan is the currently adopted strategy for future planning and development of the Main Campus to accommodate growth and change as a result of the increasing number of graduating students which was expected to peak around 2008, whereas planning for the South Campus is provided in the South Campus Facilities Development Plan, which was prepared in 2016. As the South Campus Facilities Development Plan focuses on the future development of athletic and recreation facilities within the South Campus and does not address campus enrollment growth, the following discussion largely focuses on the 2001 Master Plan for the Main Campus.

As adopted, the 2001 Master Plan addresses the manner in which SJSU could accommodate an increase in student enrollment by almost thirty percent compared to 2001 conditions. Chapter 4, "Guidelines for Campus Change," of the SJSU 2001 Master Plan includes campus planning objectives, requirements and guidelines, which ensure that projects are planned out to contribute to SJSU's vision of the campus (SJSU 2001). The planning objectives and guidelines serve as a roadmap for guiding future campus development, including an increase in on-campus student housing.

LOCAL

As previously discussed in Section 1.4, "California State University Autonomy," SJSU is an entity of the CSU. The CSU operates under the oversight of the Board of Trustees, which is the state acting in its higher educational capacity, and as such it is not subject to local government planning and land use plans, policies, or regulations. State agencies are not subject to local government planning and land use plans, policies, or regulations. Nevertheless, in the exercise of its discretion, the CSU may reference, describe, and address local plans, policies, and regulations where appropriate and for informational purposes.

City of San José 2040 General Plan

The Envision San José 2040 General Plan (General Plan), as adopted in 2011 and most recently updated in 2023, provides land use and growth management goals, policies, and standards that exhibit the City's planning efforts. The following policies are considered relevant to the analysis of land use and planning effects of the project.

- EI-1.11. Allow interim development of employment lands with alternative employment uses such as small expansions of existing uses or reuse of existing buildings when the interim development would not limit the site's ability to be redeveloped in the future in accordance with the long-term plan for the site.
- EI-1.13. Achieve goals related to Quality Neighborhoods, including diverse housing options, a walkable/bikeable public street and trail network and compact, mixed-use development where infrastructure exists to distinguish San José as a livable and attractive city, to promote interaction among community members, and to attract talented workers to the City.
- CD-1.12. Use building design to reflect both the unique character of a specific site and the context of surrounding development and to support pedestrian movement throughout the building site by providing convenient means of entry from public streets and transit facilities where applicable, and by designing ground level building frontages to create an attractive pedestrian environment along building frontages. Unless it is appropriate to the site and context, franchise-style architecture is strongly discouraged.
- CD-4.9. For development subject to design review, ensure the design of new or remodeled structures is consistent or complementary with the surrounding neighborhood fabric (including but not limited to prevalent building scale, building materials, and orientation of structures to the street).
- H-1.19. Explore and facilitate opportunities to incorporate innovative design and program features into affordable housing developments, such as neighborhood hubs, community gardens, car-sharing, and bike facilities to increase access to health and transportation resources.
- H-2.4. Allow affordable residential development at densities beyond the maximum density allowed under an existing Land Use/Transportation Diagram designation, consistent with the minimum requirements of the State Density Bonus Law (Government Code Section 65915) and local ordinances.

Santa Clara County General Plan

The Santa Clara County General Plan is comprised of several elements that include strategic growth principles and policies to manage population growth and guide housing development within the county. The following policies from these elements are considered relevant to the analysis of land use and planning effects of the project.

- HG2-1: The County and the cities should work cooperatively to ensure that there is a balanced housing supply sufficient to achieve countywide economic, social, and environmental objectives. Further opportunities for inter-agency, intergovernmental, interregional, and public/private cooperation should be sought out and encouraged.
- HG2-2: Intergovernmental and public and private cooperation shall be encouraged to achieve an adequate supply of affordable housing that meets changing demographic needs in Santa Clara County.
- HG4-1: The County should continually review its land use and development procedures for opportunities to remove unnecessary constraints to, and provide new opportunities to fund, the construction of affordable housing.
- HG9-3: The inventory of land zoned and suitable for residential development shall be maintained.

- C-GD 1: Most of the future urban growth of Santa Clara County should be accommodated within the existing urban areas, through infill development, rather than through expansion of the urbanized area into hillsides and resource areas.
- C-GD 7: Urban expansion should be planned on a staged, orderly basis, consistent with applicable plans (e.g. city, County, countywide plans) and the availability of needed urban services and facilities. The discouragement of expansion of cities' Urban Service Areas should be recommended to the LAFCO.
- C-GD 29: Land use and development patterns that enhance the cost effectiveness of transportation and other urban infrastructure investments should be encouraged.
- C-GD 30: Cities should make maximum use of vacant or underutilized lands within the existing urban area for application of compact and mixed use development principles. Wherever possible, expansion of the urbanized area should also incorporate such principles.
- C-GD 31: Mixed land use and compact developments should be encouraged in urban areas wherever appropriate and compatible with city plans and existing development for the purposes of enhancing community identity, creating more affordable housing, reduced auto dependency, trip reduction, and improved environmental quality.
- C-GD 32: Mixed land use and compact development should be encouraged which clusters employment, residential, and the types of land uses, goods, and services customarily needed on a daily basis around transit stations, along transit corridors, and in other appropriate urban locations.
- C-GD 37: Within the urban areas of Santa Clara County, a balance should be achieved and maintained between employment levels, housing supply, infrastructure capacity, and environmental quality.
- C-GD 39: Geographic separation of housing and employment should be reduced to the maximum extent possible through a variety of means, including:
    a. increased housing opportunity in job-rich cities where feasible;
    b. mixed use and compact development patterns, including on-site housing for employment centers; and
    c. increased housing densities along transit corridors, or "transportation-efficient land use," combined with mixed use "urban activity centers" at transit stations.
- C-GD 40: Improved balance between employment and housing opportunities should include the need for:
    a. increased overall supply and more varied types of housing;
    b. housing costs commensurate with household income distribution; and
    c. increased proximity of housing to employment centers.
- C-GD 45: Elements of a countywide plan intended to guide future growth should integrate the established system of growth management and staged, orderly urban expansion adopted by the cities, LAFCO, and the County. Those elements should include:
    a. urban area and rural area development patterns;
    b. urban housing supply and affordability;
    c. open space and natural resource preservation;
    d. coordination of land use planning, urban design, and transportation system capacity, especially transit services;
    e. impacts of future levels of growth and development upon infrastructure capacity and levels of public services, particularly those types of facilities which are at or nearing peak capacity, such as sewage treatment plants, water supply, landfills, etc.;
    f. local government finance and the need for local revenue sharing; and
    g. economic and employment development.

3.10.2 Environmental Setting

The Master Plan Area encompasses SJSU-owned properties on the Main and South campuses of the University, as well as various off-campus properties in and around the City. The Main Campus encompasses 88.5 acres in downtown San José and includes more than 50 major buildings, including 23 academic buildings and 6 residence halls. The Main Campus is bordered by several lower-density single-family residential neighborhoods to the east and south. University-affiliated fraternity and sorority houses lie to the east along 10th Street within the University neighborhood. To the west, the campus is bordered by a pedestrian-oriented paseo (Paseo de San Antonio) and South First Area (SoFA), downtown San José's arts, cultural, and entertainment district. Older multi-family apartment buildings line the campus's western perimeter along 4th Street in the University & SoFA neighborhoods. Other nearby land uses around the campus's perimeter include office buildings, churches, the Hammer Theatre Center (a City-owned facility operated by SJSU) and retail uses along 4th Street and E. San Fernando Street. San José City Hall is a block north of the Main Campus.

The South Campus encompasses 62 acres located approximately 1.3 miles southeast of the Main Campus and is the home of the Athletic Department, including a majority of the University's athletic facilities. The South Campus is located within the Spartan-Keyes residential neighborhood. It is bordered on the north by residential uses, on the west and south by industrial and commercial uses, including the Sharks Ice at San José and Excite Minor League Ballpark, and on the east by the Little Saigon and Spring Brook neighborhood, which includes Happy Hollow Park and Zoo.

3.10.3 Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

METHODOLOGY

The evaluation of potential land use impacts is based on review of planning documents pertaining to and addressing the Master Plan Area, as well as potential compatibility with existing and planned land uses near the campus. As part of this review, local planning documents and land use plans were reviewed to determine whether implementation of the Campus Master Plan would impede or conflict with those plans such that an environmental impact would occur. In determining the level of significance, this analysis assumes that the Campus Master Plan would comply with relevant state regulations and local General Plan policies, where feasible.

SAN JOSÉ STATE UNIVERSITY CAMPUS MASTER PLAN

The University established overall goals to guide the development of the Campus Master Plan from the University's strategic plan and with input from the University and broader community members. The overall goals are based on the premise that the University's fundamental role is education broadly defined to encompass campus life, cultural context, and environmental setting, along with traditional teaching, learning and research activities. The Campus Master Plan then translates these goals into more detailed principles and guidelines. They are organized by topic heading in the Campus Master Plan in Chapter 3 as Academic Programs and Research (AR), Teaching and Learning (TL), Campus Life (CL), University Housing (UH), Campus Community (CC), and Work Patterns (WP); and in Chapter 4 as Land Use and Site Plan (LU), Sense of Place (SP), Open Space (OS), Landscaping (LA), Architectural Expression and Building Design (BD), Mobility (MO), and Utilities and Infrastructure (UI). The following principles were identified as relevant to land use and planning:

- LU-1. Redevelop campus land to increase capacity, increase usable open space and improve internal circulation.
  - Renovate and program to open existing spaces and design new spaces to be easily utilized.
  - Infill new structures with more capacity in place of low rise buildings at the end of their effective life cycle.
  - Reduce building footprints to expand usable open space.

- LU-2. Increase the number of gathering spaces on both campuses.
  - Design gathering spaces so that they are distinct spaces and destinations served by circulation pathways.
  - Support a wide range of activities through the design of open spaces across campus. Accommodate activities that range from restful to recreational for individuals and groups of different sizes.
- LU-3. Minimize distracting elements in public view.
  - Hide utilities, technology and infrastructure from public view both indoors and outdoors to minimize the visibility of distracting elements. Locate new infrastructure away from primary frontages, underground, hidden from view or integrated into the design of facilities.
- LU-4. Create a visible threshold to the campuses.
  - Redesign campus edges to be more welcoming and accessible to visitors.
- LU-5. Locate new Academic Mixed Use facilities along San Fernando Street and around Tower Lawn on the Main Campus.
  - Stress interdisciplinarity and collaboration as organizing themes for new and renovated Academic Mixed Use facilities.
  - Consider partnership opportunities at both campuses.
- LU-6. Cluster campus life services at the center of Main Campus.
  - Locate student services so that they are conveniently located on lower floors near other campus life services along Paseo de César Chávez.
- LU-7. Renovate the residential neighborhood on Main Campus to be more livable.
  - Redesign outdoor spaces in the residential neighborhood to efficiently use outdoor spaces for dining, gathering and recreation.
  - Provide security and still allow through-access at the 9th Street Paseo.
- LU-8. Reorient the layout of South Campus to improve its identity, internal connectivity and pedestrian orientation.
  - Create a sense of arrival with improved entrances.
  - Remove operational support facilities from the center of South Campus.
  - Realign Stadium Way to connect the surrounding athletic and recreational activities.
  - Redesign Stadium Way as a pedestrian zone. Limit vehicular access and parking from the center of South Campus.
- SP-1. Design the edges of campuses to be more attractive, welcoming and inviting along street frontages.
  - Improve Main Campus edges on San Fernando, 4th, San Salvador and 10th through the design of new and renovated buildings.
  - Improve South Campus edges on 7th, Alma, 10th, Humboldt Street and Senter Road by installing more attractive fences, landscaping or buildings.
  - Design the lower floors of new and renovated buildings to relate to neighboring areas and strengthen the streetscape and pedestrian experience next to both campuses.
  - Provide transparency at the ground floor so that indoor activities are visible to passersby.
  - Include a variety of vertical and horizontal proportions related to the urban context. Design corner buildings to be architecturally memorable. Avoid designing to reinforce the perception of a walled-off perimeter of campus.

- Relocate student and visitor Welcome Center to an inviting, easily accessible location.
- Locate services aimed at visitors and the greater community to accessible places at the edges of campus.

- SP-2. Transform gateways into campus to create a sense of arrival and connection.
  - Create a visible threshold to campus.
  - Provide a new front door to Main Campus by visually opening the edge of campus on 4th street to frame a view of Tower Hall.
  - Realign and redesign Stadium Way to create a central corridor on which the athletic programs at South Campus are located.
  - Redesign landmark gateway entry points to campuses through the use of campus architecture to foster engagement and strengthen connections. The edges of buildings that frame the entrances do not need to have exact symmetry in form, but should relate through materials and scale at the ground floor.
- SP-8. Design all spaces to be safe and inviting.
  - Minimize the use and visibility of gates, security bars and defensive design features, especially in public spaces.
  - Design for natural access control through streetscape and landscape design features that emphasize formalized pathways and proactively maintain landscaping to avoid overgrown areas.
  - Design security features to be integrated seamlessly with building and landscape design.
  - Integrate security technologies to minimize visibility.
  - Develop an integrated and thoughtful security technologies master plan to ensure a strategic and cost effective approach that enhances overall safety.
  - Design public spaces to be visible during the day and night by the greater community for passive surveillance.
  - Provide lighting for safety at night. Place physical features to maximize visibility of activities and foster a sense of safety.
- BD-6. Consciously design with regard to the neighboring urban context.
  - Consider how architectural design expresses the University's relationship with the adjacent neighborhood through building massing, scale, placement, materials and exterior treatment of new buildings.
  - Orient buildings on campus edges to the street; orient interior buildings to open spaces and internal pathways.
  - Provide some contrast to distinguish the University from its urban context.

THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

A land-use impact is considered significant if implementation of the Project would do any of the following:

- physically divide an established community; and/or
- cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect.

ISSUES NOT DISCUSSED FURTHER

Physical Division of an Existing Community

The physical division of an established community refers to the construction of a physical feature such as an interstate highway, major roadway, utility infrastructure expansion, or the removal of access features that would impair connections within a community. The Campus Master Plan involves modifications to the existing SJSU land plan established as part of the 2001 Master Plan and South Campus Facilities Development Plan to support potential growth predominantly through redevelopment of existing facilities and construction on previously developed land. No land acquisition is proposed or contemplated as part of the Campus Master Plan. Any land acquisitions proposed by SJSU in the future would be separate actions from the Campus Master Plan and would be required to undergo separate CEQA review at that time. Further, land use changes that may occur as a result of implementation of the Campus Master Plan would not involve development within existing, established communities such that physical division of an existing community may occur. Additionally, the Campus Master Plan would also reframe existing paseos and pedestrian entrances along all streets bordering both the Main and South campuses to further connect campus with the local community. As a result, the Campus Master Plan would not result in the physical division of an existing community. No impact would occur, and this topic is not discussed further.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Impact 3.10-1: Conflict With Applicable Land Use Plans, Policies, or Zoning

Implementation of the Campus Master Plan would not conflict with existing land use, policies, or zoning. Because the CSU holds jurisdiction over campus-related projects, projects carried out by SJSU would be consistent with the Campus Master Plan. Further, potential conflicts with adjacent land use, policies, or zoning are not anticipated. Therefore, impacts associated with land use, policies, or zoning would be **less than significant**.

The Campus Master Plan, if adopted, would replace both the 2001 Campus Master Plan and the South Campus Facilities Development Plan to become the applicable campus land use plan for all of SJSU properties within Santa Clara County. Because the CSU is a state entity, there is no municipal jurisdiction over the project. Therefore, SJSU is the only agency with land use jurisdiction over campus projects. The Campus Master Plan would not involve the extension of the existing campus boundary, and as such, the Campus Master Plan would not involve the potential acquisition of lands currently subject to municipal planning efforts. Under the Campus Master Plan, existing campus land use designations would be modified to primarily allow for increased academic and administrative space and housing for students and faculty/staff. These land use changes identified in the Campus Master Plan and the potential future development (Table 2-10) that may occur with them represent an intensification/densification of existing University-related uses mainly along the perimeter of the Main Campus and along the southern boundary of the South Campus, as illustrated in Figures 2-4 and 2-5, respectively, of Chapter 2, "Project Description."

Projected campus population growth would be accommodated on-campus through the development of additional structures on-campus, including housing and academic/administrative buildings, thereby increasing the potential for land use conflicts with the surrounding area. However, the types of land use changes (primarily to student housing and academic/administrative space with some athletic fields and open space) that would occur within SJSU would remain consistent with the current types of land uses, especially with respect to the interfaces between campus and local jurisdictions. For example, implementation of the Campus Master Plan may result in additional academic/administrative space in the portion of the Main Campus that is south of E. San Fernando Street between 5th and 10th Street. This type of land use is already present throughout the Main Campus, and the land use change would not result in potential incompatibility with surrounding land uses. All proposed development would be located on the Main and South campuses and would not extend beyond existing SJSU property. Therefore, due to the presence of similar land uses along the interfaces between SJSU and local jurisdictions, development under the Campus Master Plan is not anticipated to result in land use conflicts. Refer to Figures 2-8, 2-9, and 2-10 and Table 2-10 of Chapter 2, "Project Description," for further information.

While SJSU is not subject to municipal planning efforts within their own jurisdictions, implementation of the Campus Master Plan would not conflict with existing plans, policies, and regulations set forth by local jurisdictions for the purposes of reducing or mitigating environmental impacts nor would it result in land use conflicts. Impacts would be **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required for this impact.

3.11 NOISE AND VIBRATION

This section includes a summary of applicable regulations related to noise and vibration, a description of ambient-noise conditions, and an analysis of potential short-term construction and long-term operational-source noise impacts associated with implementation of the Campus Master Plan. Mitigation measures are recommended as necessary to reduce significant noise impacts. Additional data is provided in Appendix D, "Noise Measurement Data and Noise Modeling Calculations."

No comment letters regarding noise were received in response to the Notice of Preparation.

3.11.1 Common Terminology

This analysis uses the following noise and vibration descriptors:

- **A-Weighted Decibels (dBA):** Noise levels are commonly reported in decibels using the A-weighting decibel scale (dBA). The A-weighting network approximates the frequency response of the average young ear when listening to most ordinary sounds. When people make judgments of the relative loudness or annoyance of a sound, their judgment correlates well with the A-scale sound levels of those sounds.
- **Equivalent Continuous Sound Level (L_{eq}):** L_{eq} represents an average of the sound energy occurring over a specified period. In effect, L_{eq} is the steady-state sound level containing the same acoustical energy as the time-varying sound level that occurs during the same period (Caltrans 2013:2-48). For instance, the 1-hour equivalent sound level, also referred to as the hourly L_{eq}, is the energy average of sound levels occurring during a 1-hour period and is the basis for noise abatement criteria used by the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) and Federal Transit Administration (FTA) (Caltrans 2013:2-47; FTA 2018).
- **Percentile-Exceeded Sound Level (L_X):** L_X represents the sound level exceeded for a given percentage of a specified period (e.g., L_{10} is the sound level exceeded 10 percent of the time, and L_{90} is the sound level exceeded 90 percent of the time) (Caltrans 2013:2-16).
- **Maximum Sound Level (L_{max}):** L_{max} is the highest instantaneous sound level measured during a specified period (Caltrans 2013:2-48; FTA 2018).
- **Day-Night Level (L_{dn}):** L_{dn} is the energy average of A-weighted sound levels occurring over a 24-hour period, with a 10-decibel (dB) "penalty" applied to sound levels occurring during nighttime hours between 10 p.m. and 7 a.m. (Caltrans 2013:2-48; FTA 2018).
- **Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL):** CNEL is the energy average of the A-weighted sound levels occurring over a 24-hour period, with a 10-dBA penalty applied to sound levels occurring during the nighttime hours between 10 p.m. and 7 a.m. and a 5-dBA penalty applied to the sound levels occurring during evening hours between 7 p.m. and 10 p.m., to account for added human sensitivity to noise during these periods (Caltrans 2013:2-48).
- **Vibration Decibels (VdB):** VdB is the vibration velocity level in decibel scale (FTA 2018: Table 5-1).
- **Peak Particle Velocity (PPV):** PPV is the peak signal value of an oscillating vibration waveform. Usually expressed in inches/second (FTA 2018: Table 5-1).

3.11.2 Regulatory Setting

FEDERAL

US Environmental Protection Agency Office of Noise Abatement and Control

The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Office of Noise Abatement and Control was originally established to coordinate Federal noise control activities. In 1981, EPA administrators determined that subjective issues such as noise

would be better addressed at more local levels of government. Consequently, in 1982 responsibilities for regulating noise control policies were transferred to state and local governments. However, documents and research completed by the EPA Office of Noise Abatement and Control continue to provide value in the analysis of noise effects.

Department of Housing and Urban Development

Per Title 24, Part 52 of the Code of Federal Regulations, the Department of Housing and Urban Development standards define L_{dn} below 65 dBA outdoors as acceptable for residential areas. Outdoor levels up to 75 dBA L_{dn} may be made acceptable through the use of insulation in buildings.

Federal Transit Administration

To address the human response to ground vibration, the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) has set forth guidelines for maximum-acceptable vibration criteria for different types of land uses. These guidelines are presented in Table 3.11-1.

Table 3.11-1 Ground-Borne Vibration Impact Criteria for General Assessment for Human Response

Land Use Category	GVB Impact Levels (VdB re 1 micro-inch/second) Frequent Events[1]	GVB Impact Levels (VdB re 1 micro-inch/second) Occasional Events[2]	GVB Impact Levels (VdB re 1 micro-inch/second) Infrequent Events[3]
Category 1: Buildings where vibration would interfere with interior operations.	65 [4]	65 [4]	65 [4]
Category 2: Residences and buildings where people normally sleep.	72	75	80
Category 3: Institutional land uses with primarily daytime uses.	75	78	83

Notes: VdB = vibration decibels referenced to 1 µ inch/second and based on the root mean square (RMS) velocity amplitude.

[1] "Frequent Events" is defined as more than 70 vibration events of the same source per day.

[2] "Occasional Events" is defined as between 30 and 70 vibration events of the same source per day.

[3] "Infrequent Events" is defined as fewer than 30 vibration events of the same source per day.

[4] This criterion is based on levels that are acceptable for most moderately sensitive equipment such as optical microscopes. Vibration-sensitive manufacturing or research would require detailed evaluation to define acceptable vibration levels.

Source: FTA 2018:123–126.

In addition to vibration criteria, FTA has also established construction noise criteria based on the land use type affected by noise and depending on whether construction noise would occur during the daytime or nighttime. The FTA criteria are as follows:

- Residential: 90 dBA L_{eq} (day) and 80 dBA L_{eq} (night), and
- Commercial/Industrial: 100 dBA L_{eq} (day and night) (FTA 2018).

STATE

California General Plan Guidelines

The State of California General Plan Guidelines 2017, published by the California Governor's Office of Planning and Research ([OPR] 2017), provides guidance for the compatibility of projects within areas of specific noise exposure. Acceptable and unacceptable community noise exposure limits for various land use categories have been determined to help guide new land use decisions in California communities. In many local jurisdictions, these guidelines are used to derive local noise standards and guidance. Citing EPA materials and the State Sound Transmissions Control Standards, the State's general plan guidelines recommend interior and exterior CNEL of 45 and 60 decibels (dB) for residential units, respectively (OPR 2017:378).

California Department of Transportation

In 2020, Caltrans published the Transportation and Construction Vibration Manual (Caltrans 2020). The manual provides general guidance on vibration issues associated with construction and operation of projects in relation to

human perception and structural damage. Table 3.11-2 presents recommendations for levels of vibration that could result in damage to structures exposed to continuous vibration.

Table 3.11-2 Caltrans Recommendations Regarding Levels of Vibration Exposure

PPV (in/sec)	Effect on Buildings
0.4-0.6	Architectural damage and possible minor structural damage
0.2	Risk of architectural damage to normal dwelling houses
0.1	Virtually no risk of architectural damage to normal buildings
0.08	Recommended upper limit of vibration to which ruins and ancient monuments should be subjected
0.006-0.019	Vibration unlikely to cause damage of any type

Notes: PPV= Peak Particle Velocity; in/sec = inches per second

Source: Caltrans 2020.

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY

As an entity of the state of California, the CSU has requirements that contractors must adhere to if awarded development contracts. The CSU's "Contract General Conditions for Collaborative Design-Build Major-Build Major Projects" construction guidebook includes the following Sound Control Requirements for construction of major projects:

- The Design-Builder shall comply with all sound control and noise level rules, regulations and ordinances which apply to the work. In the absence of any such rules, regulations and ordinances, the Design-Builder shall conduct its work to minimize disruption to others due to sound and noise from the workers and shall be responsive to the University's requests to reduce noise levels.
- Design-Builder shall not cause or allow sounds to be produced in excess of 65 decibels measured at the job site between the hours of 7:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. Design-Builder shall not cause or allow sounds to be produced in excess of 85 decibels measured at the job site between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. without the consent of the University.
- Each internal combustion engine, used for any purpose on the project or related to the project, shall be equipped with a muffler or a type recommended by the manufacturer. No internal combustion engine shall be operated on the project without a muffler.
- Loading and unloading of construction materials will be scheduled so as to minimize disruptions to University activities. Construction activities will be scheduled to minimize disruption to the University and to University users.

LOCAL

As previously discussed in Section 1.4, "California State University Autonomy," SJSU is an entity of the CSU. The CSU operates under the oversight of the Board of Trustees, which is the state acting in its higher educational capacity, and as such it is not subject to local government planning and land use plans, policies, or regulations. State agencies are not subject to local government planning and land use plans, policies, or regulations. Nevertheless, in the exercise of its discretion, the CSU may reference, describe, and address local plans, policies, and regulations where appropriate and for informational purposes.

City of San José 2040 General Plan

The Environmental Leadership chapter of the Envision San José 2040 General Plan (General Plan), as adopted in 2011 and most recently updated in 2023, establishes the following standards and policies that are relevant to the analysis of noise (City of San José 2023a):

- **EC-1.1**. Locate new development in areas where noise levels are appropriate for the proposed uses. Consider federal, state and City noise standards and guidelines as a part of new development review. Applicable standards and guidelines for land uses in San José include:
  - **Interior Noise Levels** - The City's standard for interior noise levels in residences, hotels, motels, residential care facilities, and hospitals is 45 dBA L_{dn}. Include appropriate site and building design, building construction and noise attenuation techniques in new development to meet this standard. For sites with exterior noise levels of 60 dBA L_{dn} or more, an acoustical analysis following protocols in the City-adopted California Building Code is required to demonstrate that development projects can meet this standard. The acoustical analysis shall base required noise attenuation techniques on expected Envision General Plan traffic volumes to ensure land use compatibility and General Plan consistency over the life of this plan.
  - **Exterior Noise Levels** - The City's acceptable exterior noise level objective is 60 dBA L_{dn} or less for residential and most institutional land uses (Table EC-1, 3.11-3 of this section). The acceptable exterior noise level objective is established for the City, except in the environs of the San José International Airport and the Downtown, as described below:
    - For new multi-family residential projects and for the residential component of mixed-use development, use a standard of 60 dBA L_{dn} in usable outdoor activity areas, excluding balconies and residential stoops and porches facing existing roadways. Some common use areas that meet the 60 dBA L_{dn} exterior standard will be available to all residents. Use noise attenuation techniques such as shielding by buildings and structures for outdoor common use areas. On sites subject to aircraft overflights or adjacent to elevated roadways, use noise attenuation techniques to achieve the 60 dBA L_{dn} standard for noise from sources other than aircraft and elevated roadway segments.
    - For single family residential uses, use a standard of 60 dBA L_{dn} for exterior noise in private usable outdoor activity areas, such as backyards.

Table 3.11-3 Land Use Compatibility Guidelines for Community Noise in San José

Land Use Category	Exterior Noise Exposure (L_{dn} in Decibels [dBA]) Normally Acceptable[2]	Exterior Noise Exposure (L_{dn} in Decibels [dBA]) Conditionally Acceptable[3]	Exterior Noise Exposure (L_{dn} in Decibels [dBA]) Unacceptable[4]
Residential, Hotels and Motels, Hospitals and Residential Care[1]	60 and under	60 - 75	75+
Outdoor Sports and Recreation, Neighborhood Parks and Playgrounds	65 and under	65 - 80	80+
Schools, Libraries, Museums, Meeting Halls, Churches	60 and under	60 - 75	75+
Office Buildings, Business Commercial, and Personal Office	70 and under	70 - 80	80+
Sports Arena, Outdoor Spectator Sports	70 and under	70 - 80	80+
Public and Quasi-Public Auditoriums, Concert Halls, Amphitheaters	NA	70 and under	70+

Notes: NA = Not Applicable.

[1] Noise mitigation to reduce interior noise levels pursuant to Policy EC-1.1 is required.

[2] Normally Acceptable: Specified land use is satisfactory, based upon the assumption that any buildings involved are of normal conventional construction, without any special noise insulation requirements.

[3] Conditionally Acceptable: Specified land use may be permitted only after detailed analysis of the noise reduction requirements and needed noise insulation features included in the design.

[4] Unacceptable: New construction or development should generally not be undertaken because mitigation is usually not feasible to comply with noise element policies.

Source: City of San José 2023a.

- **EC-1.2**. Minimize the noise impacts of new development on land uses sensitive to increased noise levels (Categories 1, 2, 3 and 6) by limiting noise generation and by requiring use of noise attenuation measures such as acoustical enclosures and sound barriers, where feasible. The City considers significant noise impacts to occur if a project would:
  - Cause the L_{dn} at noise sensitive receptors to increase by five dBA L_{dn} or more where the noise levels would remain "Normally Acceptable"; or
  - Cause the L_{dn} at noise sensitive receptors to increase by three dBA L_{dn} or more where noise levels would equal or exceed the "Normally Acceptable" level.
- **EC-1.3.** Mitigate noise generation of new nonresidential land uses to 55 dBA L_{dn} at the property line when located adjacent to existing or planned noise sensitive residential and public/quasi-public land uses.
- **EC-1.4.** Include appropriate noise attenuation techniques in the design of all new General Plan streets projected to adversely impact noise sensitive uses.
- **EC-1.6.** Regulate the effects of operational noise from existing and new industrial and commercial development on adjacent uses through noise standards in the City's Municipal Code.
- **EC-1.7.** Require construction operations within San José to use best available noise suppression devices and techniques and limit construction hours near residential uses per the City's Municipal Code. The City considers significant construction noise impacts to occur if a project located within 500 feet of residential uses or 200 feet of commercial or office uses would:
  - Involve substantial noise generating activities (such as building demolition, grading, excavation, pile driving, use of impact equipment, or building framing) continuing for more than 12 months.
  - For such large or complex projects, a construction noise logistics plan that specifies hours of construction, noise and vibration minimization measures, posting or notification of construction schedules, and designation of a noise disturbance coordinator who would respond to neighborhood complaints will be required to be in place prior to the start of construction and implemented during construction to reduce noise impacts on neighboring residents and other uses.
- **EC-1.9.** Require noise studies for land use proposals where known or suspected loud intermittent noise sources occur which may impact adjacent existing or planned land uses. For new residential development affected by noise from heavy rail, light rail, BART or other single-event noise sources, implement mitigation so that recurring maximum instantaneous noise levels do not exceed 50 dBA L_{max} in bedrooms and 55 dBA L_{max} in other rooms.
- **EC-1.14.** Require acoustical analyses for proposed sensitive land uses in areas with exterior noise levels exceeding the City's noise and land use compatibility standards to base noise attenuation techniques on expected Envision General Plan traffic volumes to ensure land use compatibility and General Plan consistency.
- **EC-2.1.** Near light and heavy rail lines or other sources of ground-borne vibration, minimize vibration impacts on people, residences, and businesses through the use of setbacks and/or structural design features that reduce vibration to levels at or below the guidelines of the Federal Transit Administration. Require new development within 100 feet of rail lines to demonstrate prior to project approval that vibration experienced by residents and vibration sensitive uses would not exceed these guidelines.
- **EC-2.2**. Require new sources of ground-borne vibration, such as transit along fixed rail systems or the operation of impulsive equipment, to minimize vibration impacts on existing sensitive land uses to levels at or below the guidelines of the Federal Transit Administration.
- **EC-2.3.** Require new development to minimize continuous vibration impacts to adjacent uses during demolition and construction. For sensitive historic structures, including ruins and ancient monuments or building that are documented to be structurally weakened, a continuous vibration limit of 0.08 in/sec PPV (peak particle velocity) will be used to minimize the potential for cosmetic damage to a building. A continuous vibration limit of 0.20 in/sec PPV will be used to minimize the potential for cosmetic damage at buildings of normal conventional

construction. Equipment or activities typical of generating continuous vibration include but are not limited to: excavation equipment; static compaction equipment; vibratory pile drivers; pile-extraction equipment; and vibratory compaction equipment. Avoid use of impact pile drivers within 125 feet of any buildings, and within 300 feet of historical buildings, or buildings in poor condition. On a project-specific basis, this distance of 300 feet may be reduced where warranted by a technical study by a qualified professional that verifies that there will be virtually no risk of cosmetic damage to sensitive buildings from the new development during demolition and construction. Transient vibration impacts may exceed a vibration limit of 0.08 in/sec PPV only when and where warranted by a technical study by a qualified professional that verifies that there will be virtually no risk of cosmetic damage to sensitive buildings from the new development during demolition and construction.

- **EC-2.4.** Consider the effects of ground-borne vibration in the analysis for potential Land Use / Transportation Diagram changes.

San José Municipal Code

The City's Noise Control Ordinance as provided in the City's Municipal Code establishes the following standards related to noise that are relevant to the project (City of San José 2023b):

20.30.700 - Performance Standards

B. Without limiting the generality of the preceding subsection, the following specific standards shall apply in the residential zoning districts:

   2. Noise. The sound pressure level generated by any use or combination of uses on a property shall not exceed the decibel levels indicated in Table 20-85 [Table 3.11-4 of this section] at any property line, except upon issuance and in compliance with a special use permit as provided in Chapter 20.100.

Table 3.11-4 Additional Noise Standards

Use Type	Maximum Noise Level in Decibels at Property Line
Any residential or non-residential use	55

Source: City of San José 2023b.

   3. Vibration. There shall be no activity on any site that causes ground vibration that is perceptible without instruments at the property line of the site.

20.100.450 - Hours of Construction within 500 feet of a residential unit.

A. Unless otherwise expressly allowed in a development permit or other planning approval, no applicant or agent of an applicant shall suffer or allow any construction activity on a site located within 500 feet of a residential unit before 7:00 a.m. or after 7:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, or at any time on weekends.

B. Without limiting the scope of Section 20.100.310, no applicant or agent of an applicant shall suffer or allow any construction activity on a site subject to a development permit or other planning approval located within 500 feet of a residential unit at any time when that activity is not allowed under the development permit or planning approval.

C. This section is applicable whenever a development permit or other planning approval is required for construction activity.

Santa Clara County General Plan

The Public Health and Safety chapter of the County General Plan establishes a land use compatibility standard of 55 dBA L_{dn}. This noise level limit is considered "satisfactory" for residential and other noise-sensitive uses and is generally measured at outdoor activity areas. An interior noise exposure limit of 45 dBA L_{dn} is recommended for residential receivers (assuming doors and windows closed). Compared to City standards, the interior noise exposure limits are the same, but the County's standard for exterior noise is lower, in consideration of the more rural nature of areas of the County.

3.11.3 Environmental Setting

ACOUSTIC FUNDAMENTALS

Prior to discussing the noise setting for the project, background information about sound, noise, vibration, and common noise descriptors is needed to provide context and a better understanding of the technical terms referenced throughout this section.

Sound, Noise, and Acoustics

Sound can be described as the mechanical energy of a vibrating object transmitted by pressure waves through a liquid or gaseous medium (e.g., air) to a human ear. Noise is defined as loud, unexpected, annoying, or unwanted sound.

In the science of acoustics, the fundamental model consists of a sound (or noise) source, a receiver, and the propagation path between the two. The loudness of the noise source and obstructions or atmospheric factors affecting the propagation path to the receiver determines the sound level and characteristics of the noise perceived by the receiver. The field of acoustics deals primarily with the propagation and control of sound.

Frequency

Continuous sound can be described by frequency (pitch) and amplitude (loudness). A low-frequency sound is perceived as low in pitch. Frequency is expressed in terms of cycles per second, or hertz (Hz) (e.g., a frequency of 250 cycles per second is referred to as 250 Hz). High frequencies are sometimes more conveniently expressed in kilohertz, or thousands of hertz. The audible frequency range for humans is generally between 20 Hz and 20,000 Hz.

Sound Pressure Levels and Decibels

The amplitude of pressure waves generated by a sound source determines the loudness of that source. Sound pressure amplitude is measured in micro-Pascals (mPa). One mPa is approximately one hundred billionth (0.00000000001) of normal atmospheric pressure. Sound pressure amplitudes for different kinds of noise environments can range from less than 100 to 100,000,000 mPa. Because of this large range of values, sound is rarely expressed in terms of mPa. Instead, a logarithmic scale is used to describe sound pressure level (SPL) in terms of decibels (dB).

Addition of Decibels

Because decibels are logarithmic units, SPLs cannot be added or subtracted through ordinary arithmetic. Under the decibel scale, a doubling of sound energy corresponds to a 3-dB increase. In other words, when two identical sources are each producing sound of the same loudness at the same time, the resulting sound level at a given distance would be 3 dB higher than if only one of the sound sources was producing sound under the same conditions. For example, if one idling truck generates an SPL of 70 dB, two trucks idling simultaneously would not produce 140 dB; rather, they would combine to produce 73 dB. Under the decibel scale, three sources of equal loudness together produce a sound level approximately 5 dB louder than one source.

A-Weighted Decibels

The decibel scale alone does not adequately characterize how humans perceive noise. The dominant frequencies of a sound have a substantial effect on the human response to that sound. Although the intensity (energy per unit area) of the sound is a purely physical quantity, the loudness or human response is determined by the characteristics of the human ear.

Human hearing is limited in the range of audible frequencies as well as in the way it perceives the SPL in that range. In general, people are most sensitive to the frequency range of 1,000–8,000 Hz and perceive sounds within this range better than sounds of the same amplitude with frequencies outside of this range. To approximate the response of the human ear, sound levels of individual frequency bands are weighted, depending on the human sensitivity to those frequencies. Then, an "A-weighted" sound level (expressed in units of A-weighted decibels) can be computed based on this information.

The A-weighting network approximates the frequency response of the average young ear when listening to most ordinary sounds. When people make judgments of the relative loudness or annoyance of a sound, their judgment correlates well with the A-scale sound levels of those sounds. Thus, noise levels are typically reported in terms of A-weighted decibels. All sound levels discussed in this section are expressed in A-weighted decibels. Table 3.11-5 describes typical A-weighted noise levels for various noise sources.

Table 3.11-5 Typical A-Weighted Noise Levels

Common Outdoor Activities	Noise Level (dBA)	Common Indoor Activities
	— 110 —	Rock band
Jet fly-over at 1,000 feet	— 100 —	
Gas lawn mower at 3 feet	— 90 —	
Diesel truck at 50 feet at 50 miles per hour	— 80 —	Food blender at 3 feet, Garbage disposal at 3 feet
Noisy urban area, daytime, Gas lawn mower at 100 feet	— 70 —	Vacuum cleaner at 10 feet, Normal speech at 3 feet
Commercial area, Heavy traffic at 300 feet	— 60 —	
Quiet urban daytime	— 50 —	Large business office, Dishwasher next room
Quiet urban nighttime	— 40 —	Theater, large conference room (background)
Quiet suburban nighttime	— 30 —	Library, Bedroom at night
Quiet rural nighttime	— 20 —	
	— 10 —	Broadcast/recording studio
Lowest threshold of human hearing	— 0 —	Lowest threshold of human hearing

Source: Caltrans 2013: Table 2-5.

Human Response to Changes in Noise Levels

The doubling of sound energy results in a 3-dB increase in the sound level. However, given a sound level change measured with precise instrumentation, the subjective human perception of a doubling of loudness will usually be different from what is measured.

Under controlled conditions in an acoustical laboratory, the trained, healthy human ear can discern 1-dB changes in sound levels when exposed to steady, single-frequency ("pure-tone") signals in the mid-frequency (1,000–8,000 Hz) range. In general, the healthy human ear is most sensitive to sounds between 1,000 and 5,000 Hz and perceives both higher and lower frequency sounds of the same magnitude with less intensity (Caltrans 2013:2-18). In typical noisy environments, changes in noise of 1–2 dB are generally not perceptible. However, it is widely accepted that people can begin to detect sound level increases of 3 dB in typical noisy environments. Further, a 5-dB increase is generally perceived as a distinctly noticeable increase, and a 10-dB increase is generally perceived as a doubling of loudness (Caltrans 2013:2-10). Therefore, a doubling of sound energy (e.g., doubling the volume of traffic on a highway) that would result in a 3-dB increase in sound would generally be perceived as barely detectable.

Vibration

Vibration is the periodic oscillation of a medium or object with respect to a given reference point. Sources of vibration include natural phenomena (e.g., earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, sea waves, landslides) and those introduced by human activity (e.g., explosions, machinery, traffic, trains, construction equipment). Vibration sources may be continuous, (e.g., operating factory machinery) or transient in nature (e.g., explosions). Vibration levels can be depicted in terms of amplitude and frequency, relative to displacement, velocity, or acceleration.

Vibration amplitudes are commonly expressed in peak particle velocity (PPV) or root-mean-square (RMS) vibration velocity. PPV and RMS vibration velocity are normally described in inches per second (in/sec) or in millimeters per second. PPV is defined as the maximum instantaneous positive or negative peak of a vibration signal. PPV is typically used in the monitoring of transient and impact vibration and has been found to correlate well to the stresses experienced by buildings [Federal Transit Agency (FTA 2018: 110, Caltrans 2013:6]. Although PPV is appropriate for

evaluating the potential for building damage, it is not always suitable for evaluating human response. It takes some time for the human body to respond to vibration signals. In a sense, the human body responds to average vibration amplitude. The RMS of a signal is the average of the squared amplitude of the signal, typically calculated over a 1-second period. As with airborne sound, the RMS velocity is often expressed in decibel notation as vibration decibels (VdB), which serves to compress the range of numbers required to describe vibration (FTA 2018: 7-4; Caltrans 2020:7). This is based on a reference value of 1 micro inch per second.

The typical background vibration-velocity level in residential areas is approximately 50 VdB. Ground vibration is normally perceptible to humans at approximately 65 VdB. For most people, a vibration-velocity level of 75 VdB is the approximate dividing line between barely perceptible and distinctly perceptible levels (FTA 2018: 7-8; Caltrans 2020:27).

Typical outdoor sources of perceptible ground vibration are construction equipment, steel-wheeled trains, and traffic on rough roads. If a roadway is smooth, the ground vibration is rarely perceptible. The range of interest is from approximately 50 VdB, which is the typical background vibration-velocity level, to 100 VdB, which is the general threshold where minor damage can occur to fragile buildings. Construction activities can generate sufficient ground vibrations to pose a risk to nearby structures. Constant or transient vibrations can weaken structures, crack facades, and disturb occupants (FTA 2018: 7-5).

Vibrations generated by construction activity can be transient, random, or continuous. Transient construction vibrations are generated by blasting, impact pile driving, and wrecking balls. Continuous vibrations are generated by vibratory pile drivers, large pumps, and compressors. Random vibration can result from jackhammers, pavement breakers, and heavy construction equipment.

Table 3.11-6 summarizes the general human response to different ground vibration-velocity levels.

Table 3.11-6 Human Response to Different Levels of Ground Noise and Vibration

Vibration-Velocity Level	Human Reaction
65 VdB	Approximate threshold of perception.
75 VdB	Approximate dividing line between barely perceptible and distinctly perceptible. Many people find that transportation-related vibration at this level is unacceptable.
85 VdB	Vibration acceptable only if there are an infrequent number of events per day.

Notes: VdB = vibration decibels referenced to 1 µ inch/second and based on the root mean square (RMS) velocity amplitude.

Source: FTA 2018: 7-8.

Sound Propagation

When sound propagates over a distance, it changes in level and frequency content. The manner in which a noise level decreases with distance depends on the following factors:

Geometric Spreading

Sound from a localized source (i.e., a point source) propagates uniformly outward in a spherical pattern. The sound level attenuates (or decreases) at a rate of 6 dB for each doubling of distance from a point source. Roads and highways consist of several localized noise sources on a defined path and hence can be treated as a line source, which approximates the effect of several point sources, thus propagating at a slower rate in comparison to a point source. Noise from a line source propagates outward in a cylindrical pattern, often referred to as cylindrical spreading. Sound levels attenuate at a rate of 3 dB for each doubling of distance from a line source.

Ground Absorption

The propagation path of noise from a source to a receiver is usually very close to the ground. Noise attenuation from ground absorption and reflective-wave canceling provides additional attenuation associated with geometric spreading. Traditionally, this additional attenuation has also been expressed in terms of attenuation per doubling of distance. This approximation is usually sufficiently accurate for distances of less than 200 feet. For acoustically hard sites (i.e., sites with a reflective surface between the source and the receiver, such as a parking lot or body of water),

no excess ground attenuation is assumed. For acoustically absorptive or soft sites (i.e., those sites with an absorptive ground surface between the source and the receiver, such as soft dirt, grass, or scattered bushes and trees), additional ground-attenuation value of 1.5 dB per doubling of distance is normally assumed. When added to the attenuate rate associated with cylindrical spreading, the additional ground attenuation results in an overall drop-off rate of 4.5 dB per doubling of distance. This would hold true for point sources, resulting in an overall drop-off rate of up to 7.5 dB per doubling of distance.

Atmospheric Effects

Receivers located downwind from a source can be exposed to increased noise levels relative to calm conditions, whereas locations upwind can have lowered noise levels, as wind can carry sound. Sound levels can be increased over large distances (e.g., more than 500 feet) from the source because of atmospheric temperature inversion (i.e., increasing temperature with elevation). Other factors such as air temperature, humidity, and turbulence can also affect sound attenuation.

Shielding by Natural or Human-Made Features

A large object or barrier in the path between a noise source and a receiver attenuate noise levels at the receiver. The amount of attenuation provided by shielding depends on the size of the object and the frequency content of the noise source. Natural terrain features (e.g., hills and dense woods) and human-made features (e.g., buildings and walls) can substantially reduce noise levels. A barrier that breaks the line of sight between a source and a receiver will typically result in at least 5 dBA of noise reduction (Caltrans 2013: 2-41; FTA 2018: 42). Barriers higher than the line of sight provide increased noise reduction (FTA 2018: 2-12). Vegetation between the source and receiver is rarely effective in reducing noise because it does not create a solid barrier unless there are multiple rows of vegetation (FTA 2018: 15, 104, 106).

EXISTING NOISE ENVIRONMENT

Existing Noise- and Vibration-Sensitive Land Uses

Noise-sensitive land uses are generally considered to include those uses where noise exposure could result in health-related risks to individuals, as well as places where quiet is an essential element of their intended purpose. Residential dwellings are of primary concern because of the potential for increased and prolonged exposure of individuals to both interior and exterior noise levels, and because of the potential for nighttime noise to result in sleep disruption. Additional land uses such as schools, transient lodging, historic sites, cemeteries, and places of worship are also generally considered sensitive to increases in noise levels. These land use types are also considered vibration-sensitive land uses in addition to commercial and industrial buildings where vibration would interfere with operations within the building, including levels that may be well below those associated with human annoyance.

The nearest noise-sensitive receptors are single family homes located across E. San Salvador Street approximately 75 feet to the south of the Main Campus. Other off-site noise-sensitive receptors located near the Main Campus are single-family and multi-family homes located along E. San Fernando Street, S. Tenth Street, and S. Fourth Street approximately 100 feet to the north, east, and west, respectively. On-campus noise sensitive receptors include on-campus residence halls. Other on-campus facilities (such as classrooms, labs, research facilities etc.) could also potentially sensitive to noise and vibration, depending on site-specific factors such as proximity to a particular noise source and presence of intervening development. However, for the purposes of this analysis these other facilities are not considered sensitive receptors.

The nearest sensitive receptors to the South Campus are the single-family homes along E. Humboldt Street, approximately 90 feet to the north. Other sensitive receptors within 1,000 feet of the South Campus include single-family homes along Rose Place and the Leininger Community Center, approximately 700 feet west and 600 feet east of the South Campus, respectively.

Existing Noise Sources and Ambient Levels

To characterize the existing ambient noise environment at the project site, long-term (24-hour continuous) and short-term ambient noise level measurements were conducted at eight locations in the project area on September 12 and 13, 2023. The locations of the noise monitoring sites are shown in Figure 3.11-1. A Larson Davis Laboratories Model 820 and LxT precision integrating sound level meters were used for the ambient noise level measurement surveys. The meters were calibrated before use with Larson Davis Laboratories Model CAL200 acoustical calibrators to ensure measurement accuracy. The measurement equipment meets all pertinent specifications of the American National Standards Institute. The results of the ambient noise short-term measurement surveys are summarized in Table 3.11-7, and the results of the ambient noise long-term measurement surveys are summarized in Table 3.11-8.

Table 3.11-7 Summary of Existing Ambient Short-Term Noise Measurements

Location[1]	Short-Term Measurements	Meter Used	A-Weighted Sound Level (dBA) L_{eq}	A-Weighted Sound Level (dBA) L_{max}	A-Weighted Sound Level (dBA) L_{min}
ST-1	September 13, 2023, 12:02 p.m. to 12:22 p.m. (20 mins)	LxT	56.7	66.7	51.8
ST-2	September 13, 2023, 12:31 p.m. to 12:46 p.m. (15 min)	LxT	60.1	72.6	52.8
ST-3	September 13, 2023, 12:55 p.m. to 1:10 p.m. (15 mins)	LxT	65.3	82.0	60.7
ST-4	September 13, 2023, 1:24 p.m. to 1:39 p.m. (15 mins)	LxT	60.4	77.9	51.3
ST-5	September 13, 2023, 2:08 p.m. to 2:23 p.m. (15 mins)	LxT	58.2	71.3	43.4
ST-6	September 13, 2023, 2:35 p.m. to 2:51 p.m. (16 mins)	LxT	59.7	79.6	47.7

[1] Refer to Figure 3.11-1 for ambient noise level measurement locations; ST = short-term measurement

Source: Data collected by Ascent in 2023.

Table 3.11-8 Summary of Existing Ambient Long-Term Noise Measurements

Location[1]	Long-Term Measurements	Meter Used	CNEL (dBA)	12 Hour Daytime L_{eq}[2]
LT-1	September 12, 2023, 9:19 a.m. to September 13, 2023, 11:14 a.m.	LxT	64.5	63.6
LT-2	September 12, 2023, 9:43 a.m. to September 13, 2023, 11:36 a.m.	820	63.4	59.6

[1] Refer to Figure 3.11-1 for ambient noise level measurement locations; LT = long-term measurement

[2] 12 Hour Daytime L_{eq} was calculated from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Source: Data collected by Ascent in 2023.

The predominant noise source in and around the Master Plan Area is vehicle traffic on the surrounding roadway network (e.g., Tenth Street, San Fernando Street, San Salvador Street, Humboldt Street). Existing traffic noise levels on roadway segments in the project area modeled using calculation methods consistent with FHWA Traffic Noise Model and using average daily traffic (ADT) volumes provided in the transportation analysis conducted by Fehr & Peers and summarized in Section 3.14, "Transportation." Table 3.11-9 summarizes the modeled existing traffic noise levels at 50 feet from the centerline of each area roadway segments, and lists distances from each roadway centerline to the 70, 65, and 60 dBA CNEL traffic noise contours. For further details on traffic-noise modeling inputs and parameters, refer to Appendix D.

Source: adapted by Ascent in 2023.

Figure 3.11-1 Noise Monitoring Locations

Table 3.11-9 Summary of Modeled Existing Traffic Noise Levels

Roadway Segment/Segment Description	CNEL at 50 feet from Roadway Centerline	Distance (feet) from Roadway Centerline to CNEL Contour 70 dBA	Distance (feet) from Roadway Centerline to CNEL Contour 65 dBA	Distance (feet) from Roadway Centerline to CNEL Contour 60 dBA
E. San Fernando St; S. Fourth St to S. Tenth St	67.2	28	90	284
S. Fourth St; E. San Fernando St to E. San Salvador St	67.5	31	99	314
San Salvador St; S. Fourth St to S. Tenth St	66.3	25	78	247
S. Tenth St; E. San Fernando St to E. San Salvador St	68.2	38	120	380
S. Tenth St; E. San Salvador St to I-280 on-ramp	69.5	43	137	432
S. Fourth St; E. San Salvador St to I-280 on-ramp	67.1	26	83	264
S. Seventh St; E. San Salvador St to I-280 on-ramp	66.7	23	72	227
S. Seventh St; E. Humboldt St to I-280 on-ramp	68.3	31	99	312
S. Seventh St; E. Humboldt St to E. Alma Ave	66.9	27	86	271
S. Tenth St; E. Humboldt St to E. Alma Ave	70.3	50	157	498
S. Tenth St; E. Humboldt St to I-280 on-ramp	70.1	49	155	490
Senter Rd; Story Rd to E. Alma Ave	67.1	65	206	651

Notes: CNEL = Community Noise Equivalent Level

All modeling assumes average pavement, level roadways (less than 1.5% grade), constant traffic flow, and does not account for shielding of any type or finite roadway adjustments. All noise levels are reported as A-weighted noise levels. For additional details, refer to Appendix D for detailed traffic data, and traffic-noise modeling input data and output results.

Source: Ascent 2023.

3.11.4 Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

METHODOLOGY

Construction Noise and Vibration

To assess potential short-term (construction-related) noise and vibration impacts, sensitive receptors and their relative exposure were identified. Project-generated construction source noise and vibration levels were determined based on methodologies, reference emission levels, and usage factors from FTA's *Guide on Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment* methodology (FTA 2018 and FHWA's *Roadway Construction Noise Model User's Guide* (FHWA 2006). Reference levels for noise and vibration emissions for specific equipment or activity types are well documented and the usage thereof common practice in the field of acoustics.

Operational Noise and Vibration

With respect to non-transportation noise sources (e.g., stationary) associated with project implementation, the assessment of long-term (operational-related) impacts was based on reconnaissance data, reference noise emission levels, and measured noise levels for activities and equipment associated with project operation (e.g., heating, ventilation and air conditioning [HVAC] units, stadium seating), and standard attenuation rates and modeling techniques.

To assess potential long-term (operation-related) noise impacts due to project-generated increases in traffic, noise levels were estimated using calculations consistent with the Federal Highway Administration's Traffic Noise Model Version 2.5 (FHWA 2004) and project-specific traffic data (Appendix D). The analysis is based on the reference noise emission levels for automobiles, medium trucks, and heavy trucks, with consideration given to vehicle volume, speed,

roadway configuration, distance to the receiver, and ground attenuation factors. Truck usage and vehicle speeds on area roadways were estimated from field observations and the project-specific traffic report. Note that the modeling conducted does not account for any natural or human-made shielding (e.g., the presence of walls or buildings) or reflection off building surfaces.

SAN JOSÉ STATE UNIVERSITY CAMPUS MASTER PLAN

The University established overall goals to guide the development of the Campus Master Plan from the University's strategic plan (Transformation 2030) and with input from the University and broader community members. The overall Campus Master Plan goals are based on the premise that the University's fundamental role is education broadly defined to encompass campus life, cultural context, and environmental setting, along with traditional teaching, learning and research activities. The Campus Master Plan then translates these goals into more detailed principles and guidelines. They are organized by topic heading in the Campus Master Plan in Chapter 3 as Academic Programs and Research (AR), Teaching and Learning (TL), Campus Life (CL), University Housing (UH), Campus Community (CC), and Work Patterns (WP); and in Chapter 4 as Land Use and Site Plan (LU), Sense of Place (SP), Open Space (OS), Landscaping (LA), Architectural Expression and Building Design (BD), Mobility (MO), and Utilities and Infrastructure (UI). The Campus Master Plan principles relevant to noise and vibration are as follows:

- OS-4. Enrich the variety of open spaces and design them to be more flexibly used.
  - Design some open spaces on campus to be active and others as an oasis in an urban environment – as places for quiet contemplation and relaxation.
- BD-7. Strategically replace or renovate existing facilities.
  - Carefully consider the displacement of programming for renovation and new construction and minimize the disruption to programming to the extent possible.
- BD-13. Design indoor and outdoor spaces to contribute to a feeling of psychological calm as well as a sense of safety and security.
  - Provide places for online learning and quiet study with attenuated acoustics to support concentration.

THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

SJSU and the CSU, in general, do not have adopted noise standards or policies. Therefore, although State projects are exempt from local ordinances and standards, the City's noise standards are considered as part of this analysis and with respect to off-site impacts. Therefore, a noise impact is considered significant if implementation of the Campus Master Plan would result in any of the following:

- construction-generated noise levels occur for a period of more than 12 months, occur within 500 feet of a residential unit before 7:00 a.m. or after 7:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, or at any time on weekends, cause a substantial increase in ambient noise levels (5 dBA), or exceed FTA's construction noise criteria for residential land uses of 90 dBA L_{eq} during the day and 80 dBA L_{eq} at night or FTA's construction noise criteria for nonresidential land uses of 100 dBA L_{eq} (day and night);
- long-term, traffic-generated noise levels exceeding the applicable normally acceptable noise standards for land use compatibility (Table 3.11-3 of this section) as specified in the City's General Plan Environmental Leadership Section, an increase in ambient-noise levels of more than the allowable noise increment at nearby existing noise-sensitive land, or an increase in ambient-noise levels exceeding exterior noise standards (60 dBA L_{dn} at residential land uses) at nearby existing noise-sensitive land uses as specified in the City's General Plan Environmental Leadership Section;
- long-term noise levels generated by stationary or area sources in a residential zoning district that exceeds 55 dBA L_{max} at any residential or non-residential land use property boundary, as specified in section 20.30.700 of the City of San José Municipal Code, exceeds "normally acceptable" noise levels of 60 dBA L_{dn} at residential land uses, or results in a perceptible (i.e., 5 dBA) increase over existing ambient noise conditions;

- construction-generated continuous vibration levels exceeding standards in the City's General Plan Environmental Leadership section of 0.20 in/sec PPV, the use of pile drivers within 125 feet of any buildings, or FTA's maximum-acceptable-vibration standard with respect to human response (80 VdB for residential uses) at nearby existing vibration-sensitive land uses;
- 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, expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels; or
- 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.

ISSUES NOT DISCUSSED FURTHER

Airport/Airstrip-Related Noise Exposure

San José Mineta International Airport is the closest airport and is located approximately 1.93 miles northwest of the Master Plan Area. Although the Master Plan Area is located within 2 miles of an airport/airstrip, implementation of the Campus Master Plan could affect airport operations or result in the development or relocation of any noise-sensitive land uses in proximity to any airport or airstrip if proposed buildings would exceed building height-limits established by the airport land use commission for the area. Based on building height limits in the surrounding area of the airport, the Master Plan Area would be subject to a 390-foot limit (San José Mineta International Airport 2020). This equates to an approximately 30-story building. However, the Master Plan Area is located outside the 65 CNEL aircraft noise contour (Santa Clara 2016), and implementation of the Campus Master Plan would not involve the development of on-campus buildings of 390 feet or higher. As a result, implementation of the Campus Master Plan would not result in noise impacts related to the exposure of people residing or working in the project area to excessive aircraft-related noise levels. This issue is not discussed further.

Long-Term Operational Vibration

The implementation of the Campus Master Plan would not introduce any major sources of long-term or permanent ground vibration (in contrast to construction vibration, which is evaluated in impact analysis, below). Additionally, no major stationary sources of groundborne vibration were identified in the Master Plan Area that would result in the long-term exposure of proposed on-site land uses to unacceptable levels of ground vibration. Thus, long-term or permanent ground vibration levels in exceedance of the significance thresholds are not anticipated as a result of Campus Master Plan implementation. This issue is not discussed further in this EIR.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Impact 3.11-1: Generate Substantial Temporary (Construction) Noise

Implementation of the Campus Master Plan would result in construction activities associated with the development of facilities to accommodate projected student enrollment and furtherance of the University's academic mission. Although construction activities would be intermittent and temporary, would not exceed noise levels of 90 dBA L_{eq} at the nearest sensitive receptor, and would only occur between 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m., construction noise could occur for over 12 continuous months. As a result, this impact would be **significant**.

The development of campus facilities contemplated in the Campus Master Plan would result in increases in noise-generating construction activities. Noise generated during construction of buildings and associated structures is typically associated with operation of on- and off-road vehicles and equipment, including heavy trucks, excavators, earth movers, and building equipment. Because exterior ambient noise levels typically decrease during the evening and nighttime hours (i.e., 7:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.) as community activities (e.g., commercial activities, vehicle traffic) decrease, construction activities performed during these more noise-sensitive periods can result in increased annoyance and potential sleep disruption for occupants of nearby residential dwellings, construction activities would generally be limited to 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. Monday through Friday. The duration of each construction phase is unknown at this time, but it is assumed that some phases of construction would occur for longer than 12 months.

Construction equipment in use at a given time would vary depending on the phase of construction and specific activities underway. Typical construction activities include demolition of old buildings, excavation and relocation of soil and rock, backfilling and compaction of soils, construction of utilities (e.g., potable and non-potable water conveyance, wastewater conveyance, storm water drainage facilities, and electrical infrastructure), and construction of proposed buildings. Typical noise levels generated by various types of construction equipment likely to be used are identified in Table 3.11-10.

Table 3.11-10 Typical Construction Equipment Noise Levels

Equipment	Noise Level (dBA at 50 feet) Lmax	Noise Level (dBA at 50 feet) Leq
Backhoes	78	74
Bulldozers	82	78
Compressors	78	74
Cranes	81	73
Concrete Pump Truck	81	74
Drill Rigs	79	72
Dump Trucks	77	73
Excavator	81	77
Generator	81	78
Grader	85	81
Front End Loaders	79	75
Pneumatic Tools	85	82
Pile Driver	95-101	88-94
Pumps	81	78
Rollers	80	73
Scrapers	84	80
Tractor	84	80

Notes: Based on measured instantaneous noise levels (L_{max}), average equipment usage rates, and calculated average-hourly (L_{eq}) noise levels derived from the FHWA Road Construction Noise Model.

Source: FHWA 2006.

Short-term construction noise levels near the project site would fluctuate depending on the type, number, and duration of usage for the varying equipment. The effects of construction noise largely depend on the type of construction activities being performed, noise levels generated by those activities, distances to noise-sensitive receptors, the relative locations of noise-attenuating features such as vegetation and existing structures, and existing ambient noise levels.

Many sensitive receptors near the Main and South campuses, such as churches, residential properties, and nearby businesses, would be exposed to construction-generated noise. The sensitive receptors surrounding the Main Campus include: single- and multi-family residences along E San Fernando Street located approximately 100 feet northwest of the nearest construction activities; single-family residences and Grace Baptist Church along S. Tenth Street approximately 100 feet northeast of the nearest construction activities; St Paul's United Methodist Church and single- and multi-family residences along E San Salvador Street approximately 75 feet south of the nearest construction activities; and multi-family residences along S. Fourth Street approximately 125 feet west of the nearest construction activities. Sensitive receptors surrounding the South Campus include the single-family residences along E Humboldt Street approximately 90 feet north of South Campus, single-family homes along Rose Place approximately 700 feet west of the South Campus, and the Leininger Community Center located approximately 595 feet east of the proposed Golf Hitting bays and Golf Clubhouse within the South Campus.

Considering the proposed demolition and construction activities and based on typical equipment types used for these phases, the demolition phase would generate the highest noise levels because the heaviest, loudest equipment (e.g., concrete saws, excavators, dozers) are used for these activities. To evaluate potential construction impacts, construction noise levels were modeled conservatively assuming that up to four pieces of equipment would be operating simultaneously along the boundary of the construction site nearest to the surrounding noise-sensitive receptors. Based on modeling conducted, construction-related noise levels could be approximately 87.8 L_{eq} and 92.9 L_{max} at 50 feet from a construction site. Table 3-11.10 shows the construction-generated noise levels at the sensitive receptor identified above. For detailed modeling and inputs, see Appendix D.

Table 3.11-11 Noise Levels at Representative Sensitive Receptors

Receptor(s) location	Distance From Construction Activities (feet)	Ambient Noise Level (L_{eq}) [1]	L_{eq} (dBA) at Receptor	L_{max} (dBA) at Receptor	Ambient Noise Increase (dBA)	Threshold (90 dBA for residential and 100 dBA for non-residential) Exceeded?	5 dBA increase threshold Exceeded?
Off Campus Receptors[3]							
Residences located along San Fernando St	105	63.6	81.2	86.5	**17.6**	**No**	**Yes**
Residences located along S. Tenth St	100	63.6	81.6	86.9	**18.0**	**No**	**Yes**
Residences located along San Salvador St	75	59.6	84.1	89.4	**24.5**	**No**	**Yes**
Residences located along S. Fourth St	125	59.6	79.7	84.9	**20.1**	**No**	**Yes**
Residences located along Humboldt St	90	58.2	82.5	87.9	**24.3**	**No**	**Yes**
Residences located along Rose Pl	700	58.2	64.7	70.0	**6.5**	**No**	**Yes**
Leininger Community Center	595	58.2	66.1	71.4	**7.9**	**No**	**Yes**
Representative On-Campus Receptors[3,4]							
Science Building Classrooms	45	60.1	88.5	93.8	**28.4**	**No**	**Yes**
Art and Design Building Classrooms	50	60.1	84.1	89.4	**24.0**	**No**	**Yes**
Campus Village C	75	60.1	87.6	92.9	**27.5**	**No**	**Yes**

Notes: dBA = A-weighted decibels; L_{eq} = Equivalent Continuous Sound Level, L_{max} = Maximum Sound Level

[1] Current ambient noise level refers to the L_{eq} or 12-hour daytime L_{eq} from Table 3.11-7. Long term measurement locations closest to receivers were selected to represent the ambient noise level for receptors off campus ST2 measurement location was selected to represent ambient noise levels at receptors on campus. ST5 measurement location was selected to represent the ambient noise level at receptors near South Campus

[2] FICON incremental noise increase threshold is 5 dBA for ambient noise environments of 60 dBA or less.

[3] Receptors identified and referenced herein are presented as representative of noise levels associated with anticipated construction activities and their respective distance to nearby receptors, representing anticipated maximum noise exposure at the nearest receptors.

[4] While classrooms are not generally considered noise-sensitive, they are considered noise-sensitive during mid-term and final testing periods of the academic school year.

Source: Modeled by Ascent in 2023.

Generally, construction activities would take place during daytime hours (i.e., 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.), in accordance with Section 20.100.450 of the San José Municipal Code. However, for certain development (including potential infrastructure improvements within existing roadways), some limited nighttime construction activities could occur. As shown above in Table 3.11-11, daytime thresholds of 90 dBA L_{eq} would not be exceeded but construction could result in a substantial temporary increase in noise. For activities that occur at night, when background ambient noise levels are lower compared to the daytime hours, perceived increases in noise would be expected to be greater. In addition, provided that nighttime noise standards (i.e., 80 dBA L_{eq}) are lower than daytime standards, it is possible that nearby off- and on-site receptors could be exposed to noise levels above applicable standards.

As construction noise could exceed applicable standards during the nighttime hours and would cause a substantial increase in noise levels over 5 dBA L_{eq} at nearby sensitive receptors over a prolonged period (i.e., greater than 12 months.) For this reason, this impact would be **significant**.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure 3.11-1: Implement Construction-Noise Reduction Measures

For all construction activities related to new/renovated structures, SJSU shall implement or incorporate the following noise reduction measures into construction specifications for contractor(s) implementation during project construction:

- For any construction activities that occur during the nighttime hours (i.e., 7:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.) and are within 500 feet of an occupied building where people sleep, noise levels at the receiving land use shall not exceed 80 dBA L_{eq} from construction activities. Measures including temporary noise barriers (e.g., solid plywood wall, sound curtains attached to chain-link fences, or equipment enclosures) may be used to achieve acceptable noise limits.
- All construction equipment shall be properly maintained and equipped with noise-reduction intake and exhaust mufflers and engine shrouds, in accordance with manufacturer recommendations. Equipment engine shrouds shall be closed during equipment operation.
- All motorized construction equipment shall be shut down when not in use to prevent idling.
- All construction equipment and equipment staging areas shall be located as far as possible from nearby noise-sensitive land uses, and/or located to the extent feasible such that existing or constructed noise attenuating features (e.g., temporary noise wall or blankets) block line-of-site between affected noise-sensitive land uses and construction staging areas.
- Individual operations and techniques shall be replaced with quieter procedures (e.g., using welding instead of riveting, mixing concrete off-site instead of on-site, using electric powered equipment instead of pneumatic or internal combustion powered equipment where feasible and consistent with building codes and other applicable laws and regulations.
- Stationary noise sources such as generators or pumps shall be located as far away from noise-sensitive uses as feasible and shall only operate when needed.
- No less than 1 week prior to the start of construction activities at a particular location, notification shall be provided to nearby off-campus noise-sensitive land uses (e.g., residential uses) that are located within 500 feet of the construction site (i.e., based on the construction noise modeling, distance at which noise-sensitive receptors would experience noise levels exceeding acceptable daytime construction-noise levels).
- When construction would occur within 500 feet of on-campus housing or other on-campus or off-campus noise-sensitive uses and may result in temporary noise levels in excess of 90 L_{eq} at the exterior of the adjacent noise-sensitive structure, temporary noise barriers (e.g., noise-insulating blankets or temporary plywood structures) shall be erected, between the noise source and sensitive receptor to reduce construction-related noise levels to 90 L_{eq} or less at the receptor.

- Loud construction activity (e.g., jackhammering, concrete sawing, asphalt removal, and large-scale grading operations) within 500 feet of classrooms (both on and off campus) shall not occur during state standardized testing time periods for the surrounding school district or during university finals periods.
- When construction requires material hauling, a haul route plan shall be prepared for construction of each facility and/or improvement for review and approval by SJSU that designates haul routes as far as feasible from sensitive receptors.
- The contractor shall designate a disturbance coordinator, whose contact information shall be posted conspicuously around the construction site alongside the contact information of a University staff member responsible for addressing noise complaints and provided to nearby off-campus noise-sensitive receptors (i.e., within 500 feet of construction). The disturbance coordinator shall receive all public complaints and be responsible for determining the cause of the complaint, notifying the designated University staff member of the complaint and all recommended measures, and implementing any feasible measures to alleviate the problem.

Significance after Mitigation

Mitigation Measure 3.11-1 would limit the periods during which construction activities would occur in the vicinity of nearby noise-sensitive land uses. Additional measures would be required to further reduce the potential for noise exposure, including use of alternatively powered equipment, exhaust mufflers, engine shrouds, equipment enclosures, and barriers for activities in the vicinity of noise-sensitive uses. Implementation of these noise-reduction features can reduce construction noise levels by approximately 10 dBA, or more. With mitigation, construction-generated noise levels would be substantially reduced. However, construction noise levels at some nearby land uses may need to be reduced by up to 24.1 dBA during daytime hours to achieve applicable noise standards; thus, even with implementation of all feasible mitigation, construction noise could still exceed existing ambient noise levels by more than 5 dBA, which would be considered substantial. Therefore, even with incorporation of all feasible mitigation, this impact would be **significant and unavoidable**.

Impact 3.11-2: Generate Substantial Temporary (Construction) Vibration Levels

Project construction could result in short-term vibrations from the use of heavy-duty equipment. However, project construction could, but typically would not involve the use of ground vibration activities such as pile driving or blasting, activities that generally result in vibration impacts. Because construction vibration levels could not exceed applicable thresholds when pile driving occurs, this impact would be **potentially significant.**

Typical construction activities would use pieces of equipment that generate low levels of ground vibration, such as dozers and pavers. These types of common construction equipment do not generate substantial levels of ground vibration that could result in structural damage, except at extremely close distances (i.e., within at least 10 feet). The most ground vibration–intensive activity that could be performed during typical project construction would be the use of a vibratory roller, during paving activities. In other isolated instances, for larger structures/buildings, pile driving could be required, thus, this impact assesses potential vibration impacts associated with more typical construction activities from the use of a vibratory roller and potential impacts from pile driving.

Vibratory rollers generate ground vibration levels of 0.21 in/sec PPV and 94 VdB at 25 feet (FTA 2018:184). Vibration from construction activities would exceed the threshold of significance of 0.2 in/sec PPV for building structural damage within 26 feet and would exceed the threshold of significance for human annoyance of 80 VdB within 73 feet of activities. Sensitive land uses (i.e., residences) are located as close as 75 feet from where construction activities could occur; thus, the use of vibratory equipment (other than pile drivers) would not exceed either the structural damage threshold or human annoyance threshold.

If pile driving were to be required, pile drivers generate ground vibration levels of 1.518 in/sec PPV and 112 VdB at 25 feet (FTA 2018:184). Vibration from pile driving activities would exceed the threshold of significance of 0.2 in/sec PPV for building structural damage within 97 feet and would exceed the threshold of significance for human annoyance of 80 VdB within 292 feet of activities. Sensitive land uses (e.g., the residences on E. San Salvador Street) are located as close as 75 feet from where construction activities could occur. Residences along E. San Fernando Street (105 feet

north), S. Tenth Street (100 feet east), S. Fourth Street (125 feet west), and E. Humboldt Street (90 feet north) would all be within approximately 300 feet of possible pile driving activities; thus, if pile driving were to occur, thresholds for structural damage and annoyance would be exceeded at nearby sensitive land uses. Because construction vibration levels could exceed applicable thresholds when pile driving occurs, this impact would be **potentially significant.**

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure 3.11-2a: Implement Measures to Reduce Ground Vibration

For any future construction activity that would involve pile driving and be located within 300 feet of an existing sensitive land use or occupied building, the following measures shall be implemented:

- To the extent feasible, earthmoving and ground-impacting operations shall be phased so as not to occur simultaneously in areas close to sensitive receptors (i.e., within 300 feet). The total vibration level produced could be significantly less when each vibration source is operated at separate times.
- Where there is flexibility in the location of use of heavy-duty construction equipment, or impact equipment, the equipment shall be operated as far away from vibration-sensitive sites as reasonably feasible.

Mitigation Measure 3.11-2b: Develop and Implement a Vibration Control Plan

To assess and, when needed, reduce vibration and noise impacts from construction activities within 300 feet of a residential unit, the following measures shall be implemented:

- A vibration control plan shall be developed prior to initiating any pile-driving activities within 300 feet of a residential building. Applicable elements of the plan shall be implemented before, during, and after pile-driving activity. The plan will include measures sufficient to reduce vibration at sensitive receptors to levels below applicable thresholds. Items that shall be addressed in the plan include, but are not limited to, the following:
  - Identification of the maximum allowable vibration levels at nearby buildings may consider the City's General Plan recommended standards with respect to the prevention of architectural building damage of 0.08 in/sec PPV for historic and some old buildings and for buildings that are occupied at the time of pile driving, FTA's maximum-acceptable-vibration standard with respect to human response, 80 VdB. However, based on site-specific parameters (e.g., building age, structural integrity), and construction specifics (e.g., time of day when vibration activities occur, pile frequency), these standards may be adjusted, as long as sensitive receptors and structures are protected.
  - Pre-construction surveys shall be conducted to identify any pre-existing structural damage to buildings that may be affected by project-generated vibration.
  - Identification of minimum setback requirements for different types of ground-vibration-producing activities (e.g., pile driving) for the purpose of preventing damage to nearby structures and preventing adverse effects on people. Factors to be considered include the nature of the vibration-producing activity, local soil conditions, and the fragility/resiliency of the nearby structures. Initial setback requirements can be reduced if a project- and site-specific analysis is conducted by a qualified geotechnical engineer or ground vibration specialist that indicates that no structural damage to buildings or structures would occur.
  - Vibration levels from pile driving shall be monitored and documented at the nearest sensitive land use to document that applicable thresholds are not exceeded. Recorded data shall be submitted on a twice-weekly basis to SJSU. If it is found at any time that thresholds are exceeded, pile driving shall cease in that location, and methods shall be implemented to reduce vibration to below applicable thresholds, or an alternative pile installation method shall be used at that location.

Significance after Mitigation

Implementation of Mitigation Measures 3.11-2a and 3.11-2b require the contractor to minimize vibration exposure to nearby receptors by locating equipment far from receptors and phasing operations. Further, if pile driving is required, a vibration control plan shall be prepared and implemented to refine appropriate setback distances and identify other

measures to reduce vibration, if necessary, and identify and implement alternative methods to pile driving if required. These measures would ensure compliance with recommended levels to prevent structural damage and human annoyance. Thus, this impact would be reduced to a **less-than-significant** level.

Impact 3.11-3: Generate Substantial Increase in Long-Term (Traffic) Noise Levels

Population growth and development associated with implementation of the Campus Master Plan would increase roadway volumes and associated noise levels in the vicinity of the Master Plan Area. However, project-generated traffic volumes would not result in a substantial increase in noise (i.e., 3 dBA or more). This impact would be **less than significant.**

Development associated with the Campus Master Plan would result in some increases in traffic volumes along affected roadway segments and potentially generate an increase in traffic source noise levels.

Generally, a doubling of a noise source (such as twice as much traffic) is required to result in an increase of 3 dB, which is perceived as noticeable by people. Therefore, regarding traffic noise specifically, an increase of 3 dB or more in traffic noise would be considered substantial. To assess this impact, traffic noise levels associated with the proposed development under existing and existing-plus-project conditions were modeled for affected roadway segments. For further details on traffic counts and conditions, see Section 3.14, "Transportation." Table 3.11-12 summarizes the increases in noise on project-affected roadway segments. As shown in Table 3.11-12, development of the Campus Master Plan would result in predicted increases in traffic noise levels of approximately 1.6 dBA or less along affected area roadway segments.

Table 3.11-12 Predicted Increases in Traffic Noise Levels

Roadway	Existing Conditions Noise Levels (CNEL, dBA)	Existing + Project Conditions Noise Levels (CNEL, dBA)	Predicted Change (dBA)	2045 Conditions Noise Levels (CNEL, dBA)	2045 + Project Conditions Noise Levels (CNEL, dBA	Predicted Change (dBA)	Significant Increase? (3 dBA)
E. San Fernando St, S. Fourth St to S. Tenth St	67.2	67.4	0.2	68.5	68.7	0.2	No
S. Fourth St, E San Fernando St to E. San Salvador St	67.5	68.1	0.6	69.3	69.7	0.4	No
San Salvador St, S. Fourth St to S. Tenth St	66.3	66.6	0.3	67.2	67.4	0.2	No
S. Tenth St, E. San Fernando St to E. San Salvador St	68.2	68.3	0.1	68.9	69.0	0.1	No
S. Tenth St, E. San Fernando St to I-280 on-ramp	69.5	69.6	0.1	70.2	70.3	0.1	No
S. Fourth St, E. San Fernando St to I-280 on-ramp	67.1	67.4	0.3	68.1	68.3	0.2	No

Roadway	Existing Conditions Noise Levels (CNEL, dBA)	Existing + Project Conditions Noise Levels (CNEL, dBA)	Predicted Change (dBA)	2045 Conditions Noise Levels (CNEL, dBA)	2045 + Project Conditions Noise Levels (CNEL, dBA	Predicted Change (dBA)	Significant Increase? (3 dBA)
S. Seventh St, E. San Fernando St to I-280 on-ramp	66.7	66.9	0.2	67.0	67.2	0.2	No
S. Seventh St, E. Humboldt St to I-280 on-ramp	68.3	69.2	0.9	69.0	69.8	0.8	No
S. Seventh St, E. Humboldt St to E. Alma Ave	66.9	68.5	1.6	69.8	70.7	0.9	No
S. Tenth St, E. Humboldt St to E. Alma Ave	70.3	71.2	0.9	71.1	71.9	0.8	No
S. Tenth St, E. Humboldt St to I-280 on-ramp	70.1	70.7	0.6	71.1	71.6	0.5	No
Senter Rd, Story Rd to E. Alma Ave	67.1	67.6	0.5	69.4	69.7	0.3	No

Notes: Traffic noise levels were calculated using methods consistent with the FHWA roadway noise prediction model, based on data obtained from the traffic analysis prepared for this project; dBA=A-weighted decibel.

Source: Modeled by Ascent in 2024.

As shown in Table 3.11-12, project-generated traffic would result in increased traffic noise levels along roadways surrounding the campus. Noise level increases would range from 0.1 to 0.9 dBA CNEL and therefore, would not exceed the appliable substantial noise increase standard of 3 dBA on any roadway segment. In addition, students and faculty/staff driving to and from campus would be driving toward parking structures and parking lots that are generally not located near on-campus residential uses. Furthermore, peak travel times would generally occur in the morning hours, times when people are awake and less likely to be disturbed by traffic noise. Therefore, implementation of the Campus Master Plan project would not result in a substantial increase (i.e., 3 dBA) in traffic noise as a result of project-generated traffic increases. This impact would be **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required for this impact.

Impact 3.11-4: Stationary Operational Noise

The new buildings and facilities constructed as part of the Campus Master Plan may include stationary noise sources and equipment, and increased noise levels associated with athletic and special events. Depending on location and design, equipment location, intervening shielding, and noise-reduction features incorporated, noise levels associated with new/relocated stationary noise sources (SJSU baseball stadium, the South Campus operations building, HVAC systems) could result in exceedances of exterior noise limits at existing sensitive land uses. This impact would be **significant**.

Noise sources commonly associated with the facilities proposed as part of the Campus Master Plan would include sporting and special events and the use of on-site building equipment such as HVAC systems. Stationary noise sources evaluated in this impact include the SJSU baseball Stadium, the South Campus operations building, and HVAC systems. Noise levels associated with these noise sources are discussed separately, below. Because the Campus

Master Plan would not increase the capacity of the CEFCU Stadium, there would be no change in noise levels from spectators compared to existing conditions. As such, the CEFCU Stadium is not evaluated as a potential stationary noise source below.

SJSU Baseball Stadium

The Campus Master Plan includes the reorientation of the existing baseball field and construction of a new baseball stadium to allow for seating for up to 6,500 visitors and potential shared use with the City of San José minor league baseball team. This new seating would result in spectator noise from the stadium during sporting and special events. The nearest off-campus sensitive receptors are the single-family residences along E. Humboldt Street, located approximately 100 feet north of the baseball field. Detailed information regarding stadium improvements is not yet available. Events at the proposed baseball stadium would typically be limited to the less sensitive times of day (i.e., 7:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.). Because specific stadium improvements, event types, and timing of events are unknown at this time, this EIR conservatively assumes that operational noise levels associated with stadium operations such as loudspeakers and elevated voices from cheering could exceed applicable noise standards of 55 dBA at nearby residential land uses, including the single-family homes along E. Humboldt Street.

HVAC Equipment

Implementation of the Campus Master Plan would result in increased stationary source noise levels, primarily associated with building mechanical equipment (e.g., HVAC systems). As discussed above, this discussion focuses on HVAC equipment. Detailed information regarding the stationary equipment to be installed for facilities constructed under Campus Master Plan is not available at this time. However, noise levels commonly associated with larger commercial-use air conditioning systems can reach levels of up to 78 dBA at 3 feet (Lennox 2019). Commonly installed building equipment, such as HVAC systems, can be located in the interior of the structure, on rooftops, or in direct line-of-sight to adjacent land uses. Based on the reference noise level, and applying typical attenuation rates, noise from HVAC units could exceed applicable noise standards of 55 dBA at nearby residential land uses L_{max} within 42 feet. The placement of the HVAC equipment is not yet known at this time. However, it could be possible that the HVAC equipment is located as close as 80 feet from sensitive receptors, such as at the residences along E. San Fernando Street and E. San Salvador Street. At 80 feet, the HVAC equipment would have an L_{dn} of 52.9 dBA, which is lower than the 60 L_{dn} dBA threshold. But since the HVAC systems could be within 80 feet of surrounding noise-sensitive receptors, the increase in ambient noise levels associated with HVAC systems at nearby noise-sensitive land uses could exceed applicable noise standards of 55 dBA L_{max}.

South Campus Operations Building

The South Campus operations building would be located southeast of the Humbold Street/10th Street intersection between the new SJSU baseball stadium, the golf complex, and the recreation field, approximately 490 feet south of the nearest sensitive receptors, the single-family homes along E. Humboldt Street. Activities that would take place in the South Campus operations building would be storage of back-of-house equipment used for the maintenance, repair, cleaning, security, and operations of the entire South Campus. The loudest noise generating operations occurring at the South Campus Operations building would be possible HVAC equipment in and possible machinery used for maintenance and repair of grounds areas of the South Campus. The dominating noise sources at the residential houses on E. Humboldt Street would be the traffic on E. Humboldt Street and noise from the proposed SJSU baseball stadium, which is located between the houses and the operations building. Therefore, considering that the operations building is 490 feet from the nearest receptors to the north of the project site, noise sources closest to the receptors (traffic, loudspeakers, people cheering) would be the dominant noise sources at this location and noise from the operations building would not substantially contribute to the overall noise levels at the nearest sensitive receptors.

Summary

Dependent on the specific improvements proposed to the baseball field and the associated design and location of those improvements, operational noise levels associated with the construction of the baseball stadium could exceed applicable noise standards of 55 dBA L_{max} at nearby noise-sensitive land uses. Additionally, depending on building design, and the type, size, and location of the mechanical equipment installed, operational noise levels associated with stationary noise sources could result in exceedances of exterior noise limits at existing sensitive land uses.

Accordingly, because of potential stadium and mechanical equipment noise, this impact would be **potentially significant**.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure 3.11-4a: Implement Noise Reduction Measures to Reduce Long-Term Noise Impacts of SJSU Baseball Stadium

To minimize noise levels generated by the proposed SJSU baseball stadium, the following measures shall be implemented:

- Prior to final design, a noise assessment shall be conducted by a qualified acoustical engineer or noise specialist to evaluate potential increases in noise levels associated with the proposed SJSU baseball stadium. Noise-reduction measures shall be incorporated to reduce increases in projected operational noise levels (i.e., 5 dBA, or greater) at nearby noise-sensitive land uses, including the single-family homes along E. Humboldt Street. Such measures may include, but are not limited to, the incorporation of structural shielding, enclosed bleachers, and optimal placement for amplified sound system speakers.

Mitigation Measure 3.11-4b: Implement Noise Reduction Measures to Reduce Long-Term Noise Impacts of Building Mechanical Equipment

To minimize noise levels generated by building mechanical equipment, the following measures shall be implemented:

- Building air conditioning units for proposed structures shall be located on building rooftops or shielded from direct line-of-sight of adjacent noise-sensitive land uses. Building parapets shall be constructed, when necessary, to shield nearby land uses from direct line-of-site of air conditioning units.
- During project design of individual projects proposed as part of the Campus Master Plan, SJSU shall review and ensure that external building mechanical equipment (e.g., HVAC systems) incorporate noise-reduction features sufficient to reduce average-hourly exterior operational noise levels at nearby noise-sensitive land uses to 55 L_{eq} or less within outdoor activity areas. Noise-reduction measures to be incorporated may include, but are not limited to, the selection of alternative or lower noise-generating equipment, relocation of equipment, and use of equipment enclosures.

Significance after Mitigation

Implementation of Mitigation Measure 3.11-4a would require the preparation of an acoustical analysis for the proposed SJSU baseball stadium, prior to final site design. The acoustical analysis would be required to evaluate changes in operational noise levels associated with the proposed stadium and, where practical, incorporate noise reduction measures (e.g., structural shielding, enclosed bleachers, and changes in speaker placement for amplified sound systems).

Implementation of Mitigation Measure 3.11-4b would require that all external building mechanical equipment noise sources are oriented, located, and designed in such a way that reduces noise exposure and would ensure that exterior and interior noise levels at nearby noise-sensitive land uses would not exceed the exterior noise standards for stationary sources. Thus, incorporated mitigation would ensure that stationary equipment would not exceed applicable standards and this impact would be reduced to less than significant.

However, depending on the final site design of the SJSU baseball stadium reconstruction, the implementation of mitigation measures may not be sufficient to fully mitigate associated increases in operational noise levels at all nearby noise-sensitive land uses to levels at or below the 55 dBA L_{max} noise standard. As a result, this impact would be **significant and unavoidable**.

3.12 POPULATION, EMPLOYMENT, AND HOUSING

This section describes the existing population, employment, and housing supply for SJSU, the City of San José, and Santa Clara County, and the Campus Master Plan's potential contributions to unplanned population growth, employment opportunities, and housing as the result of estimated growth in student enrollment, faculty, and staff associated with implementation of Campus Master Plan. A discussion of growth inducement associated with implementation of the Campus Master Plan is provided in Chapter 5, "Other CEQA Considerations."

No comments regarding population and housing were received in response to the Notice of Preparation.

3.12.1 Regulatory Setting

FEDERAL

No federal plans, policies, regulations, or laws are applicable to the provision of population and housing for the project.

STATE

California Education Code

The California Education Code contains several provisions mandating enrollment access levels. Section 66202.5 of the Education Code states the following:

> The State of California reaffirms its historic commitment to ensure adequate resources to support enrollment growth, within the systemwide academic and individual campus plans to accommodate eligible California freshmen applicants and eligible California Community College transfer students, as specified in Sections 66202 and 66730.
>
> The University of California and the California State University are expected to plan that adequate spaces are available to accommodate all California resident students who are eligible and likely to apply to attend an appropriate place within the system. The State of California likewise reaffirms its historic commitment to ensure that resources are provided to make this expansion possible and shall commit resources to ensure that students from enrollment categories designated in subdivision (a) of Section 66202 are accommodated in a place within the system.

Similarly, Section 66011(a) of the California Education Code provides that all resident applicants to California institutions of public higher education, who are determined to be qualified by law or by admission standards established by the respective governing boards, should be admitted to either (1) a district of the California Community Colleges, in accordance with Section 76000; (2) the California State University (CSU); or (3) the University of California.

Section 66741 of the California Education Code requires acceptance of qualified transfer students at the advanced standing level.

California Housing Element Law

California's Housing Element Law (California Government Code Sections 65580 through 65589.8) recognized that early attainment of decent housing and a suitable living environment for every Californian, including farmworkers, was a "priority of the highest order." The law was enacted to ensure that counties and cities recognize their proportionate responsibilities in contributing to the attainment of state housing goals, to establish the requirement that all counties and cities adopt housing elements to help meet state goals, to recognize that each locality is best capable of determining what efforts it is required to take to contribute to attainment of state housing needs, and to

encourage and facilitate cooperation between local governments to address regional housing needs. Section 65583 states "the housing element shall consist of an identification and analysis of existing and projected housing needs and a statement of goals, policies, quantified objectives, financial resources, and scheduled programs for the preservation, improvement, and development of housing" and "the housing element shall identify adequate sites for housing, including rental housing, factory-built housing, mobile homes, and emergency shelters, and shall make adequate provision for the existing and projected needs of all economic segments of the community."

Regional Housing Needs Allocations Plan

California General Plan law requires each city and county to have land zoned to accommodate a fair share of the region's housing needs as part of its Housing Element. The share is known as the Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA). As part of RHNA, the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD), determines the total number of new homes a region needs to build and the affordability of those homes, and the city's and county's fair share is determined by the respective metropolitan planning organization of the region. The Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG) is the lead agency for developing the RHNA process for nine counties and the associated 101 cities, including the City of San José, and Santa Clara County. If approved, the Campus Master Plan would be included as part of future housing need projections developed by ABAG.

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY

CSU Enrollment and Budget

In keeping with its state charter, and in response to projections of continued increases in demand for higher education enrollment and to meet California's future workforce needs, the CSU Board of Trustees has directed each university of the CSU to take the necessary steps to accommodate additional systemwide enrollment increases. The Trustees require every CSU university to prepare a master plan depicting existing and anticipated facilities "necessary to accommodate a specified enrollment at an estimated planning horizon, in accordance with approved educational policies and objectives" (California State University 2020a). Master plans are based on annual full time equivalent student (FTES) college year enrollment targets, prepared by each campus in consultation with the CSU Chancellor's Office (California State University 2020b).

Each year, the CSU negotiates with the State of California for funding to support planned enrollment growth as part of the annual budget process. The annual state budget identifies anticipated enrollment growth systemwide for the CSU each year; according to the enacted 2022-2023 California State Budget, the state expects the CSU to accommodate growth in enrollment of 9,434 FTES during that period (DOF 2022). Following negotiation, the CSU allocates enrollment growth funding for California residents according to an enrollment target for each of the 23 CSU universities. The universities are expected to manage their enrollments within a small margin of error around the target because they receive state/CSU funding only for the targeted number.

REGIONAL

Plan Bay Area 2050

On October 21, 2021, the Metropolitan Transportation Commission (MTC) and the Executive Board of ABAG jointly adopted Plan Bay Area 2050 and certified the associated Final EIR. Plan Bay Area 2050 is a 30-year plan consisting of four primary elements, including housing, the economy, transportation and the environment, which are connected through 35 strategies. These strategies are intended to make the Bay Area more equitable for all residents and more resilient in the face of unexpected challenges. In the short term, the plan's Implementation Plan identifies more than 80 specific actions for MTC, ABAG and partner organizations to take over the next five years to make headway on each of the 35 strategies. The plan serves as the Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy for the Bay Area region as required by State legislation (Government Code Section 65080 et seq.) and by federal regulation (Title 23 U.S. Code Section 134).

LOCAL

As previously discussed in Section 1.4, "California State University Autonomy," SJSU is an entity of the CSU. The CSU operates under the oversight of the Board of Trustees, which is the state acting in its higher educational capacity, and as such it is not subject to local government planning and land use plans, policies, or regulations. State agencies are not subject to local government planning and land use plans, policies, or regulations. Nevertheless, in the exercise of its discretion, the CSU may reference, describe, and address local plans, policies, and regulations where appropriate and for informational purposes.

City of San José 2040 General Plan

The Envision San José 2040 General Plan (General Plan) Land Use Element and 2023-2031 Housing Element provide policies to address population and housing within the city and to guide sustainable development that meets its population and housing needs. The City's General Plan contains the following relevant policies pertaining to population and housing (City of San José 2023):

- **EI-1.11**. Allow interim development of employment lands with alternative employment uses such as small expansions of existing uses or reuse of existing buildings when the interim development would not limit the site's ability to be redeveloped in the future in accordance with the long-term plan for the site.
- **EI-1.13**. Achieve goals related to Quality Neighborhoods, including diverse housing options, a walkable/bikeable public street and trail network and compact, mixed-use development where infrastructure exists to distinguish San José as a livable and attractive city, to promote interaction among community members, and to attract talented workers to the City.
- **EI-2.9**. Partner with public, private, and non-profit organizations, and continue to develop partnerships with San José State University, community colleges and other educational institutions, to advance economic development goals, meet the needs of businesses, and resolve constraints to business operations at the local, state, and federal levels.
- **EI-2.10**. Evaluate and refine existing goals for economic development projects that receive City and/or Redevelopment funding to maintain a positive return on investment for the City.
- **EI-3.3**. Work at the regional level to promote a shared responsibility for sufficient housing supply to accommodate the changing demographics and a growing population.
- **H-1.1**. Through the development of new housing and the preservation and rehabilitation of existing housing, facilitate the creation of economically, culturally, and demographically diverse and integrated communities.
- **H-1.7**. Comply with State and Federal laws prohibiting discrimination in housing and that support fair and equal access to housing.
- **H-1.9**. Facilitate the development, preservation, and rehabilitation of housing to meet San José's fair share of the County's and region's housing needs.
- **H-1.10**. Facilitate housing that is affordable to those employed in population-serving, business support and driving industries.
- **H-1.13**. Continue to work in close cooperation with other entities, public, private and non-profits, to foster information, techniques, and policies to achieve the Housing Goals, Policies, and Implementation Actions in this Plan and make such information readily available.
- **H-1.16**. Identify, assess, and implement potential tools, policies, or programs to prevent or to mitigate the displacement of existing low-income residents due to market forces or to infrastructure investment.
- **H-1.17**. Identify, assess, and implement potential tools, policies, or programs to facilitate new supply of housing that is affordable to lower-income workers and residents in key Growth Areas, such as in Urban Villages, priority development areas, and in transit locations.

- H-1.19. Explore and facilitate opportunities to incorporate innovative design and program features into affordable housing developments, such as neighborhood hubs, community gardens, car-sharing, and bike facilities to increase access to health and transportation resources.
- H-2.4. Allow affordable residential development at densities beyond the maximum density allowed under an existing Land Use/Transportation Diagram designation, consistent with the minimum requirements of the State Density Bonus Law (Government Code Section 65915) and local ordinances.
- H-2.8. Facilitate the production of affordable and safe housing for workers who provide goods and services to San José residents and businesses.
- H-2.9. To increase the supply of affordable housing, one hundred percent deed restricted affordable housing developments that are deed restricted by a public agency for a period not less than 55 years to low income residents (earning 80% or less of the Area Median Income) would be allowed on sites outside of the existing Growth Areas on properties with a Mixed Use Commercial or Neighborhood/Community Commercial land use designation if the development meets the following criteria:
    1. The site is 1.5 gross acre or less.
    2. The site is vacant (no buildings or structures) or underutilized. "Underutilized" means the site is one of the following:
        a. Standalone surface parking lot; or
        b. Has a structure with a Floor Area Ratio (FAR) of 0.2 or less; or.
        c. If FAR is greater than 0.2, the structure or structures shall be vacant (no tenants) for five (5) years or more.
    3. The site shares a property line with a parcel that has a residential General Plan Land Use / Transportation Diagram designation.
    4. The site shall be at least 1,000-feet from any property with a Heavy Industrial or Light Industrial General Plan land use designation, and at least 500-feet from any property with a Combined Industrial Commercial or Industrial Park general plan land use designation.
    5. The site is located within a one-half (0.5) mile of an existing transit line with a minimum of 30-minute peak headway.
    6. The development shall adaptively reuse any existing structures on the site that are on, or are eligible for, inclusion on the City of San José's Historic Resources Inventory.
    7. If the site has existing occupied rental dwelling units that are proposed to be removed, the project shall provide relocation assistance to those tenants, consistent with State and federal relocation laws and the City's Ellis Act Ordinance, as may be amended from time to time.
- H-2.10. Work with existing and new partners to develop a regional mechanism to advance the shared responsibility of meeting the region's affordable housing needs.
- H-2.11. Coordinate and implement housing policies and goals contained in the City's Consolidated Plan, and its 5-Year Investment Plan.
- H-2.13. Update the City's Affordable Housing Siting Policy: 1) to align the location of future affordable housing developments with planned future Growth Areas identified in the Envision General Plan; 2) to be consistent with the City's inclusionary housing ordinance; 3) to maximize the access of transit, retail, services, and amenities to affordable housing developments; and 4) to reemphasize the support for integration and complete communities.
- H-2.17. Support legislation at the State and Federal levels that: (1) facilitates private and/or public sector investment in housing affordable to households of extremely-low, very low-, low- and moderate-income; (2)

provides for the greatest local autonomy in the administration of State and Federal housing programs; and (3) furthers the City's objective of conserving and rehabilitating the existing housing stock.

- H-2.19. Explore, analyze, and implement innovative programs, policies, and partnerships that bring new housing solutions and products to San José.
- H-3.1. Require the development of housing that incorporates the highest possible level of amenities, fit and finish, urban design and architectural quality.
- H-3.2. Design high density residential and mixed residential/commercial development, particularly development located in identified Growth Areas, to:
    1. Create and maintain safe and pleasant walking environments to encourage pedestrian activity, particularly to the nearest transit stop and to retail, services, and amenities.
    2. Maximize transit usage.
    3. Allow residents to conduct routine errands close to their residence, especially by walking, biking, or transit.
    4. Integrate with surrounding uses to become a part of the neighborhood rather than being an isolated project.
    5. Use architectural elements or themes from the surrounding neighborhood when appropriate.
    6. Provide residents with access to adequate on- or off-site open space.
    7. Create a building scale that does not overwhelm the neighborhood.
    8. Be usable by people of all ages, abilities, and needs to the greatest extent possible, without the need for adaptation or specialized design.
- H-3.3. Situate housing in an environment that promotes the health, safety, and wellbeing of the occupants and is close to services and amenities.
- H-3.4. Promote the conservation and rehabilitation of existing viable housing stock.
- H-3.5. Prioritize housing resources to assist those groups most in need, or to those geographic locations in the City that most require investment in order to improve neighborhood blight conditions.
- H-3.7. Coordinate across multiple City departments to achieve the City's vision for creating complete, safe, high-quality living environments.

Santa Clara County General Plan

The Santa Clara County General Plan is comprised of several elements. The 2023-2031 Housing Element and Growth and Development Elements of the County's General Plan include strategic growth principles and policies to manage population growth and guide housing development within the county. The Santa Clara County General Plan contains the following relevant policies pertaining to population and housing:

- HG1-2: Housing at urban densities shall generally be built within the cities and their urban service areas, not in rural areas.
- HG1-5: Prioritize suitable County-owned, underutilized parcels within cities and Urban Service Areas for affordable, supportive, and workforce housing development.
- HG2-1: The County and the cities should work cooperatively to ensure that there is a balanced housing supply sufficient to achieve countywide economic, social, and environmental objectives. Further opportunities for inter-agency, intergovernmental, interregional, and public/private cooperation should be sought out and encouraged.
- HG2-2: Intergovernmental and public and private cooperation shall be encouraged to achieve an adequate supply of affordable housing that meets changing demographic needs in Santa Clara County.
- HG4-1: The County should continually review its land use and development procedures for opportunities to remove unnecessary constraints to, and provide new opportunities to fund, the construction of affordable housing.

- **HG9-1:** The conservation and rehabilitation of the existing housing supply shall be encouraged and facilitated.
- **HG9-3:** The inventory of land zoned and suitable for residential development shall be maintained.
- **C-GD 31:** Mixed land use and compact developments should be encouraged in urban areas wherever appropriate and compatible with city plans and existing development for the purposes of enhancing community identity, creating more affordable housing, reduced auto dependency, trip reduction, and improved environmental quality.
- **C-GD 32:** Mixed land use and compact development should be encouraged which clusters employment, residential, and the types of land uses, goods, and services customarily needed on a daily basis around transit stations, along transit corridors, and in other appropriate urban locations.
- **C-GD 37:** Within the urban areas of Santa Clara County, a balance should be achieved and maintained between employment levels, housing supply, infrastructure capacity, and environmental quality.
- **C-GD 38:** Increases in employment should be consistent with the following:
  a. the rate of housing supply increase;
  b. the ability of cities and districts to provide needed urban services and infrastructure without lessening levels of service to existing neighborhoods; and
  c. the attainment of environmental quality standards.
- **C-GD 39:** Geographic separation of housing and employment should be reduced to the maximum extent possible through a variety of means, including:
  a. increased housing opportunity in job-rich cities where feasible;
  b. mixed use and compact development patterns, including on-site housing for employment centers; and
  c. increased housing densities along transit corridors, or "transportation-efficient land use," combined with mixed use "urban activity centers" at transit stations.
- **C-GD 40:** Improved balance between employment and housing opportunities should include the need for:
  a. increased overall supply and more varied types of housing;
  b. housing costs commensurate with household income distribution; and
  c. increased proximity of housing to employment centers.
- **C-GD 54:** Proposals for new residential development in locations where school overcrowding exists or would result from planned levels of growth should be reviewed and conditioned to adequately mitigate adverse impacts.

3.12.2 Environmental Setting

POPULATION

As part of its regional planning functions, ABAG develops regional population, employment, and housing forecasts for the 9 counties within the San Francisco Bay Area. The Housing Elements of the County's and City's General Plans incorporate population and housing estimates from ABAG into their overall planning efforts. A discussion of population and housing trends in the City of San José and Santa Clara County is provided below.

Regional Population

Santa Clara County is the sixth most populous county in California, with a current population of approximately 1.9 million people (DOF 2024). The City of San José has the highest population in the County. Since 2015, the population of the County has fluctuated over the years. As shown in Table 3.12-1, the City's population has generally stayed consistent over the years, representing approximately 51 percent of the total population in Santa Clara County.

However, as of 2024, the City had a total population of 969,491 residents, which is a slight decrease of approximately 5.71 percent compared to 2015.

Table 3.12-1 shows the population of the County and incorporated cities in 2015, 2020, 2023, and 2024. The decline in population experienced in the City between 2015 and 2024 (-5.71 percent) occurred at nearly 10 times the rate experienced in the entire County (-0.44 percent).

Table 3.12-1 Regional Population Characteristics

County/City	2015	2020	2023	2024	Percent Change (2015-2024)
Santa Clara (Total)	1,911,670	1,945,166	1,886,079	1,903,198	-0.44%
Campbell	41,736	41,898	42,713	43,095	3.26%
Cupertino	60,217	59,244	59,154	59,471	-1.24%
Gilroy	54,233	56,704	60,078	61,033	12.54%
Los Altos	30,413	30,754	31,021	31,255	2.77%
Los Altos Hills	8,330	8,418	8,380	8,476	1.75%
Los Gatos	30,667	31,087	33,102	33,230	8.36%
Milpitas	73,593	77,180	81,067	81,773	11.12%
Monte Sereno	3,473	3,622	3,519	3,582	3.14%
Morgan Hill	42,468	46,299	45,892	46,384	9.22%
Mountain View	78,564	81,302	83,601	86,535	10.15%
Palo Alto	67,816	68,145	67,287	67,973	0.23%
San José	1,028,202	1,041,466	959,256	969,491	-5.71%
Santa Clara	122,442	127,301	132,476	132,048	7.85%
Saratoga	31,104	30,850	30,567	30,819	-0.92%
Sunnyvale	149,911	154,252	156,317	157,566	5.11%
Santa Clara (unincorporated county)	88,501	86,644	91,649	90,467	2.22%

Source: DOF 2021; 2023; 2024

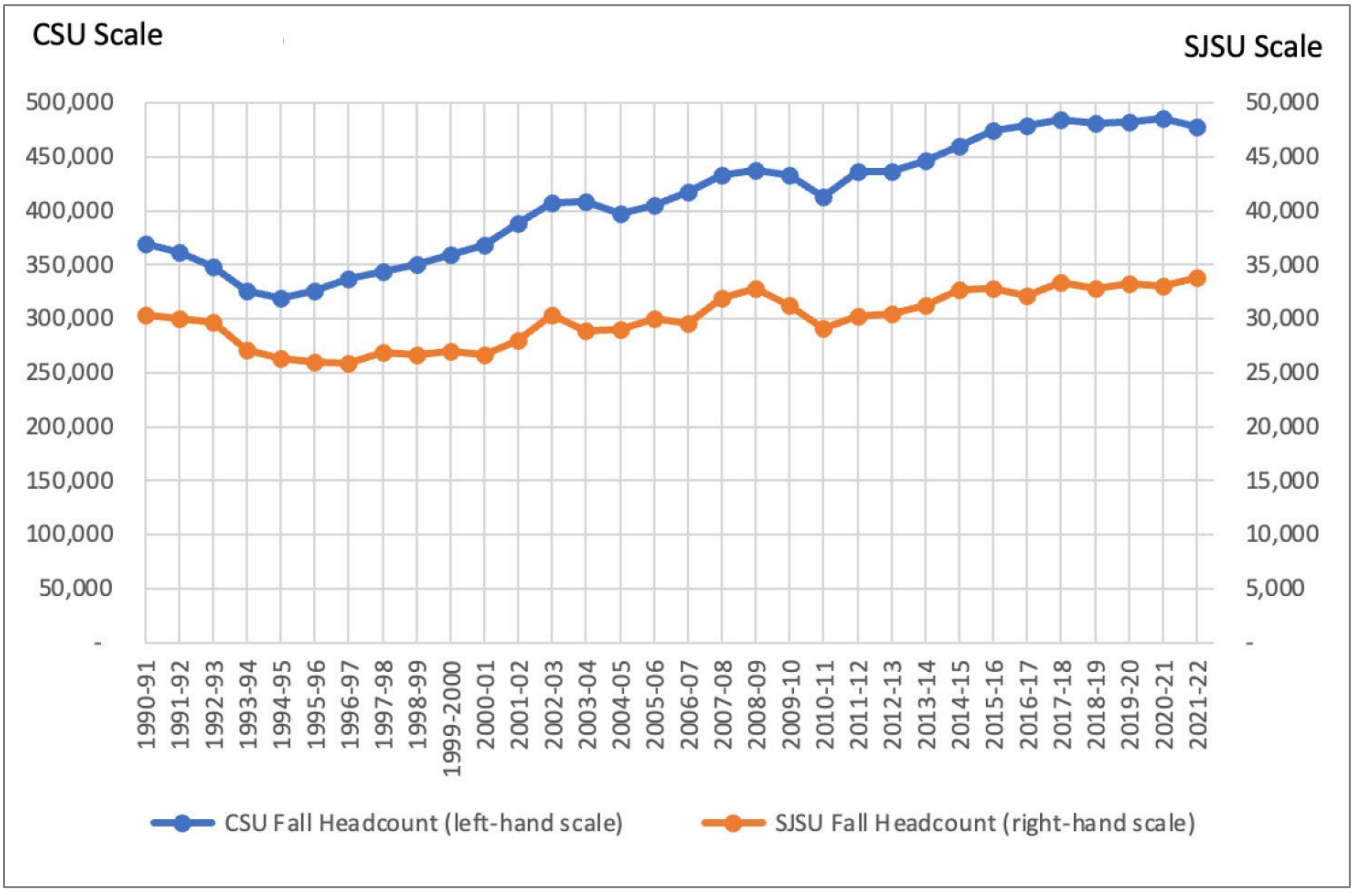
SJSU Enrollment and Campus Population

As stated in Section 3.12.1, "Regulatory Setting", the California budget is the primary factor that determines enrollment levels at CSU universities, and in turn, the CSU allocates funding tied to a specific enrollment growth target for each of the 23 CSU universities. Each year, the CSU negotiates with the State of California for funding to support planned enrollment growth as part of the annual budget process. The annual state budget identifies anticipated enrollment growth systemwide for the CSU each year; according to the 2022-2023 California State Budget, the state expects the CSU to accommodate growth in enrollment of 9,434 FTES during that period (DOF 2022). In the past, when the state experienced a fiscal crisis, enrollment funding for the CSU decreased and universities had to adjust their enrollments downward until additional funding became available in subsequent years. During the past 30 years, this has occurred four times.

Individual CSU universities, like SJSU, establish their long-term enrollment goals through the campus master planning process as required by the CSU Board of Trustees (Trustees). Prior to development of a master plan, the Trustees approve a future allowable capacity for campus facilities at all CSU campuses, including SJSU. This process sets a future campus capacity that each university can work toward. However, because of variations in state funding and CSU allocations, the growth rate can vary significantly from year to year. At SJSU, the 2001 Campus Master Plan, and now the proposed Campus Master Plan, set the future enrollment capacity based on SJSU's academic plan, as summarized in the proposed Campus Master Plan.

SJSU taught nearly 28,130 Full-Time Equivalent Students (FTES) in the 2018-2019 Academic Year (including Special Session),[1] of which about 22,020 FTES (approximately 78%) were face-to-face on campus before the pandemic. During this time, SJSU taught approximately 500 more FTES on campus than the design capacity of its buildings. As a result, labs were overscheduled, and some classes were taught in spaces not designated for instruction. Further, SJSU is considered "impacted" because it receives more qualified applicants than it can accommodate at the undergraduate level. California resident enrollment has exceeded the target set by the CSU for the past decade.

It is challenging to project a precise growth rate for a given year due to annual fluctuations in state/CSU funding for higher education, demand for certain degrees, economic prosperity, and the reputation of SJSU. Instead, enrollment growth is managed over a longer period, which allows adjustments to address changing economic, demographic, and other related trends. Figure 3.12-1 below shows that SJSU headcount has fluctuated between enrollment reductions and increases at different times over the past three decades.



Source: SJSU 2024.

Figure 3.12-1 CSU and SJSU Regular Fall Student Headcount

The term "on-campus population" refers to residents (including students, faculty/staff, and dependents of SJSU students/faculty/staff residents), students living off-campus, faculty/staff who commute to/from campus on a given day, and non-SJSU employees (e.g., daycare facility staff and third-party vendor support staff) that similarly commute from their residence to SJSU.

Table 3.12-2 presents the on-campus student, faculty, and staff headcount for the baseline year of 2018-2019 and for 2022-2023.

[1] Special Session opportunities are primarily online and off-campus educational opportunities for enrolled students. "Special sessions are a means whereby the instructional programs of the CSU can be provided to matriculated students on a self-support basis at times and in locations not supported by State General Fund appropriations." CSU Executive Order 1047 (May 5, 2010).

Table 3.12-2 On-Campus Enrollment and Population (Headcount)

Population Type	Fall Term 2018-2019	Fall Term 2022-2023
Students[1]	32,828	32,432
Faculty and Staff[2]	4,072	4,270
Total	**36,900**	**36,702**

[1] Includes undergraduate and graduate enrollment.

[2] Includes staff, administrators, and research staff.

Source: SJSU 2024.

Between 2012 and 2022, SJSU had an active Summer enrollment program with as many as 17–25 percent of Fall enrollment headcount. The enrollment level has steadily increased since 2012, although Summer enrollment dipped by approximately 700-800 students in the summers of 2018 and 2019. Since then, the Summer headcount has stabilized at approximately 9,000 students, or about 25 percent of the Fall headcount (SJSU 2024).

HOUSING

Regional Housing

Approximately 80 percent of the housing units constructed in the region from 2015 to 2024 were built in the cities of San José, Santa Clara, Sunnyvale, Milpitas, and Mountain View. Milpitas experienced the highest housing growth rate in the region (23.26 percent), followed by Gilroy (20.70 percent), Morgan Hill (17.42 percent), and Santa Clara (16.78 percent). San José, the largest city in the region, experienced a housing growth rate of 5.95 percent between 2015 and 2024. As shown in Table 3.12-3, approximately 50,000 housing units have been constructed in the county since 2015, representing a 8.23 percent increase in the total number of housing units.

Table 3.12-3 Regional Housing Characteristics

County/City	Total Number of Housing Units 2015	Total Number of Housing Units 2020	Total Number of Housing Units 2023	Total Number of Housing Units 2024	Percent Change (2015–2024)
Santa Clara (Total)	652,007	674,558	701,539	705,646	8.23%
Campbell	17,619	18,158	18,451	18,510	5.06%
Cupertino	21,054	21,050	21,787	21,837	3.72%
Gilroy	15,774	16,676	18,784	19,040	20.70%
Los Altos	11,350	11,677	11,871	11,912	4.95%
Los Altos Hills	3,088	3,180	3,151	3,168	2.59%
Los Gatos	13,228	13,637	14,006	14,023	6.01%
Milpitas	21,039	22,553	25,769	25,932	23.26%
Monte Sereno	1,299	1,383	1,353	1,367	5.23%
Morgan Hill	13,868	15,350	16,178	16,284	17.42%
Mountain View	34,807	36,727	39,194	40,377	16.00%
Palo Alto	28,674	29,298	29,285	29,383	2.47%
San José	327,652	336,507	345,798	347,148	5.95%
Santa Clara	45,828	48,975	53,370	53,519	16.78%
Saratoga	11,186	11,301	11,353	11,405	1.96%
Sunnyvale	57,561	60,273	63,111	63,608	10.51%
Santa Clara (unincorporated county)	27,980	27,813	28,078	28,133	0.55%

Source: DOF 2021; 2023

The housing vacancy rate is a measure of general housing availability and represents the percentage of all available housing units that are vacant or unoccupied at a particular time. A low vacancy rate, 5 percent or less, suggests that housing availability is low; conversely, a high vacancy rate (over 8 percent) may indicate a high number of housing units are available for occupancy, a high number of seasonal units are vacant, or there is an oversupply of housing. By maintaining a "healthy" vacancy rate between 5 percent and 8 percent, housing consumers have a wider choice of housing types and prices to choose from. As vacancy rates drop, shortages generally raise housing costs and limit choices.

The County's housing vacancy rate has been consistently lower than the state's vacancy rate. Between 1990 and 2020, the vacancy rate of the County ranged from 3.7 percent to 4.6 percent, while California's vacancy rate has ranged from 7.2 percent to 7.6 percent during that same timeframe (DOF 2007; 2021). In 2023 and 2024, the County had a vacancy rate of 5.0 and 4.7 percent, respectively compared to the State's consistent vacancy rate of 6.4 percent (DOF 2024). In 2022, which is the latest year US Census Bureau data is available, approximately 54.4 percent of occupied housing units in Santa Clara County were owner-occupied, and 45.6 percent were renter-occupied (U.S. Census Bureau 2022a).

The 2023-2031 Santa Clara County Housing Element Update establishes the target number of housing units for each of its member jurisdictions based on the Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA) assigned by the California Department of Housing and Community Development. The established target for the unincorporated county is 3,125 new housing units for the period of January 1, 2023, to December 31, 2031 (Santa Clara County 2023). In 2015, the County had approximately 652,007 total housing units and in 2023, the County had 701,539 housing units, demonstrating an increase of 49,532 additional units within the County for the 2015-2023 timeframe (DOF 2021; 2023). According to 2023-2031 Santa Clara County Housing Element Update Housing Needs Forecast, the unincorporated areas of the County are projected to increase the number of housing units to 6,745 by 2031 and the entire County, including incorporated areas, is projected to provide 928,110 housing units by 2035 (Santa Clara County 2023).

The County's average household size, or number of people occupying a dwelling unit, has typically been equal to or close to that of the state. Santa Clara County has a current average household size of 2.77 persons (DOF 2024). This is comparable with the household size of California, which has ranged from 2.75 to 2.96 persons per household in 2024 and 2015, respectively (DOF 2021; 2024). There has been a gradual decrease in household size in the County since 1990, when it was 2.81 persons per household (DOF 2024).

City of San José Housing

The City of San José has the largest population of any of the cities in Santa Clara County. As such, the city also possesses the greatest number of housing units in Santa Clara County, making up approximately 50 percent of the total housing supply in the county. However, housing growth in the city has occurred at a relatively low rate, adding only approximately 20,000 housing units between 2015 and 2024 (see Table 3.12-3 above). These additional housing units represent a growth rate of 5.95 percent over the period, which is a lower rate than half of the other cities in the county. Table 3.12-4 summarizes housing growth and trends in the City of San José from 2015 to 2024.

Table 3.12-4 Housing Trends in the City of San José

	Population	Housing Units	Occupied	Vacancy Rate	Persons per Household
2015	1,028,202	327,652	314,884	3.9	3.22
2020	1,041,466	336,507	328,622	3.9	3.05
2023	959,256	345,798	330,684	4.4	2.86
2024	969,491	347,148	333,412	4.0	2.86

Sources: DOF 2021; 2023; 2024.

Similar to Santa Clara County, the City's vacancy rate has consistently been below the statewide vacancy rate, which ranged from 7.2 percent in 1990 to 7.6 percent in 2020 and was 6.4 percent in 2024 (DOF 2007; 2021; 2024). In 1990, the City's vacancy rate was 3.5 percent (DOF 2007). More recently, the vacancy rate in the City has ranged from 3.9 percent in 2015 to 4.4 percent in 2023, as shown in Table 3.12-5 (DOF 2007; 2021; 2023). In 2022, which is the latest year US Census Bureau data is available, approximately 55.2 percent of occupied housing units in the city were owner-occupied, and 44.8 percent were renter-occupied (U.S. Census Bureau 2022b).

The City's average household size has typically been equal to or close to that of the state. The City has a current average household size of 2.86 people (DOF 2024). This is comparable with the household size of California, which has ranged from 2.75 to 2.96 persons per household in 2024 and 2015, respectively (DOF 2021; 2024). There has been a gradual decrease in household size in the City since 1990, when it was 3.08 persons per household (DOF 2007).

SJSU Student, Faculty, and Staff Housing

SJSU currently provides undergraduate student, graduate student, faculty, staff, and occasional visitor housing at the Main Campus and nearby locations in the facilities listed in Table 3.12-5. Total housing capacity is estimated at approximately 5,200, although occupancy varies from term to term.

Table 3.12-5 Existing Housing Capacity for Students, Faculty, and Staff

Facility	Occupants	Bed Capacity	Completion Date
Washburn	Students	260	1960
Joe West	Students	663	1967
Campus Village A	Junior and Senior Undergraduate Students, Graduate Students, Faculty, Staff	203	2005
Campus Village A	Non-first-year Undergraduate Students	1,638	2005
Campus Village A	Students	643	2005
Campus Village A	Students	990	2016
International House	Students	71	1976
Spartan Village on the Paseo	Students	700	2024
Off-Campus Houses	Faculty and Staff	14	N/A

Source: SJSU 2024.

EMPLOYMENT

The State of California Employment Development Department (EDD) compiles current and historical employment data for California counties and metropolitan areas. According to EDD, employment within the County increased by approximately 2.7 percent (28,200 jobs) between 2000 and 2020. Information technology, private education and health services, and financial activities services each experienced the highest growth rates: 144.9 percent, 97.0 percent, and 11.2 percent, respectively. As of 2023, the top four industries in terms of share of total employment are business and professional services (22.1 percent), goods producing services (20.1 percent), private education and health services (16.0 percent), and trade, transportation and utilities (10.9 percent). From 2000 to 2020, the information technology services industry gained 62,600 new employees, resulting in the highest share of new employment for the region (EDD 2022).

Table 3.12-6 provides data related to employment sectors in Santa Clara County from 2000 through 2020.

Table 3.12-6 Employment by Industry in Santa Clara County 2000-2020

Industry Sector	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Professional and Business Services	228,400	165,100	160,200	215,200	236,300
Goods Producing	297,400	204,600	181,100	203,300	214,300
Private Education and Health Services	86,900	104,200	126,000	154,900	171,200
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	151,500	130,500	123,200	136,100	116,000
Information	43,200	36,000	46,400	70,400	105,800
Government	95,900	92,900	91,500	90,100	90,900
Leisure and Hospitality	71,500	71,400	73,800	94,500	71,700
Financial Activities	33,900	35,800	30,800	34,200	37,700
Other Services	26,700	24,200	23,900	26,500	21,700
Farm	5,000	3,900	3,500	3,700	3,100
Total, All Industries	**1,040,400**	**868,700**	**860,300**	**1,028,900**	**1,068,600**

Source: EDD 2022.

As of 2020, SJSU employed approximately 4,300 faculty and staff within the County, which represented 0.4 percent of the total Santa Clara County employment (EDD 2022).

Unemployment rates have followed a cyclical pattern as reflected in the economic recessions in the early 1990s, early 2000s, the Great Recession of 2008–2013, and the COVID recession in 2020. US Bureau of Labor Statistics data show that the unemployment rate in the County has generally been lower than the state unemployment rate. In October 2024, the statewide unemployment rate was 5.4 percent while the countywide unemployment rate was 4.1 percent (Bureau of Labor Statistics 2024a; 2024b).

PROJECTED INCREASES IN POPULATION, HOUSING, AND EMPLOYMENT

ABAG prepares regional housing, population, and employment forecasts that are used in a variety of regional plans. As part of Plan Bay Area 2050, the region's long-range strategic plan, ABAG produced regional growth projections through 2050 for the entire ABAG planning area as well as counties and incorporated cities within its jurisdiction. Plan Bay Area 2050 was adopted in 2021 and is the current regional planning strategy for the San Francisco Bay Area, including the City of San José. As part of development of Play Bay Area 2050, ABAG worked closely with stakeholders to develop a new growth forecast and an updated multimodal transportation network with land use patterns and strategies based on reasonably available revenues. The trends shown below in Table 3.12-7 were included as part of the plan and identify ABAG's population, housing, and employment projections for the City of San José and Santa Clara County in 2045 and 2050. ABAG projects that the region's employment growth rate would increase as the population levels rise through 2050. The City is expected to have higher population, housing, and employment percentage growth rates than the County based on ABAG projections. As shown in Table 3.12-7, employment, population, and housing within the City are anticipated to increase by approximately 50-88 percent between 2015 and 2050, while countywide (incorporated cities and the unincorporated area) are anticipated to increase by approximately 46-70 percent between 2015 and 2050. The ABAG growth projections contradict the trends seen recently in both the City and the County, as shown above in Table 3.12-1.

Table 3.12-7 Growth Projections

	2015	2045[a]	2050	Percent Change (2015-2050)
City of San José				
Population	1,246,892	1,861,942	1,964,450	57.54
Housing Units	412,602	697,015	744,417	87.69
Employment	648,195	929,226	976,064	50.58
Santa Clara County				
Population	1,915,334	2,751,966	2,891,405	50.96
Housing Units	660,849	1,058,701	1,125,010	70.24
Employment	1,028,900	1,527,383	1,610,463	46.47

[a] The population, housing, and employment projections for 2045 were interpolated from the 2015 and 2050 projections produced by ABAG and assume that all growth would occur linearly.

Source: ABAG 2021

Plan Bay Area 2050 also projects that the total number of households in the region will increase significantly over time. The regional forecast predicts that the total number of households in Santa Clara County will increase from 623,000 in 2015 to 1,075,000 in 2050 while the total number of households in the City of San José will increase from 387,677 in 2015 to 710,935 in 2050. As shown in Table 3.12-8, this growth represents a 73 percent increase in the number of households in the County and an 83 percent increase in the number of households in the City (ABAG 2021).

Table 3.12-8 Household Projections

Jurisdiction	2015	2045[a]	2050	Percent Growth
Santa Clara (County)	623,000	1,010,429	1,075,000	+73%
San José (City)	387,677	664,755	710,935	+83%

Source: ABAG 2021

[a] The population, housing, and employment projections for 2045 were interpolated from the 2015 and 2050 projections produced by ABAG and assume that all growth would occur linearly.

3.12.3 Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

METHODOLOGY

The evaluation of population, employment, and housing impacts is based on a review of the proposed Campus Master Plan, including enrollment and on-campus housing projections for SJSU; a review of available population, employment, and housing projections and data from the City of San José, ABAG, the U.S. Census Bureau, California DOF and EDD, and other sources; and review of applicable elements and policies from the City of San José General Plan and Santa Clara County General Plan.

To evaluate the potential impacts of the Campus Master Plan on population and housing, the existing on-campus population and housing availability was compared to population and housing anticipated with implementation of the Campus Master Plan. In addition, the potential increase in market-rate housing associated with the Alquist Building Redevelopment is also compared to population and housing estimates for the City of San José. In determining the level of significance, the analysis assumes compliance with relevant federal and state laws, regulations, and ordinances.

FTES is generally considered to be the most appropriate measure of student population at a university on a given day, as opposed to headcount, because it provides a more accurate representation of the population that will be on-campus at one time. However, there are instances where consideration of headcount information can be appropriate. Student,

faculty, and staff "headcount" is considered to be the preferred metric for purposes of environmental analysis for a project of this nature when discussing population changes. Most SJSU students are enrolled as full-time students, so their demand for facilities and services is evaluated based on the number of individuals, or headcount, and does not change if some students take an additional class. Additionally, part-time students who may enroll at SJSU could relocate from outside the area and would be considered new residents. For this reason, the use of Fall headcount information is considered more appropriate when considering population-based analysis. Fall 2018-2019 headcount data are used as the baseline for the analysis of potential population, employment, and housing impacts associated with the Campus Master Plan.

SAN JOSÉ STATE UNIVERSITY CAMPUS MASTER PLAN

The University established overall goals to guide the development of the Campus Master Plan from the University's strategic plan and with input from the University and broader community members. The overall goals are based on the premise that the University's fundamental role is education broadly defined to encompass campus life, cultural context, and environmental setting, along with traditional teaching, learning and research activities. The Campus Master Plan then translates these goals into more detailed principles and guidelines. They are organized by topic heading in the Campus Master Plan in Chapter 3 as Academic Programs and Research (AR), Teaching and Learning (TL), Campus Life (CL), University Housing (UH), Campus Community (CC), and Work Patterns (WP); and in Chapter 4 as Land Use and Site Plan (LU), Sense of Place (SP), Open Space (OS), Landscaping (LA), Architectural Expression and Building Design (BD), Mobility (MO), and Utilities and Infrastructure (UI). The following Campus Master Plan principles are relevant to population and housing:

- UH-1. Expand and improve student housing on the Main Campus.
  - Renovate Joe West Residence Hall.
  - Replace outdated Washburn Hall with Campus Village 3 and 4 to add about 2,100 student beds.
  - Program and design outdoor recreation spaces and settings for informal gathering at Campus Village 3 to expand campus life offerings.
  - Design University Housing to consider the integration, impact and potential of connection with the Spartan Recreation and Aquatic Center (SRAC.).
  - Improve the security of student housing, including restricted access to dedicated residential hall open spaces.
- UH-3. Expand housing partnerships.
  - Seek affordable housing partnerships with student-serving organizations or institutions to offer a greater variety of housing types and price ranges.
  - Explore other partnership opportunities, including family housing for students, faculty and staff.
- UH-4. Consider nearby sites for future University housing.
  - Seek new opportunities to provide more housing, including short-term stay, for visiting faculty and staff.
  - Add faculty, staff and graduate student housing.
- CC-1. Design for inclusion.
  - Adopt an environmental design ethic that emphasizes making people from different backgrounds and experiences feel comfortable in a higher education setting.
  - Design gateways, open spaces, building entrances and other public spaces to be welcoming and inspirational for all members of a diverse educational community.
  - Create a variety of facilities and open spaces that can accommodate a wide range of social activities and cultural practices.

- Add and design inclusive spaces and amenities throughout campus buildings that respond to the needs of a diverse population.
- Make space available for a diversity of interfaith practices. These include meditation, prayer and ablution spaces and more.
- Provide gender inclusive restrooms and locker rooms in safe, accessible places that offer privacy but are not isolated.
- Include attractive and accessible facilities for lactation.
- Provide a variety of flexible spaces to accommodate neurodiverse learning needs and serve a wider range of abilities and experience, rather than designing for "one size fits all."

- CC-3. Design vibrant spaces for community building.
  - Make activity visible.
  - Provide space for socializing.
  - Increase the potential for mingling between colleges, departments and disciplines when programming space.

THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

A population, employment, and housing impact would be significant if implementation of the Campus Master Plan would:

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

ISSUES NOT DISCUSSED FURTHER

Displace Substantial Numbers of Existing People or Homes

No housing would be permanently removed by the project, nor does the Campus Master Plan propose or involve any actions that would displace substantial numbers of people. Consistent with existing practice and as development occurs within the campus as part of the Campus Master Plan, SJSU would monitor on-campus population and stagger opening of new housing facilities where plan implementation may involve the redevelopment of existing on-campus housing, to ensure that the level of on-campus housing availability is maintained or increased year-to-year and does not decrease. If an unexpected increase in enrollment were to occur and sufficient housing was not available, SJSU's current practice of converting double rooms to triple rooms would be used to meet housing demand. Thus, there would be no impacts associated with displacement of substantial numbers of people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere. This issue is not discussed further.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Impact 3.12-1: Directly or Indirectly Induce Substantial Unplanned Population Growth and Housing Demand

Implementation of the Campus Master Plan would result in additional population in the area and the demand for new housing that would not be provided as part of the plan. While the future housing market is not entirely predictable, the rate at which implementation of the Campus Master Plan would increase housing demand is not anticipated to be substantial and would not exceed current housing projections for the area. This impact is **less than significant**.

Direct Growth

The Campus Master Plan is a long-range planning document that guides the development and use of campus lands to accommodate projected growth in student enrollment and in fulfillment of SJSU's academic mission. Implementation of the Campus Master plan would accommodate a projected increase in the total on-campus population, which includes undergraduate and graduate/professional students, faculty, staff, dependents living in employee housing, non-CSU employees working on campus (e.g., consultants, employees of private businesses), and visitors. In response to the projected increase in total on-campus population, implementation of the Campus Master Plan proposes land use designations that would allow for increases in on-campus building space (academic, research, and support; residential). Development proposed under the Campus Master Plan would be consistent with the direction of the CSU Board of Trustees, described in Section 3.12.1, "Regulatory Setting," that each campus of the CSU take the necessary steps to accommodate additional systemwide enrollment increases. The Campus Master Plan proposes increases in on-campus housing, academic/administrative space, and supporting uses, including utility-related uses, related to the projected increase in student enrollment and associated faculty/staff increases. In that respect, the Campus Master Plan would accommodate planned population growth, which is inherent to a long-term campus plan, much like a city or county general plan.

Projected Increase in Total On-Campus Population

The Campus Master Plan is designed to serve a projected fall academic quarter headcount of 44,000 students, along with sufficient faculty and staff to provide instruction and support services that would sufficiently accommodate the demand of this increased headcount. However, it is anticipated that only 37,500 of the projected 44,000 students would be taught regularly in-person on the campus, compared to 32,828 on-campus students in AY 2018-2019. The anticipated on-campus enrollment represents a net headcount increase of 4,672 students on campus from AY 2018-2019 conditions, which translates to a growth rate of approximately 14 percent over 18 years, or just under 1 percent per year. This is consistent with California Department of Finance enrollment growth projections for the CSU during this period (DOF 2022) and with recent annual enrollment increases for the campus as determined during annual consultation with the CSU Office of the Chancellor. In addition to increased student enrollment, implementation of the Campus Master Plan would result in an increase of 237 instructional faculty and 753 staff and management, which includes staff, administrators, and research staff, resulting in a total headcount of 5,260 faculty and staff. The additional faculty and staff would represent a net headcount increase of 1,188 compared to AY 2018-2019 conditions.

With the addition of 1,188 new faculty and staff, SJSU expects to increase the staff- and faculty-to-student ratios in the future, including increasing the percentage of tenured and tenure-track faculty to 35 percent, and providing time for scholarship (particularly for new faculty). These changes would result in a proportionate increase in faculty, rather than simply carrying past ratios forward into the future. In addition, SJSU acknowledges that some student services would also need to be expanded to support student success, and the staffing ratio would be increased accordingly. The Campus Master Plan anticipates an on-campus staff-to-student ratio of 0.0736. It is important to note that the number of faculty depends on the total amount of instruction (Full-Time Equivalent Students or FTES taught), whereas the number of staff depends on student headcount. For reference, Table 3.12-9 shows the anticipated annual growth for student enrollment, faculty, and staff if it were to occur linearly, although growth is more likely to occur unevenly due to the availability of funding and facilities, as well as other factors. It should also be noted that faculty numbers exclude administrators and students who teach but are already counted in their primary role (i.e., as students and administrators first).

Table 3.12-9 Student Enrollment, Faculty, and Staff Headcount

	Fall Headcount for AY 2018-2019	Fall Headcount for AY 2022-2023	Fall Headcount under Campus Master Plan	Net Change from Fall 2018	Net Change from Fall 2022
Student Enrollment[1]					
Fall Headcount	35,475	35,809	44,000	8,525	8,191
On-Campus Fall Headcount	32,828	32,432	37,500	4,672	5,068

	Fall Headcount for AY 2018-2019	Fall Headcount for AY 2022-2023	Fall Headcount under Campus Master Plan	Net Change from Fall 2018	Net Change from Fall 2022
Faculty and Staff Fall Headcount					
Faculty	2,074	2,263	2,500	426	237
Staff and Management[2]	1,998	2,007	2,760	762	753
Total Regular Employees	**4,072**	**4,270**	**5,260**	**1,188**	**990**

[1] Includes undergraduate and graduate enrollment.

[2] Includes staff, administrators, and research staff.

Source: SJSU 2024.

Under the Campus Master Plan, summer enrollment growth is anticipated to correspond with the regular academic year enrollment and remain at a proportion of approximately 25 percent of fall student enrollment. This ratio is not expected to change substantially with implementation of the Campus Master Plan. SJSU would continue to expand online course offerings for summer enrollment to support students participating in summer employment, internships, or other commitments located outside of the San José area.

Interpolating from ABAG's population projections provided in Table 3.12-8 above, the population of Santa Clara County is projected to increase by 43.68 percent (approximately 836,632 persons) from 2015 to 2045, with an annual growth rate of 1.45 percent, and the population of the City of San José is projected to increase by 49.33 percent (an increase of approximately 615,050 persons) from 2015 to 2045, with an annual growth rate of 1.64 percent (ABAG 2021). The additional students (in terms of headcount) would make up only 0.43 percent of the total projected population in the City of San José and only 0.29 percent of the total projected population in Santa Clara County in 2045. As such, the Campus Master Plan is not expected to induce substantial unplanned population growth from increases in student enrollment.

Similarly, interpolating from ABAG's employment projections provided in Table 3.12-8 above, it is estimated that by 2045 employment in the County would increase by 48.45 percent (an increase of approximately 498,483 jobs) to a total of 1,527,383 jobs, and that employment within the City would increase by 43.36 percent (an increase of approximately 281,031 jobs) to a total of 929,226 jobs. An overall net increase in 1,188 employees from the Campus Master Plan represents approximately 0.08 percent of total jobs in the County in 2045, and 0.1 percent of total jobs in the City of San José in 2045. Therefore, the net increase of 990 new employees under the Campus Master Plan would be consistent with and well within the local and regional employment projections. As such, the Campus Master Plan is not expected to induce substantial unplanned employment growth from increases in faculty and staff.

Projected Increase in Building Space under the Campus Master Plan

To accommodate the estimated increase in on-campus student enrollment, faculty, and staff, the Campus Master Plan provides for the anticipated increase in demand for academic facilities, additional housing on campus, recreation and athletics facilities, and other support facilities and services on campus through 2045. This would include a net increase of approximately 2,100 new student beds, as well as an additional approximately 800,000 assignable square feet (ASF) of academic and administrative space, and an additional approximately 180,000 ASF of support space. As noted in Chapter 2, "Project Description," redevelopment of the existing Alquist Building would also include 500 workforce units intended for faculty, staff, and graduate students with an additional 500 units of market-rate housing.

In terms of GSF, approximately 1,400,000 GSF of academic, research, and administrative space and an additional 400,000 GSF of student support space would be added. This also includes approximately 1,900,000 GSF of new student housing space to accommodate the 2,100 new student beds, as well as 500 workforce housing units, and 500 market-rate units. In total, approximately 3,700,000 GSF of net new construction, 1,065,000 GSF of replacement, and 1,600,000 GSF of renovation would occur within the Master Plan Area.

Housing Demand

SJSU currently provides housing for undergraduate students, graduate students, faculty, staff, and occasional visitors at the Main Campus and nearby locations. Total existing housing capacity is estimated at approximately 5,200 beds, although occupancy varies from term to term. As discussed in Chapter 2, "Project Description," about half of the students and more than one-third of the faculty currently live more than a 30-minute commute from the Main Campus.

On-campus student enrollment under the Campus Master Plan is projected to increase by 4,672 students, while on-campus faculty and staff headcount is estimated to increase by 1,188 faculty/staff. A major goal of the Campus Master Plan is to provide additional student housing on or near the Main and South campuses to serve 20 percent of all students regularly on campus. To help meet this goal, the Campus Master Plan designates additional space for approximately 2,100 new beds (a 40% increase above existing conditions) and the modernization of existing residential facilities which, when added to SJSU's existing housing capacity, would increase the total student housing capacity to 7,270 beds. This may include specialty student housing. These additional beds would increase the percent of students living within SJSU properties to 19 percent with implementation of the Campus Master Plan; however, this would slightly below the Campus Master Plan's goal of housing 20 percent of students on-campus. This does not include the Alquist Building Redevelopment, which would include approximately 500 residential units that could be occupied by faculty, staff, and graduate students, due to uncertainty regarding the degree to which graduate students would occupy the units. As noted in Chapter 2, "Project Description," the percentage of students living within SJSU properties would increase to 22 percent if 450 of the 500 workforce housing units are occupied by graduate students.

The new student housing may include a mix of both student dormitories and apartments, although initial development of student housing under the Campus Master Plan would largely focus on dormitory-style housing intended to primarily serve freshmen and sophomore students. The new housing would include dining facilities, activity centers, and other amenities, making the campus more attractive to students at all hours, which would also reduce the need for student residents to have cars because more amenities and entertainment would be available on campus and within walking and biking distance.

Regarding faculty/staff housing, the Campus Master Plan does include the potential for faculty and staff to occupy workforce housing proposed as part of the Alquist Building Redevelopment. However, the degree to which the planned 500 units would be occupied by faculty, staff, or graduate students is uncertain at this time. As a result, this analysis does not consider the provision of these housing units against the demand, although the site's location (one block west of the Main Campus between South 2nd and South 3rd Streets along Paseo de San Antonio) would provide housing proximate to campus.

A comparison of the proposed on-campus housing and projected housing demand under the Campus Master Plan is shown in Table 3.12-10.

Table 3.12-10 Baseline and Projected On-Campus Housing Capacity and Demand

	Net New Housing Under Campus Master Plan	Projected Housing Demand	Demand Not Provided on Campus	Increased Housing Demand Accommodated On-Campus?
Student Housing (beds)	2,100	4,672 students	2,572 beds	No
Faculty/Staff Housing (homes)	0[1]	1,188 employees	1,188 residences	No
Totals	**2,100**	**5,860**	**3,760**	

[1] Due to uncertainties surrounding the number of faculty and staff that would occupy the workforce housing associated with the Alquist Building Redevelopment, the housing units are not included as part of the net new housing under the Campus Master Plan for faculty/staff housing.

As shown Table 3.12-10, although the proposed increase in on-campus housing would reduce the total number of students and the percentage of total enrollment that would otherwise live off-campus, it would not be sufficient to accommodate the estimated increase in student enrollment of 4,672 students through 2045, resulting in a deficit of 2,572 on-campus student beds. Similarly, because the Campus Master Plan does not propose faculty/staff housing to accommodate the projected increase of 1,188 faculty/staff, it therefore would not provide sufficient on-campus housing for faculty/staff through 2045. As noted above, some of the additional faculty/staff may be accommodated as part of the workforce housing component of the Alquist Building Redevelopment, but the degree to which the workforce housing

would be occupied by faculty/staff versus graduate students is uncertain. The deficit in on-campus housing under the Campus Master Plan would increase the demand for off-campus housing around SJSU and the rest of the city.

To determine the effects on local housing, it is conservatively assumed that the 2,572 additional students that would not be housed on-campus would share housing with one other student, thereby resulting in the potential additional demand of 1,286 new off-campus residential units. Because students prefer to live near campus, it is anticipated that students would primarily live in the City of San José. Regarding employees, this analysis conservatively assumes that all 1,188 new faculty and staff would reside within Santa Clara County. Due to the large workforce within the City and County, it is anticipated that most of the new on-campus employees under the Campus Master Plan would be filled by residents who already reside in the City or the County. While a portion of the additional employees may already live in the City and County and therefore would not result in additional demand for housing, that number is not known at this time. Therefore, it is possible that some of these jobs would be filled by people moving into the City and County, which would lead to an increase in the demand for housing in the City and County. Some of this demand would likely be filled by vacancies in the existing housing market, and some of this demand would likely be filled by new housing development proposed within the City. For the purposes of this analysis, it is conservatively assumed that there would be demand for 1,188 additional homes by 2045.

Combined with the projected student demand identified above, implementation of the Campus Master Plan would result in 3,760 total students, faculty, and staff that would not be housed on-campus, which in turn would result in an off-campus housing demand for 2,474 residential units within Santa Clara County. However, this additional demand is anticipated to occur incrementally over the approximately 20-year planning period of the Campus Master Plan and not instantaneously upon approval of the Campus Master Plan. Amortized over the anticipated planning period for the Campus Master Plan, this would equate to an annual demand of approximately 124 housing units to accommodate the additional 188 students, faculty, and staff per year that would live in off-campus housing through 2045. Based on ABAG's housing projections provided in Table 3.12-8 above, it can be interpolated that the total number of housing units in Santa Clara County would increase by 60.2 percent (an increase of approximately 397,852 housing units) from 2015 to 2045, while the total number of housing units in the City of San José would increase by 68.93 percent (an increase of approximately 284,413 housing units) from 2015 to 2045. This would translate to a total housing supply of 1,058,701 housing units in the County and 697,015 housing units in the City by 2045. Conservatively assuming that all 188 off-campus students, faculty, and staff added each year would also be new residents moving into the City or County (and do not live at home/commute to campus or room with one another), the additional demand of 124 housing units per year is well within the housing growth projections and capacity of both the City and the County. Therefore, although the projected increase in on-campus students, faculty, and staff would not be fully accommodated on campus, the Campus Master Plan is not anticipated to foster construction of substantial new housing in the surrounding environment due to the proposed housing on the Main Campus (as part of the Campus Master Plan) as well as the minimal annual demand for off-campus housing of 124 housing units.

Summary

Based on the information presented above, implementation of the Campus Master Plan would result in demand for new housing that would not be provided within the plan, and therefore would increase the demand for off-campus housing. Implementation of the Campus Master Plan would result in 3,760 total students, faculty, and staff that would not be housed on-campus, which in turn would result in an off-campus housing demand for 2,474 residential units within Santa Clara County. However, this additional demand is anticipated to occur incrementally over the approximately 20-year planning period of the Campus Master Plan and not instantaneously upon approval of the Campus Master Plan. Amortized over the anticipated planning period for the Campus Master Plan, this would equate to an annual demand of approximately 124 housing units. Based on ABAG's housing projections provided in Table 3.12-8 above, the additional demand of 124 housing units per year is well within the housing growth projections and capacity of both the City and the County. Therefore, although the projected increase in on-campus students, faculty, and staff would not be fully accommodated on campus, the Campus Master Plan is not anticipated to substantially foster the construction of new housing in the surrounding environment due to new housing proposed to be developed on the Main Campus as well as the minimal annual demand for off-campus housing of 124 housing units.

Accordingly, implementation of the Campus Master Plan would not induce unplanned levels of substantial population growth or housing demand. This impact would be **less than significant**.

Indirect Growth

Indirect population growth related to the Campus Master Plan could occur if it proposed the extension of roads or utilities into currently unserved off-campus areas or if the capacity of the infrastructure exceeds that required to serve proposed growth. The Master Plan Area is in a highly urbanized part of the City of San José and is currently served by existing roadways, utilities, and other infrastructure. The Campus Master Plan does not propose the construction of any new roadways on or outside of the Main and South campuses. Following adoption of the Campus Master Plan, SJSU would complete an update to the Utilities Master Plan for the Master Plan Area. To the extent feasible, the Campus Master Plan includes infrastructure projects, such as the relocation of the existing Central Plant to Building A.

As outlined in the Campus Master Plan and as will be further detailed in the Utility Master Plan, utility infrastructure improvements would provide modernization and enhancements to the existing campus utility systems to serve new facilities, including drainage, water, sewer, solid waste, energy, and information technology. The Campus Master Plan would require new infrastructure to deliver domestic water, collect wastewater, and manage storm drainage, particularly to service new development on the Main Campus. Construction of infrastructure on both the Main and South campuses would occur throughout buildout of the Campus Master Plan to support planned development. Utility infrastructure would be constructed and dedicated, and easements would be provided consistent with applicable requirements of the City of San José and relevant utility providers. Utility infrastructure would be designed to only serve the estimated growth and planned development in the Campus Master Plan.

Therefore, because the Campus Master Plan would not result in the construction of any public roads on or outside of the campuses, the utilities associated with the Campus Master Plan would be confined to the campuses, and the capacity of the infrastructure would not exceed that required to serve the estimated growth and planned development, implementation of the Campus Master Plan would not indirectly induce substantial unplanned population growth. Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required.

3.13 PUBLIC SERVICES AND RECREATION

This section provides an overview of existing public services and recreational facilities in the Master Plan Area and evaluates the potential for implementation of the Campus Master Plan to affect the availability, service level, and/or capacity of public services, including fire-protection services, police-protection services, public schools, parks and recreation, and other public facilities, and, if such an effect is determined to occur, whether new or expanded facilities would be required that could result in a potentially significant impact on the environment. Publicly provided utility services, such as water and wastewater treatment, stormwater management, electricity, natural gas, and solid waste disposal services, are addressed in Sections 3.9, "Hydrology and Water Quality" and 3.15, "Utilities and Service Systems."

No comment letters regarding public services or recreation were received in response to the Notice of Preparation.

3.13.1 Regulatory Setting

FEDERAL

Higher Education Opportunity Act

The Campus Fire Safety Right-to-Know Act in the Higher Education Opportunity Act was signed on August 1, 2008. Specifically, the legislation requires that a Fire Safety Report be distributed by the University containing statistics concerning the following in each on-campus student housing facility during the most recent calendar year for which data are available:

- The number of fires and the cause of each fire.
- The number of injuries related to a fire that resulted in treatment at a medical facility.
- The number of deaths related to a fire.
- The value of property damage caused by a fire.
- A description of each on-campus student housing facility's fire safety system, including the fire sprinkler system.
- The number of regular mandatory supervised fire drills.
- Policies or rules on portable electrical appliances, smoking, and open flames (such as candles); procedures for evacuation; and policies regarding fire safety education and training programs provided to students, faculty, and staff.
- Plans for future improvements in fire safety, if determined necessary by such institution.

STATE

California Governor's Office of Emergency Services

The California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) serves as the lead state agency for emergency management in California. Cal OES coordinates the state response to major emergencies in support of local government. It is also responsible for collecting, verifying, and evaluating information about an emergency, facilitating communication with local government, and providing affected jurisdictions with additional resources when necessary. Cal OES may require state agencies to perform work outside their day-to-day and statutory responsibilities. Local jurisdictions first use their own resources and, as they are exhausted, obtain more from neighboring cities and special districts, the county in which they are located, and other counties throughout the state through the Statewide Mutual Aid System.

California Fire Code

The 2022 California Fire Code, which is codified at Part 9 of Title 24 of the CCR, incorporates by adoption the 2021 International Fire Code and contains regulations related to construction, maintenance, and use of buildings. Topics addressed in the California Fire Code include fire department access, fire hydrants, automatic sprinkler systems, fire alarm systems, fire and explosion hazards safety, hazardous materials storage and use, provisions intended to protect and assist fire responders, industrial processes, and many other general and specialized fire-safety requirements for new and existing buildings and the surrounding premises. The California Fire Code contains specialized technical regulations related to fire and life safety. The California Building Standards Code, including the California Fire Code, is revised and published every three years by the California Building Standards Commissions.

California Health and Safety Code

State fire regulations are set forth in Sections 13000 et seq. of the California Health and Safety Code, which includes regulations for building standards (as set forth in the California Building Code), fire protection and notification systems, fire protection devices such as extinguishers, smoke alarms, high-rise building and childcare facility standards, and fire-suppression training.

California Building Standards Code (Title 24)

Energy consumption of new buildings in California is regulated by State Building Energy Efficiency Standards contained in the California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Part 2, Chapter 2-53. Title 24 applies to all new construction of both residential and nonresidential buildings, and regulates energy consumed for heating, cooling, ventilation, water heating, and lighting. The 2022 Building Energy Efficiency Standards have improved efficiency requirements from previous codes and the updated standards are expected to result in a statewide energy consumption reduction.

Effective January 1, 2011, CALGreen became California's first green building standards code. It is formally known as the California Green Building Standards Code, Title 24, Part 11, of the California Code of Regulations and establishes mandatory minimum green building standards.

Quimby Act

The Quimby Act (California Government Code Section 66477) preserves open space and parkland in urbanizing areas of the state by authorizing local governments to establish ordinances requiring developers of new subdivisions to dedicate land for parks, pay an in-lieu fee, or perform a combination of the two. The Quimby Act provides two standards for the dedication of land for use as parkland. If the existing area of parkland in a community is 3 acres or more per 1,000 persons, then the community may require dedication based on a standard of 5 acres per 1,000 persons residing in the subdivision. If the existing amount of parkland in a community is less than 3 acres per 1,000 persons, then the community may require dedication based on a standard of only 3 acres per 1,000 persons residing in the subdivision. The Quimby Act requires a city or county to adopt standards for recreational facilities in its general plan recreation element if it is to adopt a parkland dedication/fee ordinance.

The amount of land dedicated, or fees paid shall be based upon the residential density, which shall be determined on the basis of the approved or conditionally approved tentative map or parcel map and the average number of persons per household. There shall be a rebuttable presumption that the average number of persons per household by units in a structure is the same as that disclosed by the most recent available federal census or a census taken pursuant to Chapter 17 (commencing with Section 40200) of Part 2 of Division 3 of Title 4. CSU is not subject to Quimby Act requirements, including payment of in-lieu fees, because it is not a local government entity. The Quimby Act standards are used as a potential metric for assessing appropriate recreation acreage but are not a requirement under the impact analysis.

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY

San José State University Landscape Master Plan

The Landscape Master Plan was last updated in 2013 (SJSU 2013) and serves as the guiding document for campus wide development and maintenance of public and open spaces, including quads, plazas, malls, shared streets, and

pedestrian and bike pathways. The original fundamental principles from the 1995 Landscape Master Plan were incorporated into the 2013 update to the plan. These fundamental principles are intended to guide future development, and include the following applicable principles:

- The landscape image of Tower Hall Quad should become the landscape image of the main campus.
- The campus should be organized around a series of quad spaces, which serve as centers of activity and identity in each campus district.
- The campus should have a major space, which serves as a hub of campus activity, a place through which students, faculty and visitors pass every day and which serves as a meeting place and commons.
- The campus' unique quads should be linked and surrounded by landscape of a consistent character across campus.
- The edges of campus should be strongly defined and clearly differentiated from the surrounding city.
- The 7th, 9th and San Carlos Street rights-of-way should be developed as open space and protected from encroachment by new buildings.

The Landscape Master Plan contains a detailed analysis of all the campus' framework elements: quads, courts, paseos, passageways, auto rights-of-way, perimeter, and thematic planting zones. The Landscape Master Plan defines the characteristics, functions, and configurations of these spaces, as well as their context within each of the four districts and the larger campus:

- Quads and Central Plaza: The primary gathering spaces on campus, the quads and Central Plaza, have varying degrees of clarity defining the space and character and offer different levels of attractiveness and comfort to support activity.
- Courts, Small Plazas, and Opportunity Sites: Many of the smaller gathering spaces on campus currently lack definition, but through new planting and/or program options could become more vital.
- Paseos: Paseo de San Carlos, Paseo de Caesar Chavez, and the 9th Street Mall provide strong axes of circulation through campus. Per the 1995 and 2005 plans, these rights-of-way should continue to be preserved and developed as open space and protected from encroachment by new buildings.
- Pathways and Passages: The campus' quads and smaller plazas are linked by the paseos as well as a series of smaller pathways that vary in degree of definition and overall character/clarity. Many of these are problematic, failing to meet their full potential in terms of strength of character and the quality of experience they provide.
- Parking Lots, Garages, and Shared Streets: Surface parking, vehicular entries, and garage facades weaken the perimeter landscape and identity. This is particularly true where vehicular and pedestrian circulation overlap, as at the northern and southern entries to Paseo de Caesar Chavez at 7th Street.

The Landscape Master Plan identifies a campus-wide planting strategy that builds upon current landscape assets, recognizes and responds to the effects of climate change, enhances the biodiversity of campus, and creates unique and distinctive experiences for campus users.

South Campus Facilities Development Plan

The South Campus Facilities Development Plan was last updated in April 2016 and contains detailed information and relevant guidelines for the development of recreational facilities on the South Campus. The plan provides existing diagrams of the South Campus, proposed development plans and associated diagrams and aerial views, and venue plans for each of the athletic programs on the campus, including football, baseball, softball, and soccer, among others.

LOCAL

As previously discussed in Section 1.4, "California State University Autonomy," SJSU is an entity of the CSU. The CSU operates under the oversight of the Board of Trustees, which is the state acting in its higher educational capacity, and as such it is not subject to local government planning and land use plans, policies, or regulations. Additionally, the CSU is not required to pay any development impact fees levied by local governments. State agencies are not subject to local government planning and land use plans, policies, or regulations. Nevertheless, in the exercise of its discretion, the CSU may reference, describe, and address local plans, policies, and regulations where appropriate and for informational purposes.

City of San José 2040 General Plan

The Envision San José 2040 General Plan (General Plan) contains the following policies that are relevant to public services and recreation (City of San José 2023a):

- **IE-2.9:** Partner with public, private, and non-profit organizations, and continue to develop partnerships with San José State University, community colleges and other educational institutions, to advance economic development goals, meet the needs of businesses, and resolve constraints to business operations at the local, state, and federal levels.
- **IE-3.2:** Support federal, state, and regional policies and regulations that secure economic development resources for the City, promote its economic development, and/or advance implementation of the General Plan.
- **IE-3.3:** Work at the regional level to promote a shared responsibility for sufficient housing supply to accommodate the changing demographics and a growing population.
- **IE-5.4:** Support entertainment offerings and cultural facilities, including but not limited to parks, visual and performing arts, museums, libraries, theatres, historic structures/sites/neighborhoods, festivals, and commercial entertainment venues, particularly those that provide significant social and economic benefit to San José's community, provide opportunities for community participation, achieve excellence and innovation, and/or reflect the City's population.
- **IE-5.5:** Attract and retain professional and amateur sports teams and events in San José and identify and support opportunities for growth of related businesses and retail markets.
- **IE-6.4:** Partner with educational, civic, labor, and business institutions to provide job training programs that meet the needs of business and industry, including programs that enable the unemployed, under-employed, or economically or socially disadvantaged to enter or move up in the labor force. Connect local businesses with such programs, organizations, or educational institutions.
- **CE-2.4:** Maintain trust and develop strong working relationships in the community through open and honest communication.
- **ES-1.2:** Encourage school districts, the City, and developers to engage in early discussions regarding the nature and scope of proposed projects and possible fiscal impacts and mitigation measures. These discussions should occur as early as possible in the project planning stage, preferably preceding land acquisition.
- **ES-1.6:** Support legislative efforts to create suitable and adequate means of financing the construction of school facilities needed for a growing population.
- **ES-1.8:** Cooperate with school districts in the joint planning, development, and use of public school facilities combined with other public facilities and services, such as recreation facilities, libraries, and community service/programs.
- **ES-1.9:** Provide all pertinent information on General Plan amendments, rezonings and other development proposals to all affected school districts in a timely manner.
- **ES-1.10:** Provide all pertinent information on General Plan amendments, rezonings and other development proposals to all affected school districts in a timely manner.

- **ES-1.11:** Continue San José's commitment to active participation in cooperative City-district planning activities, such as the School/City Collaborative, that support efforts of mutual benefit between local school districts and the City
- **ES-1.12:** Provide leadership in supporting the efforts of the K-12 education community to increase the share of youth in San José that graduate from high school, the share of high school graduates prepared for post-secondary education, and the share of graduates who enter and complete post-secondary education.
- **ES-1.13:** Through the City's land use policies, support expansion of existing and development of new post-secondary education facilities, including community colleges and public and private universities.
- **ES-1.14:** Collaborate with school districts, the community, post-secondary institutions, businesses, and industry to ensure availability of necessary resources to meet student needs.
- **ES-1.15:** Integrate school construction and/or renovation plans into the Urban Village planning process.
- **ES-1.16:** Continue to work with public and private schools through programs such as the Street Smarts School Safety Education Program to improve pedestrian and bicycle safety and encourage walking and biking to and from school.
- **ES-2.1:** Provide information through a variety of library resources and language formats (books, internet and other media) that offer a broad range of knowledge to address early literacy, school readiness, workforce training, business support, and other community needs at locations convenient and accessible by the community.
- **ES-2.4:** Recognize the central role that libraries play in neighborhood / community building by supporting and developing partnerships, collaboration and growth of library services to support community development.
- **ES-2.8:** Measure Library service delivery to identify the degree to which library activities are meeting the needs of San José's community.
- **ES-3.1:** Provide rapid and timely Level of Service response time to all emergencies:
    1. For police protection, use as a goal a response time of six minutes or less for 60 percent of all Priority 1 calls, and of eleven minutes or less for 60 percent of all Priority 2 calls.
    2. For fire protection, use as a goal a total response time (TRT) of eight minutes and a total travel time of four minutes for 80 percent of emergency incidents.
    3. Enhance service delivery through the adoption and effective use of innovative, emerging techniques, technologies and operating models.
    4. Measure service delivery to identify the degree to which services are meeting the needs of San José's community.
    5. Ensure that development of police and fire service facilities and delivery of services keeps pace with development and growth in the city.
- **ES-3.2:** Strive to ensure that equipment and facilities are provided and maintained to meet reasonable standards of safety, dependability, and compatibility with law enforcement and fire service operations.
- **ES-3.3:** Locate police and fire service facilities so that essential services can most efficiently be provided, and level of service goals met. Ensure that the development of police and fire facilities and delivery of services keeps pace with development and growth of the city.
- **ES-3.5:** Co-locate public safety facilities with other public or private uses to promote efficient use of space and provision of police and fire protection services within dense, urban portions of the city.
- **ES-3.6:** Work with local, State, and Federal public safety agencies to promote regional cooperation in the delivery of services. Maintain mutual aid agreements with surrounding jurisdictions for emergency response.

- **ES-3.7:** Promote public safety by strengthening community partnerships, public awareness and the education of community members. Maintain communication with the community to improve relationships and customer satisfaction, while continually exploring innovative means of communication. Train community members in community policing and emergency response practices.
- **ES-3.9:** Implement urban design techniques that promote public and property safety in new development through safe, durable construction and publicly visible and accessible spaces.
- **ES-3.10:** Incorporate universal design measures in new construction, and retrofit existing development to include design measures and equipment that support public safety for people with diverse abilities and needs. Work in partnership with appropriate agencies to incorporate technology in public and private development to increase public and personal safety.
- **ES-3.11:** Ensure that adequate water supplies are available for fire-suppression throughout the City. Require development to construct and include all fire suppression infrastructure and equipment needed for their projects.
- **ES-3.12:** Facilitate the safe movement of pedestrians, bicyclists and vehicles throughout the City and require appropriate safety measures for activities such as cultural and sporting events where large numbers of community members and visitors gather.
- **ES-3.14:** Encourage property maintenance and pursue appropriate code enforcement to reduce blight, crime, fire hazards or other unsafe conditions associated with under-maintained and under-utilized properties.
- **ES-3.17:** Promote installation of fire sprinkler systems for both commercial and residential use and in structures where sprinkler systems are not currently required by the City Municipal Code or Uniform Fire Code.
- **ES-3.26:** Evaluate potential strategies for the use of police substation type facilities, including opportunities to locate police facilities within new mixed-use development projects, to support law enforcement activities from a distributed network of facilities located within Urban Villages or other new Growth Areas.
- **ES-4.6:** Coordinate with other public, private, and non-profit organizations to ensure that emergency preparedness and disaster response programs serve all parts of the City equitably with regards to access to health care.
- **ES-4.9:** Permit development only in those areas where potential danger to the health, safety, and welfare of persons in that area can be mitigated to an acceptable level.
- **ES-6.13:** Work with the County, State, and others to assess health care needs and evaluate whether lands are available in San José to accommodate needed facilities.
- **ES-6.14:** Encourage major land use planning efforts (including future General Plan updates, Specific Plans, and Urban Village plans having over 5,000 housing units) to consider strategies to address health care and medical service needs as part of the planning process.
- **PR-1.1:** Provide 3.5 acres per 1,000 population of neighborhood/community serving parkland through a combination of 1.5 acres of public park and 2.0 acres of recreational school grounds open to the public per 1,000 San José residents.
- **PR-1.2:** Provide 7.5 acres per 1,000 population of citywide/regional park and open space lands through a combination of facilities provided by the City of San José and other public land agencies.
- **PR-1.3:** Provide 500 square feet per 1,000 population of community center space.
- **PR-1.6:** Where appropriate and feasible, develop parks and recreational facilities that are flexible and can adapt to the changing needs of their surrounding community.
- **PR-1.7:** Design vibrant urban public spaces and parklands that function as community gathering and local focal points, providing opportunities for activities such as community events, festivals and/or farmers markets as well as opportunities for passive and, where possible, active recreation.

- **PR-2.1:** Encourage healthful food choices, exercise, and the production of locally grown agriculture for personal use by providing community garden facilities.
- **PR-2.2:** Provide quality recreation and neighborhood services that increase frequency of exercise, foster physical activity, and encourage healthful living.
- **PR-2.8:** Partner with the County and non-profits to promote community gardens in low-income areas as an opportunity to grow affordable and healthful food.
- **PR-2.9:** Develop partnerships with non-profits and the school districts to connect school children with community gardens, providing children with educational opportunities and access/exposure to healthful foods.
- **PR-3.1:** Provide equitable access to parks, trails, open space, community centers, dog parks, skate parks, aquatics facilities, sports fields, community gardens, and other amenities to the greatest extent feasible in order to provide a high quality of life for our residents.
- **PR-3.2:** Provide access to an existing or future neighborhood park, a community park, recreational school grounds, a regional park, open space lands, and/or a major City trail within a 1/3 mile radius of all San José residents by either acquiring lands within 1/3 mile or providing safe connections to existing recreation facilities outside of the 1/3 mile radius. This is consistent with the United Nation's Urban Environmental Accords, as adopted by the City for recreation open space.
- **PR-3.5:** Develop programs, activities, events, and facilities that appeal to a broad audience, including but not limited to youth, young adults, and seniors and those of varying ethnicities, backgrounds, and abilities.
- **PR-4.1:** Collaborate with the community in the design, programming, and operation of parks and recreation facilities to ensure that these facilities meet their needs.
- **PR-4.4:** Reinforce the cultural character of new and existing neighborhoods by reflecting local materials, design forms, and landscape character in the development of neighborhood serving parks.
- **PR-4.5:** Increase the number of special events that bring neighborhoods together, such as street festivals, resource fairs, holiday parades, movies, theatrical plays, and concerts in local parks, on temporarily closed streets, and/or in plazas.
- **PR-6.1:** Partner with the community to promote environmental stewardship.
- **PR-6.4:** Consistent with the Green Vision, complete San José's trail network and, where feasible, develop interconnected trails with bike lanes to facilitate bicycle commuting and recreational uses.
- **PR-6.5:** Consistent with the Green Vision, complete San José's trail network and, where feasible, develop interconnected trails with bike lanes to facilitate bicycle commuting and recreational uses.
- **PR-6.6:** Encourage environmentally sustainable connections (such as pedestrian/bike trails, bike lanes and routes, transit, etc.) between community elements like schools, parks, recreation centers, libraries and other public nodes.
- **PR-7.3:** Whenever possible, construct parks and recreation facilities, especially those that are youth serving, where they are accessible to public transit.
- **PR-7.4:** Meet the parks needs and expand recreational opportunities for residents in dense, urban areas partially by focusing on improving connections (particularly trail, bicycle, and pedestrian networks) to large parks and recreation facilities.
- **PR-8.1:** Partner with the community and businesses to promote volunteerism in the care and programming of parks and recreation facilities.
- **PR-8.2:** Encourage privately owned and maintained and publicly accessible recreation spaces that encourage community interaction; compliment the private property uses; and, when adjacent to existing and planned parks, trails, recreation facilities, or open spaces, connect them to these facilities. This policy is particularly important in dense, urban areas.

- **PR-8.5:** Encourage all developers to install and maintain trails when new development occurs adjacent to a designated trail location. Use the City's Parkland Dedication Ordinance and Park Impact Ordinance to have residential developers build trails when new residential development occurs adjacent to a designated trail location, consistent with other parkland priorities. Encourage developers or property owners to enter into formal agreements with the City to maintain trails adjacent to their properties.
- **PR-8.7:** Actively collaborate with school districts, utilities, and other public agencies to provide for appropriate recreation uses of their respective properties and rights-of-ways. Consideration should be given to cooperative efforts between these entities and the City to develop parks, pedestrian and bicycle trails, sports fields and recreation facilities.
- **PR-8.10:** Encourage the development of private/commercial recreation facilities that are open to the public to help meet existing and future demands (i.e., plazas, swimming pools, fitness centers and gardens).

City of San José Municipal Code

The City's Park Impact Ordinance (City of San José Municipal Code, Title 14, Chapter 14.25) and Parkland Dedication Ordinance (City of San José Municipal Code, Title 19, Chapter 19.38), implemented through the Developer Impact Parkland Program, require new residential projects to help the City meet the need for new or improved recreational facilities (i.e., parks, trails, and community centers). Under these ordinances, private new residential projects are required to:

- provide at least three acres of parkland for each 1,000 new residents added by the housing development;
- make a payment of a park impact in-lieu fee equal to the value of the required land dedication;
- complete improvements to existing recreational facilities or construct new facilities; or
- provide a negotiated agreement for a combination of these options.

An executed Parkland Agreement that outlines how a project will comply with these ordinances is required prior to the issuance of a Parcel Map or a Final Subdivision Map by the City. Payment of park impact fees is also required prior to the issuance of a new construction Building Permit.

As an entity of the state, CSU is not subject to the City's Developer Impact Program requirements, including payment of park impact fees.

3.13.2 Environmental Setting

FIRE PROTECTION

The San José Fire Department (SJFD) provides fire prevention and protection services to the entire city, including the Master Plan Area, and some small areas outside City boundaries and within the County. High traffic areas within SJFD's jurisdiction include San José Mineta International Airport, the SAP Center, Pay Pal Park, three super-regional malls, seven major hospitals, 108 high-rise structures, and SJSU (City of San José n.d.a).

Under the direction of Fire Chief Robert Sapien, Jr., SJFD is divided into seven bureaus and divisions. Under the Fire Chief and Assistant Fire Chief are four Deputy Fire Chiefs and a civilian Deputy Director. The seven bureaus and divisions within SJFD are Bureau of Field Operations, Bureau of Administrative Services, Fire Communications, Bureau of Fire Prevention, Bureau of Emergency Medical Services and Training, Bureau of Support Services, Office of the Fire Chief. In addition to fire suppression, SJFD provides Advanced Life Support, Urban Search and Rescue, Hazardous Materials Response, Aircraft Rescue and Firefighting, Fire Prevention, Arson Investigation, Mutual Aid, and Public Education. As a part of their Mutual Aid services, SJFD has automatic aid agreements with neighboring jurisdictions, meaning local fire agencies will automatically help each other based on incident location, incident size, and available resources. The SJFD is also part of the Santa Clara County Mutual Aid Agreement, where participating agencies can

request assistance from one another. Lastly, the SJFD also participates in the California Master Mutual Aid Agreement and can provide mutual aid to other jurisdictions in California upon request (City of San José n.d.a).

Thirty-four fire stations and engine companies are strategically located throughout the city to provide assistance to area residents. Each fire station operates within a specific district that comprises the immediate geographical area around the station. Two stations are in the downtown section of the city, between State Route (SR) 87 to the west, US 101 to the east, and Interstate 280 to the south (City of San José n.d.b). SJFD also operates nine truck companies, one rescue company, three medic squad units, and dedicates eight of their Type 1 Strike team engines to assist in the state mutual aid system. The SJFD responds to an average of 103,000 service calls every year (City of San José n.d.a).

The three main apparatus are engines (water), trucks (ladder), and rescue medics (ambulance). Suppression companies (engines and trucks) are staffed with four personnel consisting of a fire captain, fire engineer, firefighter Emergency Medical Technicians (EMT), and a firefighter paramedic. Squads, also known as Rescue Medics, are staffed with one firefighter engineer and one firefighter paramedic. All our sworn members are EMTs, every crew has at least one dedicated EMT-Paramedic. Paramedics have the special training and skills necessary to perform advanced, life-saving medical services that extend beyond basic life support (City of San José n.d.c).

Fire stations closest to the Master Plan Area include:

- Station 1 at 225 N. Market Street, approximately 0.5-mile northwest of the north Main Campus and 1.75 miles from the South Campus,
- Station 3 at 98 Martha Street, approximately 0.6-mile south of the north Main Campus and 0.5-miles northeast of South Campus, and
- Station 8 at 802 E. Santa Clara Street, approximately 0.5-miles east of the north Main Campus and 1.4 miles north of the South Campus.

According to SJFD, Station 8 would provide first responder service to the Main Campus, while Station 3 would respond to incidents at the South Campus (Pisani pers. comm., 2023). Station 3 is located at 98 Martha Street, approximately 0.6-mile south of the Main Campus and 0.5-mile northeast of South Campus. Station 8 is located at 802 E. Santa Clara Street, approximately 0.5-mile east of the Main Campus and 1.4 miles north of the South Campus. Station 3 has an engine with four personnel (captain, engineer, firefighter, firefighter paramedic) and a rescue medic with two personnel (engineer, firefighter paramedic). Station 8 also has an engine with four personnel (captain, engineer, firefighter, firefighter paramedic). Three fire stations in the City have rescue medics (Stations 3, 20, and 26), nine stations have a truck (Stations 1, 2, 9, 13, 14, 16, 29, 30, 35), and all 34 stations have an engine (Pisani pers. comm., 2023). Station 8 would both initially access the northern portion of the Main Campus, but the condensed layout of the campus would result in negligible increases in time to access the southern portion of the Main Campus. It should be noted that Station 8 is being relocated from its current location to the corner of E. Santa Clara Street and 13th Street, approximately 0.25-mile northeast of the Main Campus. The new Station 8 will be a modernized, state-of-the-art facility to accommodate the increasing demands from growth and development in the Downtown San José area and will be the first fire station in the City that will have the capability to house an all-electric fire engine (City of San José 2023b). Construction for the new Station 8 broke ground on October 19, 2023, and is anticipated to be completed in early 2025 (City of San José 2023b). According to the City's 2040 General Plan, fire protection services have a goal of a total response time (TRT) of eight minutes and a total travel time of four minutes for 80 percent of emergency incidents (City of San José 2023a).

An important requirement for fire suppression is adequate fire flow, which is the amount of water, expressed in gallons per minute (gpm), available to control a given fire and the length of time this flow is available. The total fire flow needed to extinguish a structural fire is based on a variety of factors, including building design, internal square footage, construction materials, dominant use, height, number of floors, and distance to adjacent buildings. Minimum requirements for available fire flow at a given building are dependent on standards set in the California Fire Code. Currently, adequate fire flow is provided within the Master Plan Area.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

University Police Department

With respect to law enforcement, the Master Plan Area is under the primary jurisdiction of the University Police Department (UPD), which is responsible for ensuring campus safety for all staff and students. UPD consists of a diverse team of twenty-four sworn peace officers and over fifty civilian personnel, including Parking Services, Library Security, Housing Security, Police Cadets and admin staff. UPD headquarters are located at 377 S. Seventh Street, in front of the Seventh Street parking garage. The UPD is comprised of the Chief's office and the Administration and Operations Bureaus. On an annual basis, UPD documents approximately 60,000 incidents, arrests between 800 and 900 suspects and writes about 2,500 reports. The Police Communications Center dispatches UPD personnel to more than 50,000 calls for service each year (UPD 2023a).

SJSU and the City have a standing Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), per which UPD is responsible for responding to and handling all calls for services, as well as processing and investigating all crimes committed on property and grounds owned, operated, and controlled or administered by the CSU. By this agreement, UPD may call upon the San José Police Department (SJPD) to assist in the handling of major crimes, including, but not limited to Part 1 violent crimes as defined in California Education Code, Section 67381 (the Kristin Smart Campus Safety Act of 1998), Section 1 (UPD 2023b).

In addition to police patrol, the UPD provides the following services:

- Livescan fingerprinting;
- Safety Escort Program;
- SJSU Safe Ride Program;
- run, hide, fight training;
- rape aggression defense training;
- safety presentations;
- parking services;
- library and housing security;
- emergency preparedness and evacuation;
- 9-1-1 communications;
- investigations;
- campus safety reports; and
- special events/event security.

With respect to crime statistics, the Master Plan Area is located in a heavily urbanized and developed downtown area of the City, which experienced about a 12% increase in the number of total crimes committed from 2021 and 2022 (SJPD 2024). Crime levels on campus vary year to year. Crime statistics for the years 2021 through 2023, as reported in SJSU's 2024 Annual Security Report (SJSU 2024), are summarized in Tables 3.13-1 and 3.13-2, below.

Table 3.13-1 Crime Statistics for SJSU (Main Campus) (2021-2023)

Criminal Offense	2021	2022	2023
Murder/non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
Rape	4	24	16
Fondling	10	9	8
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory rape	0	0	0
Robbery	2	3	4
Aggravated assault	3	5	14
Burglary	34	24	13
Motor vehicle theft	5	9	12
Arson	3	0	9

Criminal Offense	2021	2022	2023
Dating violence	0	0	0
Domestic violence	9	32	22
Stalking	0	6	22
Liquor law arrests	0	3	5
Liquor law referrals	18	3	10
Drug law arrests	79	87	139
Drug law referrals	3	5	42
Weapons law arrests	8	8	37
Weapons law referrals	0	0	2
Unfounded crimes	4	2	4

Source: SJSU 2024.

Table 3.13-2 Crime Statistics for SJSU (South Campus) (2021-2023)

Criminal Offense	2021	2022	2023
Murder/non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
Negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	10
Fondling	3	0	3
Incest	0	0	0
Statutory rape	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0
Aggravated assault	0	0	1
Burglary	15	6	7
Motor vehicle theft	2	2	4
Arson	0	0	0
Dating violence	0	0	0
Domestic violence	0	0	0
Stalking	0	1	0
Liquor law arrests	0	1	0
Liquor law referrals	0	0	0
Drug law arrests	1	5	7
Drug law referrals	0	0	0
Weapons law arrests	3	0	3
Weapons law referrals	0	0	0
Unfounded crimes	0	0	0

Source: SJSU 2024.

The UPD Communications Center is staffed 24 hours a day, 365 days a year for the SJSU campus community and the contract colleges of Foothill/DeAnza Community College District Police Department and CSU East Bay Police Department (UPD 2022). The UPD patrols the campus and the surrounding area 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Patrol is done on foot, on bicycle, and by vehicle in an effort to deter crime and to be readily available to the campus

community. During special events on campus, additional police officers are on duty, augmented by officers from other university police departments and surrounding law enforcement agencies, as needed.

UPD provides primary law enforcement services to the following areas:

- Main Campus;
- SJSU President's house;
- South Campus athletics facilities;
- Recognized sorority and fraternity houses surrounding the campus;
- Art Metal Foundry (also known as Art Sculpture Facility; 1036 S. Fifth St.);
- International House (360 S. Eleventh St.);
- Spartan Shops Warehouse (1125 N. Seventh St.); and
- Spartan Shops Apartments (355 E. Reed St.), and the Child Development Center (430 S. Eighth St.).

Because of their distance from the SJSU campus, the following locations remain under the jurisdiction of SJPD (UPD 2023c):

- SJSU College of Business MBA Program (180 Rose Orchard Way);
- University Foundation (210 N. Fourth St.); and
- Spartan Shops Houses (380, 382, 386, 390, & 394 N. Fourth St.).

Additionally, under the MOU, UPD enforces traffic regulations on streets adjacent to the campus and within the one-mile concurrent jurisdiction should the violation warrant enforcement action. Whenever the UPD needs traffic control or other nonemergency assistance from SJPD for a scheduled event, the UPD gives notice of the request for assistance at the earliest possible date prior to the scheduled event. The UPD is responsible for providing the appropriate number of off-duty police officers needed for the event (UPD 2023b).

UPD patrol officers may respond to citizen calls for service within the jurisdictional responsibility of SJPD in areas adjacent to SJSU property. All such requests are relayed or referred immediately to SJPD via phone or radio. If the situation is resolved without the need for a written report, or there is little likelihood of future police intervention, SJPD may cancel their response when advised by UPD officers. UPD officers may respond to areas adjacent to SJSU property to observe incidents under investigation by SJPD whenever the case may involve SJSU property or students (UPD 2023b).

When a UPD officer makes an arrest, the arrestee will be booked as a UPD arrest. UPD officers will transport and book all persons arrested by UPD officers. Should the transporting and booking process reduce staff of the UPD to critical level, pursuant to the mutual aid agreement, the UPD may request assistance of SJPD to assist in transporting and booking the arrestee (UPD 2023b).

San José Police Department

Police protection services within the City that are not otherwise determined by the MOU are provided by SJPD. Police headquarters are located at 201 W. Mission Street, San José, California, which is also the nearest police station to campus. Paul Joseph is the Chief of police and the SJPD includes air support, canine units, intelligence units, special events units, and 17 patrol districts (SJPD n.d.). The department uses a variety of data that include geographic information systems (GIS)–based data, call and crime frequency information, and available personnel on an annual basis to meet the changing law enforcement demands of the city.

SJPD is authorized to employ approximately 1,700 employees, including both sworn and non-sworn personnel. Department employees are assigned to one of four bureaus comprised of 11 divisions with more than 50 specialized units and assignments.

In December 2024, SJPD responded to Priority 1 calls (those classified as emergency situations requiring immediate police response) in approximately 8.1 minutes and Priority 2 calls in approximately 27.3 minutes (SJPD 2024). SJPD has a goal of responding to 60 percent of Priority 1 calls in under 6 minutes, and 60 percent of priority 2 calls in 11 minutes (City of San José 2023).

SCHOOLS

SJSU is within the boundary of the San José Unified School District, which provides educational services to over 30,000 students in 41 schools. The school district has an enrollment capacity of 30,520 students (City of San José 2011) and a current enrollment of 28,710 students (CDE 2023), indicating additional capacity for enrollment of more than 1,800 students. The schools that provide service in the vicinity of the Master Plan Area are Horace Mann Elementary School (K-5), Lowell Elementary (K-5), Herbert Hoover Middle (6-8), Muwekma Ohlone Middle School (6-8), Abraham Lincoln High (9-12), and San José High School (9-12). As shown in Table 3.13-3, enrollment numbers have fluctuated, but in general, student enrollment has reduced at all schools located in the area.

Table 3.13-3 San José Unified School District School Enrollment

School	Number of Students 2018/2019	Number of Students 2019/2020	Number of Students 2020/2021	Number of Students 2021/2022	Number of Students 2022/2023	Number of Students 7-year High
Horace Mann Elementary (K-5)	402	378	347	308	300	443
Lowell Elementary (K-5)	286	286	257	228	285	320
Herbert Hoover Middle (6-8)	1,082	1,090	1,089	972	971	1,098
Muwekma Ohlone Middle (6-8)	687	643	603	586	630	770
Abraham Lincoln High (9-12)	1,805	1,725	1,703	1,684	1,693	1,933
San José High (9-12)	1,054	1,009	994	925	934	1,101

Source: California Department of Education 2023.

LIBRARIES

San José State University

SJSU has one main library on campus, the Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Library, located on the northwest corner of the Main Campus that serves SJSU and the local community. Beginning in 1997, plans were announced between the City and SJSU to build a new library that would serve as both the SJSU Library and the City's Main Library. The Development Agreement between the CSU and the San José Redevelopment Agency described how the partners would work together to design and build the 475,000-square-foot library. The Joint Library Operating Agreement between the CSU and the City included agreements about governance, operations, and funding of utilities and maintenance and assigned the roles of "Co-Managers" of the new library to the City's Library Director and the University's Library Dean. Then on August 15, 2003, the Martin Luther King Jr. Library was opened in the northwest corner of the Main Campus and currently houses over 1.5 million volumes, seats more than 3,500 people and receives over 2 million visitors each year. It provides nearly 40 group study rooms and 300 public access computers as well as computer classrooms for librarians to teach information literacy to both SJSU students and the general public. The Martin Luther King Jr. Library also features 35 works of public art created by Mel Chin and designed to link to the library's collections and the diverse community that uses them (SJSU Library 2023).

This branch also serves as the head of the San José public library system. Students and the general public are allowed to access and check out materials, reserve rooms, and attend classes offered by the library and community center. San José Public Library system is one of the busiest library systems nationwide with an annual checkout rate of nearly 14 million items and is recognized for its innovation and leadership. It was named the 2004 Thomson Gale/Library Journal Library of the Year and received the 2011 National Medal for Museum and Library Service, the nation's highest honor for a library (San José Public Library 2023).

City of San José

The City's network of public libraries includes 25 libraries located in communities throughout the City. The closest City library to SJSU, other than the Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Library, is the Biblioteca Latinoamericana Branch Library, located at 921 S. First Street between the Main and South campuses.

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES AND PARKS

San José State University

The Master Plan Area includes numerous recreational facilities providing both active and passive recreation to support the needs of students, faculty, and staff. Additionally, recreational and athletic facilities are necessary to support the instructional programs involved with physical education and intercollegiate sports. In some instances, design standards differ for intercollegiate athletic facilities; however, intramural recreation, physical education, and athletics can share many multipurpose outdoor fields and indoor facilities.

On-campus athletic facilities are primarily located at the South Campus, which is home to the Athletic Department administration and nearly all of the athletic venues. Existing athletic facilities on the South Campus include football, baseball, softball, soccer, tennis, track and field, sand volleyball, and golf. Additionally, the South Campus hosts various clubhouses, storage rooms, training/locker facilities, the Koret Center, concession buildings, and the athletics building.

The South Campus supports SJSU athletics, recreational sports, intramurals, sport clubs, special events, and some academic classes and research. In addition, this campus hosts other large events. The South Campus offers passive and active recreation activities for open use on the track and South Campus fields, which are also used as parking during large events. CEFCU Stadium has hosted Division I intercollegiate football games for SJSU since 1933 and seats over 30,000 spectators. Concerts, professional and collegiate soccer, religious convocations, band competitions, and high school football games take place at CEFCU Stadium (San José State Athletics 2023). Men's and women's soccer play at the Spartan Soccer Complex, also located at the South Campus. Intercollegiate athletics can also be found at the Main Campus, where Provident Credit Union Event Center hosts men's and women's basketball, and the Yoshihiro Uchida Hall hosts Women's Volleyball. The Main Campus also contains the Spartan Recreation and Aquatic Center, which is open for the use of all students, as well as other indoor facilities for physical education in SPX and Yoshihiro Uchida Hall.

The Main Campus features open spaces in the form of quads, paseos, and plazas where students, faculty and visitors can participate in active and passive outdoor activities. These open spaces are located primarily along the Main Campus' internal circulation network and oriented towards pedestrian and bike travel. The primary existing quads and plazas that make up the existing open space are Tower Hall Quad, Humanities Quad, Central Quad, Science Quad, Residential Quad, and the Fountain Plaza. The 2013 Landscape Master Plan also designates various courts, small plazas, and opportunity sites to be left undeveloped to provide additional open space for gathering. Paseo de San Carlos, Paseo de César Chávez, and the 9th Street Mall provide strong axes of circulation through campus, and per the Landscape Master Plan, these rights-of-way should continue to be preserved and developed as open space and protected from encroachment by new buildings. The campus' quads and smaller plazas are linked by the paseos as well as a series of smaller pathways that vary in degree of definition and overall character/clarity.

City of San José

Within the City and near the Master Plan Area, recreation opportunities include neighborhood parks and miles of multi-use trails near the Bay, along rivers and creeks, and within hillside areas. More specifically, the area immediately surrounding the Main Campus is heavily developed. However, there are several neighborhood parks within 0.5-mile of the Main Campus, with the most prominent being Plaza de César Chávez Park, located four blocks west on San Carlos Street. Other neighborhood parks within a half mile of the Main Campus include Parque de los Pobladores, St. James Park, O'Donnell's Gardens Park, Williams Street Park, Selma Olinder Park, and Roosevelt Park.

Five other public and private recreation opportunities exist within a half mile of the South Campus. Directly to the east of the South Campus is Happy Hollow Park and Zoo, a small amusement park and zoo tailored towards younger

children, and encompassing Happy Hollow is Kelley Park. Kelley Park is located on 72 acres on Senter Road between Story Road and Pelan Avenue. In addition to Happy Hollow Park and Zoo, Kelley Park consists of San José History Park, Japanese Friendship Garden, Vietnamese Heritage Garden, and the Leninger Community Center (City of San José n.d.d). Other park and recreational facilities within 0.5-mile of the South Campus include the Alma Community Center, Bellevue Park, and Bestor Art Park. Across Alma Avenue from the eastern half of the South Campus is a private indoor skating ice rink which is open to the public for a fee.

3.13.3 Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY

The evaluation of potential public service and recreation impacts was based on a review of documents pertaining to the Campus Master Plan, including the City's General Plan; research of appropriate public service providers, such as SJFD, SJPD, UPD, and the California Department of Education; and desktop review of the Master Plan Area and surroundings. To determine potential impacts on public services and recreation that could occur from implementation of the Campus Master Plan, the analysis first compares existing service capacity and facilities against future demand associated with the project. If new or expanded public service or recreational facilities are needed to serve the Campus Master Plan, the analysis then evaluates the potential physical environmental impacts that could occur from the construction of these facilities.

SAN JOSÉ STATE UNIVERSITY CAMPUS MASTER PLAN

The University established overall goals to guide the development of the Campus Master Plan from the University's strategic plan and with input from the University and broader community members. The overall goals are based on the premise that the University's fundamental role is education broadly defined to encompass campus life, cultural context, and environmental setting, along with traditional teaching, learning and research activities. The Campus Master Plan then translates these goals into more detailed principles and guidelines. They are organized by topic heading in the Campus Master Plan in Chapter 3 as Academic Programs and Research (AR), Teaching and Learning (TL), Campus Life (CL), University Housing (UH), Campus Community (CC), and Work Patterns (WP); and in Chapter 4 as Land Use and Site Plan (LU), Sense of Place (SP), Open Space (OS), Landscaping (LA), Architectural Expression and Building Design (BD), Mobility (MO), and Utilities and Infrastructure (UI). The Campus Master Plan principles relevant to public services and recreation are as follows:

- LU-1. Redevelop campus land to increase capacity, increase usable open space and improve internal circulation.
  - Renovate and program to open existing spaces and design new spaces to be easily utilized.
  - Infill new structures with more capacity in place of low rise buildings at the end of their effective life cycle.
  - Reduce building footprints to expand usable open space.
- LU-2. Increase the number of gathering spaces on both campuses.
  - Design gathering spaces so that they are distinct spaces and destinations served by circulation pathways.
  - Support a wide range of activities through the design of open spaces across campus. Accommodate activities that range from restful to recreational for individuals and groups of different sizes.
- LU-7. Renovate the residential neighborhood on Main Campus to be more livable.
  - Redesign outdoor spaces in the residential neighborhood to efficiently use outdoor spaces for dining, gathering and recreation.
  - Provide security and still allow through access at the 9th Street Paseo.

- OS-1. Increase the amount of primary open space on both the Main and South campuses.
  - Remove or reconfigure service zones and surface parking to create more usable and attractive open space.
  - Incorporate improvements to the public realm within the scope of all building projects.
- OS-2. Improve open space quality and experience on both the Main and South campuses.
  - Increase the richness of the open space network. Provide more informal open spaces for recreation, gathering and socializing next to pathways and facilities. Use the pathway system to strengthen the connections between open spaces to make them more intuitive, safe and attractive.
  - Remove barriers and prioritize universal accessibility in the design of new and renovated open spaces.
  - To bring more students together through routine circulation, locate pathways to directly connect building entries with campus nodes.
- OS-3. Improve navigation of campuses through design.
  - Make it easier to navigate each campus intuitively using unique architecture as landmarks and public art.
  - Establish connecting sight lines at the pedestrian level to make it easier to navigate the campuses.
  - Design to unify and relate open space projects with adjacent spaces.
  - Design interior first floor programming to complement the surrounding exterior space experience to reinforce connections between interior and exterior spaces and improve orientation.
  - Increase comfort in open spaces. Design places to sit, stand and gather that accommodate different body types and abilities.
  - Increase the number of spaces designed for a spectrum of sensory opportunities – sight, sound and touch.
  - Provide movable furniture that can be rearranged to serve groups ranging from an individual to small gatherings of three to five people, to mid-sized groups of twelve or more.
- OS-4. Enrich the variety of open spaces and design them to be more flexibly used.
  - Design a series of distinctive open spaces that accommodate a range of activities.
  - Design some open spaces on campus to be active and others as an oasis in an urban environment – as places for quiet contemplation and relaxation.
  - Designate public open spaces of a variety of types and sizes that appeal to different groups within SJSU's diverse population to improve accessibility.
  - Design outdoor spaces to accommodate occasional events, with the necessary infrastructure.
- OS-5. Provide more outdoor teaching and learning spaces.
  - Design accessible, comfortable, shaded places for classes to meet.
  - Provide internet connectivity and power to allow work to move seamlessly indoors to outdoors.
- OS-6. Establish consistent open space elements to unify the campuses.
  - Revise campus-wide open space design standards to be consistent and visually unifying throughout both campuses.
  - Establish general standards that can be adapted where appropriate to reinforce the identity of each campus.
  - Supplement the Campus Master Plan with consistent landscape design standards that can be applied to Main and South campuses for product standards (i.e., colors, fixtures, furniture, bike racks, trans cans and lighting.)

THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

A public services and recreation impact is considered significant if implementation of the Campus Master Plan would:

- result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, or the 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,
  - police protection,
  - schools,
  - parks, and
  - other public facilities;
- 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; and/or
- include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment.

ISSUES NOT DISCUSSED FURTHER

All potential issues related to public services and recreation identified in the significance criteria are evaluated below.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Impact 3.13-1: Result in Substantial Adverse Physical Construction-Related Impacts Associated with the Provision or the Need for New or Physically Altered Fire Protection Facilities, to Maintain Acceptable Service Ratios

Implementation of the Campus Master Plan would result in an increase in on-campus facilities and population. However, the increase in on-campus population would not result in an increase in service calls beyond the capacity of existing fire protection services and facilities. Additionally, all future new facilities would be constructed in compliance with fire and emergency safety requirements. Future development associated with the Campus Master Plan would not result in an expansion of service area. Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant**.

Fire protection and emergency medical services would be provided to the Master Plan Area by SJFD. Implementation of the Campus Master Plan would result in an increase in the campus population and the number of campus buildings and facilities; however, an increase in population in and of itself does not necessarily correlate to an increase in demand for fire protection services. Rather, expanding the geographic distribution of a population (i.e., sprawl development) may impair emergency response times and therefore require additional services and facilities.

To ensure adequate response and services, the SJFD has a TRT goal of eight minutes and a total travel time of four minutes to respond to 80 percent of all emergency incidents. As discussed in Section 3.13.2 "Environmental Setting," Station 8 would provide first responder service to the Main Campus, while Station 3 would respond to incidents at the South Campus. Station 3 is located at 98 Martha Street, approximately 0.6-mile south of the Main Campus and 0.5-mile northeast of South Campus. Station 8 is located approximately 0.5-mile east of the Main Campus and 1.4 miles north of the South Campus. Station 3 has an engine with four personnel (captain, engineer, firefighter, firefighter paramedic) and a rescue medic with two personnel (engineer, firefighter paramedic). Station 8 also has an engine with four personnel (captain, engineer, firefighter, firefighter paramedic). The close proximity of existing fire stations to both the Main and South campuses would not affect SJFD's ability to achieve its TRT and travel goals. SJFD

receives approximately 103,000 service calls every year across the entire city, with a service population of around 1.2 million people (City of San José n.d.a), translating to around 0.09 incidents per person each year.

Implementation of the Campus Master Plan would result in the continuation of existing academic programs, extra-curricular activities, and similar housing and instructional facilities and would not fundamentally change the nature of campus operations. Therefore, implementation of the Campus Master Plan is not anticipated to result in any change in incident calls per capita. However, the Campus Master Plan estimates that overall student enrollment would increase from a total headcount of 35,475 (AY 2018-2019) students to 44,000 students by 2045, along with sufficient faculty and staff to provide instruction and support services that would accommodate the demand of this increased headcount. It is anticipated that only 37,500 of the projected 44,000 students would be taught regularly in-person on the campus, compared to 32,828 on-campus students in AY 2018-2019. The anticipated on-campus enrollment represents a net headcount increase of 4,672 students on campus from AY 2018-2019 conditions.

By increasing the on-campus student population of SJSU by 4,672 students through the planning period for the Campus Master Plan, the Campus Master Plan would result in approximately 420 additional incidents per year.[1] These additional incidents would account for a very marginal 0.41% increase in the 103,000 incidents the SJFD responds to annually. Note that incident calls are tracked by the location from which the call is made, so an increase in students living on campus would not necessarily result in a decrease in calls originating from within the city. As student population increases, it is likely that communal areas in the city (e.g., restaurants, recreational/entertainment venues) would receive more visits from students and other on-campus residents. These activities would likely be more concentrated in the Downtown San José area given its proximity to the Master Plan Area. As such, the Campus Master Plan would increase the demand for fire protection services. However, as described above in Section 3.12.3, Station 8 is being relocated from its current location to the corner of E. Santa Clara Street and 13th Street, approximately 0.25-mile northeast of the Main Campus. The new Station 8 will be a modernized, state-of-the-art facility to accommodate the increasing demands from growth and development in Downtown San José. Construction for the new Station 8 broke ground on October 19, 2023, and is anticipated to be completed in early 2025. According to the IS/MND prepared for the new SJFD Station 8, the relocation would add capacity for an additional fire apparatus but would not result in additional staffing (City of San José 2022). Because a majority of the on-campus population growth and development would occur on the Main Campus, the additional demand generated by the Campus Master Plan is not anticipated to require additional fire protection facilities or expansion of existing facilities beyond that already occurring as a part of the Station 8 relocation and modernization being undertaken by the City. The relocation and modernization of Station 8 is occurring to accommodate growth and development in the Downtown San José area more generally and is not a direct result of the Campus Master Plan. Existing and future fire department facilities would be adequate to serve additional call volume from increased student enrollment.

Implementation of the Campus Master Plan would also result in the addition of new multi-story structures (including high-rise buildings) within the Master Plan Area. The proposed new buildings along the northern edge of the Main Campus and at the Alquist Building Redevelopment site would be taller than the current existing buildings on the campus and would vary in height. The shortest new buildings along the northern edge of the Main Campus would be Buildings C and D, standing at a total of 8 stories and 120 feet tall, and the tallest new building would be up to 24 stories and 300 feet tall. Although the Campus Master Plan would introduce new multi-story structures, the heights of the proposed new buildings would be similar in size and scale as other existing and planned buildings on the campus and in the surrounding area. SJFD provides paramedic services at Station 3, but neither Stations 3 nor 8 have fire trucks with ladders to serve multi-story buildings. However, as described in Section 3.12.3 above, Station 1 is located approximately 0.5-mile northwest of the Main Campus and 1.75 miles from the South Campus and has a ladder truck. Additionally, the relocated and modernized Station 8 would include a new apparatus bay that would house a fire truck with a ladder (City of San José 2022). Therefore, it is anticipated that Stations 1 and 8 would be able to sufficiently serve new multi-story structures developed under the Campus Master Plan.

Further, all buildings developed under the Campus Master Plan would be designed to meet minimum fire and emergency safety requirements identified in the California Building Code and California Fire Code and would include

[1] 4,672 students x 0.09 incidents per person per year (citywide average).

appropriate fire safety measures and equipment, including but not limited to, use of fire retardant building materials, inclusion of emergency water infrastructure (fire hydrants and sprinkler systems), installation of smoke detectors and fire extinguishers, emergency response notification systems, and provision of adequate emergency access ways for emergency vehicles. CSU Fire Safety Procedure 24-001 requires that Site Safety Plans, which include requirements for fire department site access, be submitted to and approved by the Office of Fire Safety for all CSU projects before the issuance of any building permits (CSU 2024). Furthermore, all CSU projects are required to comply with CSU policy, which requires the CSU's Office of Fire Safety to review all projects prior to implementation.

For the reasons described above, implementation of the Campus Master Plan is not anticipated to result in a substantial increase in service calls that would require new or expanded fire protection facilities, the construction of which could result in significant environmental impacts. Therefore, impacts related to fire protection services and facilities would be **less than significant.**

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required for this impact.

Impact 3.13-2: Result in Substantial Adverse Physical Construction-Related Impacts Associated with the Provision or the Need for New or Physically Altered Police Protection Facilities, to Maintain Acceptable Service Ratios

Implementation of the Campus Master Plan would result in an increase in student beds and campus population that could require additional police protection services. The Campus Master Plan Update may result in an increase in population within the City until on-campus housing becomes available, which would require police services. However, this increase would be temporary and would ultimately be reduced in the long-term through the proposed development of new housing facilities on the Main Campus. No new or expanded police protection facilities would be required to serve the Campus Master Plan. Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant**.

Under the Campus Master Plan, police protection services would primarily continue to be provided by the UPD, which has jurisdiction over the SJSU campus. The UPD would continue to be responsible for responding to and handling all calls for service, as well as processing and investigating crimes committed, within the Master Plan Area including the Alquist Building Redevelopment site. SJSU's Patrol Officers would continue to work with numerous allied agencies including the SJPD, to solve crimes and provide agency assistance through the existing mutual aid agreement. The UPD would also continue to work closely with SJPD to deter crimes and enhance enforcement efforts in and around campus neighborhoods throughout the academic school year and during major events.

As demand for police response services increases, the University would continue to monitor campus growth, on-campus residential population, calls for service, response times, and reactive and proactive patrol times to assess the need for additional staff. UPD would continue this practice and when the need for additional staff is identified to maintain response times and regular proactive controls, the University would increase UPD staffing, as necessary. Therefore, it is anticipated that demand for UPD services would be met by the continued implementation of current operating procedures, campus safety training, and appropriate staffing based on ongoing evaluation of demand and needs.

One of the primary goals of the Campus Master Plan is to increase the amount of student housing for students regularly on the campus by providing up to approximately 2,100 new student beds on the Main Campus as well as by modernizing existing residential facilities. By concentrating new student housing on the Main Campus, the Campus Master Plan would not increase the number of calls for police services off-campus in the long-term. The addition of 2,100 new student beds would represent an increase of 47 percent in the number of on-campus student beds and would increase the percent of students living on campus to approximately 19 percent at Campus Master Plan buildout. Over time, this increase of available beds would reduce demand for SJPD service by SJSU students living off campus and would increase demand for UPD service on campus, which would be addressed through UPD staffing adjustments made by the University.

Because the majority of the on-campus policing would be conducted by the UPD, additional demand on SJPD for response on campus would be limited. However, until sufficient on-campus housing is available, enrollment increases

associated with the Campus Master Plan could potentially result in intermittent increases in faculty, staff, and students living off campus. The temporary increase in the number of SJSU students living off campus has the potential to result in an increase in the number of calls for police services by the SJPD. SJPD response services are expected to continue to function in accordance with the existing MOU between SJSU and the City and requests from SJPD for assistance with planned events on campus would continue throughout implementation of the Campus Master Plan. However, planned events would continue to be staffed by off-duty UPD officers and therefore would not affect SJPD response times. Additionally, any potential increase in calls for response from SJSU students living off campus associated with SJSU enrollment increases would be temporary and would ultimately be reduced in the long-term through the proposed development of new housing facilities on the Main Campus.

Although the proportion of SJSU students living off campus is expected to decrease over time as new housing facilities are developed on campus, the overall increase in enrollment, staff, and faculty over the course of Campus Master Plan implementation would also result in increased numbers of people visiting communal areas in the city, which could result in an increased demand on SJPD for response to public areas in the SJPD service area. However, because campus growth would be relatively modest compared to the existing campus and city population, and because the majority of University-related policing would continue to be conducted by the UPD, the additional demand on SJPD for response on and off campus would be limited.

Implementation of Campus Master Plan would result in an increase in demand for police protection services. However, this increase in demand would largely be accommodated by the UPD and would result in minimal additional demand for services from SJPD. The Campus Master Plan would not substantially increase demand for police protection services or result in the need for new or expanded police facilities. Therefore, impacts related to police protection services would be **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required for this impact.

Impact 3.13-3: Result in Substantial Adverse Physical Construction-Related Impacts Associated with the Provision or the Need for New or Physically Altered School Facilities, to Maintain Acceptable Service Ratios

Implementation of the Campus Master Plan would increase the campus residential population through the introduction of new student housing and increasing the number of faculty and staff, both of which could generate students and increase school attendance within San José Unified School District. However, based on the existing capacity of schools within the San José Unified School District, adequate capacity is available within existing schools to accommodate the school-age students associated with the Campus Master Plan. As such, the Campus Master Plan would not require the construction of new or expanded school facilities. Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant**.

Under the Campus Master Plan, the campus residential population would increase, which may introduce additional faculty, staff, and/or students with school-aged children and could contribute additional primary and secondary students to local school districts. Regarding students, the Campus Master Plan estimates that overall student enrollment would increase from a total headcount of 35,475 (AY 2018-2019) students to 44,000 students by 2045, along with sufficient faculty and staff to provide instruction and support services that would accommodate the demand of this increased headcount. However, it is anticipated that only 37,500 of those students would be taught regularly in-person on the campus, compared to 32,828 on-site students in AY 2018-2019. The anticipated on-campus enrollment represents a net headcount increase of 4,672 students on campus from AY 2018-2019 conditions.

In addition to increased student enrollment, implementation of the Campus Master Plan would result in an increase of 426 instructional faculty and 762 staff and management, which includes staff, administrators, and research staff, representing a net headcount increase of 1,188 faculty and staff. This increase in faculty and staff could bring families with school-aged children to the area; additionally, some University students may be parents of school-aged students. Implementation of the Campus Master Plan would provide on-campus housing primarily for freshman and

sophomore year students and would not include development of faculty or staff and management housing. As such, it is anticipated that additional faculty and staff associated with the Campus Master Plan would be housed in existing campus housing as well as off-site housing, consistent with existing conditions. Some of the additional faculty and staff may be located within the proposed Alquist Building Redevelopment, as well as up to 500-market-rate housing units, which may also provide housing for families and school-age children.

As discussed under Section 3.13.2, "Environmental Setting," SJSU is within the boundary of the San José Unified School District. Public schools within the vicinity of SJSU include Horace Mann Elementary School (K-5), Lowell Elementary (K-5), Herbert Hoover Middle (6-8), Muwekma Ohlone Middle School (6-8), Abraham Lincoln High (9-12), and San José High School (9-12). As shown in Table 3.13-3 above, Horace Mann Elementary, Herbert Hoover Middle, and Abraham Lincoln High had the highest student enrollment of the elementary, middle, and high schools, respectively, serving the project vicinity and have generally continued to experience a decrease in student enrollment over the past 5 years. San José Unified School District has an enrollment capacity of 30,520 students (City of San José 2011) and a current enrollment of 28,710 students (CDE 2023), indicating additional capacity for enrollment of more than 1,800 students.

School-aged children associated with the additional students, faculty, and staff from buildout of the Campus Master Plan would attend various schools throughout the San José Unified School District and would not impact one individual school. Based on student yield averages established by San José Unified School District, a new single-family residential unit would generate 0.133 elementary students, 0.071 junior high students, and 0.062 high school students (City of San José 2011). Based on the projected increase of 1,188 new faculty/staff and 500 market rate housing units associated with the Campus Master Plan and conservatively assuming that all new faculty/staff would have school age children, implementation of the Campus Master Plan is estimated to generate approximately 225 elementary school students, 120 junior high school students, and 105 high school students or 449 students in total. As such, based on the existing capacity of schools within the San José Unified School District, adequate capacity is available within existing schools to accommodate the school-age students associated with the Campus Master Plan.

For the reasons described above, the Campus Master Plan would not require the construction of new or expanded school facilities. Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required for this impact.

Impact 3.13-4: Result in Substantial Adverse Physical Construction-Related Impacts Associated with the Provision or the Need for New or Physically Altered Library Facilities, to Maintain Acceptable Service Ratios

The increase in campus population that is expected to occur under the Campus Master Plan could result in an increased demand for public libraries. However, the increase in on-campus student enrollment would not create a substantial increase in demand on the existing library and its resources. In addition, the Campus Master Plan would provide for more students living on campus and would result in a decrease in students utilizing other branches of the City's public library system by providing more convenient access to existing on-campus library facilities. Furthermore, new and renovated student housing projects under the Campus Master Plan would include study rooms, gathering spaces, and additional support services, which would decrease the demand for similar resources provided to students within the Martin Luther King Jr. Library. Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant**.

University students, faculty, and staff receive library services through the Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Library located on the Main Campus. The Campus Master Plan does not include any expansion or improvements to the existing library. Construction of the proposed Building G would take place on 4th Street near the library and construction activities may temporarily impact access to the library from 4th Street and the campus interior via the Tower Lawn. The library currently operates as a part of the SJSU campus and is also part of the San José Public Library system. An increase in on-campus student enrollment would result in a minor increase in the demand on Library resources. The library currently offers traditional physical resources, digital content, study facilities, and community gathering spaces. The

physical library collection currently offers approximately 1.4 million items and the digital collection is home to over 3.2 million electronic items (SJSU Library 2023b). As discussed under Section 3.13.2, "Environmental Setting," the library can seat over 3,500 people and receives over 2 million visitors each year; therefore, the increase in on-campus student enrollment of 4,672 students under the Campus Master Plan would not create a substantial increase in demand on the existing library and its resources. In addition, the Campus Master Plan would provide for more students living on campus and would result in a decrease in students utilizing other branches of the City's public library system by providing more convenient access to existing on-campus library facilities. Furthermore, new and renovated student housing projects under the Campus Master Plan would include study rooms, gathering spaces, and additional support services, which would decrease the demand for similar resources provided to students within the Martin Luther King Jr. Library.

Because the population increase associated with the Campus Master Plan would primarily be University-aged students enrolled at the University, educational and library services would be provided through the University and would not substantially affect the San José Public Library system. As such, implementation of the Campus Master Plan would not require the construction of new or expanded library facilities. Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required for this impact.

Impact 3.13-5: Result in Substantial Deterioration of Neighborhood and Regional Parks, or Require Construction or Expansion of Recreational Facilities

The Campus Master Plan would result in increased enrollment and campus population growth, and therefore would increase demand for park and recreational services. However, the Campus Master Plan would increase the amount of open space on the campuses and would include the renovation of existing recreation and athletic facilities and construction of new facilities on the South Campus. Improvements, expansion, and construction of recreational facilities would be included under the Campus Master Plan and would adequately serve the campus population. Because the Campus Master Plan would increase the amount of open space on the campuses, would include the renovation of existing recreation and athletic facilities and construction of new facilities, and would not require the construction or expansion of facilities beyond what is proposed in the Campus Master Plan, this impact would be **less than significant**.

The Campus Master Plan would include on campus improvements to address the project objectives focusing on creating a sense of space, improved access throughout the campuses, and provide and enhance the campus environment through open spaces. Planned land uses for both the Main Campus and South Campus include "Open Space" as a category for future designated use. Within the Main Campus, areas with a land use designation of Open Space would provide distinct nodes throughout the campus for active and passive outdoor activities, located primarily along the campus's internal circulation network, and oriented towards pedestrian and bike travel (where appropriate) through the Main Campus. Additionally, the South Campus would include areas with proposed land use designations of "Athletic Fields and Facilities" and "Open Space." Areas on the South Campus with a land use designation of Athletic Fields and Facilities would include recreational facilities in support of SJSU's athletic programs, including football, soccer, tennis, baseball, softball, beach volleyball, and golf. Areas with an Open Space land use designation would provide common areas for various sporting events and programs and are primarily located within common areas to one or more facilities, including along Stadium Way. Enrollment growth associated with the Campus Master Plan would result in an increase in the use of existing recreational facilities on the Main and South Campuses and could accelerate the deterioration of such facilities. However, implementation of the Campus Master Plan would include the renovation of existing recreation and athletic facilities and construction of new facilities on the South Campus. Because these uses are part of the Campus Master Plan, the impacts associated with construction of new or expanded new open space areas and recreational facilities have been considered throughout this EIR, and impacts and mitigation measures have been identified where necessary.

The Campus Master Plan would retain the existing Spartan Recreation and Aquatic Center, Provident Credit Union Event Center, Baseball Batting Structure, Soccer Complex, Softball Center, and the Softball and Tennis Facility in their current condition. The Campus Master Plan proposes renovations to the CEFCU Stadium and Football Field (including a new concessions facility), Football Practice Field, and Tennis Complex. The Campus Master Plan also proposes the realignment of Stadium Way, in addition to construction of a new Medical Building (Building M), Athletic Training Facility (Building N), South Campus Operations Building (Building O), Baseball Stadium (Building Q), Beach Volleyball Complex, Golf Center (including associated storage), and Golf Hitting Bays for the Kinesiology department.

The proposed renovation to sections of CEFCU Stadium would provide replacement seating, improved access, and additional services on the west and south sides of the stadium. This would include updated restrooms, offices and other support space, updated concessions and amenities, formal signage at the corner of S. 7th Street and E. Alma Avenue regarding the South Campus, and other improvements to the perimeter to provide a stadium capacity of approximately 30,000 seats. Development of the Baseball Stadium would involve the reconstruction of the existing baseball stadium to allow for seating for up to 6,500 visitors and potential shared use with the San José Giants minor league baseball team. Construction would involve demolition of the existing modular buildings and field house, reorientation of the existing field, and construction of new bleachers and support facilities (e.g., restrooms, ticketing, and concessions).

The new Athletic Training Facility (Building N) would include approximately 83,000 GSF for multiple sports and recreation including offices, athletics storage, locker rooms, a field house, and the Spartan Legacy Center at the end of the existing Football Practice Field.

The Campus Master Plan proposes construction of a new South Campus Operations Building that would serve facilities at the South Campus. It would be designed to store back-of-house equipment used for the maintenance, repair, cleaning, security, and operations of the entire South Campus. Appropriate fencing (for visual screening purposes) and access to the baseball stadium and golf complex would be provided.

Under the Campus Master Plan, existing golf facilities within the South Campus would be improved to provide a 12,000 GSF, single-story golf center and hitting bays at the northern end of the golf course. The golf center would include a pro-shop, offices, workout room, locker rooms, and lounge areas. High-intensity lighting, angled down and away from off-site uses would be provided at the hitting bays, as well as solar panels to reduce electrical demands. Additionally, the Campus Master Plan proposes construction of a new Beach Volleyball Complex with raised bleachers and a gateway from Spartan Way and South Campus Plaza to the volleyball, tennis, and softball complexes.

Within the Main Campus, the Campus Master Plan proposes the reorientation and redevelopment of existing uses that would allow for the creation of more than 5 acres of additional open space) on the campus by removing surface parking lots, reducing vehicle circulation, and building taller structures on much smaller footprints. This open space would be available for the congregation, engagement, and collaboration of students, visitors, faculty, and staff, as well as limited recreational use by students. All organized sport/recreational programming would continue to occur on the South Campus. The Campus Master Plan proposes upgrades and renovations to open space features on the Main Campus, such as the existing quads, paseos, and plazas as well as new communal areas and paseos, where students, faculty, and visitors can partake in active and passive outdoor activities. Additional improvements and the creation of new open spaces on the Main Campus would occur as part of future development of new buildings, facilities, and housing associated with Campus Master Plan projects. All new open spaces on the campuses would be designed consistent with their respective open space design guidelines as well as applicable Site Planning and Design Principles for Open Space and Landscaping identified in the Campus Master Plan.

As previously discussed, the Campus Master Plan estimates that on-campus student headcount would increase from 32,828 on-site students in AY 2018-2019 to 37,500 students by 2045, representing a net headcount increase of 4,672 students on campus. One of the primary goals of the Campus Master Plan is to increase the amount of on-campus student housing by providing up to approximately 2,100 new student beds on the Main Campus. These additional student beds would help to accommodate the estimated increase in on-campus student headcount and would increase the residential population on the Main Campus. In addition to increased student enrollment, implementation of the Campus Master Plan would result in an increase of 426 instructional faculty and 762 staff and management,

which includes staff, administrators, and research staff, representing a net headcount increase of 1,188 faculty and staff. Although the Campus Master Plan would include new and expanded recreational facilities to service the campus population, the timing of the construction of additional recreational facilities is uncertain. Therefore, additional enrollment and campus housing could result in an increase in population that would increase the demand for recreational facilities prior to the construction of proposed facilities. Such demand could potentially result in the deterioration of existing on-campus facilities.

All proposed development and renovations of existing open space, recreational, and athletic facilities would be constructed in phases to best avoid construction and closure during competition season and the academic year. Improvements to open spaces, such as plazas, paseos, and quads would increase the quality and functionality of these spaces while the full implementation of the Campus Master Plan would result in an increase of spaces for both the public and SJSU students, faculty, staff, and management. The Campus Master Plan would not result in permanent closure of any existing open spaces, and all construction would only result in temporary partial closure of such areas on an as-needed basis. All open space areas, recreational, and athletic facilities would become available to students, faculty, and staff once temporary construction-related closures are no longer deemed necessary. Furthermore, students, faculty, and staff would be able to use other existing open space areas, recreational, and athletic facilities on the campuses during any temporary construction-related closures.

In addition to on-campus recreational facilities, the University population is also served by various nearby off-site parks, trails, and recreational facilities and areas managed by the City. Students, faculty, and staff may access nearby park and recreational facilities such as Plaza de Cesar Chavez, Parque de los Pobladores, St. James Park, O'Donnell's Gardens Park, Williams Street Park, Selma Olinder Park, Roosevelt Park, Bestor Art Park, Alma Community Center, Bellevue Park, and Kelley Park, which includes Happy Hollow Park and Zoo, Vietnamese Heritage Garden, Japanese Friendship Garden, San José History Park, and the Leninger Community Center. Although all students may access these facilities, the highest demand would likely occur from students living off-campus, as well as faculty and staff. An increase in campus population, as estimated by the Campus Master Plan, may further increase demand for off-campus facilities. Increases in the population of SJSU faculty, staff, and management under the Campus Master Plan could introduce families to the area that would use City and regional parks. While some use of off-campus recreational facilities by students, faculty, and staff is likely, there is no evidence to suggest that such use would contribute to the substantial physical deterioration of off-campus park and recreational facilities.

As described in Section 3.13.1, "Regulatory Setting," CSU is not obligated to comply with the Quimby Act or the City's Developer Impact Program requirements, including payment of in-lieu fees. Rather, the City would levy development impact fees on private residential development to ensure that adequate open space is provided to meet the demand of the anticipated population. Therefore, any necessary recreational facility improvements within neighboring communities in the City would be addressed through the collection of development impact fees by the City in compliance with the Quimby Act and the City's Developer Impact Parkland Program. As such, the potential increased off-campus population associated with the Campus Master Plan is not expected to cause substantial deterioration of off-campus recreation facilities.

The Campus Master Plan would include the construction of new and expanded on-campus recreational facilities to serve the increase in population. These uses are part of the Campus Master Plan; thus, the impacts associated with construction of new or expanded new open space areas and recreational facilities have been considered throughout this EIR, and impacts and mitigation measures have been identified where necessary. Because the Campus Master Plan would increase the amount of open space on the campuses, would include the renovation of existing recreation and athletic facilities and construction of new facilities, and would not require the construction or expansion of facilities beyond what is proposed in the Campus Master Plan, this impact would be **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required for this impact.

3.14 TRANSPORTATION

This section describes the applicable federal, state, and local transportation regulations and policies; discusses the existing roadway network and transportation facilities in the vicinity of the Master Plan Area; and analyzes the potential impacts from implementation of the Campus Master Plan on transportation. Mitigation measures that would reduce impacts, where applicable, are also discussed. Information contained within this section was provided primarily in the Transportation Analysis Report prepared for the project (Fehr & Peers 2024), which is included as Appendix E of this EIR and incorporated herein.

No comments regarding transportation were received in response to the Notice of Preparation.

3.14.1 Regulatory Setting

FEDERAL

There are no federal laws or regulations addressing transportation and circulation that would affect the project. However, federal regulations relating to the Americans with Disabilities Act, Title VI, which prohibits discrimination based on race, color, and national origin, and Environmental Justice (Executive Order 12898 – Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations) are applicable to the manner in which transit service is provided.

STATE

California Department of Transportation

The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) is the state agency responsible for the design, construction, maintenance, and operation of the California State Highway System, as well as the segments of the Interstate Highway System that lie within California. Caltrans District 4 is responsible for the operation and maintenance of US Highway (US) 101, US 87, and Interstate 280 in the vicinity of the Master Plan Area. Caltrans requires a transportation permit for any transport of heavy construction equipment or materials that necessitates the use of oversized vehicles on state highways.

The Caltrans Transportation Impact Study Guide (TISG) was prepared to provide guidance to Caltrans Districts, lead agencies, tribal governments, developers, and consultants regarding Caltrans review of a land use project or plan's transportation analysis using a vehicle miles traveled (VMT) metric. This guidance is not binding on public agencies, and it is intended to be a reference and informational document. The TISG replaces the *Guide for the Preparation of Traffic Impact Studies* and is for use with local land use projects, not for transportation projects on the State Highway System (Caltrans 2020).

California Fire Code

The 2022 California Fire Code, which is codified at Part 9 of Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR), incorporates by adoption the 2021 International Fire Code and contains regulations related to construction, maintenance, access, and use of buildings. Topics addressed in the California Fire Code include design standards for fire apparatus access (e.g., turning radii, minimum widths), standards for emergency access during construction, provisions intended to protect and assist fire responders, and several other general and specialized fire-safety requirements for new and existing buildings and the surrounding premises. The California Fire Code contains specialized technical regulations related to fire and life safety. The California Building Standards Code, including the California Fire Code, is revised and published every 3 years by the California Building Standards Commission.

California Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices, Part 6: Temporary Traffic Control

The California Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices, Part 6: Temporary Traffic Control provides principles and guidance for the implementation of temporary traffic control (TTC) to ensure the provision of reasonably safe and effective movement of all roadway users (e.g., motorists, bicyclists, pedestrians) through or around TTC zones while reasonably protecting road users, workers, responders to traffic incidents, and equipment. Additionally, this document notes that TTC plans and devices shall be the responsibility of the authority of a public body or official having jurisdiction for guiding road users.

Senate Bill 743

Senate Bill (SB) 743, passed in 2013, required the Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR) to develop new State CEQA guidelines that address traffic metrics under CEQA. As stated in the legislation, upon adoption of the new guidelines, "automobile delay, as described solely by level of service (LOS) or similar measures of vehicular capacity or traffic congestion shall not be considered a significant impact on the environment pursuant to this division, except in locations specifically identified in the guidelines, if any." In December of 2018, OPR published the most recent version of the Technical Advisory on Evaluating Transportation Impacts in CEQA (OPR 2018) which provides guidance for VMT analysis. The Office of Administrative Law approved the updated State CEQA Guidelines and, as of July 1, 2020, implementation of CCR Section 15064.3 of the updated CEQA Guidelines applies statewide.

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY

California State University Transportation Impact Study Manual

The *California State University* (CSU) *Transportation Impact Study Manual* (TISM) (Fehr & Peers 2020) provides guidance for addressing transportation-related impacts for projects on CSU campuses, including all lands owned by CSU, consistent with the SB 743 and the CEQA Guidelines update. The TISM includes guidance for analyzing transportation impacts (including VMT), applicable significance thresholds, and recommended mitigation measures. The TISM recommends the following thresholds of significance:

- Plan Conflict: The project would conflict with a program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadways, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities.
- VMT Impacts:
  - Project Level: For projects that do not meet any of the VMT screening criteria described within the CSU TISM, which includes projects that generate no or few trips and are not anticipated to increase VMT per capita, analysis is required to determine whether the project would result in VMT per resident in excess of 15 percent below the existing regional, sub-regional, or citywide VMT per resident. VMT trip purposes for student, faculty, and staff housing are defined as Home-Based Work (Production & Attraction) + Home-Based Other (Production & Attraction).
  - Cumulative: The CSU TISM also requires evaluation of whether the project would result in an increase or decrease in the regional, sub-regional, or citywide VMT per capita, to determine whether the project would result in significant cumulative impacts. Accordingly, the CSU TISM recommends the evaluation of the VMT per resident under the "with project" condition to determine whether VMT would be in excess of the citywide, regional, or sub-regional VMT/Service Population identified under the Regional Transportation Plan (RTP)/Sustainable Communities Strategy (SCS) condition.
- Hazard Impact: The project would substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment).
- Emergency Access Impact: The project would result in inadequate emergency access.

California State University Sustainability Policy

The CSU Sustainability Policy was adopted in 2014 and last updated in May 2022. The policy aims to reduce the impact CSU has on the environment; educate students, faculty, and staff on sustainable practices; and incorporate

sustainability principles and climate science in CSU educational offerings. The policy contains the following statement related to transportation and the associated reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions:

- The CSU will encourage and promote the use of alternative transportation and/or alternative fuels to reduce GHG emissions related to university associated transportation, including commuter and business travel.

California State University Transportation Demand Management Manual

The *CSU Transportation Demand Management* (TDM) *Manual* addresses the unique transportation needs of different campuses and provides a system-wide framework for implementing sustainable transportation programs (Nelson Nygaard 2012). The manual contains a set of goals, criteria, and best practices that encourage students, faculty, and staff to commute to and from campus via bus/rail transit, carpools, vanpools, bicycling, and walking to lessen reliance upon single-occupant vehicle (SOV) travel and reduce vehicle trips to campuses. The manual establishes the following goals and objectives:

GOAL 1: Encourage the Use of Non-Auto Modes

- **Objective 1A:** Develop TDM programs that are effective, scalable, and sustainable over time.
- **Objective 1B:** Monitor key criteria to ensure the effectiveness of TDM programs.
- **Objective 1C:** Enhance the pedestrian, cyclist and transit user experience.
- **Objective 1D:** Enhance safety for pedestrians and cyclists.
- **Objective 1E:** Increase dialogue and communication among campus departments and establish a forum for ongoing coordination and policy development to strengthen a campus's capacity to design and deliver effective TDM strategies in a coordinated manner.
- **Objective 1F:** Provide effective transportation alternatives to driving alone.
- **Objective 1G:** Provide sufficient on-campus or nearby housing and basic commercial needs to encourage walking and biking.
- **Objective 1H:** Effectively market all TDM programs.

GOAL 2: Maintain Financial Sustainability

- **Objective 2A:** Develop TDM programs that are financially sustainable over time.
- **Objective 2B:** Implement the most cost-effective blend of parking & TDM investments to accommodate affiliate needs.

GOAL 3: Ensure Equitable Access

- **Objective 3A:** Provide transportation opportunities for all students.
- **Objective 3B:** Encourage the use of non-SOV modes through financial incentives.

GOAL 4: Preserve Valuable Campus Land

- **Objective 4A:** Ensure that campus land is treated as a commodity to help meet future needs.
- **Objective 4B:** Reduce off-site infrastructure needs.

GOAL 5: Promote Environmental Sustainability

- **Objective 5A:** Support system-wide sustainability goals set forth in California State University Executive Order 987, adopted in August 2006.
- **Objective 5B:** Encourage the use of non-SOV modes for both internal and external trips to and from campus.
- **Objective 5C:** Measure the environmental impacts of transportation investments.

GOAL 6: Build Partnerships with the Local Community and Private and Institutional Actors

- **Objective 6A:** Increase the level of engagement and partnership with regional agencies and regional transit providers.
- **Objective 6B:** Enhance collaboration between the university and public and private sectors.
- **Objective 6C:** Develop and test new ways of engaging and partnering with public and private institutional actors.
- **Objective 6D:** Ensure quality multi-modal campus connections between on-campus and off-campus pedestrian, bicycle, and transit routes.

LOCAL

As previously discussed in Section 1.4, "California State University Autonomy," SJSU is an entity of the CSU. The CSU operates under the oversight of the Board of Trustees, which is the state acting in its higher educational capacity, and as such it is not subject to local government planning and land use plans, policies, or regulations. State agencies are not subject to local government planning and land use plans, policies, or regulations. Nevertheless, in the exercise of its discretion, the CSU may reference, describe, and address local plans, policies, and regulations where appropriate and for informational purposes.

City of San José 2040 General Plan

The Envision San José 2040 General Plan (General Plan) was adopted in November 2011 and amended in 2023. The Land Use and Transportation Element of the General Plan includes long-range, multimodal transportation goals and policies that address the transportation and circulation system and serve as a blueprint for growth and development in the City of San José (City of San José 2023). The following General Plan Land Use and Transportation Element policies are relevant to analysis of the project.

- **TR-1.1:** Accommodate and encourage use of non-automobile transportation modes to achieve San José's mobility goals and reduce vehicle trip generation and VMT.
- **TR-1.2:** Consider impacts on overall mobility and all travel modes when evaluating transportation impacts of new developments or infrastructure projects.
- **TR-1.3:** Increase substantially the proportion of travel using modes other than the single-occupant vehicle. The 2030 and 2040 mode split targets for all trips made by San José residents, workers, and visitors are presented in Table 3.14-1.

Table 3.14-1 Mode Split Targets for 2030 and 2040

Mode[1]	All Trips Starting and/or Ending in San José 2019	All Trips Starting and/or Ending in San José 2030 Goal	All Trips Starting and/or Ending in San José 2040 Goal
Drive alone	80%	No more than 45%	No more than 25%
Shared Mobility/Carpool	12%	At least 25%	At least 25%
Transit	5%	At least 10%	At least 20%
Bicycle	Less than 2%	At least 10%	At least 15%
Walk	Less than 2%	At least 10%	At least 15%

Note: % = percent

[1] The 2008 mode split data were obtained from the American Community Survey (2008)

Source: City of San José (2023: 37).

- **TR-1.4:** Through the entitlement process for new development, projects shall be required to fund or construct needed transportation improvements for all transportation modes giving first consideration to improvement of bicycling, walking, and transit facilities and services that encourage reduced vehicle travel demand.

  - Development proposals shall be reviewed for their impacts on all transportation modes through the study of VMT, *Envision San José 2040 General Plan* policies, and other measures enumerated in the City Council Transportation Analysis Policy and its Local Transportation Analysis. Projects shall fund or construct proportional fair share mitigations and improvements to address their impacts on the transportation systems.
  - The City Council may consider adoption of a statement of overriding considerations, as part of an EIR, for projects unable to mitigate their VMT impacts to a less than significant level. At the discretion of the City Council, based on CEQA Guidelines Section 15021, projects that include overriding benefits, in accordance with Public Resources Code Section 21081 and are consistent with the General Plan and the Transportation Analysis Policy 5-1 may be considered for approval. The City Council will only consider a statement of overriding considerations for (i) market-rate housing located within General Plan Urban Villages; (ii) commercial or industrial projects; and (iii) 100 percent deed-restricted affordable housing as defined in General Plan Policy IP-5.12. Such projects shall fund or construct multimodal improvements, which may include improvements to transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities, consistent with the City Council Transportation Analysis Policy 5-1.

- **TR-1.7:** Require that private streets be designed, constructed and maintained to provide safe, comfortable, and attractive access and travel for motorists and for pedestrians, bicyclists, and transit users of all ages, abilities, and preferences.
- **TR-1.12**: Update the City's engineering standards for public and private streets based on the new street typologies that incorporate the concept of "complete streets."
- **TR-2.1:** Coordinate the planning and implementation of citywide bicycle and pedestrian facilities and supporting infrastructure. Give priority to bicycle and pedestrian safety and access improvements at street crossings (including proposed grade-separated crossings of freeways and other high-volume roadways) and near areas with higher pedestrian concentrations (school, transit, shopping, hospital, and mixed-use areas).
- **TR-2.2:** Provide a continuous pedestrian and bicycle system to enhance connectivity throughout the City by completing missing segments. Eliminate or minimize physical obstacles and barriers that impede pedestrian and bicycle movement on City streets. Include consideration of grade-separated crossings at railroad tracks and freeways. Provide safe bicycle and pedestrian connections to all facilities regularly accessed by the public, including the Mineta San José International Airport.
- **TR-2.3:** Construct crosswalks and sidewalks that are universally accessible and designed for use by people of all abilities.
- **TR-2.7:** Give priority to pedestrian improvement projects that: improve pedestrian safety; improve pedestrian access to and within the Urban Villages and other growth areas; and that improve access to parks, schools, and transit facilities.
- **TR-2.17:** Establish a pilot public bike program that allows free or low-cost rental of bikes at key locations (e.g., transit stations, San José Diridon Station, San José State University) to encourage cycling as a primary mode and facilitate use of transit without having to transport a bicycle.
- **TR-3.1:** Pursue development of BRT, bus, shuttle, and fixed guideway (i.e., rail) services on designated streets and connections to major destinations.
- **TR-3.5:** Work with the VTA and other public transit providers to increase transit frequency and service along major corridors and to major destinations like Downtown and North San José.
- **TR-5.3:** Development projects' effects on the transportation network will be evaluated during the entitlement process and will be required to fund or construct improvements in proportion to their impacts on the transportation system. Improvements will prioritize multimodal improvements that reduce VMT over automobile network improvements.

- Downtown. Downtown San José exemplifies low-VMT with integrated land use and transportation development. In recognition of the unique position of the Downtown as the transit hub of Santa Clara County, and as the center for financial, business, institutional and cultural activities, Downtown projects shall support the long-term development of a world class urban transportation network.

- **TR-5.4:** Maintain and enhance the interconnected network of streets and short blocks that support all modes of travel, provide direct access, calm neighborhood traffic, reduce vehicle speeds, and enhance safety.
- **TR-7.1:** Require large developments and employers to develop and maintain TDM programs with TDM services provided for their residents, full-time and subcontracted workers, and visitors to promote use of non-automobile modes and reduce the vehicle trips.
- **TR-9.1:** Enhance, expand and maintain facilities for walking and bicycling to provide neighborhoods with safe and direct access to transit and key destinations, a particularly to provide neighborhoods with safe and direct access to transit and key destinations, a complete alternative transportation network that facilitates non-automobile trips, and enjoyable outdoor open space.
- **TR-9.3:** Enhance the overall travel experience of transit riders, pedestrians, bicyclists, and shared micromobility users to encourage mode shift.

Climate Smart San José

The *Climate Smart San José Plan* was adopted by the City in 2018 (City of San José 2018a). The plan includes a detailed list of goals and strategies to reach the emission reduction targets of the international Paris Agreement as well as the following strategies to reduce transportation-related emissions:

- **1.1:** Transition to a renewable energy future.
- **2.1:** Densify our city to accommodate our future neighbors.
- **2.3:** Create clean, personalized mobility choices.
- **2.4:** Develop integrated, accessible public transport infrastructure.
- **3.1:** Create local jobs in our city to reduce vehicle miles traveled.

San José Complete Streets Design Standards and Guidelines

The *San José Complete Streets Design Standards and Guidelines* provides guidance and best practices for developers and the City to build a people-oriented, connected street network that utilizes complete streets design elements (City of San José 2018b). The document presents standards for the design and implementation of streets that are comfortable and welcoming for all modes of transportation in accordance with the City's Vision Zero. The design standards and guidelines vary depending on roadway typology and context of the built environment including downtown areas, which are characterized by intensive office, retail, service, residential, and entertainment land uses. Transit usage and pedestrian activity are given primary emphasis over automobile activity in this context.

San José Better Bike Plan 2025

In October 2020, the City approved the *San José Better Bike Plan* (BBP) *2025* (City of San José 2020). The BBP establishes bicycle related policies, programs, and strategies to implement a complete bicycle system throughout the City. The plan seeks to make bicycling safer, more convenient, and more accessible to people of all ages, abilities, and backgrounds. The BBP includes the goals of improving safety, increasing mode share, and serving historically underserved communities and relies on guidance from the City's *Complete Streets Design Standards and Guidelines* (2018) to recommend the appropriate bikeway type for future bikeway development.

Move San José

Move San José is the citywide access and mobility plan that defines nine Citywide transportation goals grouped by three pillars of sustainability as follows (City of San José 2022a):

- Equity
  - Access for All: Increase transportation education, affordability, options and use of driving alternatives, especially in historically underserved communities and for people with limited mobility.
  - Transportation Safety: Maintain and make improvements to the bike, walk, roll, and transit system to support Vision Zero, prioritizing the personal security of the most vulnerable populations first.
  - Enjoyable Transportation: Make getting around pleasant, easy, reliable and appealing.
- Environment
  - Less Driving: Have more travel choices so trips can be made without driving.
  - Clean the Air: Reduce pollution from cars and trucks.
  - 20 Minute Neighborhoods: Create great places so it is easy to run errands and get to schools and parks without a car.
- Economy
  - Connected Neighborhoods: Make it easy to get between neighborhoods and to major destinations by foot, bike, bus, rail, and other shared options.
  - Move the Economy: Provide access to diverse jobs by sustainable modes, support goods to market, and support job growth in San José.
  - Plan for the Future: Use the newest ideas to keep the transportation system modern, fair, and effective; and maintain it.

San José Downtown Transportation Plan

The *San José Downtown Transportation Plan* (DTP) is a 20-year strategic plan for improving transportation to, from, and within Downtown (City of San José 2022b). The DTP envisions a resilient transportation system that is accessible, meets the City's growing demand, and provides a framework for new transportation projects, programs, and policies to be implemented by 2040 (City of San José 2022b). The DTP describes the existing transportation network and facilities, presents the transportation vision and goals, and includes a list of projects and implementation measures intended to improve the Downtown transportation system.

San José's Citywide Transit First Policy Framework

The City of San José adopted a Transit First Policy (the Policy) in August 2022. The Policy intends to provide a public transit system rooted in the three goals of equity, reliability, and competitiveness. The Policy works to prioritize transit needs by establishing the following nine guidelines:

- Prioritize the public transit system and its riders along Grand Boulevards throughout the city above other modes, barring safety concerns, to achieve the three goals of Equity, Reliability, and Competitiveness. Evaluate and recommend streets serving High Quality Transit upon which to similarly prioritize the public transit system.
- Dedicate City right of way on streets designated as Grand Boulevards and recommended streets serving High Quality Transit, in a way that prioritizes the public transit system and rider needs, before other road users are accommodated, barring safety concerns. Designs should prioritize the mobility and access of transit vehicles and riders, including improvements to transit stops and the pedestrian realm.
- Evaluate and recommend via MTIP and similar area plans the re-assignment of City Connector and Local Connector General Plan designated streets serving High Quality Transit routes, where appropriate, as Grand Boulevards.
- Seek grant funding, available City funding, and developer mitigation contributions for public transit improvements.

- Apply equity screening and prioritize disadvantaged communities when investing in street improvements to improve ridership, desirability, and on-time performance of the public transit system.
- Utilize the Transit First Toolkit to select the appropriate infrastructure and/or technology to best achieve City goals in the design process.
- Implement transit-supporting infrastructure and technology in street design on streets served by or proximate to transit where feasible.
- Continue to monitor the effectiveness of tools within the Transit First Toolkit, and tools recommended by the National Association of City Transportation Officials (NACTO), Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE), and international best practices; update the Transit First Toolkit over time.
- Support the implementation of transit infrastructure for frequent transit routes on County and VTA right-of-way.

Metropolitan Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy

The Metropolitan Transportation Commission (MTC) is the metropolitan planning organization governing the nine-county Bay Area region consisting of Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Solano, and Sonoma Counties, and their 101 cities, including the City of San José (City). The Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG) is a regional planning agency that includes the nine-county Bay Area region. Additionally, ABAG and MTC are jointly responsible for the preparation of, and updates to, the Metropolitan Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (MTP/SCS) and the associated Metropolitan Transportation Improvement Program (MTIP). Adopted in October 2021, the *Plan Bay Area 2050* MTP/SCS provides a vision for growth and investment in the Bay Area region through the year 2050. The three primary transportation strategies fall into three themes (MTC 2021):

- Maintain and optimize the existing transportation system
  - T1. Restore, operate, and maintain the existing system
  - T2. Support community-led transportation enhancements in Equity Priority Communities
  - T3. Enable a seamless mobility experience
  - T4. Reform regional transit fare policy
  - T5. Implement per-mile tolling on congested freeways with transit alternatives
  - T6. Improve interchanges and address highway bottlenecks
  - T7. Advance other regional programs and local priorities
- Create healthy and safe streets
  - T8. Build a Complete Streets network
  - T9. Advance regional Vision Zero policy through street design and reduced speeds
- Build a next-generation transit network
  - T10. Enhance local transit frequency, capacity, and reliability
  - T11. Expand and modernize the regional rail network
  - T12. Build an integrated regional express lanes and express bus network

Metropolitan Transportation Improvement Program

MTC, the federally designated metropolitan planning organization for the region, prepares and adopts the Metropolitan Transportation Improvement Program (MTIP) every four years. The MTIP is a short-term listing of surface transportation projects that receive federal funds, are subject to a federally required action, or are regionally significant. MTC adopted the 2023-2026 MTIP in September 2022. The 2023-2026 MTIP covers four years of

programming: federal fiscal years 2023-2026. The project listing in the MTIP provides a detailed description for each individual project in the 2023-2026 MTIP, including those in Santa Clara County (County) and the City.

Santa Clara County Valley Transportation Authority Congestion Management Program

The Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority (VTA) operates light rail, bus, and paratransit services throughout Santa Clara County. VTA serves as the Congestion Management Agency (CMA) for Santa Clara County and is responsible for maintaining the County's Congestion Management Program (CMP). The CMP's goal is to develop a transportation improvement program to improve multimodal transportation system performance, land use decision-making and air quality among local jurisdictions (VTA 2021). The primary elements of the 2021 CMP are as follows:

- a system definition and traffic LOS standard element,
- a multimodal performance measures element,
- a transportation demand management and trip reduction element,
- a land use impact analysis element,
- a Capital Improvement Program,
- development of a countywide transportation model, and
- development of Multimodal Improvement Plans (VTA 2021).

Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority Valley Transportation Plan

The Santa Clara VTA *Valley Transportation Plan* (VTP) *2040* was adopted in October 2014. The VTP provides a long-range vision for the Santa Clara County transportation system (VTA 2014). The VTP describes all major projects, programs, and initiatives expected to occur over the next 20 years and will help the County achieve the goals established in the RTP. It prioritizes complete streets, express lanes, light rail effectiveness upgrades, bus rapid transit (BRT), and bicycle and pedestrian improvements.

Santa Clara Countywide Bicycle Plan

The Santa Clara *Countywide Bicycle Plan* (CBP) was adopted in May 2018. The CBP envisions a safe, convenient, and connected network of bikeways across Santa Clara County (VTA 2018) describing a network of Cross County Bikeway Corridors that would provide continuous and complete bike connections across the County and outlining actions and metrics to measure progress.

3.14.2 Environmental Setting

This section describes the existing environmental setting, which is the baseline scenario upon which Project-specific impacts are evaluated. The environmental setting for transportation includes baseline descriptions for roadway, transit, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities.

ROADWAY SYSTEM

Regional access to the Master Plan Area is provided by State Route (SR) 87, US 101, Interstate (I) 280, I-680, and I-880. Local access to the Master Plan Area is provided by various arterials, connectors, and local roads. Relevant roadways in the vicinity of the Master Plan Area are described below:

Freeways

- SR 87 is a north-west freeway located west of the Main Campus with three general travel lanes in each direction including a high-occupancy vehicle (HOV) lane in each direction. The HOV lane is in effect from 5:00 to 9:00 AM and from 3:00 to 7:00 PM, Monday through Friday. SR 87 extends between US 101 to the north and SR 85 to the south. Access to the Main Campus from SR 87 is provided via Woz Way, Park Avenue, and Santa Clara Street. Access to the South Campus from SR 87 is via Alma Avenue.

- US 101 is a north-south interstate highway that extends from Southern California up past Oregon. The freeway has three general purpose lanes and one high-occupancy toll (HOT) lane in each direction between San Bruno and Mountain View. Between Mountain View and San José, US 101 has one carpool lane. US 101 provides access to the Main Campus via Santa Clara Street.
- I-280 is an east-west freeway located in between the Main and South Campuses with three general purpose lanes and one HOV lane in each direction. I-280 provides large thoroughfare east-west movement through San José and neighboring cities. Access to the Main Campus from I-280 is provided via Fourth Street, Seventh Street, Tenth Street, and Eleventh Street; access to the South Campus from I-280 is provided via Seventh Street or Tenth Street.
- I-680 is a north-south interstate highway located east of the Main Campus. The interstate has three general purpose lanes and one HOT lane in each direction.
- I-880 is a north-south interstate highway extending north from the I-280/I-880/SR 17 interchange in San José to Oakland. The interstate has three general purpose lanes. Between Oakland and Milpitas, it has one HOT lane in each direction and between Milpitas and San José, one HOV lane. I-880 provides access to the Main Campus via First Street.

Main Campus

- First Street is a two-lane, northbound one-way road near the Main Campus between Market Street and Julian Street. Toward the north, First Street ends where it continues into Taylor Street. Beyond Market Street and Julian Street to the south, First Street is a two- to four-lane Grand Boulevard providing both northbound and southbound travel. On-street parking is prohibited on both sides of the street near the Master Plan Area. First Street and Market Street converge south of Reed Street, where the road continues as First Street. Toward the south, First Street ends where it continues into Monterey Street. The posted speed limit is 20 miles per hour (mph).
- Second Street is a two-lane, southbound one-way road between St. James Street and First Street. North of St. James Street, Second Street is a two-lane Local Connector Street allowing both northbound and southbound travel. Second Street ends in the south where it continues into First Street and to the north as a dead-end just south of I-880. On-street parking is provided on both sides of the street near the Master Plan Area. The posted speed limit is 20 mph.
- Third Street is a two-lane, northbound one-way road between Julian Street and Humboldt Street. North of Julian Street, Third Street is a two-lane Local Connector Street allowing both northbound and southbound travel. Third Street ends in the south at Humboldt Street and to the north as a dead-end just south of I-880. On-street parking is provided on both sides of the street near the Master Plan Area. The posted speed limit is 25 mph.
- Fourth Street is a two-lane, southbound one-way road. Past San Salvador Street, Fourth Street is a three-lane road. On-street parking is provided on both sides of the street near the Master Plan Area parallel to the protected bike lane. The posted speed limit is 20 mph but increases to 30 mph south of East Alma Avenue.
- Seventh Street is a two-lane north-south road that becomes Paseo de César Chávez between San Fernando Street and Paseo de San Carlos. On-street parking is provided on both sides of Seventh Street near the Project site parallel to the protected bike lane. The posted speed limit is 25 mph.
- Tenth Street is a two-lane, southbound one-way road between Hedding Street and Humboldt Street. South of Humboldt Street, Tenth Street is a four-lane Local Connector Street allowing both northbound and southbound travel. On-street parking is provided on both sides of the street near the Master Plan Area. The posted speed limit is 30 mph.
- Santa Clara Street is a two-lane roadway which continues into Seventeenth Street to the east and ends at Market Street to the west. On-street parking is permitted on the south side of Market Street, east of First Street. San Salvador Street is directly adjacent to the Master Plan Area to the south. The posted speed limit is 20 mph.
- San Fernando Street is a two- to three-lane east/west street. On-street parking is provided on both sides of the street near the Project site. The posted speed limit is 25 mph.

- **San Salvador Street** is a two-lane roadway which continues into 17th Street to the east and ends at Market Street to the west. On-street parking is permitted on the south side of Market Street, east of First Street. San Salvador Street is directly adjacent to the Project site to the south. The posted speed limit is 20 mph.

South Campus

- **Seventh Street** is a two-lane north-south road. On-street parking is prohibited on both sides of the street near the Master Plan Area. There is a Class II bike lane on both sides of the street. The posted speed limit is 35 mph.
- **Tenth Street** is a four-lane Local Connector Street allowing both northbound and southbound travel. On-street parking is prohibited on both sides of the street near the Master Plan Area, but both sides of the street have buffered bike lanes. The posted speed limit is 35 mph.
- **Senter Road** is a six-lane north-south street with a center median. On-street parking is prohibited on both sides of the street near the Master Plan Area, but both sides of the street have buffered bike lanes. The posted speed limit is 40 mph.
- **East Humboldt Street** is a two-lane east-west road that extends from Senter Road to Sixth Street. East Humboldt Street is a one-way eastbound street until Tenth Street where it becomes bidirectional. On-street parking is allowed on the northern side of the street. The posted speed limit is 25 mph.
- **Alma Avenue** is a four-lane east-west road. On-street parking is prohibited on both sides of the street near the Master Plan Area. The posted speed limit is 35 mph.

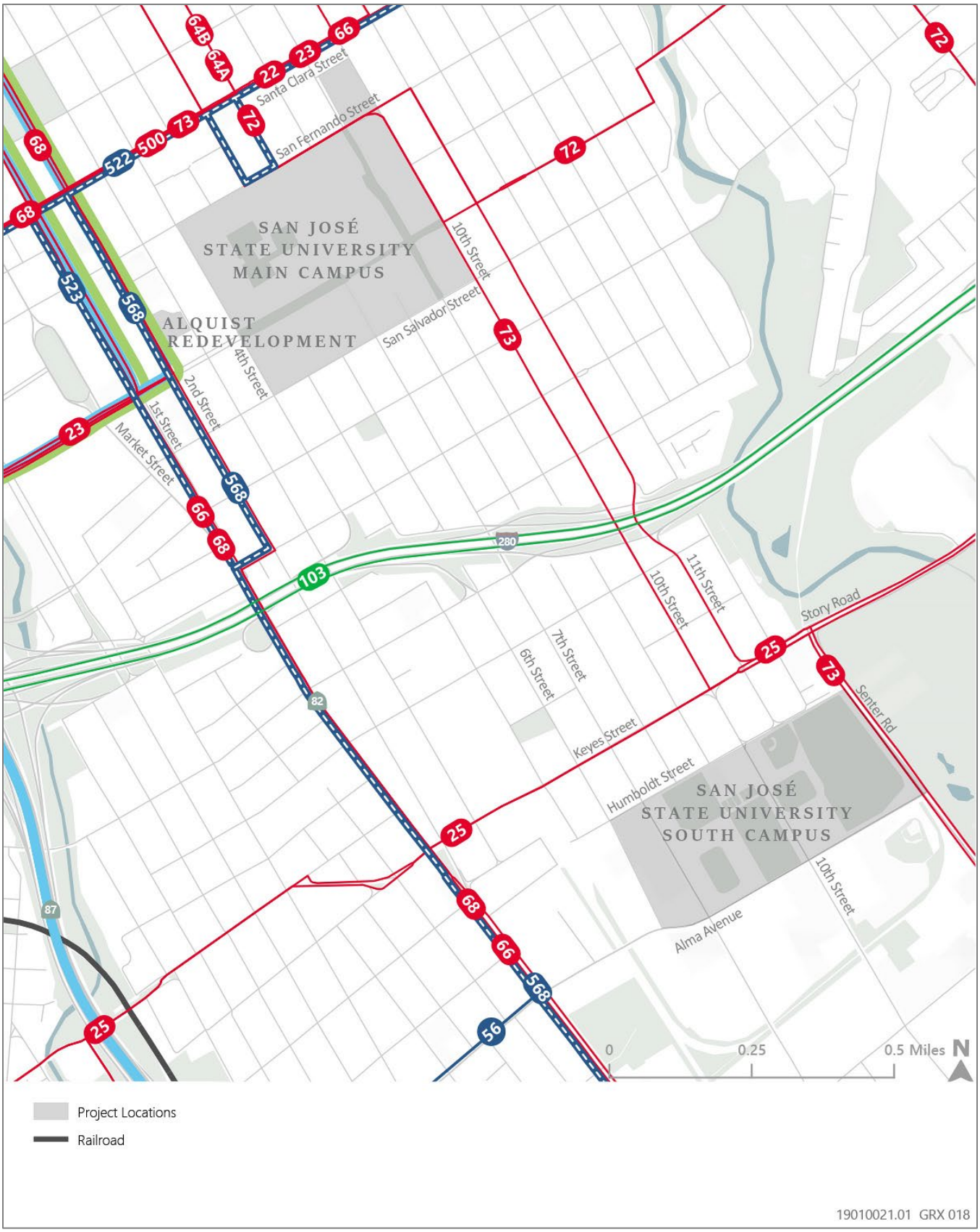
TRANSIT SYSTEM

SJSU provides courtesy South Campus Shuttle service between the South Campus Garage and Duncan Hall located on the Main Campus Mondays through Thursdays during the Fall and Spring semesters. Tentatively, shuttle hours are between 7:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m.

VTA provides light rail transit (LRT), bus, and paratransit services throughout Santa Clara County. VTA operates three LRT stations in the vicinity of the Master Plan Area. The VTA Blue Line LRT service runs west of the Master Plan Area between Santa Teresa Station and Baypointe Station. The Blue Line offers service on weekdays between approximately 4:30 a.m. and 1:00 a.m. and on weekends and holidays between approximately 5:00 a.m. and 1:00 a.m. Headways are typically half an hour, except during weekday peak periods when they are approximately 15 minutes. The Blue Line serves Tamien Station, which is approximately one mile west of the South Campus. VTA Green Line LRT service runs west of the Main Campus between Winchester Station and Old Ironsides Station. The Green Line offers service on weekdays between approximately 5:00 a.m. and 12:30 a.m. and on weekends and holidays between approximately 6:00 a.m. and 12:30 a.m. Headways are typically half an hour, except during weekday peak periods when they are approximately 15 minutes. The Blue Line and Green Line both serve Santa Clara Station, which is located approximately a quarter of a mile west of the Master Plan Area.

Figure 3.14-1 shows existing transit service to SJSU VTA operates eight fixed-route bus services in the vicinity of the Master Plan Area which are summarized below:

- **Route 22** is a weekday and weekend bus service that operates between Palo Alto Transit Center and Eastridge Transit Center. Service frequency is approximately every 15 minutes between approximately 4:15 a.m. and 3:00 a.m. on weekdays, 4:30 a.m. and 3:00 a.m. on Saturdays, and 4:30 a.m. and 3:00 a.m. on Sundays and holidays. The nearest Route 22 bus stop is located on E. Santa Clara Street and Sixth Street, approximately 0.2 miles from the Main Campus.
- **Route 23** is a weekday and weekend bus service that operates between De Anza College and Alum Rock Station. Service frequency is approximately every 15 minutes between 5:00 a.m. and 1:30 a.m. on weekdays and 5:45 a.m. and 1:30 a.m. on weekends and holidays. The nearest Route 23 bus stop is located at E. Santa Clara Street and Sixth Street, approximately 0.2 miles from the Main Campus.



Source: Fehr & Peers 2024.

Figure 3.14-1 Transit Service to SJSU Campus

- **Route 64A** operates between Ohlone-Chynoweth Station and McKee & White Station between 5:15 a.m. and 12:30 a.m. on weekdays and 6:30 a.m. and 12:30 a.m. on weekends and holidays. The Route 64A line operates on approximately 30-minute peak headways on weekdays, weekends, and holidays. The nearest Route 64A bus stop is located at E. Santa Clara Street and Sixth Street, approximately 0.2 miles from the Main Campus.
- **Route 64B** is a weekday and weekend bus service that operates between Almaden & Camden Station and McKee & White Station. The Route 64B line operates on approximately 30-minute peak headways between 5:30 a.m. and 10:30 p.m. on weekdays and one-hour peak headways between 7:45 a.m. and 7:45 p.m. on weekends and holidays. The nearest Route 64B bus stop is located at E. Santa Clara Street and Sixth Street, approximately 0.2 miles from the Main Campus.
- **Route 66** is a weekday and weekend bus service that operates between Kaiser San José and Santa Teresa Station. The Route 66 line operates on approximately 15-minute peak headways between 4:45 a.m. and 12:45 a.m. on weekdays and 20-minute peak headways between 5:15 a.m. and 12:45 a.m. on weekends and holidays. The nearest Route 66 bus stop is located at E. Santa Clara Street and Sixth Street, approximately 0.2 miles from the Main Campus.
- **Route 68** is a weekday and weekend bus service that operates between Gilroy Transit Center and José Diridon Station. The Route 68 line operates on approximately 15-minute peak headways between 4:15 a.m. and 11:45 p.m. on weekdays and 20-minute peak headways between 5:30 a.m. and 1:30 a.m. on weekends. The nearest Route 68 bus stop is located on S. First Street between E. Santa Clara Street and E. San Fernando Street, approximately 0.5 miles from the Main Campus.
- **Route 72** is a weekday and weekend bus service that operates between Senter & Monterey Station and Downtown San José Station. The Route 72 line operates on approximately 15-minute peak headways between 5:30 a.m. and 11:00 p.m. on weekdays and 20-minute peak headways between 6:00 a.m. and 12:30 a.m. on weekends. The nearest Route 72 bus stop is located on E. San Fernando Street between S. Sixth Street and S. Seventh Street along the northern frontage of the Master Plan Area.
- **Route 73** is a weekday and weekend bus service that operates between Senter & Monterey Station and Downtown San José Station. The Route 72 line operates on approximately 15-minute peak headways between 5:30 a.m. and 11:45 p.m. on weekdays and 20-minute peak headways between 6:30 a.m. and 12:00 a.m. on weekends. The nearest Route 73 bus stop is located on E. San Fernando Street between S. Sixth Street and S. Seventh Street along the northern frontage of the Master Plan Area.
- **Rapid 500** is a weekday and weekend rapid bus service that operates between San José Diridon and Barryessa BART. The Rapid 500 line operates on approximately 10-minute peak headways between 4:30 a.m. and 2:30 a.m. on weekdays and on approximately 20-minute peak headways between 5:30 a.m. and 2:30 a.m. on weekends.
- **Rapid 523** is a weekday and weekend rapid bus service that operates between San José State University and Lockheed Martin. The Rapid 523 line operates on approximately 20-minute peak headways between 5:30 a.m. and 11:30 p.m. on weekdays, and on approximately 20-minute peak headways between 6:00 a.m. and 11:45 p.m. on weekends.
- **Rapid 568** is a weekday rapid bus service that operates between Gilroy Transit Center and San José Diridon. The Rapid 568 line operates on approximately 30-minute peak headways between 4:45 a.m. and 9:00 p.m.

BICYCLE NETWORK

The bicycle and pedestrian transportation system in the City is composed of bikeways and trails. The BBP classifies bicycle facilities into the following five categories (City of San José 2020):

- **Multi-use Path (Class I):** Multi-use paths also known as trails, are off-street two-way bikeways physically separated from motor vehicle traffic and used by people bicycling, people walking, and other non-motorized users. Popular examples in San José include the Guadalupe River Trail and the Coyote Creek Trail. They may cross roadways at grade or at under- or over-crossings. Multi-use paths are often located along creeks, utility corridors, and former rail corridors but may also be constructed along roadways with car traffic.

- **Bike Lane (Class II):** Bike lanes provide dedicated on-street space for bicyclists in the roadway, delineated with painted pavement stripes and symbols on the roadway surface. Bicycle lanes are usually provided in each direction on two-way streets and on one side of one-way streets. Bike lanes may also have a striped buffer area between bicycle and general-purpose travel lanes. In San José, bike lane approaches to and departures from signalized intersections are generally painted green to draw attention to these conflict zones.
- **Bike Route (Class III):** Bike routes are on-street bikeways where bicyclists must share the travel lane with motor vehicles because the lane is not wide enough to fit a bike lane. They may be marked with signs and/or shared lane ("sharrow") pavement markings, which is a bike symbol with two chevrons on top.
- **Bike Boulevard (Class III):** Bike Boulevards are basic bike routes on calmer streets that are enhanced with additional elements to increase comfort for people bicycling. These elements include crossing enhancements and traffic calming features such as speed humps, bulbouts, or traffic diverters.
- **Separated Bike Lanes (Class IV):** Separated bike lanes, also known as cycle tracks or protected bike lanes, are a dedicated bikeway that combines the user experience of a multi-use path but are located on a street. They are physically distinct from the sidewalk and separated from motor vehicle traffic by a physical object such as parking, a curb, or posts.

As of 2020, the City had 62 miles of multi-use paths (Class I), 291 miles of bike lanes (Class II), 95 miles of bike routes (Class III), less than one mile of bike boulevards (Class III), and 6 miles of separated bike lanes (Class IV).

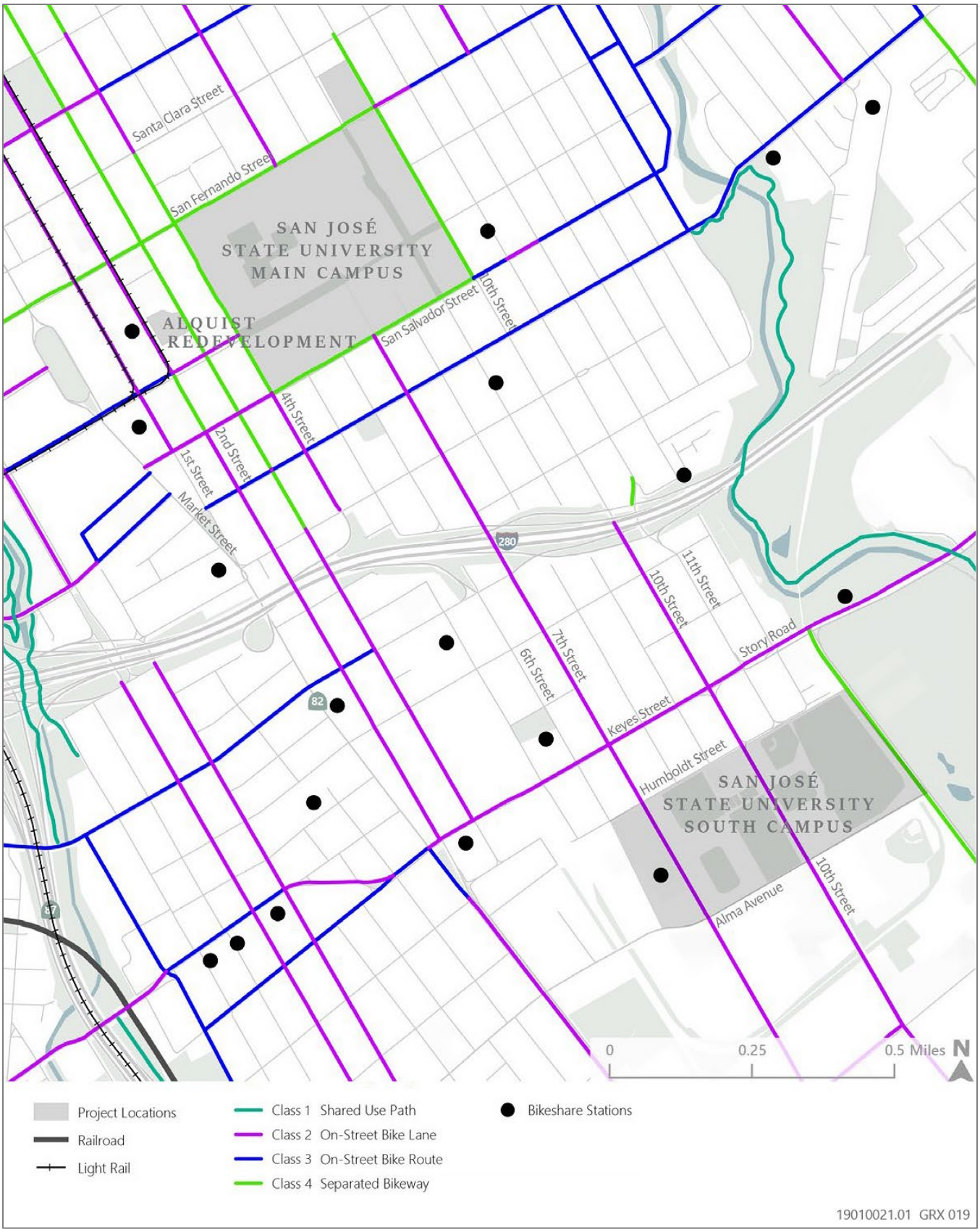
Figure 3.14-2 shows the existing bicycle facilities in the vicinity of the Master Plan Area. At the Main Campus, Class IV separated bicycle lanes are provided on E. San Fernando Street, S. Fourth Street, Tenth Street, and E. San Salvador Street. Class II bike lanes are provided on S. Tenth Street and S. Seventh Street. The BBP includes several bicycle facility improvements for road segments near the Master Plan Area, such as a proposed bicycle boulevard on First Street between San Carlos Street and San Salvador Street to replace the existing bike route and a proposed Class II or Class IV bike lane on Market Street. The South Campus is accessible by bicycle on Seventh Street, Tenth Street, and Senter Road, all of which have Class II bicycle lanes.

PEDESTRIAN NETWORK

Pedestrian facilities within the Master Plan Area include sidewalks, crosswalks, and pedestrian signals. All streets adjacent to the Main Campus have sidewalks. Pedestrian facilities in the vicinity of the Master Plan Area are detailed below and shown in Figure 3.14-3.

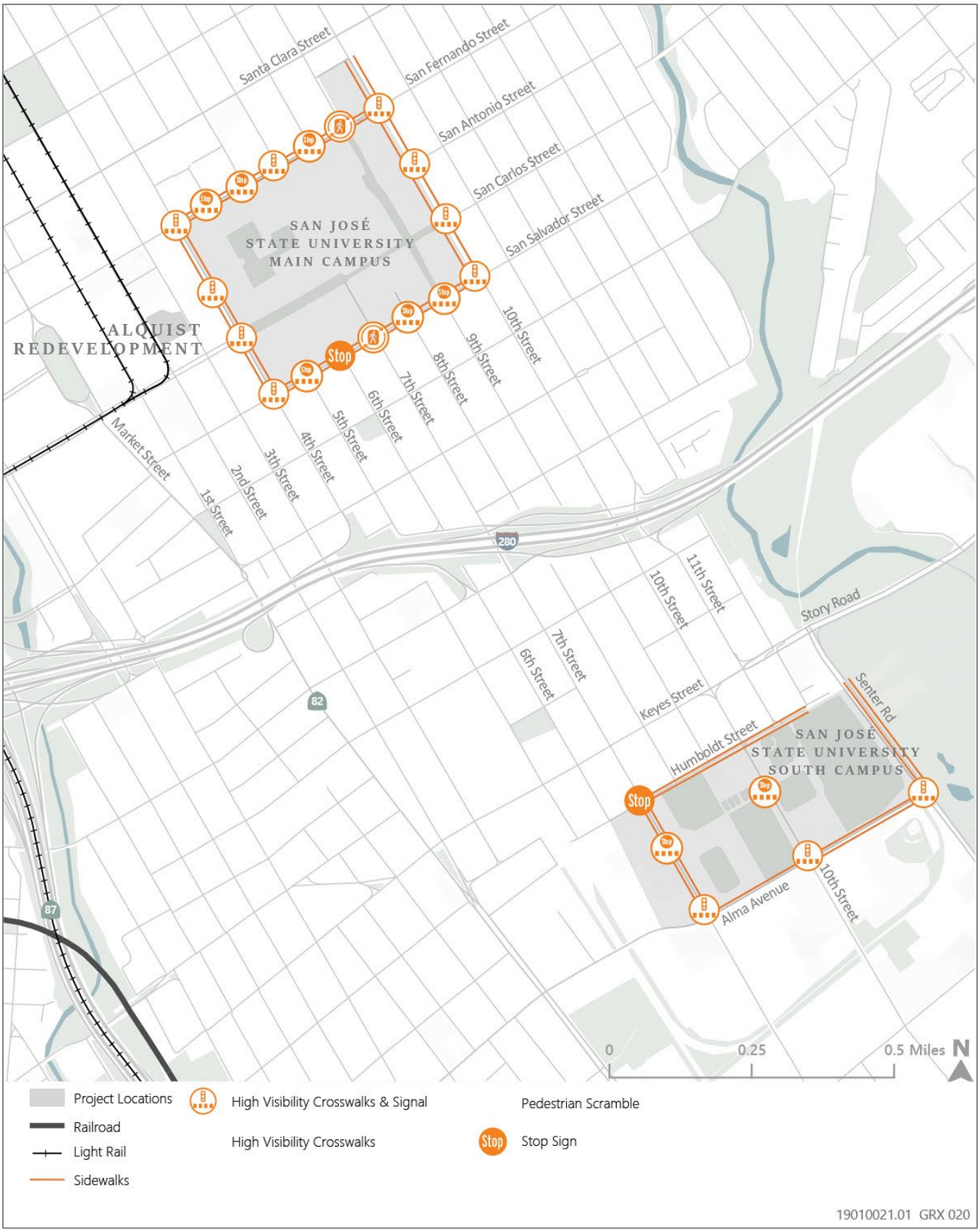
Fourth Street has high visibility crosswalks at all intersections and a midblock decorative crosswalk at Paseo de San Antonio. All intersections along Fourth Street adjacent to the Main Campus are signalized, including the intersection of Fourth Street and Paseo de San Antonio. All intersections along Tenth Street are also marked with high visibility crosswalks and signalized. San Fernando Street has high visibility crosswalks at all intersections near the Main Campus. Along San Fernando Street, the intersections of Fifth Street, Sixth Street, and Eighth Street are side street stop controlled and marked with pedestrian walk signs. The intersections at San Fernando Street and Fourth Street, Seventh Street, Ninth Street, and Tenth Street are signalized. The intersection of San Fernando Street and Ninth Street has a pedestrian scramble. Near Main Campus, there are high visibility crosswalks at all four legs of the intersections along San Salvador Street at Fourth Street, Seventh Street, Ninth Street, and Tenth Street. All of these intersections are signalized except for the intersection of San Salvador Street and Ninth Street. The intersection of San Salvador Street and Seventh Street has a pedestrian scramble. At the intersections of San Salvador Street/Fifth Street and San Salvador/Eighth Street, there are high visibility crosswalks at only two legs of the intersection allowing for crossing on San Salvador Street and the side street. All three intersections are side street stop controlled. At San Salvador and Sixth Street, there is a crosswalk only along the southside of the intersection crossing Sixth Street. This intersection is also side street stop controlled.

The streets adjacent to the South Campus are Alma Avenue, Humboldt Street, Seventh Street, Tenth Street, and Senter Road. These streets all have continuous sidewalks on both sides of the street. Alma Avenue has sidewalks only on the northern side of the street west of Tenth Street and sidewalks on both sides of the street east of Tenth Street.



Source: Fehr & Peers 2024.

Figure 3.14-2 Existing Bicycle Facilities



Source: Fehr & Peers 2024.

Figure 3.14-3 Existing Pedestrian Facilities

Seventh Street has high visibility crosswalks at the intersection with Alma Avenue and midblock, allowing access to the park-and-ride lot on the west side of Seventh Street. The intersection of Seventh Street and Humboldt Street does not have any crosswalks and is side-street stop controlled. There are no crosswalks at Humboldt Street and Tenth Street, but there is a high visibility crossing midblock and standard crosswalks at Tenth Street and Alma Avenue. Along Seventh Street and Tenth Street, all of the intersections with Alma Avenue are signalized. There are no crosswalks along Humboldt Street near the South Campus. All intersections along Alma Avenue near the campus have crosswalks and are signalized; however, the intersection of Alma Avenue and Tenth Street has only standard crosswalks instead of high visibility crosswalks.

TRANSPORTATION DEMAND MANAGEMENT

SJSU currently offers the following TDM measures to its student, faculty, and staff:

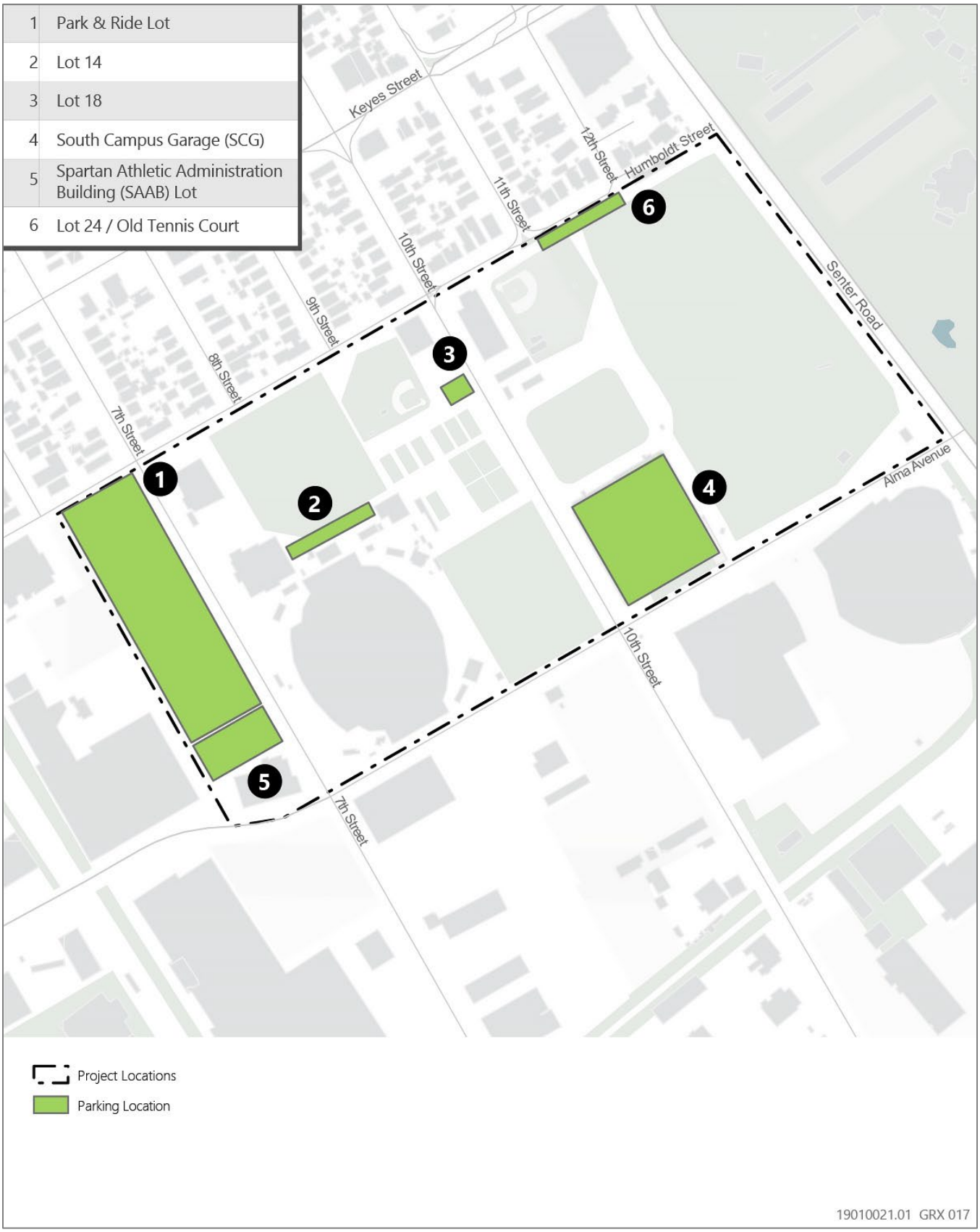
- Transit subsidies and discounts:
  - SmartPass Clipper card: All students, faculty, and staff can submit an online request to get a clipper card that allows unlimited rides on VTA local and rapid buses, limited routes, and Light Rail lines. There is a surcharge per ride for Express buses. To ride Express lines, students, faculty, and staff must first load their SmartPasses with cash value.
  - BayPass Pilot Program: As of fall 2022, SJSU has been piloting a program on a quarter of the student population (approximately 7,000 students). This pass would allow enrolled students free travel access to all 24 Bay Area transit operators that accept the Clipper Card, including VTA, AC Transit, BART, and Caltrain.
  - Clipper START: SJSU offers discounts for Caltrain, MUNI, Golden Gate Transit and Ferry, San Francisco Bay Ferry, and BART for SJSU students that are Bay Area residents and have a household income of 200 percent of the federal poverty level or less.
- Park-and-ride lots: SJSU Parking Services offers a park-and-ride lot at a reduced permit rate located on Seventh Street adjacent to the South Campus.
- Regional transit access: Although SJSU does not offer discounts for regional transit options that serve campus, such as VTA Rapid 500, these services provide connections to regional transit services such as Altamont Corridor Express, Amtrak, BART, Caltrain, FlixBus, Greyhound, Highway 17 Express, and Tufesa.
- Carpool referrals and incentives: SJSU partners with 511 Bay Area's Merge program to track carpool trips. Members can earn $1 toward a reward of their choice per carpool trip with a limit of one $25 reward per month, per person. Associated Students Transportation Solutions provides rideshare matching services.
- Bicycle infrastructure and reimbursements:
  - Bike facilities and amenities: The SJSU campus provides bicycle facilities such as bike lanes adjacent to the campus and bike parking (i.e., open racks, bike cages, and rentable bike lockers) that make bicycling more comfortable and convenient. For bike commuters who are looking for showers, students have free access to the Spartan Recreation and Aquatic Center (SRAC), and all faculty, staff, and students can utilize the showers and lockers in the Kinesiology department in Spartan Complex, which are open during regular business hours. Faculty and staff must pay to access the SRAC.
  - Bike reimbursement program: Associated Students Transportation Solutions provides a one-time reimbursement to eligible students for up to $50 on qualifying bike expenses for new bikes purchased after January 1, 2023.

PARKING

SJSU provides a total of 8,376 vehicle parking spaces across 5 garages and 11 surface lots. See Table 3 in the Transportation Analysis Report for a breakdown of parking spaces by type and location. Figures 3.14-4 and 3.14-5 also show the locations of Main and South Campus parking lots, respectively.

Source: Fehr & Peers 2024.

Figure 3.14-4 Existing Main Campus Parking Lots



Source: Fehr & Peers 2024.

Figure 3.14-5 Existing South Campus Parking Lots

Most on-campus parking is permitted and requires a parking permit. Students, faculty, and staff can purchase long-term parking permits online or at digital pay stations based on the vehicle license plate. Permits are offered weekly, by semester, by academic year, by annual year, or for 1-day per week or 2-days per week. Prices vary between students, faculty, staff, and the general public and by type of permit and permit location. SJSU also offers housing parking permits for students living on campus by semester or academic year.

Additionally, SJSU offers carpool permit options for students, faculty, and staff who live off campus, commute to campus, and are committed to carpooling daily. Carpools consist of two to four eligible members and allow up to four vehicles on one carpool permit. Student carpool permits are valid on the upper floors of the South Garage, the West Garage, or in the North Garage (3rd floor and above). Student carpool permits are priced the same as the standard "S" student commuter permit but can be shared with multiple drivers. Employee carpool spaces are located on the 1st floor of the South Garage and the 2nd floor of the North Garage.

3.14.3 Environmental Impacts

This section describes the analysis techniques, assumptions, and results used to identify potential significant impacts of the proposed project on the transportation system.

METHODOLOGY

The following methodologies were used to evaluate impacts of the Campus Master Plan.

Bicycle and Pedestrian Analysis

The bicycle and pedestrian analyses evaluate if the Campus Master Plan would, either directly or indirectly, disrupt existing bicycle or pedestrian programs or facilities; interfere with the implementation of a planned facility; or create physical or operational transportation outcomes that conflict with applicable bicycle or pedestrian system plans, guidelines, policies, or standards.

Transit Analysis

The transit analysis evaluates if the Campus Master Plan would, directly or indirectly, disrupt existing transit services or facilities; interfere with the implementation of a planned transit facility; or create physical or operational transportation outcomes that conflict with desired conditions expressed in transit policies adopted by the City, County, or Santa Clara VTA for their respective facilities in the Master Plan Area.

VMT Analysis

The City of San José Travel Model (CSJ Travel Model) was used to develop the VMT forecasts for the Campus Master Plan. The CSJ Travel Model is a refinement of the Santa Clara VTA's City/County Association of Governments of San Mateo County (C/CAG) Bi-County Model (VTA Travel Model), with additional roadway and transportation analysis zone (TAZ) detail in the City. It remains consistent with Plan Bay Area 2050 future year land use and transportation assumptions. Additional documentation about the CSJ Travel Model is in Appendix E.

The VMT analysis uses a comprehensive VMT assessment (i.e., VMT including all vehicle trips, vehicle types, and trip purposes without separation by land use) to evaluate the effects of the Campus Master Plan. Total VMT per service population is the metric used to evaluate how the project VMT changes between "Without Project" and "With Project" scenarios, considering both VMT increases due to growth and VMT reductions due to changes in travel behavior.

Total VMT is the VMT from all vehicle trips for all trip purposes and types caused by the residential population and employment population in a specific area. It is calculated by summing the "VMT within" a specified geographic area (internal-internal trips), "VMT from" a specified geographic area (internal-external trips), and "VMT to" a specified geographic area (external-internal trips). The intra-zonal VMT and VMT between TAZs that are in a specified geographic area cause some double counting, which is an expected result when summing the trip end based VMT.

To ensure a VMT rate is expressed properly, the total VMT is divided by the service population which is the sum of the residential population, employment population, and student population.

For this analysis, the VMT from all trip purposes and vehicle types for the region (defined as Santa Clara County, Alameda County, and San Mateo County) was used because a substantial majority of the residential population lives within these counties. As a result, most of the Campus Master Plan total VMT would be within the region and, therefore, impacts assessed against the regionwide baseline is the most appropriate assessment of the Campus Master Plan's direct impact. For the service population, the residential and employee populations are derived from the 2017 ABAG land use projections for adjacent communities and the Campus Master Plan estimates and projections for students, faculty, and staff.

The threshold of significance for determining the project's direct impact is a total VMT per service population that is 15 percent below the existing total VMT per service population for the region. Table 3.14-2 details the calculated threshold for project-generated VMT.

Table 3.14-2 Project-Generated VMT Threshold

Item	Amount
Total Vehicle Miles Traveled (A)[1]	120,353,080
Service Population (B)[1,2]	6,659,650
Total VMT per Service Population (A/B = C)	18.07
Total VMT per Service Population Threshold (C*85% = D)	**15.36**

Notes: % = percent

[1] Rounded service population and VMT to nearest 10.

[2] Service population is defined as the sum of all residents (including students from kindergarten to 12th grade), employees, and university students.

Source: Fehr & Peers 2024.

As shown in Table 3.14-2, the Campus Master Plan would result in a significant impact if the total VMT per service population under "existing with project conditions" is greater than 15.36. See Appendix E for a detailed description of the Campus Master Plan VMT methodology.

Transportation Hazards and Emergency Access Analysis

Transportation hazards and emergency access analysis evaluates if the Campus Master Plan would directly or indirectly, substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment); or result in inadequate emergency access.

SAN JOSÉ STATE UNIVERSITY CAMPUS MASTER PLAN

The University established overall goals to guide the development of the Campus Master Plan from the University's strategic plan and with input from the University and broader community members. The overall goals are based on the premise that the University's fundamental role is education broadly defined to encompass campus life, cultural context, and environmental setting, along with traditional teaching, learning and research activities. The Campus Master Plan then translates these goals into more detailed principles and guidelines. They are organized by topic heading in the Campus Master Plan in Chapter 3 as Academic Programs and Research (AR), Teaching and Learning (TL), Campus Life (CL), University Housing (UH), Campus Community (CC), and Work Patterns (WP); and in Chapter 4 as Land Use and Site Plan (LU), Sense of Place (SP), Open Space (OS), Landscaping (LA), Architectural Expression and Building Design (BD), Mobility (MO), and Utilities and Infrastructure (UI). The following principles are relevant to transportation:

- MO-2. Support multi-modal transportation.
  - Create a Transportation Demand Management Plan that prioritizes sustainable transportation infrastructure. The TDM Plan will cover parking, shifting to other forms of transportation, and overall mobility to, from, around and on University campuses and locations.
  - Accommodate continuing parking demand in the short term, while supporting transition away from dependence on private cars, which will reduce parking demand in the long term.
  - Provide more short term and visitor parking in convenient locations in parking facilities.
  - Enhance bus stops with shelters, signage and lighting to encourage transit use. Include amenities like bathrooms or commuter lounges in new and renovated buildings close to bus stops.
  - Continue to add more EV Charging in parking facilities as the market share of electric vehicles increases.
- MO-3. Anticipate shifts in transportation.
  - Continue to plan with the City of San José Department of Transportation, Valley Transportation Authority, BART, Caltrain and other transit agencies to maximize transit access to the campus.
  - Work with VTA to locate prominent and intuitively-located transit stops at the edges of both campuses. Strategically place bus stops near amenities and destinations on campus.
  - Build infrastructure that supports alternative transportation options. Designate loading/ unloading zones for University provided transport services, other transit and passenger pick-up and drop-off.
  - Support bus transit with prioritized curb locations. Clearly mark waiting areas on the sidewalk and provide shelter. Design bus loading areas so that they do not interfere with on-street bicycle facilities.
- MO-4. Support first-last mile connections to both campuses. First-last mile connections include travel by bicycle, on foot and with other micromobility devices.
  - Allocate space for City or privately owned bikeshare programs next to each campus. Increase access to bikeshare by all large parking facilities.
  - Continue to support the bicycle infrastructure around Main Campus. The University and the City of San José have included bicycle infrastructure at the perimeter of the Main Campus to support bicycle connections to and around the Main Campus.
  - Coordinate with the City of San José to make streetscape improvements to streets adjacent to campuses that support micromobility.
- MO-5. Improve pedestrian safety on campus.
  - Improve lighting, pedestrian amenities and safety features.
  - Reduce the amount of open space dedicated to vehicles on campuses to minimize opportunities for pedestrian and vehicular conflict.
  - Maintain sight lines at the pedestrian level so that it is easy to see potential conflicts.
  - Integrate vertical speed control elements and create dismount zones on the Ninth Street Paseo, Paseo de César Chávez and Paseo de San Carlos to distinguish the paseos as places for walking and not rolling.
  - Pedestrian zones can be defined with textured surfaces, bollards, signage and other indicators to encourage dismounting in busy areas.
  - Design physical elements that encourage dismounting to also respect safety for people with limited hearing, vision and mobility.
  - Move most vehicular circulation away from the center of both campuses.

- MO-6. Support micromobility (bicycling and rolling using wheelchairs, skateboards, scooters and other devices).
  - Add a dedicated pathway near Paseo de San Carlos to separate pedestrians from micromobile devices traveling at different speeds.
  - The design of the dedicated pathway should use landscaping, material treatment, signage and markers to create a safer environment for all modes crossing Main Campus.
  - Provide a supporting network of short-term and long-term micromobility parking in and around new and renovated buildings.
  - Provide outdoor, short-term bicycle, skateboard and scooter parking at the edge of campus to encourage dismounting.
  - Place secure micromobility parking racks in visible places near the sides of buildings with blank walls, without visual barriers such as fences and cages.
  - Provide convenient and secure indoor micromobility parking.
  - Include water refill stations, lockers, tools for maintenance, access to shower facilities and other amenities at strategic locations to support this alternative mode to driving.
  - Provide electrical charging outlets for e-bikes and accommodate a portion of storage for long-tail bicycles.
- MO-7. Provide convenient and safe drop off and loading zones.
  - Separate curb space for passenger pick-up and drop-off from transit curb space on the perimeter of both campuses to enable safe access.
  - Consolidate service operations and loading space on campuses to continue to enable loading areas where needed for operations, entertainment venues and food service needs. Minimize the visibility of loading and service access from the street frontage while still providing safety and reducing conflicts between pedestrians and service vehicles. Locate new service access and loading at the edges of both campuses in convenient locations with minimal disruption to typical traffic flow.
- MO-8. Improve access between the Main and South campuses.
  - Enhance wayfinding between the two campuses.
  - Continue to provide transportation between campuses.
  - Coordinate with the City of San José to make streetscape improvements to the streets adjacent to and connecting the two campuses – particularly Seventh Street.
  - Provide additional bike-share stations at each campus.
  - Continue to designate emergency access and egress for both campuses.

THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

The following thresholds of significance are based on Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, the CSU TISM, and the *OPR Technical Advisory*. A transportation-related impact would be significant if implementation of the Campus Master Plan would:

- conflict with a program plan, ordinance, or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, or bicycle and pedestrian facilities;
- result in a VMT per service population greater than 15.36 miles as detailed in the Methodology section, above;

- substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment); or
- result in inadequate emergency access.

ISSUES NOT DISCUSSED FURTHER

Emergency Access

The Campus Master Plan would be compliant with all applicable emergency access requirements, including Uniform Fire Code requirements; thus, emergency access for development of the Master Plan Area would be subject to review by all appropriate responsible emergency service agencies. Per CSU Fire Safety Procedure 24-001, development associated with the Campus Master Plan would be constructed in compliance with the California Fire Code Chapter 33, which includes standards for emergency vehicle access during construction (CSU 2024). Additionally, CSU Fire Safety Procedure 24-001 requires that Site Safety Plans, which include requirements for fire department site access, be submitted to and approved by the Office of Fire Safety for all CSU projects before the issuance of any building permits (CSU 2024). Additionally, all CSU projects are required to follow the State University Administrative Manual which requires the State Fire Marshal to review all projects prior to implementation. Therefore, future projects under the Campus Master Plan would be designed to meet applicable emergency access and design standards, and adequate emergency access would be provided. This issue is not discussed further.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Impact 3.14-1: Conflict with a Program, Plan, Ordinance or Policy Addressing the Circulation System, Including Transit, Roadway, Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities

Implementation of the Campus Master Plan would develop a transportation network for users of all modes of transportation including pedestrians, bicyclists, and transit riders. Principles proposed under the Campus Master Plan would support multi-modal transportation and improve non-vehicular access throughout the Master Plan Area. Additionally, implementation of the Campus Master Plan would enhance the environment for active modes of transportation. Therefore, the Campus Master Plan would not conflict with a program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing the circulation system. The impact would be **less than significant**.

Roadways

Implementation of the Campus Master Plan and its mobility principles would result in modifications to existing parking and street facilities to create a more pedestrian- and bicycle-oriented campus and to increase connectivity between the Main and South campuses. More specifically, proposed Campus Master Plan Principle MO-1 would provide more short-term and visitor parking in convenient locations in parking facilities and continue to add more EV charging in parking facilities as the market share of electric vehicles increases. Principles MO-3, MO-5, and MO-6 would commit SJSU to continue to work with the City of San José to make streetscape improvements to streets adjacent to campuses that support micromobility (consistent with current policy direction related to Complete Streets [e.g., Plan Bay Area Strategy T8]). Principles MO-4, MO-7, and MO-8 would expand opportunities and safety considerations for non-vehicular travel within existing roadways and paseos, consistent with City General Plan policies TR-1.4 (multi-modal transportation improvements giving first consideration to improvement of bicycling, walking, and transit) and TR-7.1 (promotion of non-automobile modes of travel and trip reduction).

The changes to circulation on campus and between the Main Campus and South Campus as part of the Campus Master Plan would not be expected to interfere with existing roadway facilities nor conflict with planned roadway facilities or conflict with adopted plans, guidelines, policies, or standards addressing the roadway network. As noted above and more broadly, the Campus Master Plan's mobility principles above are considered to be consistent with current policy direction in local and regional transportation plans, including the City General Plan and *Plan Bay Area 2050* (e.g., General Plan Goal TR-5: Maintain the City's street network to promote the safe and efficient movement of

all modes of transportation and *Plan Bay Area 2050* Strategy T8. Build a Complete Streets Network). Therefore, implementation of the Campus Master Plan would not disrupt existing or planned roadways or conflict with programs, plans, ordinances, or policies addressing the roadway network.

Transit

Implementation of the Campus Master Plan would not result in modifications to existing transit facilities that would disrupt existing service or interfere with the implementation of planned facilities and/or service contained in adopted programs, plans, policies, or ordinances. However, the Campus Master Plan would result in increases in the campus population, which would generate additional demand for transit facilities and services. According to the *OPR Technical Guidelines*, when evaluating impacts to multimodal transportation networks, the addition of new transit users generally should not be treated as an adverse impact (OPR 2018). In addition, the VTA uses a multifaceted approach to understand transit performance and regularly monitors transit performance by gathering information such as on-time performance data, boarding data, and service data (VTA 2023). VTA uses this data to develop service change recommendations such as schedule changes and service level changes. Additionally, VTA's Title VI: System-Wide Service Standards and Policies, OPS-PL-0059, requires that VTA makes service changes over time based on performance measures including vehicle load, vehicle headways, on-time performance, ridership productivity, and service availability (Fehr & Peers 2024). For these reasons, any increase in demand for transit would be accommodated.

Mobility principles included in the Campus Master Plan intend to enhance access to transit and increase connection between the Main and South campuses. To align with the principles, transit improvements, such as prioritized curb locations for bus transit, would be provided as development associated with the Campus Master Plan occurs. Campus Master Plan Principle MO-2 aims to enhance bus stops with shelters, signage and lighting to encourage transit use. Include amenities like bathrooms or commuter lounges in new and renovated buildings close to bus stops. Campus Master Plan Principle MO-3 emphasizes coordination between SJSU and local and regional transportation agencies to anticipate planned transit projects within the Master Plan Area and to maximize transit access. Thus, Campus Master Plan Principle MO-3 would facilitate and support the implementation of planned transit facilities.

Additionally, Principles MO-2 and MO-3 align with objectives included in several plans, such as the *CSU TDM Manual,* which aim to enhance the transit user experience; to encourage the use of non-SOV modes for both internal and external campus trips; and to increase the level of partnership between regional transit providers. The Campus Master Plan Mobility Principles would also support the strategies included in *Plan Bay Area 2050*, including strategy T10, which seeks to enhance local transit frequency, capacity, and reliability. In summary, the Campus Master Plan principles would expand transit services and facilities in a manner consistent with the priorities of local and regional transportation agencies, and with applicable plans and programs. Therefore, the Campus Master Plan would not disrupt existing or planned transit facilities and services and would not conflict with a program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing transit facilities.

Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities

The Campus Master Plan would lead to an increase in the campus population and thus, presumably an increase in demand for bicycle and pedestrian facilities. The Campus Master Plan prioritizes pedestrian and bicycle activity throughout the Master Plan Area by increasing the amount of car-free space and minimizing the surface parking footprint on campus enabling continued access for people with limited mobility into the core of campus but restrict the amount of driveway activity that conflicts with pedestrian and bike movements. Figure 4-7 in the Campus Master Plan identifies the mobility improvements anticipated by the Project which includes pedestrianized areas, dedicated bicycles lanes around campus, and car-free plazas.

Additionally, Campus Master Plan Principles MO-4, MO-5, MO-6, MO-7, and MO-8 call for increased safety and enhanced connectivity of bicycle and pedestrian facilities. For example, Principles MO-4 and MO-6 would support bicycle travel by adding additional pathways, bicycle parking, and bikeshare facilities throughout the Master Plan Area. Principles MO-5 and MO-7 would improve safety within the Master Plan Area by improving landscaping and lighting along pathways, reducing the amount of space dedicated to vehicles, and providing separate curb space for passenger pick-up and drop-off from transit curb space. The Campus Master Plan principles would support bicycle

and pedestrian network improvements that would provide a safe, comprehensive, and integrated system of pedestrian and bicycle facilities. The Mobility Principles are aligned with policies in *Plan Bay Area 2050*; objectives in the CSU TDM Manual; and the intentions of the CSU Sustainability Policy. For example, Strategy EN9 of *Plan Bay Area 2050* seeks to expand TDM initiatives through investments such as bikeshare to discourage solo driving. Campus Master Plan Principle MO-2 aligns with this strategy, as its purpose is to create a TDM plan that prioritizes sustainable transportation options. The CSU Sustainability Policy encourages the use of alternative transportation modes and Principles MO-4, MO-5, MO-6, and MO-7 also seek to promote the use of alternative transportation modes and increase safety for pedestrians and bicyclists. Further, the Campus Master Plan contains principles intended to promote collaboration between SJSU and the City to make improvements to streetscapes to promote use of alternative modes of transportation. In summary, the implementation of the principles in the Campus Master Plan would support a safer and more connected network of bicycle and pedestrian facilities. Therefore, the Campus Master Plan would not conflict with applicable programs, plans, ordinances, or policies addressing bicycle and pedestrian facilities and would enhance pedestrian and bicycle facilities within the Master Plan Area and encourage their use.

Summary

The Campus Master Plan would include the construction of enhanced pedestrian and bicycle facilities. Additionally Campus Master Plan principles support improved pedestrian safety and enhanced transit facilities and service. Therefore, implementation of the Campus Master Plan would result in improvements to transit, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities which is consistent with the goals and strategies of CSU plans and policies, as well as regional and local efforts like the City General Plan and *Plan Bay Area 2050*. For these reasons, the Campus Master Plan would not conflict with a program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities. Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required for this impact.

Impact 3.14-2: Conflict or Be Inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3(b) Regarding Vehicle Miles Traveled

The Transportation Analysis found that the Campus Master Plan would result in a total project-generated VMT per service population of 13.66. Therefore, implementation of the Campus Master Plan would not exceed the significance threshold of 15.36 total project-generated VMT per service population (i.e., 15 percent below the existing regional average VMT) as identified in the CSU TISM. For this reason, the Campus Master Plan would not conflict or be inconsistent with the CSU TISM or CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3. This impact would be **less than significant**.

The Campus Master Plan would guide the development and use of physical spaces on the Main and South campuses and other University properties within Santa Clara County. Planned land uses within the Campus Master Plan area include academic facilities, residential facilities, and campus life facilities. The Mobility Principles included in the Campus Master Plan seek to promote and encourage the use of alternative modes of transportation by improving and increasing bicycle, pedestrian, and transit facilities (e.g., increasing bicycle parking and replacing surface parking lots) throughout the Master Plan Area.

Total Project-Generated VMT Assessment

As discussed in the Methodology section above, the threshold of significance for the Campus Master Plan's direct impact is a total VMT per service population rate that is 15 percent below existing conditions total VMT per service population for the region. As shown in Table 3.14-3, the existing total VMT per service population for the region is the existing total VMT (i.e., 120,353,080) divided by the service population (i.e., 6,659,650) which is 18.07 miles. Therefore, the threshold of significance is 15.36 miles.

As detailed in Table 3.14-3, the Campus Master Plan is anticipated to generate 655,270 total VMT, or 13.66 VMT per service population. This would be less than the VMT threshold of 15.36 total VMT per service population by an additional 11 percent. As described in Impact 3.14-1, the Campus Master Plan also includes several principles that would further increase the use of alternative modes of transportation and promote the reduction of SOV use, likely reducing VMT beyond what is stated above in Table 3.14-3. For these reasons, implementation of the Campus Master Plan would not conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3(b). This impact would be **less than significant**.

Table 3.14-3 Total Project Generated VMT Forecasts

	Total Project Generated VMT
SJSU Campus	
Total Project Generated Vehicle Miles Traveled (A)[1]	655,270
Service Population (B)[1,2]	47,959
Total Project Generated VMT per Service Population (A/B = C)	13.66
Impact Assessment	
Total VMT per Service Population Threshold	15.36
Impact Conclusion	Less Than Significant

Notes: SJSU = San José State University; VMT = vehicle miles traveled; population values rounded to nearest 10.

[1] Rounded service population and VMT to nearest 10.

[2] Service population is defined as the sum of all residents (including students from kindergarten to 12th grade), employees (including faculty, staff and management), and university students.

Source: Fehr & Peers 2024.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required for this impact.

Impact 3.14-3: Substantially Increase Hazards Due to a Geometric Design Feature (e.g., Sharp Curves or Dangerous Intersections) or Incompatible Uses (e.g., Farm Equipment)

All new roadway, bicycle, and pedestrian infrastructure improvements constructed as part of the Campus Master Plan would be subject to and designed in accordance with all applicable CSU design and safety standards to minimize transportation hazards. Therefore, the Campus Master Plan would not substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature or incompatible uses. This impact would be **less than significant**.

No public roads would be constructed on or off the Master Plan Area as part of the Campus Master Plan; however, some modification of existing roadways, including bicycle, pedestrian, and transit facility improvements would occur as the Campus Master Plan is implemented. Modification of roadways associated with the Campus Master Plan would be constructed in accordance with all applicable design and safety standards to allow for the safe and efficient movement of various modes of travel to, from, and through the Master Plan Area. Additionally, the vehicle types associated with operation of the land uses proposed in the Campus Master Plan are consistent with those currently utilizing the circulation network within the Master Plan Area. The Campus Master Plan also includes principles that would minimize opportunities for transportation-related hazards. For example, Principle MO-7 would reduce vehicle circulation on campus and replace vehicular spaces with pedestrian-oriented facilities. Reducing the amount of space dedicated to vehicles within the Master Plan Area could decrease the potential for transportation hazards such as bicycle- and pedestrian-vehicle conflicts.

Per City Municipal Code Section 13.36, an encroachment permit from the City of San José would be required for any work that would occur within City streets and rights-of-way, and work would be subject to approval by the Director of Public Works. Per Section 15.50.500(A) of the City Municipal Code, all permits would be subject to conditions necessary to ensure proper traffic control and minimize conflicts with other existing and planned projects, structures,

or facilities. Review and approval by the Director of Public Works would ensure that if construction were to occur within the public right of way, they would not substantially increase hazards. Additionally, per the State University Administrative Manual Section 9233.03, all facilities would be designed in accordance with the California Building Code. Furthermore, all schematic plans for future facilities and improvements would be reviewed and subject to approval from the CSU Board of Trustees, thus, ensuring that development associated with the Campus Master Plan would not increase hazards during operations. For these reasons, the project would not substantially increase hazards due to a design feature or incompatible uses. This impact would be **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required for this impact.

3.15 TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

This section analyzes and evaluates the potential impacts of the project on known and unknown (undiscovered or unidentified) Tribal cultural resources. Tribal cultural resources, as defined by Assembly Bill (AB) 52, Statutes of 2014, in Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21074, are sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a Tribe. A Tribal cultural landscape is defined as a geographic area (including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife therein) associated with a historic event, activity, or person or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values. As human remains encountered in the area have been Native American, it is considered highly likely that any future unanticipated discoveries of human remains would be Native American in origin. As a result, and for the purposes of this EIR, human remains would be considered a Tribal cultural resource and are therefore analyzed in this section.

One comment letter regarding Tribal cultural resources was received in response to the Notice of Preparation (see Appendix A). The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) requested AB 52 and Senate Bill (SB) 18 compliance information; SB 18 does not apply to the project because there is no General Plan amendment associated with the Campus Master Plan (which is the trigger for SB 18 compliance). Additionally, SB 18 is not a CEQA requirement, and therefore is not discussed in this section. AB 52 compliance is described below.

3.15.1 Regulatory Setting

STATE

California Register of Historical Resources

All properties in California that are listed in or formally determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) are also listed in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). The CRHR is a listing of State of California resources that are significant in the context of California's history. It is a Statewide program with a scope and with criteria for inclusion similar to those used for the NRHP. In addition, properties designated under municipal or county ordinances are also eligible for listing in the CRHR.

A historical resource must be significant at the local, State, or national level under one or more of the criteria defined in the California Code of Regulations Title 15, Chapter 11.5, Section 4850 to be included in the CRHR. The CRHR criteria are tied to CEQA because any resource that meets the criteria below is considered a significant historical resource under CEQA. As noted above, all resources listed in or formally determined eligible for listing in the NRHP are automatically listed in the CRHR.

The CRHR uses four evaluation criteria:

Criterion 1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States.

Criterion 2. Is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history.

Criterion 3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction; represents the work of a master; or possesses high artistic values.

Criterion 4. Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation.

Similar to the NRHP, a historical resource must meet one of the above criteria and retain integrity to be listed in the CRHR. The CRHR uses the same seven aspects of integrity used by the NRHP: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and associations.

California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA requires public agencies to consider the effects of their actions on "[T]ribal cultural resources." PRC Section 21084.2 establishes that "[a] project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a [T]ribal cultural resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment." PRC Section 21074 states:

a) "Tribal cultural resources" are either of the following:

    1) Sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American Tribe that are either of the following:

        A) Included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR.

        B) Included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1.

    2) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1 for the purposes of this paragraph, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American Tribe.

b) A cultural landscape that meets the criteria of subdivision (a) is a Tribal cultural resource to the extent that the landscape is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape.

c) A historical resource described in Section 21084.1, a unique archaeological resource as defined in subdivision (g) of Section 21083.2, or a "nonunique archaeological resource" as defined in subdivision (h) of Section 21083.2 may also be a Tribal cultural resource if it conforms with the criteria of subdivision (a).

AB 52, signed by the California Governor in September of 2014, established a new class of resources under CEQA: "[T]ribal cultural resources," defined in PRC Section 21074. Pursuant to CEQA requirements, lead agencies undertaking CEQA review must, upon written request of a California Native American Tribe, begin consultation before the release of an EIR, negative declaration, or mitigated negative declaration.

Health and Safety Code, Section 7050.5

Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code requires that construction or excavation be stopped in the vicinity of discovered human remains until the coroner can determine whether the remains are those of a Native American. If they are determined to be those of a Native American, the coroner must contact NAHC.

California Native American Historical, Cultural, and Sacred Sites Act

The California Native American Historical, Cultural, and Sacred Sites Act (PRC Section 5097.9) applies to both State and private lands. The act requires, upon discovery of human remains, that construction or excavation activity cease and that the county coroner be notified. If the remains are those of a Native American, the coroner must notify the NAHC, which notifies (and has the authority to designate) the most likely descendants (MLD) of the deceased. The act stipulates the procedures the descendants may follow for treating or disposing of the remains and associated grave goods.

Public Resource Code Section 5097

PRC Section 5097 specifies the procedures to be followed in the event of the unexpected discovery of human remains on nonfederal land. The disposition of Native American human burials falls within the jurisdiction of the NAHC. Section 5097.5 of the Code states the following:

> No person shall knowingly and willfully excavate upon, or remove, destroy, injure, or deface any historic or prehistoric ruins, burial grounds, archaeological or vertebrate paleontological site, including fossilized footprints, inscriptions made by human agency, or any other archaeological, paleontological or historical feature, situated on public lands, except with the express permission of the public agency having jurisdiction over such lands. Violation of this section is a misdemeanor.

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY

There are no CSU regulations specifically related to Tribal cultural resources that apply to the project. SJSU has adopted a land acknowledgement for the Master Plan Area to recognize and acknowledge that the University is established within traditional Native American territory and the importance of lands in the area, including the Main and South campuses, to the indigenous people of the region.

LOCAL

As previously discussed in Section 1.4, "California State University Autonomy," SJSU is an entity of the CSU. The CSU operates under the oversight of the Board of Trustees, which is the state acting in its higher educational capacity, and as such it is not subject to local government planning and land use plans, policies, or regulations. State agencies are not subject to local government planning and land use plans, policies, or regulations. Nevertheless, in the exercise of its discretion, the CSU may reference, describe, and address local plans, policies, and regulations where appropriate and for informational purposes.

City of San José 2040 General Plan

The City of San José 2040 General Plan (2023) contains the following policies that are relevant to the evaluation of impacts to Tribal cultural resources:

- **ER-10.2:** Recognizing that Native American human remains may be encountered at unexpected locations, impose a requirement on all development permits and tentative subdivision maps that upon their discovery during construction, development activity will cease until professional archaeological examination confirms whether the burial is human. If the remains are determined to be Native American, applicable state laws shall be enforced.

Santa Clara County General Plan

There are no policies associated with the Santa Clara County General Plan that specifically relate to Tribal cultural resources.

Santa Clara County Code

County Ordinance Code Section B6-18 and B6-20 state the procedures to be followed in the event of an encounter with human skeletal remains or artifacts and discovery of a Native American burial site. The process involves the County Engineer, the County Coroner, the County Coordinator of Indian Affairs, the NAHC, and an advisory committee made up of three persons of Costanoan descent, two professional archaeologists, and a person with background in civil engineering. These professionals contribute to the determination of how to handle archaeological resources discovered.

3.15.2 Environmental Setting

CALIFORNIA NATIVE AMERICAN TRIBES

Aboriginal inhabitants of Santa Clara Valley have been classified by anthropologists as Costanoan. This is a Spanish word that translates to *costanos*, or coastal dweller. The term Costanoan, as applied by anthropologists, does not imply the existence of a politically unified entity, but rather, it refers to different groups of people who shared similar cultural traits and belonged to the same linguistic family, the Utian family. There are two sub-groups associated with the Utian, the Miwokan and Costanoan. There are eight branches of the Costanoan family, and each branch has their own separate language. These eight languages consisted of the Tamien (Santa Clara), Karkin, Chochenyo (East Bay), Ramaytush (San Francisco), Awaswas (Santa Cruz), Mutsun (San Juan Bautista and the Pajaro River drainage), Rumsen (Carmel and the lower Salinas River), and Chalon (Soledad, farther up the Salinas River). SJSU is in Santa Clara and therefore within the Tamien language group (Levy 1978:485).

It is difficult to find an exact point time at which the following cultural descriptions of the Costanoan apply. This is due to the skewed information gathered by ethnographers that were interested in recording precontact culture as a stagnant culture, and not the continuous growth of Costanoan culture during and after European contact (Levy 1978: 487).

The Costanoan people practiced a hunting, fishing, and collecting economy focusing on the collection of seasonal plant and animal resources, including tidal and marine resources from San Francisco Bay. They traded with neighboring groups including the Yokuts to the east and exported salt, shells, and cinnabar among other items. The Costanoan obtained and sustained a surplus of plant and animal foods by carefully managing the land. Controlled burns of extensive areas of land were carried out each fall to promote the growth of seed-bearing annuals. Acorns were probably the most important plant food source for the Costanoan. Some of the animals eaten by the Costanoan included black-tailed deer, antelope, elk, grizzly bear, Roosevelt elk, sea lion, and whale. There were small animals eaten as well such as jackrabbit, raccoon, skunk, dog, tree squirrel, mole, and cottontail. The Costanoan also consumed a variety of bird and fish species (Levy 1978: 491).

Effects of Spanish-Mexican Contact

The natives of Santa Clara County were disrupted with the arrival of the Europeans. This disruption had two main components. The first component brought lethal diseases for which the natives had no resistance against. The diseases brought by the Spaniards often swept through the Native American populations faster than Spanish settlement. As a result, Native American settlements were at times deserted or depopulated before the first Spaniards visited them. The second component involved the establishment of missions. Native Americans were brought into the missions for purposes of indoctrination, baptism, and labor. Native Americans of different languages and dialects were kept in forced proximity to other missions and each other. Consequently, disease was spread more rapidly and took a heavy toll on the Native American population (Hester 1974: 3).

The project area lies within the Tamien territory of the Costanoan. The Santa Clara Tamien are believed to have controlled the lands that included both sides of the upper drainages of the Guadalupe River including what is now downtown San José (Psota 2012). Historic accounts of the distribution of the Tamien population and villages between 1770 and 1790 and the results of archaeological investigations in the area suggest that the Native Americans may have had both permanent and temporary camps in the general vicinity of the Master Plan Area before and after Spanish arrival (Kroeber 1925: 465).

KNOWN ETHNOGRAPHIC VILLAGES WITHIN OR NEAR PROJECT SITE

An unnamed known village is located within the South Campus at SJSU that was identified by the Tamien Nation as part of the AB 52 consultation process (see below). This village was previously recorded as an archaeological site in 1949 (CA-SCL-4; P-43-000024). During the Construction of the Spartan Stadium (CEFCU Stadium) ash heaps of old fires were discovered. Fragmentary bones of small mammals, birds, and fishes were found in these fire pits. Cultural material associated with this discovery included two pestles and a mortar. Burials were uncovered during bulldozing activities in 1946. The full horizontal and vertical extent of this village has not been determined and no further archaeological investigations have occurred within the village site (Billat and Broschinsky 2002).

Thámien Rúmmeytak [Thámien (Guadalupe) River Site] village was named after the data recovery in 2015 by SJSU. This site is located outside of the Master Plan Area within a half-mile-radius. This village has been subject to numerous archaeological investigations since the early 1970s. Dozens of burials and cultural material have been discovered as a result of these past investigations. It has been suggested that this village was previously known as the Rancheria of Our Patron San Francisco. The village was determined eligible for inclusion in the NRHP (SJSU 2015: 9-11).

Similarly, a nearby village to the Master Plan Area was named Our Mother Santa Clara. This village was probably west of the Guadalupe River within a few yards of one of the Mission Santa Clara sites (SJSU 2015: 9-11). The inhabitants of this village were significantly involved within this larger religious and ceremonial interaction network that was partially influenced through mechanisms of trade, economic, military and marriage alliances with those Tribal groups located to the east and north (Delta region) of the South Bay region – a region that at the time of Spanish contact had already cross-cut several major linguistic boundaries as well (Muwekma Ohlone 2014:9-4).

San Juan Bautista, an ethnographic village was probably located on the Guadalupe River in the Willow Glen area south of present-day downtown San José (SJSU 2015: 9-11).

CONTEMPORARY NATIVE AMERICAN SETTING

Tamien Nation

The Tamien Nation Tribal citizens have direct lineages to precontact villages of the Greater Santa Clara Valley. Some of these villages include the San Juan Bautista Rancheria, Santa Clara Rancheria, San Antonio Rancheria, San Francisco Solano Rancheria, and Ritocsi village. The Tamien Nation's vision is to obtain lands within their aboriginal territory so they could live their lives with prosperity, peace, and dignity. The Tamien Nation's mission is as follows:

1) To treat their citizens with equality, dignity, and respect,
2) To protect their Tribal cultural resources and environment,
3) To promote and preserve their culture, religion, and language,
4) To enhance the economic sustainability and quality of life for their citizens,
5) To promote their traditional values honoring their agreeing with the world,
6) And to reacquire their unceded traditional homelands to secure their worldview and way of life.

The Tamien Nation's relationship with the land is one of deep respect, reciprocity, and agreement. They continue to pass down thousands of years of intergenerational teachings to ensure the sustainability of their indigenous food sources. Hunting (*payta*), fishing (*huyni*), and harvesting (*ruta*) food sources is multifaceted as it manufactures and supports their culture, language, religion, and economy. The Tamien Nation also engages in language preservation by conducting a community-based language program that provides a safe space for their citizens to learn and engage with the larger Ohlone community. Another program they have is the cultural fire stewardship and prescribed burn program. Through this program, Tamien Nation citizens are trained to become certified qualified Type 2 Wildland Firefighters and mentor trainees for ultimate qualification as California Certified Prescribed Burn Boss to lead cultural prescribed burn projects.

The Tamien Nation hosts various community events throughout the year some of which involve community outreach. On April 23, 2022, they hosted a virtual event to teach the community about the history of whose aboriginal homeland is located at Alum Rock Park. Tamien Nation Chairwoman, Quirina Luna Geary, discussed topics such as programming, efforts to protect their sacred lands, and other aspects of their culture (Tamien 2023).

Muwekma Ohlone

SJSU recognizes that the present-day Muwekma Ohlone Tribe traces some of their ancestry, during the Hispano-European empire into Alta California, to the Missions in Santa Clara, San José, and Dolores (SJSU 2022).

The Muwekma Ohlone Tribe of the San Francisco Bay Area region is comprised of all of the known surviving American Lineages aboriginal to the San Francisco Bay region who trace their ancestry through the Missions Dolores, Santa Clara, and San José. Their aboriginal land includes several counties such as San Mateo, San Francisco, Alameda, Contra Costa, Santa Cruz, Solano, San Joaquin, portions of Napa, and most of Santa Clara. The Muwekma Ohlone Tribe participates in various aspects of their culture such as cultural resources by bridging their ancestral past and future. They also engage in language revitalization. They also continue to host various community events such as the CHOMP CITY BIG TIME 2023 in which Muwekma Ohlone Tribal singers and dancers sang and danced in their traditional ways. Other community events that involved singing and dancing occurred recently on May 13, 2023, and May 05, 2023 (Muwekma Ohlone 2023).

RECORDS SEARCHES AND CONSULTATION

Records Search

On May 10, 2023, a records search of the Master Plan Area was conducted at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC), at Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park (File No. 22-1582). The following information was reviewed as part of the records search:

- NRHP and CRHR,
- California Office of Historic Preservation Historic Property Directory,
- California Inventory of Historic Resources,
- California State Historic Landmarks,
- California Points of Historical Interest, and
- Historic properties reference map.

The records search revealed one precontact archaeological site within the Master Plan Area (P-43-000024/CA-SCL-004/H). This resource is a multicomponent in nature which includes a building (stadium; Refer to Section 3.4, "Cultural Resources" for further information about the building). The precontact archaeological site was recorded and discovered during construction of the stadium in 1933. The site is described as a village of unknown extent comprised of burials, numerous circular pits of ashes, and artifacts.

Sacred Lands File Search

A search of the NAHC Sacred Lands File (SFL) was requested on May 11, 2023. On May 14, 2023, the results were returned as positive for the presence of Native American resources within the project area. The NAHC listed the Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the SF Bay Area and The Ohlone Indian Tribe to be contacted for in regard to the positive result. In addition, a list of Native American individuals and Tribes to contact for more information was also provided with the results.

Tribal Consultation

On February 14, 2023, in compliance with AB 52 requirements, SJSU sent letters offering formal consultation over the project under AB 52 to the following 12 Tribal representatives:

- Amah Mutsun Tribal Band; Valentin Lopez, Chairperson;
- Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista; Irene Zwierlein, Chairperson;
- Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan; Ann Marie Sayers, Chairperson;
- Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan; Kanyon Sayers-Roods, MLD;
- Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of SF Bay Area; Charlene Nijmeh, Chairperson;
- Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of SF Bay Area; Monica Arellano, Vice Chairwoman;
- North Valley Yokuts Tribe; Timothy Perez;
- North Valley Yokuts Tribe; Katherine Perez, Chairperson;
- The Ohlone Indian Tribe; Andrew Galvan, Chairperson;
- Wuksache Indian Tribe/Eshom; Kenneth Woodrow, Chairperson;
- The Confederated Villages of Lisjan; Corrina Gould, Chairperson; and
- Tamien Nation; Quirina Luna Geary, Chairperson.

The specific details of the consultations are confidential pursuant to California law; however, a summary of events related to communication between the Tribes and the Board is provided here. Quirina Luna Geary, Tamien Nation, responded on March 8, 2023, that the Tribe would like to engage in consultation with SJSU about the project. The NWIC records search results were provided to Chairperson Geary on May 16, 2023. On June 6, 2023, Tamien Nation and SJSU had a virtual meeting in which they discussed project specifics and Tribal involvement in the project. In addition, the Tribe requested GIS files, phasing details documentation, the Master Plan (when completed), and a site visit. The Tribe identified the location of an ethnographic village within the Master Plan Area. GIS files of campus and the project area were provided to the Tribe on June 28, 2023. Draft mitigation measures were shared with Tamien Nation on December 6, 2024. SJSU staff conducted another virtual meeting with Tamien Nation representatives on January 8, 2025.

SJSU staff also met with Muwekma Ohlone Tribe representatives on November 6, 2023 on campus to discuss the proposed Campus Master Plan and potential Tribal cultural resources within the Master Plan Area. SJSU staff also conducted a virtual meeting with Muwekma Ohlone Tribe representatives on December 3, 2024. Draft mitigation measures were shared with Muwekma Ohlone Tribe on December 3, 2024, and workshopped on January 14, 2025.

Following the January 2025 meeting with Tamien Nation and December 2024 meeting with the Muwekma Ohlone Tribe, SJSU provided a letter to each Tribe regarding the closure of consultation.

No responses from other Tribes were received as a result of AB 52 notification.

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

One Tribal cultural resource has been identified as a result of the consultation pursuant to AB 52 and CEQA requirements. This is the same resource described above as a precontact archaeological site within the Master Plan Area (P-43-000024/CA-SCL-004/H) encountered during construction of the stadium in 1933. The site is described as a village of unknown extent comprising burials, numerous circular pits of ashes, and artifacts. The site was identified as a Tribal cultural resource by both Tamien Nation and the Muwekma Ohlone Tribe during consultation.

3.15.3 Impacts and Mitigation Measures

METHODOLOGY

Information related to Tribal cultural resources is based on findings reported in the NAHC Sacred Lands File database search, the records search results (NWIC File Number File no. 22-1582), and Native American consultation under AB 52. The analysis is also informed by the provisions and requirements of State and local laws and regulations that apply to cultural resources.

PRC Section 21074 defines "Tribal cultural resources" as "sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American Tribe" that are listed or determined eligible for listing in the CRHR, listed in a local register of historical resources, or otherwise determined by the lead agency to be a Tribal cultural resource.

For the purposes of this impact discussion, "historical resource" is used to describe historic-era, built-environment resources while the term "unique archaeological resource" is used to describe archaeological sites. Tribal cultural resources, which may qualify as "historical resources" pursuant to CEQA, are analyzed separately from built-environment historical resources and unique archaeological resources, which are analyzed in Section 3.5 of this EIR.

SAN JOSÉ STATE UNIVERSITY CAMPUS MASTER PLAN

The University established overall goals to guide the development of the Campus Master Plan from the University's strategic plan and with input from the University and broader community members. The overall goals are based on the premise that the University's fundamental role is education broadly defined to encompass campus life, cultural context, and environmental setting, along with traditional teaching, learning and research activities. The Campus

Master Plan then translates these goals into more detailed principles and guidelines. They are organized by topic heading in the Campus Master Plan in Chapter 3 as Academic Programs and Research (AR), Teaching and Learning (TL), Campus Life (CL), University Housing (UH), Campus Community (CC), and Work Patterns (WP); and in Chapter 4 as Land Use and Site Plan (LU), Sense of Place (SP), Open Space (OS), Landscaping (LA), Architectural Expression and Building Design (BD), Mobility (MO), and Utilities and Infrastructure (UI). The following Campus Master Plan principles are relevant to Tribal cultural resources:

- CC-2. Celebrate SJSU's history, culture diversity, and values throughout both campuses in the programming and design of open spaces, buildings and public art.
  - Recognize earlier inhabitants and settlements on the SJSU campuses, particularly the Ohlone people.
- SP-4. Celebrate the diversity of the campus community and embrace inclusivity through public art.
  - Add a mural that features the history, culture and diversity of campus communities along the facade of the Event Center Plaza at the center of the Main Campus.
- SP-5: Improve the experience and usability of open spaces at both campuses.
  - Elevate the visibility and usability of community and cultural event spaces with a new multi-cultural center at the heart of campus near Tower Hall.
- OS-12: Select and celebrate landscaping through design elements using plants that embrace the history and culture of our indigenous communities.
  - Utilize traditional planting materials in the landscape to highlight traditional practices and allow for outdoor teaching spaces that are inclusive of indigenous land traditions. Include interpretive signage and representative artifacts where appropriate.

THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Based on Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines, the project would result in a potentially significant impact on Tribal cultural resources if it would:

- disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries; or
- cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a Tribal cultural resource, defined in PRC Section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American Tribe.

ISSUES NOT DISCUSSED FURTHER

All potential Tribal cultural resources impacts are evaluated below.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Impact 3.15-1: Cause a Substantial Adverse Change in the Significance of a Tribal Cultural Resource, Including Human Remains

Consultation with the Tamien Nation and the Muwekma Ohlone Tribe of the SF Bay Area has resulted in the identification of one Tribal cultural resource pursuant to AB 52. The ethnographic village within the South Campus of the Master Plan Area has the potential to be disturbed and will therefore be treated as a Tribal cultural resource during the analysis of subsequent projects. Because project-related ground-disturbing activities could result in damage to Tribal cultural resources, the Project could cause a **potentially significant** impact.

On May 11, 2023, a letter was sent to the NAHC requesting a search of the SLF database for the Master Plan Area. On May 14, 2023, the SFL search identified the presence of a sacred site within the South Campus of the Master Plan Area. The NAHC letter recommended contacting the Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the SF Bay Area and The Ohlone Indian Tribe for additional information. As part of the 2013/2014 legislative session, AB 52 established a new class of resources under CEQA, Tribal cultural resources, and requires that lead agencies undertaking CEQA review must, upon written request of a California Native American Tribe, begin consultation once the lead agency determines that the application for the project is complete. As detailed above, on February 14, 2023, SJSU mailed letters to 12 Tribal representatives which included two from the Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the SF Bay Area and one from The Ohlone Indian Tribe, in compliance with AB 52. No responses were received from The Ohlone Indian Tribe. Quirina Luna Geary, Chairperson of Tamien Nation responded on March 8, 2023, that the Tamien Nation would like to engage in consultation with SJSU about the project. In addition and as noted above, the Muwekma Ohlone Tribe did express interest in consultation. No Tribal cultural resources, as described under AB 52 and defined in PRC Section 21074, were identified by either Tribe in their initial responses, however during subsequent meetings with both Tribes, the Muwekma Ohlone Tribe and Tamien Nation did identify a Tribal cultural resource consistent with the precontact archaeological site that was discovered as part of stadium construction in 1933 in the South Campus. As this resource was initially encountered in 1933 and the site is now completely developed, the extent to which the resource is still present cannot be determined. Both the Muwekma Ohlone Tribe and Tamien Nation also stated that the entire Master Plan Area is sensitive for Tribal cultural resources.

In addition, subsequent discretionary projects may be required to prepare site-specific project-level analysis to fulfill CEQA requirements, which may include additional AB 52 consultation that could lead to the identification of additional Tribal cultural resources. California law recognizes the need to protect Tribal cultural resources from inadvertent destruction and the procedures for the treatment of Tribal cultural resources are contained in PRC Section 21080.3.2 and Section 21084.3 (a). Within 14 days of SJU determining that it may undertake a project, SJSU must provide formal notification, in writing, to the California Native American Tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project that have requested notification of proposed projects in the lead agency's jurisdiction. If any affiliated Tribe wishes to engage in consultation on the project, the Tribe must respond to SJSU within 30 days of receipt of the formal notification. SJSU would be required to begin the consultation process with the Tribes that have requested consultation within 30 days of receiving the request for consultation. Consultation concludes when either: 1) the parties agree to measures to mitigate or avoid a significant effect, if a significant effect exists, on a Tribal cultural resource, or 2) a party, acting in good faith and after reasonable effort, concludes that mutual agreement cannot be reached.

If SJSU determines that a subsequent project may cause a substantial adverse change to a Tribal cultural resource, and measures are not otherwise identified in the consultation process, new provisions in the PRC describe measures that, if determined by the lead agency to be feasible, could be implemented to reduce potential effects of campus-related development on Tribal cultural resources, although none were identified through AB 52 compliance for the Campus Master Plan. Compliance with PRC Section 21080.3.2 and Section 21084.3 (a) would provide an opportunity to avoid or minimize the disturbance of Tribal cultural resources, and to appropriately treat any remains that are discovered.

Although the Master Plan Area is developed and past construction activities have damaged or removed any subsurface elements, past investigations and Tribal consultation have demonstrated that there is the potential presence of subsurface resources throughout the Master Plan Area, including artifacts, features, and human remains that contribute to the Tribal cultural resource. Construction activities for future Campus Master Plan projects, including earth-moving, excavation, and use of heavy equipment that may cause ground compaction, may disturb or destroy any previously undisturbed and significant Tribal cultural resources or deposits throughout the Master Plan Area. Therefore, the Campus Master Plan's impact on Tribal cultural resources is considered **potentially significant**.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure 3.15-1a: Prepare and Implement Worker Cultural Resources Awareness Training Program

For all future Campus Master Plan projects, a cultural resources respect training program shall be provided to all construction personnel active on a given project site prior to implementation of earth moving activities. A

representative or representatives from culturally affiliated Native American Tribe(s) that participated in AB 52consultation will be invited to participate in the development and presentation of the cultural resources awareness and respect training program in coordination with a qualified archaeologist meeting the United States Secretary of Interior guidelines for professional archaeologists. The program will include relevant information regarding sensitive Tribal cultural resources, including protocols for resource avoidance, applicable laws and regulations, and the consequences of violating them. The program will also underscore the requirement for confidentiality and culturally-appropriate treatment of any find of significance to Native Americans and protocols, consistent, to the extent feasible, with Native American Tribal values.

Mitigation Measure 3.15-1b: Implement Native American Monitoring

SJSU shall retain the services of a Tribal monitor/consultant who is approved by either Tamien Nation, the Muwekma Ohlone Tribe, or both Tribes. SJSU shall contact the tribal representative a minimum of 7 days before beginning earthwork or other ground-disturbing activities; construction activities will proceed if no response is received 48 hours before ground-disturbing activities begin. The Tribal monitor shall be present on-site only during the construction phases that involve ground-disturbing activities, including tree removal, boring, excavation, trenching, and demolition; monitoring shall be conducted in real time during these activities, with no stockpiling of soil permitted prior to hauling and disposal off-site. The Tribal monitor shall complete daily monitoring logs that provide details on each day's activities, including construction activities, locations, soil, and any cultural materials identified. The on-site monitoring shall end when the site grading and excavation activities are completed or when the Tribal representatives and monitor have determined that the site has a low potential for affecting Tribal cultural resources.

Mitigation Measure 3.15-1c: Implement Native American Response and Treatment Protocol

If evidence of any tribal cultural sites, features, or deposits is discovered during construction-related earth-moving activities, all ground-disturbing activity within 100 feet of the discovery shall be halted until a culturally affiliated Native American representative can assess the significance of the find. If, after evaluation, a resource is considered to be a Tribal cultural resource, a treatment plan shall be developed with input from the consulting Tribe(s) and subsequently implemented.

In addition, prior to initiation of construction activities related to renovation of CEFCU Stadium (117), a treatment plan shall be developed and implemented. All preservation options shall be considered as required by CEQA (see PRC Section 21084.3), including possible data recovery, mapping, capping, or avoidance of the resource. If artifacts are recovered from significant Tribal cultural resources, the first option shall be to transfer the artifacts to an appropriate Tribal representative. If possible, accommodations shall be made to reinter the artifacts at the project site or, if requested by a Tribal Representative, another mutually agreed upon (with the Native American representative) location within the Master Plan Area. Only if no other options are available will recovered precontact archaeological material be housed at a qualified curation facility, if approved by the consulting Tribe.

Additionally and at the time a treatment plan is being developed, SJSU shall coordinate with the appropriate Tribe(s) regarding additional considerations, including on-campus art provided by Native American artists, educational signage, funding of Tribal studies (e.g., traditional food cultivation, language preservation, cultural fire training), and tribal cultural resources respect training for SJSU faculty/staff.

Significance after Mitigation

Implementation of Mitigation Measures 3.15-1a through 3.15-1c would reduce potentially significant impacts to Tribal cultural resources because mitigation would be developed in coordination with SJSU and Tribe(s) to avoid, move, record, or otherwise treat Tribal cultural resources resource appropriately, in accordance with pertinent laws and regulations. However, because the previously encountered village site and other unknown resources throughout the Master Plan Area may not be able to be avoided during construction of future projects, the potential for implementation of the Campus Master Plan to adversely affect previously unknown Tribal cultural resources cannot be precluded. As such, this impact would be **significant and unavoidable.**

Impact 3.15-2: Impact to Human Remains

The ethnographic village, P-43-000024/CA-SCL-004/H, located within the South Campus of the Master Plan Area, had burials uncovered by bulldozing activities in 1946. Construction and excavation activities associated with project development could unearth previously undiscovered or unrecorded human remains if they are present. However, compliance with California Health and Safety Code Sections 7050.5 and California Public Resources Code Section 5097 would make this impact **less than significant**.

An ethnographic village site (P-43-000024/CA-SCL-004/H) discovered in 1946 included human remains within the South Campus of the Master Plan Area. As discussed in the environmental setting, the Master Plan Area is within the aboriginal territories of the Tamien and Muwekma Ohlone and continues to have the potential to uncover indigenous human remains. The location of grave sites and Native American remains can occur outside of dedicated cemeteries or burial sites. Ground-disturbing construction activities could uncover previously unknown human remains, which could be archaeologically or culturally significant. The Campus Master Plan proposes new development and building improvements involving construction activities that would disturb native terrain, including excavation, grading, and soil removal; therefore, the potential exists for previously undiscovered human remains to be discovered.

California law recognizes the need to protect Native American human burials, skeletal remains, and items associated with Native American burials from vandalism and inadvertent destruction. The procedures for the treatment of Native American human remains are contained in California Health and Safety Code Sections 7050.5 and California Public Resources Code Section 5097.

If human remains are discovered during any construction activities, potentially damaging ground-disturbing activities in the area of the remains shall be halted immediately, and SJSU shall notify the Santa Clara County coroner and the NAHC immediately, according to Section 5097.98 of the State Public Resources Code and Section 7050.5 of California's Health and Safety Code. If the remains are determined by the NAHC to be Native American, the guidelines of the NAHC shall be adhered to in the treatment and disposition of the remains. Following the coroner's findings, the archaeologist, and the NAHC-designated most likely descendant shall recommend the ultimate treatment and disposition of the remains and take appropriate steps to ensure that additional human interments are not disturbed. The responsibilities for acting upon notification of a discovery of Native American human remains are identified in California Public Resources Code Section 5097.94.

Compliance with California Health and Safety Code Sections 7050.5 and California Public Resources Code Section 5097 would provide an opportunity to avoid or minimize the disturbance of human remains, and to appropriately treat any remains that are discovered. Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are necessary.

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3.16 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

This section evaluates the availability of existing utility and infrastructure systems (water, wastewater, electricity, natural gas, telecommunications, and solid waste) to serve SJSU with implementation of the Campus Master Plan and the impact of the Campus Master Plan on the capacity of these systems. The analysis is based on information published by SJSU and other entities, which include the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle), City of San José, San José Water Company (SJW), and Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E). Refer to Section 3.5, "Energy," for an analysis of energy efficiency related to implementation of the Campus Master Plan pursuant to State CEQA Guidelines, Appendix F requirements. Impacts related to stormwater are addressed in Section 3.9, "Hydrology and Water Quality," of this EIR.

Comments related to utilities and service systems that were received in response to the Notice of Preparation (see Appendix A) included comments on evaluating water supply impacts, incorporating water conservation features, evaluating impacts on groundwater quantity and quality, reducing the need for groundwater dewatering, and following procedures for the protection or destruction of groundwater wells.

3.16.1 Regulatory Setting

FEDERAL

Safe Drinking Water Act

As mandated by the Safe Drinking Water Act (Public Law 93-523), passed in 1974, the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulates contaminants of concern to domestic water supply. Such contaminants are defined as those that pose a public health threat or that alter the aesthetic acceptability of the water. These types of contaminants are regulated by EPA primary and secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs). MCLs and the process for setting these standards are reviewed every three years. Amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act enacted in 1986 established an accelerated schedule for setting drinking water MCLs. EPA has delegated responsibility for California's drinking water program to the State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water (SWRCB-DDW). SWRCB-DDW is accountable to EPA for program implementation and for adoption of standards and regulations that are at least as stringent as those developed by EPA.

Clean Water Act

The Clean Water Act (CWA) employs a variety of regulatory and nonregulatory tools to reduce direct pollutant discharges into waterways, finance municipal wastewater treatment facilities, and manage polluted runoff. The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established primary drinking water standards in Section 304 of the CWA. States are required to ensure that the public's potable water meets these standards.

Section 402 of the CWA creates the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) regulatory program. Point sources must obtain a discharge permit from the proper authority (usually a state, sometimes EPA, a tribe, or a territory). NPDES permits cover various industrial and municipal discharges, including discharges from storm sewer systems in larger cities, storm water associated with numerous kinds of industrial activity, runoff from construction sites disturbing more than 1 acre, and mining operations. All so-called "indirect" dischargers are not required to obtain NPDES permits. "Indirect" dischargers send wastewater into a public sewer system, which carries it to the municipal sewage treatment plant, through which it passes before entering surface waters.

STATE

California Fire Code

The 2022 California Fire Code, which is codified as Part 9 of Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations, incorporates by adoption the 2021 International Fire Code and contains regulations related to construction, maintenance, and use of buildings. Topics addressed in the California Fire Code include fire department access, fire hydrants, automatic sprinkler systems, fire alarm systems, fire and explosion hazards safety, hazardous materials storage and use, provisions intended to protect and assist fire responders, industrial processes, and other general and specialized fire-safety requirements for new and existing buildings and the surrounding premises. The California Fire Code contains specialized technical regulations related to fire and life safety. The California Building Standards Code, including the California Fire Code, is revised and published every three years by the California Building Standards Commission.

Urban Water Management Plan

In 1983, the California Legislature enacted the Urban Water Management Planning Act (UWMPA) (California Water Code Sections 10610–10656). The UWMPA states that every urban water supplier that provides water to 3,000 or more customers, or that provides more than 3,000 acre-feet (af) of water annually, should make every effort to ensure the appropriate level of reliability in its water service sufficient to meet the needs of its various categories of customers during normal, dry, and multiple dry years. This effort includes the adoption of an Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) by every urban-water supplier and an update of the plan every 5 years on or before December 31, of every year ending in a five or zero.

The water system for the Master Plan Area is supplied by SJW. SJW adopted its 2020 UWMP in June 2021 (SJW 2021a). Recycled water is also provided to the campus through the City's South Bay Water Recycling (SBWR) Program.

Sustainable Groundwater Management Act

Under the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA), passed in 2014, the Department of Water Resources identified 94 basins and subbasins throughout the State as medium and high priority, of which 21 were identified as critically overdrafted. As defined by SGMA, critical overdraft occurs when "continuation of present water management practices would probably result in significant adverse overdraft-related environmental, social, or economic impacts." SGMA requires local agencies in high- and medium-priority basins to form groundwater sustainability agencies (GSAs). GSAs are responsible for developing and implementing groundwater sustainability plans (GSPs). GSPs serve as a roadmap for (1) how to achieve long-term groundwater sustainability, (2) how to manage groundwater, and (3) how to avoid undesirable effects from groundwater overdraft, such as reduced groundwater levels and storage, land subsidence, depletion of surface water, and degradation of groundwater quality.

The Santa Clara Valley Basin underlies the project area. Upon passage of SGMA, the Santa Clara Valley Groundwater Basin was formally designated as a high-priority basin. Santa Clara Valley Water District (Valley Water) is the GSA for the Santa Clara and Llagas Subbasins and the small portions of the North San Benito Subbasin in Santa Clara County. The Valley Water Board of Directors adopted the 2021 Groundwater Management Plan (GWMP) for the Santa Clara and Llagas Subbasin on November 19, 2021. The GWMP, which satisfies the objectives of SGMA, describes Valley Water's comprehensive groundwater management framework, including existing and potential actions to achieve basin sustainability goals and ensure continued sustainable groundwater management (Valley Water 2021).

California Safe Drinking Water Act

The SWRCB-DDW is responsible for implementing the federal SDWA and its updates, as well as California statutes and regulations related to drinking water. State primary and secondary drinking-water standards are promulgated in California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 22, Sections 64431–64501.

The California Safe Drinking Water Act (CA SDWA) was passed in 1976 to build on and strengthen the federal SDWA. The CA SDWA authorizes DHS to protect the public from contaminants in drinking water by establishing MCLs that are at least as stringent as those developed by EPA, as required by the federal SDWA.

California's Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989

The California Integrated Waste Management Act (CIWMA) of 1989 created the California Integrated Waste Management Board, now known as CalRecycle. CalRecycle is the agency designated to oversee, manage, and track California's 92 million tons of waste generated each year. CalRecycle provides grants and loans to help cities, counties, businesses, and organizations meet the State's waste reduction, reuse, and recycling goals. CalRecycle promotes a sustainable environment in which these resources are not wasted but can be reused or recycled. In addition to many programs and incentives, CalRecycle promotes the use of new technologies to divert resources away from landfills. CalRecycle is responsible for ensuring that waste management programs are carried out primarily through local enforcement agencies.

The CIWMA is the result of two pieces of legislation: Assembly Bill (AB) 939 and Senate Bill (SB) 1322. The CIWMA was intended to minimize the amount of solid waste that must be disposed of through transformation and land disposal by requiring all cities and counties to divert 25 percent of all solid waste from landfill facilities by January 1, 1995, and 50 percent by January 1, 2000.

The 50 percent diversion requirement is measured in terms of per capita disposal expressed as pounds per day per resident and per employee. The per capita disposal and goal measurement system uses an actual disposal measurement based on population and disposal rates reported by disposal facilities, and it evaluates program implementation efforts.

Mandatory Recycling Requirements

AB 341 requires CalRecycle to issue a report to the legislature that includes strategies and recommendations that would enable the State to recycle 75 percent of the solid waste generated in the State by January 1, 2020; requires businesses that meet specified thresholds in the bill to arrange for recycling services by July 1, 2012; and also streamlines various regulatory processes.

Mandatory Commercial Organics Recycling Requirements

In October 2014, AB 1826 Chesbro (Chapter 727, Statutes of 2014) was signed into law, requiring businesses to recycle their organic waste on and after April 1, 2016, depending on the amount of waste they generate per week. This law also requires that on and after January 1, 2016, local jurisdictions across the state implement an organic waste recycling program to divert organic waste generated by businesses, including multifamily residential dwellings of five or more units (multifamily dwellings are not required to have a food waste diversion program, however). Organic waste means food waste, green waste, landscape and pruning waste, nonhazardous wood waste, and food-soiled paper waste that is mixed in with food waste.

Short-Lived Climate Pollutant Reduction Strategy

In September 2016, SB 1383 (Lara, Chapter 395, Statutes of 2016) was signed into law, establishing methane emissions reduction targets in a statewide effort to reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants in various sectors of California's economy. Actions to reduce short-lived climate pollutants are essential to address the many impacts of climate change on human health, especially in California's most at-risk communities, and on the environment.

As it pertains to solid waste, SB 1383 establishes targets to achieve a 50-percent reduction in the volume of statewide disposal of organic waste from 2014 levels by 2020 and a 75-percent reduction by 2025. The law grants CalRecycle the regulatory authority required to achieve the organic waste disposal reduction targets and establishes an additional target that not less than 20 percent of currently disposed edible food is recovered for human consumption by 2025. To meet these goals, universities would be required to divert organic waste, including edible food, from disposal at landfills.

California Environmental Quality Act

Appendix F of the State CEQA Guidelines sets forth goals for energy conservation, including decreasing per capita energy consumption and reliance on fossil fuels and increasing reliance on renewable energy sources. CEQA requires EIRs to describe potential energy impacts of projects, with an emphasis on avoiding or reducing inefficient, wasteful, and unnecessary consumption of energy (Public Resources Code [PRC] Section 21100[b][3]).

Integrated Energy Policy Report

The California Energy Commission (CEC) prepares an integrated policy report every two years that assesses major energy trends and issues facing the state's electricity, natural gas, and transportation fuel sectors and provides policy recommendations to conserve resources; protect the environment; ensure reliable, secure, and diverse energy supplies; enhance the state's economy; and protect public health and safety. Energy efficiency is one of the key components of the state's strategy to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) and to achieve reduction targets set forth by AB 32, SB 32, and Governor Brown's Executive Order B-30-15. Efficiency achieved through building codes, appliance standards, and ratepayer-funded programs has had a positive impact on GHG emissions in recent years. The most currently adopted 2023 Integrated Energy Policy Report indicates that buildings account for 25 percent of the State's GHG emissions and that decarbonizing buildings is a fundamental part of meeting the state's climate goals (CEC 2024).

Energy Efficiency Strategic Plan

The California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) 2008 Energy Efficiency Strategic Plan established goals of having all new residential construction in California be zero net energy (ZNE) by 2020 and all new commercial construction ZNE by 2030 (CPUC 2008). The Strategic Plan was subsequently updated in January 2011 to include a lighting chapter.

Clean Energy and Pollution Reduction Act

On October 7, 2015, the Clean Energy and Pollution Reduction Act (SB 350) was signed into law, establishing new clean energy, clean air and GHG reduction goals for 2030 and beyond. SB 350 codifies Governor Brown's clean energy goals to increase California's renewable electricity procurement goal from 33 percent by 2020 to 50 percent by 2030, and is part of California's overall strategy to address climate change. SB 350 enhances the state's ability to meet its long-term climate goal of reducing GHG emissions to 40 percent of 1990 levels by 2030 and 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050 (CEC 2023a).

California Code of Regulations, Energy Efficiency Standards

Energy consumption in new buildings in California is regulated by State Building Energy Efficiency Standards contained in Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations. The Building Energy Efficiency Standards are updated every three years. The Energy Code (Title 24, Part 6) contains energy and water efficiency requirements and indoor air quality requirements for newly constructed buildings, additions to existing buildings, and alterations to existing buildings. The most current adopted edition of the Energy Code builds on California's technology innovations, encouraging energy efficient approaches to encourage building decarbonization, emphasizing particularly heat pumps for space heating and water heating. The Energy Code also extends the benefits of photovoltaic and battery storage systems and other demand flexible technology to work in combination with heat pumps to enable California buildings to be responsive to climate change. This update provides crucial steps in the state's progress toward 100 percent clean carbon neutrality by mid-century (CEC 2023b). The California Green Building Code (CALGreen) is contained in Title 24, Part 11, and includes voluntary energy efficiency provisions.

Green Building Initiative

In 2012, Governor Brown's Executive Order B-18-12 and its related Green Building Action Plan state the following energy and water efficiency improvement goals for facilities owned, funded, and leased by the State:

- All new state buildings beginning design after 2025 shall be constructed as ZNE facilities with an interim target for 50 percent of new facilities beginning design after 2020 to be ZNE. State agencies shall also take measures toward achieving ZNE for 50 percent of the square footage of existing state-owned building area by 2025.
- The state shall identify at least three buildings by January 1, 2013, to pursue ZNE as pilot projects.
- New and major renovated state buildings shall be designed and constructed to exceed the applicable version of CCR Title 24, Part 6, by 15 percent or more, and include building commissioning, for buildings authorized to begin design after July 1, 2012.

- Any proposed new or major renovation of state buildings larger than 10,000 square feet shall use clean, on-site power generation such as solar photovoltaic, solar thermal, and wind power generation, and clean backup power supplies, if economically feasible.
- New and major renovated state buildings larger than 10,000 square feet shall obtain Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) "Silver" certification or higher.
- State agencies shall reduce water use at the facilities they operate by 10 percent by 2015 and by 20 percent by 2020, as measured against a 2010 baseline.
- All new and renovated state buildings and landscapes shall utilize alternative sources of water wherever cost-effective. Sources may include, but are not limited to: recycled water, graywater, rainwater capture, stormwater retention, and other water conservation measures.
- Landscape plants shall be selected based on their suitability to local climate and site conditions, and reduced water needs and maintenance requirements.
- State agencies shall identify and pursue opportunities to provide electric vehicle charging stations, and accommodate future charging infrastructure demand, at employee parking facilities in new and existing buildings.

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY

San José State University Utilities Master Plan

The 2013 Utilities Master Plan addresses energy, water, and information technology infrastructure at the Main Campus. Following adoption of the Campus Master Plan as evaluated herein, SJSU will complete a comprehensive update to its 2013 Utilities Master Plan to address the entire Master Plan Area. The updated Utilities Master Plan will address the utility infrastructure improvements to the existing campus utility systems necessary to serve new facilities and projected population growth in accordance with the Campus Master Plan. This EIR generally takes into consideration and evaluates the potential impacts associated with the provision of new infrastructure contemplated in the forthcoming Utilities Master Plan, including drainage, water, sewer, solid waste, energy, and information technology infrastructure. For example, replacement of the existing Cogeneration Plant is included as a project in the Master Plan and will be part of the updated Utilities Master Plan. In addition, the impact analysis contained herein, as stated in Chapter 2, "Project Description," generally assumes that up to 1 linear mile of utility line construction/replacement would occur each year as part of Campus Master Plan implementation.

California State University Sustainability Policy

The California State University (CSU) Board of Trustees adopted the first CSU systemwide Sustainability Policy in May 2014 and made subsequent updates in March 2022 (CSU 2022). The policy aims to reduce the environmental impact of construction and operation of buildings and to integrate sustainability into all facets of the CSU, including academics, facilities operations, the built environment, and student life. The following policies related to utilities are applicable to the Campus Master Plan:

Energy Resilience and Procurement

- To minimize use of natural gas, campuses will transition from fossil-fuel sourced equipment to electric equipment as replacements or renovations are needed. Any in-kind fossil-fuel sourced equipment will be justified through an analysis which demonstrates why that solution represents the most cost-effective option and what alternatives were analyzed for comparative purposes. The intention of this item shall be limited to no new investment in, or renewal of, natural gas assets or infrastructure as part of campus projects starting July 1, 2035, with the exception of critical academic program needs.

Energy Conservation, Carbon Reduction and Utility Management

- All CSU buildings and facilities, regardless of the source of funding for their operation, will be operated in the most energy efficient manner and transition to a low carbon strategy without endangering public health and safety and without diminishing the quality of education and the academic program.

Water Conservation

- All CSU campuses shall pursue cost effective water resource conservation to reduce consumption by ten percent by 2030, as compared to a 2019 baseline, consistent with AB 1668 (California Water Code § 10609) including steps to develop sustainable, drought tolerant or native landscaping, reduce turf, install controls to optimize irrigation water use, reduce water usage in restrooms, showers, fountains and decorative water features, and promote the use of reclaimed/recycled water. In the event of a declaration of drought, the CSU will cooperate with the state, city, and county governments to the greatest extent possible to reduce water use.

Sustainable Procurement

- Campuses shall promote use of suppliers and/or vendors who reduce waste, re-purpose recycled material, or support other environmentally friendly practices in the provision of goods or services to the CSU under contract. This may include additional evaluation points in solicitation evaluations for suppliers integrating sustainable and socially responsible practices.
- To move to zero waste, campus practices should: (1) encourage use of products that minimize the volume of trash sent to landfill or incinerators; (2) participate in the CalRecycle Buy-Recycled program or equivalent; and (3) increase recycled content purchases in all Buy-Recycled program product categories.
- Campuses shall align procedures with state initiatives to report environmental product declarations for select construction materials, consistent with PCC §3500-3505 and state mandates.

Waste Management

- Campuses shall seek to reduce landfill bound waste to 50 percent of total campus waste by 2030, divert at least 80 percent from landfill by 2040, and move toward zero waste.
- Campuses shall identify and implement cost effective opportunities for organics diversion, collection, and disposal and shall designate zero waste responsibilities for coordinating campus waste prevention, reduction and diversion efforts. Campuses will continue to report on all disposal activities using the CalRecycle State Agency Reporting Center (SARC) and are encouraged to coordinate and maintain a solid waste management plan as it is a requirement in the utilities master plan.

Sustainable Building & Lands Practices

- All future CSU new construction, remodeling, renovation, and repair projects, regardless of funding source, will be designed with consideration of optimum energy utilization, decarbonization, and low life-cycle operating costs and shall exceed all applicable energy codes and regulations (Building Energy Efficiency Standards, Tit. 24 CCR § 6) by ten percent. In the areas of specialized construction that are not regulated through the current energy standards, such as historical buildings, museums, and auditoriums, the CSU will ensure that these facilities are designed to maximize energy efficiency. Energy efficient and sustainable design features in the project plans and specifications will be considered in balance with the academic program needs of the project within the available project budget.
- Capital planning for state, non-state facilities and infrastructure shall consider features of a sustainable and durable design to achieve a low life cycle cost. Campuses shall design, construct, operate, and maintain green building certified high performing buildings, regardless of funding source, that improve occupant productivity and wellness, optimize life-cycle costs, and minimize carbon impact. Principles and best practices established by leading industry standards or professional organizations shall be implemented to the greatest extent possible.
- Existing building energy performance will be optimized through improved operation, maintenance and repair, and capital improvement, enabling campuses to meet carbon reduction goals. Sustainable design for capital projects is a process of balancing long-term institutional needs for academic and related programs with environmental concerns. In the context of designing to provide for university and academic needs, the following attributes will be considered "sustainable:"

    a. Siting and design considerations that optimize local geographic features to improve sustainability of the project, such as proximity to public transportation and maximizing use of vistas, microclimate, and prevailing winds;

    b. Durable systems and finishes with long life cycles that minimize maintenance and replacement.

c. Optimization of layouts and designing spaces that can be reconfigured with the expectation that the facility will be renovated and re-used (versus demolished);

d. Systems designed for optimization of energy, water, and other natural resources;

e. Optimization of indoor environmental quality for occupants;

f. Utilization of environmentally preferable products and processes, such as long life-cycle materials and components, recycled-content and recyclable materials;

g. Procedures that monitor, trend, and report operational performance as compared to the optimal design and operating parameters.

h. Cost-effective design features which align with CSU Basic Needs Initiative and support campus diversity, equity and inclusion efforts.

- In order to implement the sustainable building goal in a cost-effective manner, the process will: identify economic and environmental performance measures; determine cost savings; use extended life cycle costing; and adopt an integrated systems approach. Such an approach treats the entire building as one system and recognizes that individual building features, such as lighting, windows, heating and cooling systems, or control systems are not stand-alone systems.
- The CSU shall design and build all new buildings and major renovations to meet or exceed the minimum requirements equivalent to LEED Silver. Each campus shall strive to achieve a higher standard equivalent to LEED Gold or Platinum within project budget constraints. Each campus may pursue external certification through the LEED process or alternative sustainable building rating systems. If the project is not registered through U.S. Green Building Council, then a qualified campus staff member shall evaluate the documentation necessary to determine LEED equivalence and shall attest that equivalence has been achieved.
- In informal or unlandscaped areas, and where appropriate, campuses will work to support a naturally functioning habitat, promote biodiversity, and preserve native landscapes.

LOCAL

As previously discussed in Section 1.4, "California State University Autonomy," SJSU is an entity of the CSU. The CSU operates under the oversight of the Board of Trustees, which is the state acting in its higher educational capacity, and as such it is not subject to local government planning and land use plans, policies, or regulations. State agencies are not subject to local government planning and land use plans, policies, or regulations. Nevertheless, in the exercise of its discretion, the CSU may reference, describe, and address local plans, policies, and regulations where appropriate and for informational purposes.

City of San José 2040 General Plan

The Envision San José 2040 General Plan (General Plan) contains the following relevant policies pertaining to utilities and service systems (City of San José 2023):

- **MS-14.4:** Implement the City's Green Building Policies (see Green Building Section) so that new construction and rehabilitation of existing buildings fully implement industry best practices, including the use of optimized energy systems, selection of materials and resources, water efficiency, sustainable site selection, passive solar building design, and planting of trees and other landscape materials to reduce energy consumption.
- **IN-1.3:** Provide sustainable utility services and infrastructure in a cost-efficient manner consistent with Envision General Plan goals and policies related to Fiscal Sustainability.
- **IN-3.3:** Meet the water supply, sanitary sewer and storm drainage level of service objectives through an orderly process of ensuring that, before development occurs, there is adequate capacity. Coordinate with water and sewer providers to prioritize service needs for approved affordable housing projects.

- **IN-4.6:** Encourage water conservation and other programs which result in reduced demand for wastewater treatment capacity.
- **IN-5.3:** Use solid waste reduction techniques, including source reduction, reuse, recycling, source separation, composting, energy recovery and transformation of solid wastes to extend the life span of existing landfills and to reduce the need for future landfill facilities and to achieve the City's Zero Waste goals.

Santa Clara County General Plan

The Santa Clara County General Plan contains the following relevant policies pertaining to utilities (County of Santa Clara 1994):

- **C-RC 6**: A comprehensive strategy for meeting long term projected demand for water should at a minimum include the following:
  a. Continued conservation and increased reclamation;
  b. Securing additional sources as supplemental supply;
  c. System and local storage capacity improvements; and
  d. Drought contingency planning and ground-water basin management programs.
- **C-RC 9**: Conservation should continue to be considered an integral component of local water "supply" resources, effectively minimizing the amount of supplemental supplies which must be obtained from other sources.
- **C-RC 11**: Domestic conservation should be encouraged throughout Santa Clara County by a variety of means, including reduced flow devices, drought-resistant landscaping, and elimination of wasteful practices.
- **C-RC 13:** Use of reclaimed wastewater for landscaping and other uses, including groundwater recharge if adequately treated, should be encouraged and developed to the maximum extent possible.
- **C-RC 63**: Santa Clara County shall strive to reduce the quantity of solid waste disposed of in landfills and to achieve or surpass the requirements of state law (the law currently specifies 25% reduction of landfilled wastes by 1995, and 50% by 2000).
- **C-RC 64**: Countywide solid waste management efforts shall be guided by the hierarchy of strategies outlined below, emphasizing resource recovery in accordance with state law:
  a. Source reduction and reuse,
  b. Recycling and composting,
  c. Transformation, and
  d. Landfilling as final option
- **C-RC 77**: Energy efficiency and conservation efforts in the transportation, industrial, commercial, residential, agricultural and public sectors shall be encouraged at the local, county (sub-regional), and regional level.
- **C-RC 81**: Energy conservation in existing buildings and homes, particularly those pre-dating adoption of energy-efficiency building code standards, should be improved and encouraged.
- **C-RC 82**: Alternatives to non-renewable energy sources should be encouraged and implemented in the design of new buildings and incorporated in the redesign and reconstruction of older buildings.
- **C-RC 84**: Countywide efforts to promote energy efficiency and conservation awareness should be continued and coordinated through public utilities, community organizations, the educational system, industries, and government. Direction and assistance of local gas and electric utilities should be sought in the development of education programs.

3.16.2 Environmental Setting

Public utilities available to the Master Plan Area are provided by various entities, as identified in Table 3.16-1 and discussed in detail below.

Table 3.16-1 Utility Providers for the Master Plan Area

Utility	Agency/Provider
Water Supply	San José State University, San José Water Company
Wastewater Collection and Conveyance	San José State University, City of San José
Wastewater Treatment	City of San José Environmental Services Department
Solid Waste Collection	Republic Services
Electricity	San José State University, Pacific Gas and Electric Company
Natural Gas	Pacific Gas and Electric Company
Telecommunications	San José State University Information Technology Division

Source: Data compiled by Ascent in 2023.

WATER

San José State University

Water Infrastructure and Supply

Historically, the Main Campus domestic water system was supplied by an on-site groundwater well near Duncan Hall in the southwestern portion of the Main Campus (SJSU 2023a). Groundwater from campus wells had provided adequate supply for the campus domestic and fire connections and has accommodated increases in campus water demand growth (SJSU 2013). The provision of potable water supplies transitioned to SJW, which provides a mix of both surface and groundwater supplies to the Master Plan Area via existing distribution lines located adjacent to the both the Main Campus and the South Campus and within existing local roadways.

The Main Campus has an extensive recycled water system which is supplied by the City's SBWR Program. The recycled water system saves SJSU 20 million gallons (MG) or 61.4 acre feet (af) of domestic water in an average year. Recycled water is the primary water source for nearly all irrigation needs, Cogeneration Plant cooling towers, and toilet and urinal flushing in buildings constructed since 2003. The South Campus uses recycled water for 99 percent of landscape irrigation needs (SJSU 2024, 4-28).

Domestic Water Usage

Table 3.16-2 summarizes annual domestic water usage at SJSU over the last six fiscal years. The decline in water usage in the 2020/2021 and 2021/2022 fiscal years is due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Table 3.16-2 Domestic Water Usage

Units of Total Water Usage	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023
Acre-Feet per Year (afy)	221	211	216	121	201	237
Gallons	71,938,665	68,614,322	70,459,766	39,297,416	65,503,921	77,072,546

Source: Watson, pers. comm., 2023.

San José Water Company

SJW serves as the water supplier for the Master Plan Area, including the SJSU properties located outside the Main and South campuses. SJW is a retail water agency, with Valley Water and SBWR as its water wholesalers. SJW's service area encompasses 145 square miles and is comprised of most of the cities of San José and Cupertino, the entire cities of Campbell, Monte Sereno, Saratoga, the town of Los Gatos, and parts of unincorporated Santa Clara County. Per the 2020 UWMP prepared by SJW, 40,390 MG of water to 230,969 municipal connections. SJW's water system is comprised

of approximately 2,450 miles of pipelines, 100 pressure zones, 225 booster pumps, 92 wells, 110 tanks and reservoirs, 11 raw water intakes, 5 raw water impoundments, 3 water treatment plants, and other assets (e.g., valves, meters, service lines, fire hydrants, and chemical systems) (SJW 2021a, 2-1 and 3-1).

Water Supply Sources

SJW's water supply is comprised of purchased or imported water from Valley Water, groundwater from the Santa Clara Subbasin, local surface water from the Saratoga Creek and Los Gatos Creek watersheds, and non-potable recycled water. The amount of supply from each source varies year to year, depending on hydrologic conditions, groundwater levels, water deliveries from Valley Water, and demand for recycled water. Table 3.16-3 shows SJW's supply and demand for normal, single-dry-year, and multiple-dry-year conditions, as outlined in its most recent 2020 UWMP. These sources are described in more detail in the following sections.

Table 3.16-3 San José Water Supply and Demand in Normal Years, Single Dry Years and Multiple Dry Years, MGY

	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Normal Year					
Supply Totals	44,201	44,275	44,629	45,156	45,605
Demand Totals	44,201	44,275	44,629	45,156	45,605
Difference	0	0	0	0	0
Demand Served, %	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Single Dry Year					
Supply Totals	44,201	44,275	44,629	45,156	45,605
Demand Totals	44,201	44,275	44,629	45,156	45,605
Difference	0	0	0	0	0
Demand Served, %	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Multiple Dry Year					
First Year					
Supply Totals	44,201	44,275	44,629	45,156	45,605
Demand Totals	44,201	44,275	44,629	45,156	45,605
Difference	0	0	0	0	0
Demand Served, %	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Second Year					
Supply Totals	44,201	44,275	44,629	45,156	45,605
Demand Totals	44,201	44,275	44,629	45,156	45,605
Difference	0	0	0	0	0
Demand Served, %	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Third Year					
Supply Totals	44,201	44,275	44,629	45,156	45,605
Demand Totals	44,201	44,275	44,629	45,156	45,605
Difference	0	0	0	0	0
Demand Served, %	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Fourth Year					
Supply Totals	44,201	44,275	44,629	45,156	45,605
Demand Totals	44,201	44,275	44,629	45,156	45,605
Difference	0	0	0	0	0
Demand Served, %	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Fifth Year					
Supply Totals	44,201	44,275	44,629	45,156	45,605
Demand Totals	44,201	44,275	44,629	45,156	45,605
Difference	0	0	0	0	0
Demand Served, %	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Notes: MGY = million gallons per year

Source: SJW 2021a, Table 7-4.

Purchased Water

On average, purchased water from Valley Water makes up over half of SJW's total water supply. This water supply originates from several sources, including Valley Water's local reservoirs, the State Water Project, and the federally funded Central Valley Project San Felipe Division. Water is piped into SJW's system after it is treated at one of Valley Water's water treatment plants (SJW 2021a, 6-1).

Groundwater

Groundwater from the Santa Clara Subbasin generally accounts for 30 to 40 percent of SJW's total water supply. The Subbasin's aquifers are recharged naturally by rainfall and streams and artificially by recharge ponds operated by Valley Water. SJW draws groundwater from the Santa Clara Plain groundwater management area, which covers a surface area of 280 square miles and has an operational storage capacity of approximately 350,000 AF. Groundwater pumped from the Santa Clara Plain ranged from 10,637 af in 2016 to 17,360 af in 2020 (SJW 2021a, 6-1 and 6-2).

The Santa Clara Subbasin is not identified by DWR as being critically overdrafted; however, it is identified as a high priority subbasin. Valley Water is the designated GSA for the Santa Clara Subbasin. The district uses imported and local surface water to supplement groundwater and to maintain reliability in dry years. Conjunctive use of surface water and groundwater helps protect the Subbasin from overdraft, land subsidence, and saltwater intrusion and provides critical groundwater storage reserves for use during droughts or outages. Groundwater levels within the Santa Clara Subbasin declined during the 2012-2016 drought, but they have since recovered due to Valley Water's proactive response and comprehensive water management activities (SJW 2021a, 6-3).

Surface Water

Surface water generally contributes to less than 10 percent of SJW's total water supply. Surface water from the Saratoga Creek and Los Gatos Creek watersheds is stored or diverted to SJW's water treatment plants before it is distributed to SJW's service area (SJW 2021a, 6-6).

Recycled Water

In 2020, recycled water made up approximately 2 percent of SJW's total water supply, which is primarily used for landscape and golf course irrigation, commercial use (toilet/urinal and car wash), industrial uses (cooling towers), and agricultural irrigation. SBWR is SJW's wholesaler for recycled water. The SBWR system consists of over 150 miles of pipe, 5 pump stations, and 10 MG of storage (SJW 2021a, 6-7 and 6-11).

Existing and Projected Water Use

Most of the water use in SJW's service area occurs in the residential (69%) and commercial (12%) sectors. SJW also provides water to industrial, institutional/governmental, and landscape services. Daily per capita water use for SJW's service area in 2020 was 108 gallons per capita per day (gpcd); however, it is anticipated that daily per capita water

use will drop to 75 gpcd after 2020 due to State water conservation mandates. SJW anticipates that the population in the service area will increase from 997,817 in 2020 to 1,335,044 in 2045, or by 34 percent. Based on population growth, land use changes, trends in per capita water use, and upcoming water conservation mandates, total water demands (i.e., potable and recycled) are projected to increase from 40,390 MG in 2020 and to 45,605 MG in 2045, or by 13 percent. In 2045, SJW's projected potable water demand is anticipated to be 44,416 MG (136,308 af) (SJW 2021a, 4-1 through 4-8).

Water Supply Reliability and Drought Risk Assessment

Because Valley Water provides or manages most of SJW's water supplies, SJW's UWMP was prepared using information from Valley Water's 2020 UWMP. Valley Water's UWMP indicates that Valley Water will have sufficient supplies to meet SJW's and other retailers' demands through 2045 under average year, single dry year, and five consecutive dry year conditions. Valley Water's drought risk assessment for a drought that lasts five consecutive years similarly indicates that Valley Water will have sufficient supplies to meet its retailers' demands. To help meet demands during dry years, Valley Water draws on reserve supplies from the Santa Clara Subbasin, local reservoirs, the San Luis Reservoir in Merced County, and the Semitropic Groundwater Bank near the City of Bakersfield. During extreme drought conditions, SJW implements a water shortage contingency plan that includes water restrictions and prohibitions on non-essential water uses and implementation of an allocation and drought surcharge program. SJW also implements demand management measures (e.g., water-waste provisions, metering, conservation pricing, public education and outreach, and loss detection programs) to help meet State and regional water conservation goals (SJW 2021a, 7-1 through 7-11, 8-7, 9-2 through 9-8; Valley Water 2020).

Valley Water is planning to implement various water supply projects through 2045 to improve water supply, which include implementing dam improvements and seismic retrofits at existing reservoirs, modernizing Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta water system infrastructure, expanding the storage capacity of the Pacheco Reservoir, developing a regional advanced water purification facility to implement a potable reuse program, and constructing a new Transfer-Bethany pipeline to move water from the Delta to Valley Water's system. SJW is also aiming to increase recycled water by approximately 1,200 af or 391 MG between 2020 and 2045 to meet future demands and growth in the service area (SJW 2021a, 6-11 and 6-17). As noted in SJW's 2020 UWMP and as shown above in Table 3.16-3, SJW anticipates adequate supplies to meet system demand under all conditions to 2045 (SJW 2021a).

WASTEWATER

Wastewater Collection and Treatment System

The Main and South campuses sanitary sewer systems consist of campus-owned laterals that connect from campus buildings to the public main (SJSU 2024, 4-28). At the Main Campus, wastewater travels from building laterals, comprised of 4- and 6-inch clay pipes, into the campus main collection system, comprised of 6- to 12-inch clay pipes. The sanitary sewer system is primarily gravity-fed, but also utilizes lift stations comprised of small electric motor pumps equipped with float switches to activate and deactivate pumps. The majority of Main Campus wastewater discharges into an existing City-owned 72-inch trunk sewer line running north and south in 7th Street. Several buildings along the northern edge of the Main Campus discharge into the 37-inch and 48-inch trunk sewer line running east and west in East San Fernando Street. A 10-inch overflow sewer line also runs in 4th Street (SJSU 2013). The wastewater then flows into the City's sanitary sewer system, which consists of approximately 2,040 miles of sewer pipes, including 12 miles of force main and 16 pump stations, with wastewater mains that range in size from 6 to 72 inches diameter (SFBRWQCB 2020, F-5).

From the City's sanitary sewer system, wastewater is then delivered to the San José-Santa Clara Regional Wastewater Facility (RWF). The San José-Santa Clara RWF provides advanced-secondary treatment of wastewater from domestic, commercial, and industrial sources, serving a population of 1.5 million. At the RWF, wastewater receives preliminary treatment, primary treatment, biological treatment, filtration, and disinfection. The RWF has an average dry weather design capacity of 167 million gallons per day (MGD) and a peak daily wet weather design flow of 261 MGD. The RWF treats an average of 110 MGD of wastewater, while annual average effluent flows were measured at 91 MGD in 2017 and 88 MGD in 2018 (City of San José 2016; SFBRWQCB 2020, F-6). An 8-MG

emergency basin is available for temporary storage prior to the plant headworks, along with an additional 16 MG of storage after the primary clarifiers. A 10-MG overflow basin is available for any overflows from the 16-MG equalization basin. The RWF is designed to route biologically treated effluent in excess of the filtration design capacity (250 MGD) around the filters during extreme wet weather flow events and to recombine these flows with filter effluent prior to disinfection (SFBRWQCB 2020, F-6).

The RWF discharges wastewater to Artesian Slough via a discharge channel, where it mixes with Coyote Creek and then San Francisco Bay. Discharge from the RWF is subject to waste discharge requirements set forth in a tentative order from the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board under the NPDES permit program (refer to Section 3.8, "Hydrology and Water Quality" for additional information). Approximately 15 MGD of wastewater treated at the RWF is sent to the SBWR pump station for distribution to customers throughout the service area for non-potable purposes. These uses include irrigation of golf courses, parks and playgrounds, farms, industrial uses, and construction use at remote locations (SFBRWQCB 2020, F-6).

Wastewater Flows

Table 3.16-4 summarizes annual wastewater flows at SJSU over the last six fiscal years. There is an overall trend of increased wastewater generation at the campus from the 2017/2018 fiscal year to the 2022/2023 fiscal year; however, there was a decline in wastewater generation in the 2020/2021 and 2021/2022 fiscal years due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Table 3.16-4 Wastewater Generation

Units of Total Wastewater Generated	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023
Acre-Feet per Year (afy)	192	183	188	105	175	206
Million Gallons per Day (MGD)	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.08	0.13	0.15

Source: Calculated by Ascent in 2023 based on water usage data provided by San José State University (Watson, pers. comm., 2023)

SOLID WASTE

All yard and food waste generated on the campus is collected by GreenWaste Recovery using a single-stream collection process. Organic materials are either composted at the hauler's facilities or used in a waste-to-energy facility. All other mixed waste is taken to the GreenWaste materials recovery facility, where any recyclable and compostable items are removed from the trash and processed appropriately. The remaining waste that cannot be diverted is transported to the landfill or a waste-to-energy facility (SJSU 2020, 33). In 2022, SJSU diverted 5,000 tons of materials from solid waste landfills and incinerators, while disposing of 1,500 tons of materials. The campus diversion rate for 2022 was 70 percent and the campus has achieved diversion rates of over 80 percent in past years (SJSU 2023b; CalRecycle 2019).

SJSU contracts with Republic Services for the collection of solid waste. There are three active landfills that serve the City. The maximum permitted throughput, remaining capacity, estimated closure date, and facility type for each of these landfills are shown in Table 3.16-5. The landfills in the City are anticipated to operate through at least 2040 and have a combined maximum permitted throughput of 7,900 tons per day and a combined remaining capacity of 43,646,600 cubic yards (CalRecycle 2023).

Table 3.16-5 Solid Waste Disposal Facilities

Name of Facility	Maximum Permitted Throughput	Remaining Capacity	Closure Date	Facility Type	Waste Type
Newby Island Sanitary Landfill, City of Milpitas	4,000 tons per day	16,400,000 cubic yards (as of 1/31/2020)	1/1/2041	Solid Waste Facility	Construction and demolition debris, contaminated soil, green materials, tires, sludge (biosolids), mixed municipal, and industrial wastes
Kirby Canyon Recycling and Disposal Facility, City of San José	2,600 tons per day	16,191,600 cubic yards (as of 7/31/2015)	12/31/2059	Solid Waste Facility	Green materials, tires, construction/demolition, industrial, and mixed municipal wastes
Guadalupe Sanitary Landfill, City of San José	1,300 tons per day	11,055,000 cubic yards (as of 1/1/2011)	1/1/2048	Solid Waste Facility	Green materials, industrial, mixed municipal, and construction/demolition wastes

Source: CalRecycle 2023.

All contracted construction and demolition projects at CSU campuses, including SJSU, are required to recycle at least 50 percent of the waste generated during a project. According to the 2020 Sustainability Report, approximately 4,810 annual tons of materials from construction and demolition projects at SJSU were recycled, donated, or otherwise recovered. In the same year, approximately 238 tons of materials were sent to the landfill or incinerated (SJSU 2023b).

ENERGY

Cogeneration

Cogeneration, or Combined Heat and Power, is a technology in which a single system and fuel source are used to provide two useful energy outputs at the same time. SJSU has a Cogeneration Plant, also referred to as the Central Plant, which was built in 1984 and is located in Building 4 of the Main Campus along 10th Street. The Cogeneration Plant powers many of SJSU's energy systems (e.g., steam, chilled water, natural gas, and electricity). It is comprised of a gas turbine, absorption and centrifugal chillers, backup boiler plant with water tube boilers, air emission systems, compressors, generators, water purifiers, and other mechanical equipment (SJSU 2023c). In addition to delivering 70 to 80 percent of campus electricity, the Cogeneration Plant also provides heating (via steam) and cooling (via absorption chillers) for campus buildings and facilities.

Conventional simple-cycle utility power plants, such as those operated by PG&E, must dispose of waste heat to the atmosphere, ocean, lakes, or rivers. Conventional power plants work at 15 to 20 percent efficiency, meaning that 80 to 85 percent of the energy available in the fuel is wasted, resulting in increased greenhouse gas emissions and other environmental impacts. In comparison, the efficiency of SJSU's Cogeneration Plant is around 40 percent (SJSU n.d.).

Electricity

To supplement electricity supplies generated by the Cogeneration Plant, SJSU purchases electricity through PG&E. PG&E provides electrical utility services to the campus using a 115-kilovolt (kV) substation known as the Markham Substation. The substation has been owned and operated by SJSU since it was purchased from PG&E in 2002. The campus electrical system is centralized at the Cogeneration Plant, from which electricity is distributed to the various buildings on campus (SJSU 2013).

Natural Gas

PG&E supplies natural gas to the campus through various accounts. Natural gas is supplied to the Cogeneration Plant for boiler use and a separate gas main on 10th Street is used for high pressure gas delivery to power the cogeneration system. In addition, natural gas is provided to various downtown campus buildings through the PG&E-owned and operated residential piping network. Natural gas consumption for these buildings makes up 10 percent of the total campus gas usage (SJSU 2013). The South Campus has no central plant and instead has building-by-building HVAC packaged units that typically use natural gas for heating (SJSU 2024, 4-27).

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

SJSU's Information Technology division provides all the underlying communications and data services that support administrative services for the University. The Campus Network represents the backbone of the University's access to the wider internet (SJSU 2024, 4-28).

3.16.3 Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

METHODOLOGY

Water Supply and Wastewater

Impacts related to water supply and wastewater generation and associated infrastructure were identified by determining adequacy of existing infrastructure and comparing existing service capacity against future demand from Master Plan implementation. A quantitative comparison was used to determine the incremental increase in demand from Master Plan implementation. Projected water usage under the Master Plan was calculated by taking an average of the annual domestic water usage per student over five fiscal years (2017/2018 through 2022/2023; data from 2020/2021 was excluded due to the COVID-19 pandemic) and deriving a per-student generation factor (2,134.41 gallons per year) (Watson, pers. comm., 2023), which was then compared against the projected increase in student headcount under the Campus Master Plan. In addition, due to the potential development of 500 market-rate housing units and 500 workforce housing units (for faculty, staff, and graduate students) as part of the Alquist Building Redevelopment project under Phase 1 of the Campus Master Plan, a per-capita water demand was developed using the 42 gallons per day per capita generation rate listed in the SJW 2020 UWMP (SJW 2021a). Taking into account an average persons per household rate of 2.86 for the City of San José (DOF 2024), the additional housing would result in an additional 120,020 gpd in water demand. This is incorporated into the calculations for the Campus Master Plan. This analysis was also prepared consistent with information presented in the SJW 2020 UWMP (SJW 2021a), as well as two recent water supply assessments (WSAs) prepared by SJW for the City of San José's Downtown Strategy 2040 project and an associated amendment (SJW 2021b, SJW 2018). It should be noted that as a state entity, CSU and SJSU are not required to prepare a formal WSA for the Campus Master Plan.

Recycled water was calculated based on the projected change in pervious versus impervious surfaces under baseline and project conditions.

Wastewater generation was estimated by calculating 85 percent of the projected water usage under the Master Plan (Henry and Heinke 1989, cited in National Research Council 1996).

The 2018/2019 fiscal year was used to represent baseline conditions because water usage and wastewater generation were underrepresented in subsequent fiscal years due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Although population levels, and thus demand for water supply and wastewater conveyance and treatment have increased at SJSU between the 2018/2019 fiscal year and now, the analysis provides adequate information to evaluate the environmental impacts related to water and wastewater because using a 2018/2019 baseline in comparison to on-campus conditions associated with Campus Master Plan implementation (expected in approximately 2045) would result in a conservative analysis.

Table 3.16-6 identifies the project increase in water and wastewater utility service under the Campus Master Plan.

Table 3.16-6 Existing and Projected Water and Wastewater Demand under the Campus Master Plan

	Existing	Projected	Net Change
Potable Water Demand			
MGD	0.19	0.34	0.15
afy	211	380	170
Recycled Water Demand			
MGD	0.31	0.31	0
afy	347	347	0
Wastewater Generation			
MGD	0.14	0.25	0.11
afy	183	331	147

Source: Data compiled by Ascent Environmental in 2024.

Energy

Impacts related to electricity and natural gas were evaluated by determining whether any new facilities would need to be constructed to serve implementation of the Campus Master Plan, whether PG&E would be able to serve the project, and whether the construction of necessary improvements would adversely affect PG&E capacity or infrastructure or interrupt utility service during construction.

Solid Waste

This analysis evaluates the potential for increased waste generation through Campus Master Plan implementation, based on the following per capita disposal rates for SJSU from CalRecycle's SARC: 1.97 pounds/person/day for employees and 0.3 pounds/person/day for students (CalRecycle 2019). In addition, the Campus Master Plan was evaluated for consistency with attainment of solid waste reduction goals, and other statutes and regulations associated with solid waste. This analysis also considers the potential solid waste that could be generated by up to 1,000 market-rate housing units associated with the Alquist Building Redevelopment using the solid waste generation rate of 31.1 pounds/unit/week identified in the City of San José's Envision San José 2040 General Plan EIR (City of San José 2011).

SAN JOSÉ STATE UNIVERSITY CAMPUS MASTER PLAN

The University established overall goals to guide the development of the Campus Master Plan from the University's strategic plan and with input from the University and broader community members. The overall goals are based on the premise that the University's fundamental role is education broadly defined to encompass campus life, cultural context, and environmental setting, along with traditional teaching, learning and research activities. The Campus Master Plan then translates these goals into more detailed principles and guidelines. They are organized by topic heading in the Campus Master Plan in Chapter 3 as Academic Programs and Research (AR), Teaching and Learning (TL), Campus Life (CL), University Housing (UH), Campus Community (CC), and Work Patterns (WP); and in Chapter 4 as Land Use and Site Plan (LU), Sense of Place (SP), Open Space (OS), Landscaping (LA), Architectural Expression and Building Design (BD), Mobility (MO), and Utilities and Infrastructure (UI). The following principles are relevant to utilities and service systems:

- UI-1. Meet or exceed CSU sustainability policy requirements.
  - Meet future demand in a safe, reliable, sustainable and cost-effective manner.
  - Align with CSU policies through an updated Utilities Master Plan and Strategic Climate Action Plan to establish clearly defined and quantified goals that match the statewide pace of progress.
- UI-2. Incorporate future-enabled technology on both campuses and other sites.
  - Support the ability to teach, learn, conduct research and work anywhere at any time.

- Use technology to enhance interconnectivity in new and renovated buildings, and between the Main and South campuses and off-site facilities.
- Use technology to provide access and security.

- UI-3. Design new and renovate existing facilities for sustainable and cost-effective resource utilization.
  - Reduce carbon emissions.
  - Prioritize investment in building envelope design over mechanical systems to achieve thermal comfort.
- UI-4. Replace aging utility systems that have lived beyond their useful life with more energy efficient technologies.
  - Optimize the remaining useful life of the cogeneration plant, maximizing reliability for SJSU and the City of San José.
  - Upgrade building level systems and replacements.
  - Select components that build more efficient and resilient systems for renovations.
- UI-5. Model best practices for decarbonization of an urban teaching and research university.
  - Reduce greenhouse gas emissions 80% below 1990 levels by 2040, per CSU policy, and achieve carbon neutrality by 2045.
  - Adopt cost-effective methods of energy efficiency, generation and storage.
  - Explore emerging low-energy technologies such as thermal energy storage, cycling and sharing; minimization of waste heat rejection; and harvesting heat from sewers.
- UI-6. Design buildings with energy-load shifting technology.
  - Incorporate demand response for a minimum amount of projected peak power demand in new and renovated buildings.
  - Incorporate load-shift technologies such as electric batteries or thermal energy storage and integrate into a campus-wide energy management system.
- UI-7. Plan for resiliency.
  - Address resilience planning needs in a Business Continuity Plan.
  - Design systems to be resilient to extreme weather or natural disasters and provide undisrupted service before building functions become critical.
  - Underground utilities, especially at South Campus.
  - Design grid-interactive efficient buildings ("GEBs") for a future with load-shifting technology access to address variable energy supply and demand spikes, e.g., during excessive heat.
  - Design buildings for passive survivability where basic access and habitability are preserved during power outages and extreme conditions.
  - Provide a stable energy supply including building level generators for life-safety as well as business continuity.

THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

A utilities and service systems impact is considered significant if implementation of the Campus Master Plan would:

- require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, or wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects;

- have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years;
- result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider that 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;
- generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals; or
- fail to comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste.

ISSUES NOT DISCUSSED FURTHER

As noted above, Section 3.8 "Hydrology and Water Quality," evaluates project impacts related to stormwater drainage facilities. Therefore, this issue is not discussed further within this section.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Impact 3.16-1: Require or Result in the Relocation or Construction of New or Expanded Utility Infrastructure

Implementation of the Campus Master Plan could require new water, wastewater, energy, and telecommunications infrastructure to support new facilities. The potential impacts resulting from the extension of utility infrastructure to serve the project are considered to be evaluated within the scope of this EIR's analysis. No additional new or expanded infrastructure beyond those proposed as part of the project and for the Master Plan Area would be required. Thus, the potential impacts resulting from the extension of utility infrastructure to serve new development and redevelopment within the campus are considered to be evaluated within the scope of this EIR's analysis, and additional significant impacts would not occur. Thus, this impact would be **less than significant**.

As described in Section 3.16.2, "Environmental Setting," existing water supply, wastewater, natural gas, electric, and telecommunications infrastructure is present on the campus and various lines are located within roadways surrounding the campus. The Campus Master Plan would require new infrastructure to deliver domestic water, collect wastewater, and supply energy, particularly to service new development in the Main Campus in response to anticipated enrollment growth. These utility improvements are expected to ensure quality operational performance, conserve water and energy resources, decrease carbon emissions, and reduce utility costs. The following utility improvements may be necessary:

- To accommodate a new student residence hall, the existing Cogeneration Plant would be relocated from its existing location within Building 4 to the basement of Building A. Consistent with CSU Sustainability Policy and carbon emissions reduction goals, the Cogeneration Plant would be upgraded to a system that does not rely on fossil fuels. Potential updates include using a low-temperature ("condenser") single-pipe water loop that would allow sharing of heating and cooling between campus buildings (as opposed to an all-electric version of the current 4-pipe system carrying steam and chilled water to and from all buildings). New heating and cooling pipes would be installed between the relocated Cogeneration Plant and the existing and proposed buildings on the campus.
- New water and sewer lines would be installed to connect new facilities to SJSU's existing water distribution and sanitary sewer systems.
- SJSU's existing electrical distribution infrastructure would be expanded through improvements at the existing substation to increase electrical capacity and resilience.
- New telecommunication infrastructure would be installed to provide internet services to new residential and nonresidential buildings.

- Solar photovoltaic systems would be installed on the top of parking garages and other campus facilities.
- Existing HVAC packaged units on the South Campus buildings would be replaced with electric heat-pump packaged units.

Upon completion of the Campus Master Plan, SJSU will prepare an updated Utilities Master Plan, which will provide a more detailed description of the necessary utility upgrades and improvements to support implementation of the Campus Master Plan. These improvements are located within the Master Plan Area and evaluated as part of this EIR. As noted in Chapter 2, "Project Description," this EIR assesses the potential impacts associated with the annual construction and replacement of up to 1 linear mile of new utility lines (i.e., water, sewer, electric, natural gas, and telecommunications) to serve new facilities.

Implementation of new development in accordance with the Campus Master Plan would increase the volume of water conveyed through existing domestic water supply systems. Water conservation measures have been incorporated into the Campus Master Plan to reduce water demand in compliance with State-mandated water-efficiency programs and water use reductions. For example, indoor water conservation measures include replacing toilets, urinals, faucets, and showerheads with low-flow alternatives and outdoor water conservation measures include xeriscaping, drought-resistant landscaping, and use of computer-based irrigation controls. Therefore, the demand for new or expanded water conveyance infrastructure would be minimized to the extent feasible. In addition, SJW has planned improvements along S. 3rd Street, E. San Fernando Street, and E. San Salvador Street to replace and upsize existing water mains and ensure adequate water utility service to the Master Plan Area and surrounding areas (Walsh, pers. comm. 2023). It is reasonable to assume that any new water connections and/or on-campus pipelines would be placed in areas where existing utility infrastructure is available, such as adjacent to other developed uses. Tie-ins to the existing water system would be expected to occur within existing roadways or would consist of short connections to existing pipelines. The environmental effects of new water infrastructure within the Master Plan Area have been analyzed as part of this EIR.

The increased water demand associated with development under Campus Master Plan would also result in an increase in the volume of wastewater conveyed through the existing sanitary sewer system and treated at the RWF. As noted above, water conservation measures, such as replacing faucets, showerheads, and other fixtures with low-flow alternatives, would be implemented, thereby minimizing the demand for new or expanded sanitary sewer infrastructure to the extent feasible. It is reasonable to assume that new sewer pipelines would be placed in areas where existing utility infrastructure is available, such as adjacent to other developed uses. Tie-ins to the existing sewer system would be expected to occur within existing roadways or would consist of short connections to existing pipelines. The environmental effects of new wastewater infrastructure within the Master Plan Area have been analyzed as part of this EIR. With respect to wastewater treatment infrastructure and as noted above, the RWF has a current average dry weather design capacity of 167 million gallons per day (MGD) and a peak daily wet weather design flow of 261 MGD. Under baseline conditions, average dry weather flows were 88 MGD, with a remaining capacity of 79 MGD (City of San José 2016; SFBRWQCB 2020, F-6). The City does anticipate average dry weather influent flows to increase to 182 MGD, with peak hour wet weather flows of 450 MGD and average daily annual flows of 172 MGD (City of San José 2013). Based on the RWF's Master Plan, which was approved in 2013, the City will implement improvements to the RWF to increase treatment capacity to accommodate higher wastewater flows in response to projected population growth in the RWF service area, inclusive of the Master Plan Area. Based on the anticipated net increase in wastewater generation as a result of the Campus Master Plan (0.11 MGD), the existing capacity of RWF, and the planned improvements to RWF as part of the RWF's Master Plan, adequate wastewater treatment and conveyance facilities are anticipated to be available to handle the incremental increase in daily wastewater generation within Master Plan Area.

With respect to recycled water and as noted above, recycled water demands within the Master Plan Area are primarily associated with non-potable uses, including landscaping uses. For the purposes of this analysis, permeable surfaces are anticipated to reflect landscaped areas that may indicate an increase in demand for recycled water. Under existing conditions, the Master Plan Area includes 54 acres of pervious surfaces (20 acres within the Main Campus and 34 acres within the South Campus) and 97 acres of paved/impervious surfaces (69 acres within the Main Campus and 28 acres within the South Campus). With implementation of the Campus Master Plan, the total acreage of pervious and impervious surfaces would remain the same, although pervious surfaces would increase by 3 acres on the Main Campus

and impervious surfaces would increase by 3 acres within the South Campus. As a result, and because the acreage of landscaping areas is not anticipated to increase within the Master Plan Area, potential recycled water demand is also not anticipated to increase or require the construction of new or expanded infrastructure.

Implementation of new development in accordance with the Campus Master Plan would increase energy demand. This energy demand would primarily be associated with electricity because natural gas use is not consistent with CSU and SJSU policies related to carbon neutrality. As stated above, the Campus Master Plan may require improvements to increase the electrical capacity of SJSU's electrical distribution infrastructure. However, it should be noted that the campus has demonstrated a 20 percent energy reduction from the 2009/2010 to the 2017/2018 fiscal year despite increasing campus square footage over that time period from implementation of energy conservation measures (SJSU 2023c). Similarly, implementation of the Campus Master Plan would place increasing emphasis on using renewable and other carbon-free energy sources (while reducing dependence on fossil fuels) and on designing and retrofitting existing facilities for more energy-efficient operations. Consistent with CSU sustainability policy, new facilities would be designed to meet or exceed the minimum requirements equivalent to LEED Silver. In addition, SJSU is currently drafting a carbon neutrality plan that includes strategies to procure more renewable energy (e.g., solar panels, fuel cells, and other low/no-fossil-fuel technologies), reduce energy usage on campus through daylight and lighting control systems, and converting buildings to 12 kilovolt electrical distribution systems. See also Section 3.5, "Energy," for additional information regarding energy consumption and energy efficiency strategies associated with the Campus Master Plan. Based on the above discussion, the demand for new or expanded natural gas and electrical distribution infrastructure would be minimized to the extent feasible. The environmental effects of new energy infrastructure within the Master Plan Area have been analyzed as part of this EIR.

As noted above, the types of impacts anticipated to result from implementation of the Campus Master Plan, including the construction of new utility conveyance infrastructure within the Master Plan Area, are comprehensively analyzed in this EIR. For example, Section 3.2, "Air Quality," Section 3.6, "Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change," and Section 3.10, "Noise," evaluate increases in air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions and noise levels associated with constructing, operating, and maintaining utility improvements. Section 3.4, "Cultural Resources," and 3.14, "Tribal Cultural Resources," evaluate the potential impacts that trenching and excavation for utility installation may have on buried resources. Section 3.5, "Geology and Soils," Section 3.7, "Hazards and Hazardous Materials," and Section 3.8, "Hydrology and Water Quality," evaluate the potential impacts that trenching and excavation for utility installation may have related to erosion and siltation, degradation of water quality, and the release of contamination into the environment. As other new development occurs, utility providers would periodically consider the need to purchase more resources and upgrade and expand existing infrastructure, at which time the utility provider would be responsible for evaluating the environmental effects of any proposed infrastructure within the provider's service area.

As required by law, utility connections would be constructed in accordance with all applicable building codes and standards to ensure an adequately sized and properly constructed transmission and conveyance system. Any necessary connections would be constructed prior to building occupancy and in a manner that would minimize the potential for utility service disruption of existing uses. Thus, the potential impacts resulting from the extension of utility infrastructure to serve new development and redevelopment within the campus are considered to be evaluated within the scope of this EIR's analysis, and additional significant impacts would not occur. This impact would be **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required for this impact.

Impact 3.16-2: Availability of Sufficient Water Supplies

Campus Master Plan implementation would increase water usage from the Main Campus and South Campus by 170 acre-feet per year from baseline conditions measured in the 2018/2019 fiscal year. Water conservation measures have been incorporated into the Campus Master Plan to reduce water demand in compliance with State-mandated water-efficiency programs and water use reductions. Adequate water supplies are available to accommodate this increase in campus water usage, which would represent approximately 0.1 percent of SJW's projected water supply. Therefore, the impact on water supplies would be **less than significant**.

Under the Campus Master Plan, SJSU would develop academic facilities, additional on-campus housing, recreation and athletics facilities, and other support facilities and services in support of the projected increase in student enrollment and corresponding increase in faculty and other supporting staff. Development and operation of these buildings would increase water demand at SJSU.

As shown in Table 3.16-2, domestic water usage in the 2018/2019 fiscal year from the Main Campus and South Campus was 211 af or 68,614,322 gallons (Watson, pers. comm., 2023). The Campus Master Plan is anticipated to have an annual water demand of 380 afy (see "Analysis Methodology," above). Accordingly, implementation of the Campus Master Plan is expected to increase annual water usage at SJSU by 170 afy (55.3 million gallons) from baseline conditions. As discussed under Impact 3.16-1, water conservation measures have been incorporated into the Campus Master Plan to reduce water demand in compliance with State-mandated water-efficiency programs and water use reductions. For example, indoor water conservation measures include replacing toilets, urinals, faucets, and showerheads with low-flow alternatives and outdoor water conservation measures include xeriscaping, drought-resistant landscaping, and use of computer-based irrigation controls. These water conservation measures are anticipated to further reduce SJSU's per capita water demand over time.

As noted in Section 3.16.2, "Environmental Setting," above, SJSU is supplied with domestic water by SJW for the entire Master Plan Area. This analysis conservatively assumes that SJSU would continue to purchase potable water supplies, including the potential increase in demand (up to 170 afy) from SJW. By 2045, SJW's projected water demand is anticipated to be 44,416 MG (136,308 af) (SJW 2021a). The incremental water demand of 170 afy would represent approximately 0.1 percent of SJW's projected water demand in 2045. Further, the projected increase in demand is consistent with forecasted demands represented in SJW's 2020 UWMP and other water supply analyses conducted in the area.

Further and with respect to the proposed Alquist Building Redevelopment, the site of the Alquist Building is located within the Downtown Strategy 2040 plan area. In 2018, the City of San José prepared an EIR for the Downtown Strategy 2040, which included a WSA prepared by SJW, that evaluated up to 14,360 residential units and determined that adequate water supplies were available for future development. The Downtown Strategy 2040 was later amended in 2021 with an EIR addendum and updated WSA for the Diridon Station Area Plan Amendment in 2021 (SJW 2021b). The 2021 addendum and WSA, which updated the prior WSA for the Downtown Strategy 2040 (SJW 2018), evaluated an increased maximum development residential development capacity (up to 26,979 units) and determined adequate water supplies were available.

As discussed in Section 3.16.2, SJW's UWMP indicates that sufficient water supplies would be available to meet SJW's and other retailers' demands through 2045, including demands associated with the Campus Master Plan, under average year, single dry year, and multiple dry year conditions. Valley Water's drought risk assessment for a drought that lasts five consecutive years similarly indicates that Valley Water will have sufficient supplies to meet its retailers' demands (including SJW) through the use of reserve supplies and implementation of water shortage contingency measures. Further, Valley Water is planning to implement various water supply projects through 2045 to improve resiliency of water infrastructure, expand water storage and conveyance capacity, and increase recycled water.

These activities and programs offer a variety of services to customers, including SJSU, and include SJW's CATCH program, which empowers customers to understand and optimize their water use. As part of the program, SJW has a water efficiency expert check for customer leaks and recommend critical water and money-saving improvements (SJW 2021b). SJW also offers rebates for high-efficiency toilets and washing machines. SJW takes advantage of all regional rebate programs and all of Valley Water's rebate programs are offered to SJW customers. Typically, customers are directed to specific rebate programs during the course of a water audit based on a customer's need. Customers can also access rebates directly from retail outlets when purchasing equipment such as high efficiency washing machines. SJW collaborates with Valley Water on public outreach and education including such items as customer bill inserts and conservation campaign advertising (SJW 2021b).

SJW has also increased the outreach and educational programs on outdoor water use. SJW constructed a water-smart demonstration garden that is open to the public. Customers can visit the garden in person or take a virtual tour on SJW's website. SJW also developed a dedicated water wise landscaping website where customers can access a

plant information database that includes hundreds of low water use plants as well as a photographic database of water wise gardens in the San Jose-Santa Clara County area. The landscaping website and demonstration garden tour is accessible from SJW's homepage. In addition to these programs, SJW engages in other activities that contribute to the overall goal of reducing water waste, but are not specifically designated as conservation or water management programs. These include SJW's meter calibration and replacement program, corrosion control program, valve exercising program and metering all service connections (SJW 2021b).

Although implementation of the Campus Master Plan would increase water usage at the campus, the increased demand is consistent with SJW's 2020 UWMP, which projected a 12.2% increase in total system demand to 2045. As such and taking into account continued water reliability efforts by both SJW and Valley Water, it is anticipated that SJW would have adequate capacity to serve the minor increase in water demand associated with the Campus Master Plan based on prior analyses, including the 2020 UWMP. Therefore, impacts on water supplies would be **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required for this impact.

Impact 3.16-3: Availability of Wastewater Treatment Capacity

Campus Master Plan implementation would increase wastewater generation from the Main and South campuses by 147 acre-feet per year (0.11 million gallons per day) from baseline conditions measured in the 2018/2019 fiscal year. The San José-Santa Clara Regional Wastewater Facility has adequate capacity to serve this estimated 0.1 percent increase in the RWF's average daily wastewater flows, and the City has identified improvement projects at the FWF to further increase treatment capacity in the service area over time. Therefore, the impact on wastewater infrastructure capacity would be **less than significant**.

Under the Campus Master Plan, SJSU would develop academic facilities, additional on-campus housing, recreation and athletics facilities, and other support facilities and services in support of the projected increase in student enrollment and corresponding increase in faculty and other supporting staff. Development and operation of these buildings would increase wastewater generation and flows. As discussed under Impact 3.16-1, the construction of new sanitary sewer lines and replacement of existing sanitary sewer lines is anticipated to occur on the Main and South campuses as part of Campus Master Plan implementation to serve new buildings and accommodate increases in wastewater flows.

As shown in Table 3.16-4, wastewater generation in the 2018/2019 fiscal year from the Main and South campuses was 183 afy (0.14 MGD). Based on the projected increase in water demand of 170 afy (refer to Impact 3.16-2 above) and assuming that wastewater generation is equivalent to approximately 85 percent of water usage (see "Analysis Methodology," above), the projected increase in wastewater generated as a result of Campus Master Plan implementation is 147 afy (0.11 MGD).

As described in Section 3.16.2, "Environmental Setting," the RWF treats an average of 110 MGD and has a capacity of up to 167 MGD. Once the Campus Master Plan is implemented, incremental wastewater generation at the campus would represent a 0.10 percent increase in the RWF's average daily wastewater flows and 0.07 percent of the RWF's daily treatment capacity. Furthermore, as noted above, the City has identified improvement projects at the RWF to increase treatment capacity to accommodate increased wastewater flows in response to projected population growth in the service area through 2040. Further, the City anticipates average dry weather influent flows up to 182 MGD, peak hour wet weather flows up to 450 MGD, and average daily annual flows up to 172 MGD in 2040. The environmental effects of improvement projects at the RWF are evaluated in the San José/Santa Clara Water Pollution Control Plant Master Plan EIR (City of San José 2013).

Although implementation of the Campus Master Plan would increase the amount of wastewater generated at the campus as well as the amount of wastewater treated by the RWF, the facility would have adequate capacity to serve the minor increase in wastewater flows associated with Campus Master Plan implementation. The Campus Master Plan's impact on wastewater infrastructure capacity would be **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required for this impact.

Impact 3.16-4: Generate Solid Waste in Excess of State or Local Standards or in Excess of the Capacity of Local Infrastructure or Otherwise Impair the Attainment of Solid Waste Reduction Goals or Requirements

Implementation of the Campus Master Plan is estimated to generate approximately 45,000 cubic yards of demolition debris per year. A minimum of 65 percent of debris generated during construction would be recycled or salvaged in accordance with the California Green Building Code. By 2045, the campus is estimated to generate approximately 5,100 tons of waste annually (an annual increase of 1,700 tons from the 2018-2019 academic year). At least 50 percent of waste generated from the campus would be diverted as recycled or composted material, resulting in approximately 2,550 tons of solid waste that would be sent to the landfill each year. The landfills that serve the campus have sufficient capacity for disposal of solid waste generated by the project. Compliance with the CSU Sustainability Policy would continue to reduce landfill contributions in a manner that would meet or exceed the requirements of applicable solid waste reduction goals and requirements, including the California Integrated Waste Management Act, Assembly Bills 341 and 1826, and Senate Bill 1383. Therefore, this impact would be **less than significant**.

Implementation of the Campus Master Plan is estimated to generate approximately 45,000 cubic yards of demolition debris per year. In accordance with Section 5.408 of the CALGreen Code, the project would implement a Construction Waste Management Plan that would require recycling and/or salvaging a minimum of 65 percent of nonhazardous construction and demolition debris. As discussed in Section 3.16.2, "Environmental Setting," the landfills in the City are anticipated to operate beyond 2045, which is the currently anticipated full implementation of the Campus Master Plan, and have a combined maximum permitted throughput of 7,900 tons per day and a combined remaining capacity of 43,646,600 cubic yards (CalRecycle 2023). Therefore, existing landfills have sufficient capacity to accommodate the solid waste generated from construction activities associated with Campus Master Plan implementation.

With full implementation of the Campus Master Plan, the SJSU campus is anticipated to accommodate a headcount of up to 44,000 students and 5,260 employees, representing an increase of 8,525 students and 1,188 employees from the 2018-2019 academic year. Assuming per capita disposal rates remain the same as those reported to CalRecycle's SARC (see "Analysis Methodology," above) and taking into account the potential for 1,000 multi-family housing units associated with the Alquist Building Redevelopment, SJSU is anticipated to generate approximately 28,004 pounds per day or 5,108 tons per year of waste with implementation of the Campus Master Plan. This would be an increase of approximately 9,339 pounds per day or approximately 1,702 tons per year from the 2018-2019 academic year (refer to Table 3.16-7).

Table 3.16-7 San José State University Waste Generation

Waste Source	Per Capita Disposal Rate (pounds/person/day)	2018-2019 Academic Year (Baseline) Headcount (persons)	2018-2019 Academic Year (Baseline) Waste Generation (pounds per day)	2018-2019 Academic Year (Baseline) Waste Generation (tons per year)	Master Plan (Projected) Headcount (persons)	Master Plan (Projected) Waste Generation (pounds per day)	Master Plan (Projected) Waste Generation (tons per year)
Student	0.3	35,475	10,643	1,942	44,000	13,200	2,409
Employee	1.97	4,072	8,022	1,464	5,260	10,362	1,891
Alquist Building Redevelopment Market-Rate Housing					1,000 multi-family residential units	4,442	808
Total Waste Generated		--	**18,665**	**3,406**	--	**28,004**	**5,108**

Source: CalRecycle 2019; City of San José 2011; calculations by Ascent 2024.

As discussed in Section 3.16.2, "Environmental Setting," CIWMA requires all state agencies and large state facilities to divert at least 50 percent of their solid waste from disposal facilities. Under CSU Sustainability Policy, campuses are working toward reducing landfill bound waste to 50 percent of total campus waste by 2030, diverting at least 80 percent from landfills by 2040, and moving toward zero waste. SJSU's diversion rate was 70 percent in 2022 and the campus has achieved diversion rates of over 80 percent in past years (SJSU 2023b; CalRecycle 2019). SJSU is in the process of developing a Zero Waste Management Plan that will outline strategies and actions to achieve the goals of achieving 90 percent diversion or higher and zero waste certification by the U.S. Zero Waste Business Council.

Conservatively assuming a 50 percent diversion rate, approximately 2,550 tons of solid waste from the Master Plan Area would be sent to the landfill each year, equivalent to approximately 7 tons per day. This would represent less than 0.1 percent of the combined maximum permitted daily throughput of the landfills that serve the City. These landfills have sufficient capacity to accommodate the disposal of solid waste generated with implementation of the Campus Master Plan. Moreover, It is anticipated that SJSU's contribution to landfill volumes would substantially decrease over time as the campus implements measures to achieve zero waste. Compliance with the CSU Sustainability Policy would continue to reduce landfill contributions in a manner that would meet or exceed the requirements of applicable solid waste reduction goals and requirements, including CIWMA, AB 341, AB 1826, and SB 1383. Therefore, implementation of the Campus Master Plan would not generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure and would not impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals or requirements. This impact would be **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required for this impact.

3.17 WILDFIRE

This section evaluates the effects of development of the Campus Master Plan on wildfire risk and exposure. The following analysis considers drivers of wildfire risk, and the elements of development under the Campus Master Plan that could add to such risks or expose people or structures to it. This section also provides background and context related to wildfires, including the regulatory setting, and concepts such as wildfire regime and wildfire behavior, and wildfire management practices.

No comment letters regarding wildfire or wildfire risk were received in response to the Notice of Preparation.

3.17.1 Regulatory Setting

FEDERAL

There are no federal regulations related to wildfire that apply to the Campus Master Plan.

STATE

California Building Code

The California Building Standards Code (CBC) (California Code of Regulations [CCR], Title 24) provides minimum standards for the design and construction of buildings and structures in California. Minimum standards are organized under Part 1 to 12 and include code standards for buildings, mechanical, plumbing, energy, historical buildings, fire safety, and green building standards. Title 24 is applicable to all occupancies, or structures, throughout California. Health & Safety Code 18934.5 requires the CSU to follow the provisions of the CBC. Section 1.2.1.2 of the CBC grants the CSU authority to appoint a Systemwide CSU Building Official who is responsible for enforcing the provisions of the code on all CSU owned or occupied properties.

California Fire Code

The California Fire Code (CFC) provides standards related to construction, maintenance, and use of buildings. Topics addressed in the CFC include fire department access, fire hydrants, automatic sprinkler systems, fire alarm systems, fire and explosion hazard safety, hazardous materials storage and use, provisions intended to protect and assist fire responders, industrial processes, and many other general and specialized fire-safety requirements for new and existing buildings and the surrounding premises. The CFC contains specialized technical regulations related to fire and life safety. The CFC is provided in Part 9 of Title 24 of the CCR. The Office of Fire Safety within the CSU Office of the Chancellor is authorized to enforce all fire safety provisions in the CCR.

CFC Chapter 49: Requirements for Wildland-Urban Interface Areas

CFC Chapter 49 provides minimum standards to increase building resistance to the intrusion of flame or burning embers projected by a vegetation fire and identifies performance and prescriptive requirements. Section 4906 provides hazardous vegetation fuel management requirements for buildings and structures located on land in a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (VHFHSZ) in Local Responsibility Areas (LRAs) and land in a Moderate Fire Hazard Severity Zone (MFHSZ), High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (HFHSZ), or VHFHSZ in State Responsibility Areas (SRAs). In addition, Section 4907 requires the local entity with jurisdictional authority (in this case, the CSU) over areas designated VHFHSZ in LRAs to maintain defensible space near buildings and structures.

California Board of Forestry and Fire Protection

The Board of Forestry and Fire Protection is a Governor-appointed body within the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE). It is responsible for developing the general forest policy of the state, determining the guidance policies of CAL FIRE, and representing the state's interest in federal forestland in California. Together, the Board and CAL FIRE work to carry out the California Legislature's mandate to protect and enhance the state's unique forest and wildland resources.

The Board is charged with developing policy to protect all wildland forest resources in California that are not under federal jurisdiction. These resources include major commercial and non-commercial stands of timber, areas reserved for parks and recreation, woodlands, brush-range watersheds, and all private and state lands that contribute to California's forest resource wealth. In addition, the Board is responsible for identifying VHFHSZ in the SRA and LRA. Local agencies are required to designate, by ordinance, VHFHSZ and to require landowners to reduce fire hazards adjacent to occupied buildings within these zones (Government Code Sections 51179 and 51182). The intent of identifying areas with very high fire hazards is to allow CAL FIRE and local agencies to develop and implement measures that would reduce the loss of life and property from uncontrolled wildfires (Government Code Section 51176).

PRC Sections 4114 and 4130 authorize the Board to establish a fire plan, which, among other things, determines the levels of statewide fire protection services for SRA lands. The primary goals of the *2018 Strategic Fire Plan for California* (described in greater detail below) include both suppression efforts and fire prevention efforts. Government Code Section 65302.5 gives the Board the regulatory authority to evaluate General Plan Safety Elements for their land use policies in the SRA and VHFHSZs, as well as methods and strategies for wildland fire risk reduction and prevention in those areas (Board of Forestry and Fire Protection 2018), which includes projects potentially covered by this EIR.

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection

CAL FIRE is dedicated to the fire protection and stewardship of over 31 million acres of the state's privately-owned wildlands. In addition, CAL FIRE provides emergency services in 36 of the state's 58 counties via contracts with local governments. PRC Section 4291 gives CAL FIRE the authority to enforce 100 feet of defensible space around all buildings and structures on non-federal SRA lands, or non-federal forest-covered lands, brush-covered lands, grass-covered lands, or any land that is covered with flammable material. PRC Sections 4790 through 4799.04 provide the regulatory authority for CAL FIRE to administer the California Forest Improvement Program. PRC 4113 and 4125 give CAL FIRE the responsibility for preventing and extinguishing wildland fires in the SRA (PRC Sections 4113 and 4125). The PRC, beginning with Section 4427, includes fire safety statutes that restrict the use of equipment that may produce a spark, flame, or fire; require the use of spark arrestors on construction equipment with internal combustion engines; specify requirements for the safe use of gasoline-powered tools in fire hazard areas; and specify fire suppression equipment that must be provided on site for various types of work in fire-prone areas.

CAL FIRE currently implements vegetation treatments under PRC Sections 4475 through 4495. PRC Sections 4461 through 4471 and 4491 through 4494 authorize CAL FIRE to implement its existing Chaparral Management Program, now known, in part, as the Vegetation Management Program (VMP). In addition, with the 2005 passage of Senate Bill (SB) 1084, the Legislature modified, and in some cases, added language to PRC Sections 4475 through 4480 that:

- broadened CAL FIRE's range of vegetation treatment practices beyond those described for the existing CMP and VMP,
- added a definition of "hazardous fuel reduction," and
- made other changes to the major statutory provisions guiding CAL FIRE's vegetation treatment authorities.

In addition to the *2018 Strategic Fire Plan for California,* individual CAL FIRE Units develop Fire Plans, which are major strategic documents that establish a set of tools for each CAL FIRE Unit to achieve in its local area. Updated yearly, Unit Fire Plans identify wildfire protection areas, initial attack success, assets and infrastructure at risk, pre-fire management strategies, and accountability within their Units' geographical boundaries. The Unit Fire Plan identifies strategic areas for pre-fire planning and fuel treatment as defined by the people who live and work locally. The plans include contributions from local collaborators and stakeholders and are aligned with other plans for the area, such as Community Wildfire Protection Plans. SJSU is within the jurisdiction of the Santa Clara Unit. The Santa Clara Unit's current Fire Plan is the *CAL FIRE Santa Clara Unit 2023 Strategic Fire Plan*, which identifies fire prevention and vegetation management strategies for the 51 communities in the Santa Clara Unit, as well as projects and goals for the implementation of the plan.

2018 Strategic Fire Plan for California

The *2018 Strategic Fire Plan for California* lays out central goals for reducing and preventing the impacts of fire in the state (CAL FIRE 2018). The goals are meant to establish, through local, state, federal, and private partnerships, a

natural environment that is more resilient and human-made assets that are more resistant to the occurrence and effects of wildland fire. The goals of the *2018 Strategic Fire Plan* include the following:

- improve the availability and use of consistent, shared information on hazard and risk assessment;
- promote the role of local planning processes, including general plans, new development, and existing developments, and recognize individual landowner/homeowner responsibilities;
- foster a shared vision among communities and the multiple fire protection jurisdictions, including county-based plans and community-based plans such as Community Wildfire Protection Plans;
- increase awareness and actions to improve fire resistance of man-made assets at risk and fire resilience of wildland environments through natural resource management;
- integrate implementation of fire and vegetative fuels management practices consistent with the priorities of landowners or managers;
- determine and seek the needed level of resources for fire prevention, natural resource management, fire suppression, and related services; and
- implement needed assessments and actions for post-fire protection and recovery.

Executive Order B-52-18

On May 10, 2018, in response to the changing environmental conditions and the increased risk to California's citizens, California Governor Brown issued Executive Order (EO) B-52-18 to support the state's resilience to wildfire and other climate impacts, to address extensive tree mortality, increase forests' capacity for carbon capture, and to improve forest fire management. The Executive Order requires the California Natural Resources Agency, in coordination with the Board, CAL FIRE, and other agencies, to increase the pace and scale of fire fuel treatments on state and private lands. EO B-52-18 committed $96 million in additional state funds to these efforts and calls for doubling the land actively managed through vegetation thinning, prescribed burning, and restoration from 250,000 to 500,000 acres per year to reduce wildfire risk.

Senate Bill 1260

On February 15, 2018, Governor Brown signed SB 1260, which aims to help protect California communities from catastrophic wildfire by improving forest management practices to reduce the risk of wildfires in light of the changing climate. It recognizes that prescribed burning is an important tool to help mitigate and prevent the impacts of wildfire and includes provisions that encourage more frequent use of prescribed fire in managing California's forest lands.

Emergency Response and Evacuation Plans

The State of California Emergency Plan was most recently adopted on October 1, 2017 but is currently being updated. The plan describes how state government mobilizes and responds to emergencies and disasters in coordination with partners in all levels of government, the private sector, non-profits, and community-based organizations. The Plan also works in conjunction with the California Emergency Services Act and outlines a robust program of emergency preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation for all hazards, both natural and human-caused.

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY

CSU Emergency Management Policy

The CSU System implements the CSU Emergency Management Policy (2022), which requires that each campus within the CSU system develop and maintain an emergency management program that can be activated when a hazardous condition, natural or man-made disaster, reaches or has the potential to reach proportions beyond the capacity of routine campus operations. This Policy involves the establishment of designated leadership to provide regular guidance, training, and tools to campus emergency managers; the implementation of an Emergency Operations Plan to be maintained and updated accordingly; the creation of an Emergency Operations Center, including personnel training and exercises, in anticipation of disasters striking; maintaining an Emergency Notification System to allow for

the dissemination of emergency messages to the campus community when a significant emergency or dangerous situation is confirmed to threaten the campus; containing a roster of campus resources and contract agreements for materials and services that may be needed in an emergency; developing an Emergency Action Plan that includes procedures for emergency evacuation of the campus; communicating campus readiness via web-posting, newsletters, classroom/office posters, or other ways to disseminate emergency procedures, and provide training opportunities; supporting the systemwide emergency management coordination through the CSU Emergency Management Council, and provide once a year, before December 1st, a roster of personnel that includes the name, title, and contact information of employees responsible for emergency function; and encouraging the engagement of and partnership with external emergency management, such as City, county, fire, police, etc.

San José State University Emergency Management Program

The University Emergency Management Program coordinates emergency planning, training, response, and recovery efforts during and after disruptive incidents and major disasters. This includes the University's Emergency Operation Plan (EOP), which is a guide on how to conduct an all-hazard response. It is built on scalable, flexible, and adaptable coordinating structures to align key roles and responsibilities on the campus; the EOP describes specific authorities and best practices for managing emergencies ranging from catastrophic natural disasters and active shooter incidents to large scale terrorist attacks and includes response to a release of hazardous materials (SJSU 2024).

San José State University 2024 Annual Fire Safety Report

The Annual Fire Safety Report is a disclosure by the University of various policy, procedure, and program statements pertaining to fire safety of the on-campus residential housing community. This includes disclosure regarding the number of reportable fires that occurred within on-campus housing facilities for the three most recent calendar years. All policy and procedure references in this report apply only to the housing facilities located on the University's Main Campus. No residential housing is currently located on the South Campus. This also includes regulatory mandatory and supervised fire drills, on campus residential facility policies on portable electrical appliances, smoking, and open flames, procedures for on campus residential facility evaluation in the event of a fire, fire safety education and training, reporting a fire in an on campus residential facility, and future fire safety improvement plans.

LOCAL

As previously discussed in Section 1.4, "California State University Autonomy," SJSU is an entity of the CSU. The CSU operates under the oversight of the Board of Trustees, which is the State acting in its higher educational capacity, and as such it is not subject to local government planning and land use plans, policies, or regulations. State agencies are not subject to local government planning and land use plans, policies, or regulations. Nevertheless, in the exercise of its discretion, the CSU may reference, describe, and address local plans, policies, and regulations where appropriate and for informational purposes.

Association of Bay Area Governments

The Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG) provides map resources that showcase historic Bay Area fire perimeters, fire hazard severity zones, and WUI maps developed by CAL FIRE. ABAG has also published a White Paper on the Bay Area Wildland Urban Interface, Reviews of Risks, Plans, and Strategies in cooperation with the Metropolitan Transportation Commission (MTC) in 2018. As discussed in the document, the White Paper is meant to be a resource for ABAG, the MTC, and its member jurisdictions to better understand wildland fire risk in the Bay Area region, characterizing wildfire hazards, assessing wildfire hazard maps, and reviewing literature of Bay Area fire planning documents (ABAG 2018).

City of San José 2040 General Plan

The City's 2040 General Plan (Envision San José 2040) includes policies for wildland and urban fire hazards within its boundaries. These include the following:

- **EC-8.1:** Minimize development in very high fire hazard zone areas. Plan and construct permitted development so as to reduce exposure to fire hazards and to facilitate fire suppression efforts in the event of a wildfire.

- **EC-8.2:** Avoid actions which increase fire risk, such as increasing public access roads in very high fire hazard areas, because of the great environmental damage and economic loss associated with a large wildfire.
- **EC-8.3:** For development proposed on parcels located within a very high fire hazard severity zone or wildland-urban interface area, implement requirements for building materials and assemblies to provide a reasonable level of exterior wildfire exposure protection in accordance with City-adopted requirements in the California Building Code.
- **EC-8.4:** Require use of defensible space vegetation management best practices to protect structures at and near the urban/wildland interface.
- **EC-8.5:** Periodically assist with revisions and updates of appropriate sections of the County-wide Area Plan that address emergency response to fires at the urban/ wildland interface.
- **EC-8.6:** Provide information to the public on fire hazard reduction in cooperation with local, regional, and state agencies, including the County of Santa Clara FireSafe Council.

San José Municipal Code

Chapter 17.12 of the San José Municipal Code (SJMC) includes the City's Fire Code, which consists of the 2022 California Fire Code as copyrighted and published by the California Building Standards Commission, which is adopted and incorporated by reference and subject to the deletions, amendments, exceptions, and additions specified in Chapter 17.12. As stated on the San José's Fire Department website, the City's Fire Code prescribes regulations consistent with nationally recognized good practice for the safeguarding to a reasonable degree of life and property from the hazards of fire explosion and dangerous conditions arising from the storage, handling, and use of hazardous materials and devices, and from conditions hazardous to life or property in the use of occupancy of buildings or premises and provisions to assist emergency response personnel.

Santa Clara County Community Wildfire Protection Plan

Development of the County's Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) was developed in collaboration with local, state, and federal officials, as well as non-governmental stakeholders and private citizens and identifies potential priority areas where mitigation measures are needed to protect life, property, and infrastructure from wildfire within the County of Santa Clara (Santa Clara County Fire Department 2023). The CWPP includes a countywide document and several Annexes, which are individual chaptered documents for cities within the county. Annex 10 is the document addressing wildfire risk in the City of San José (Santa Clara County Fire Department 2017).

Annex 10 – City of San José

The majority of the city's landmass is a densely developed urban area, but places to the southwest and southeast are wildland urban interface (WUI) areas with relatively new development, and there is a pattern of frequent fire ignitions in these WUI areas and threats of wildfires is high. As stated in Annex 10, state law requires all WUI designated areas in California to receive an evaluation for wildfire potential and severity. State Responsibility Areas (SRAs) are adopted by the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection (Santa Clara County Fire Department 2017). SRAs are areas of the state where the state of California is financially responsible for the prevention and suppression of wildfires. By definition, SRAs do not include lands within city boundaries or under federal ownership. As such, San José's incorporated land is defined as a Local Responsibility Area (LRA). CAL FIRE forwards LRA evaluation recommendations to the respective city for adoption, and the city is required to act upon any areas recommended for the very high FHSZ designation. These zones in LRAs require new construction to be compliant with WUI construction regulations found in Chapter 7a of the California Building Code.

3.17.2 Environmental Setting

The Main Campus is located east of, and adjacent to, downtown San José, and the South Campus is located 8 blocks, or 1.3 miles, south of the Main Campus, just south of the Spartan-Keyes residential neighborhood. Neither campus is located in, or adjacent to, an area of natural landscape or wildlife area. The Main Campus is adjacent to the urban core of the City, and no large open space areas are located nearby. The South Campus is located directly west of Kelley Park, which is a 156-acre city park with a zoo, Japanese garden, disc golf course, and history museum. To the east of Kelley Park is Coyote Creek.

CAL FIRE identifies Fire Hazard Severity Zones at the local, state, and federal level, all of which cover fire-prone areas in the state regardless of land ownership or responsibility. As shown on the Local Responsibility Area Fire Hazard Severity Zones map for the City of San José, the Master Plan Area (Main Campus and South Campus) is not located within a High or Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone or in a Fire Protection Responsibility Area (CAL FIRE 2008). As such, the potential risk of wildfire to occur on either campus is considered extremely low due to their urbanized locations within the City and their distance to where urbanized areas transition to the natural environment, also known as the Wildland Urban Interface (CAL FIRE 2008). Further, CAL FIRE is currently in the process of updating its mapping of Fire Hazard Severity Zones. Under the current draft mapping, the Master Plan Area continues to not be located within a High or Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone or in a Fire Protection Responsibility Area (CAL FIRE 2023).

3.17.3 Impact Analysis and Mitigation Measures

METHODOLOGY

The impact analysis considers the potential for increased wildfire risk from the implementation of the Campus Master Plan in terms of exposure of more people and structures to wildfires, and of the potential for increased wildfire frequency and intensity. It also evaluates the effects of implementing the Campus Master Plan on emergency planning and evacuation in the event of a wildfire, and any conflicts with existing emergency plans and policies. To determine the potential increased risks associated with the Campus Master Plan, the baseline condition (i.e., existing wildfire risk) was established as of the date of the NOP was published. In doing this, natural conditions and existing features of the Master Plan Area landscape contributing to wildfire risk, as well as emergency ingress and egress, and other emergency planning features that reduce risks, are presented and discussed in the impacts below.

SAN JOSÉ STATE UNIVERSITY CAMPUS MASTER PLAN

There are no principles provided in the Campus Master Plan related to wildfire.

THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Thresholds of significance are based on Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines. A treatment implemented under the proposed Campus Master Plan would result in a significant impact related to wildfire if it would:

- substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan;
- due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire;
- require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines, or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment; or
- expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes.

ISSUES NOT EVALUATED FURTHER

Exacerbate Wildfire or Uncontrolled Spread of Wildfire due to Slope, Prevailing Winds, and Other Factors

As noted above, the Master Plan Area is not located within an area susceptible to wildfire hazards, as shown in CAL FIRE's LRA map, and shown again in the County's Community Wildfire Protection Plan in Annex 10 for the City of San José. The Master Plan Area land has been previously developed and redeveloped and is located on relatively flat

topography, as established in Section 3.5, "Geology and Soils," with no evident geomorphic landscapes that would cause prevailing wind speeds. Therefore, development under the Campus Master Plan would not expose people or structures to wildfires or to the potential risk of increased wildfire frequency and intensity due to slope, prevailing winds, or other factors. No impact would occur, and this issue is not evaluated further.

Require the Installation or Maintenance of Associated Infrastructure (Such as Roads, Fuel Breaks, Emergency Water Sources, Power Lines, or Other Utilities) that May Exacerbate Fire Risk or that May Result in Temporary or Ongoing Impacts to the Environment

The proposed circulation improvements under the Campus Master Plan would provide enhanced connections to campus for pedestrians, bicyclists, and transit riders. This would include the construction and operation of bicycle facilities, pedestrian crossings, and signage in conjunction with the major new developments that would serve within both the Main and South Campuses. The Campus Master Plan would also require new infrastructure to deliver domestic water, collect wastewater, and manage storm drainage, particularly to service new development on the Main Campus, with the general assumption that approximately 1 linear mile of new utility line construction/replacement would occur as part of Campus Master Plan implementation. These improvements are not expected to exacerbate existing wildfire risk of the campus or the surrounding area, since the Campus Master Plan is not located within an area susceptible to wildfire hazards, as shown in CAL FIRE's LRA map, and shown again in the County's Community Wildfire Protection Plan in Annex 10 for the City of San José. As such, existing wildfire risk would not substantially increase, nor be exacerbated by, the installation or maintenance of proposed infrastructure improvements under the Campus Master Plan. No impact would occur, and this issue is not evaluated further.

Expose People or Structures to Significant Risks, Including Downslope or Downstream Flooding or Landslides, as a Result of Runoff, Post-Fire Slope Instability, or Drainage Changes

Construction and operation of uses identified as part of the Campus Master Plan would not expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides or post-fire slope instability. As discussed in more detail in Section 3.6, "Geology and Soils," the existing topography of the Master Plan Area is relatively flat and is not located on land susceptible to landslides. In addition, the Master Plan Area is not located within a 100-year flood zone and would not be anticipated to experience flooding (FEMA 2009). Therefore, development of the Campus Master Plan would not exacerbate existing wildfire risks associated with the exposure of people or structures to significant downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, stormwater runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes. No impact would occur, and this issue is not evaluated further.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Impact 3.17-1: Substantially Impair an Adopted Emergency Response Plan or Emergency Evacuation Plan

The CSU Emergency Management Policy and SJSU Emergency Operation Plan (EOP) comprise the entirety of emergency planning activities that govern emergency response and evacuation on campus and would also encompass new development under the Campus Master Plan. As a result, operation of the Campus Master Plan would not interfere with an adopted emergency response or evacuation plan. Construction activities for projects under the Campus Master Plan could result in short-term, temporary impacts on street traffic because of roadway improvements and potential extension of construction activities into the right-of-way. However, through compliance with local municipal code requirements, adequate right-of-way would be maintained such that adequate emergency right-of-way is maintained. As such, the Campus Master Plan would not impair implementation of an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. This impact would be **less than significant**.

SJSU has a robust framework for emergency preparedness and response procedures that are outlined in the CSU Emergency Management Policy and the SJSU Emergency Management Program and EOP. The CSU Emergency Management Policy establishes designated leadership to provide regular guidance, training, and tools to campus emergency managers; the implementation of an EOP to be maintained and updated accordingly; the creation of an Emergency Operations Center, including personnel training and exercises, in anticipation of disasters striking;

maintaining an Emergency Notification System to allow for the dissemination of emergency messages to the campus community when a significant emergency or dangerous situation is confirmed to threaten the campus; containing a roster of campus resources and contract agreements for materials and services that may be needed in an emergency; developing an Emergency Action Plan that includes procedures for emergency evacuation of the campus; communicating campus readiness via web-posting, newsletters, classroom/office posters, or other ways to disseminate emergency procedures, and provide training opportunities; supporting the systemwide emergency management coordination through the CSU Emergency Management Council, and provide once a year, before December 1st, a roster of personnel that includes the name, title, and contact information of employees responsible for emergency function; and encouraging the engagement of and partnership with external emergency management, such as City and County emergency responders (California State University 2022).

The University's Emergency Management Program and EOP (2024) coordinates emergency planning, training, response, and recovery efforts during and after disruptive incidents and major disasters. This includes the University's EOP, which is a guide on how to conduct an all-hazard response. It is built on scalable, flexible, and adaptable coordinating structures to align key roles and responsibilities on the campus; the EOP describes specific authorities and best practices for managing emergencies ranging from catastrophic natural disasters and active shooter incidents to large scale terrorist attacks and includes response to a release of hazardous materials (SJSU 2024).

Development of the Campus Master Plan would be subject to these documents and plans, and there are no elements of the proposed development in the Campus Master Plan, once built out, that would interfere with the emergency response and evacuation procedures set forth in the CSU Emergency Management Policy or University EOP. In addition, for all residential components of the Campus Master Plan, Annual Fire Safety Reports would continue to be published yearly during operation of the Campus Master Plan, in compliance with federal law and CSU policy involving collaboration with the Director of Clery Compliance and the Fire Safety Administrator for the University. During construction and if temporary road/lane closures within the City of San José are necessary, an encroachment permit from the City of San José per City Municipal Code Section 13.36 would be required for any work that would occur within City streets and rights-of-way, and work would be subject to approval by the Director of Public Works. Per Section 15.50.500(A) of the City Municipal Code, all permits would be subject to conditions necessary to ensure proper traffic control and minimize conflicts with other existing and planned projects, structures, or facilities. Review and approval by the Director of Public Works would ensure that if construction were to occur within the public right of way, construction activities would not prevent adequate emergency response or evacuation. As a result, implementation of the Campus Master Plan would not impair implementation of emergency response or evacuation plans. Impacts would be **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is required for this impact.

4 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION TO THE CUMULATIVE ANALYSIS

As required by Section 15130 of the California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines (State CEQA Guidelines), this EIR provides an analysis of cumulative impacts of the proposed Campus Master Plan taken together with other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects producing related impacts. The goal of such an exercise is twofold: first, to determine whether the overall long-term impacts of all such projects would be cumulatively significant; and second, to determine whether the incremental contribution to any such cumulatively significant impacts by the project would be "cumulatively considerable" (and thus significant). (See State CEQA Guidelines Sections 15130[a]–[b], Section 15355[b], Section 15064[h], and Section 15065[c]; and Communities for a Better Environment v. California Resources Agency [2002] 103 Cal. App. 4th 98, 120.) In other words, the required analysis intends first to create a broad context in which to assess cumulative impacts, viewed on a geographic scale beyond the project site itself, and then to determine whether the project's incremental contribution to any significant cumulative impacts from all projects is itself significant (i.e., "cumulatively considerable").

Cumulative impacts are defined in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15355 as "two or more individual effects which, when considered together, are considerable or which compound or increase other environmental impacts." A cumulative impact occurs from "the change in the environment which results from the incremental impact of the project when added to other closely related past, present, and reasonably foreseeable probable future projects. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant projects taking place over a period of time" (State CEQA Guidelines Section 15355[b]).

Consistent with State CEQA Guidelines Section 15130, the discussion of cumulative impacts in this EIR focuses on significant and potentially significant cumulative impacts. Section 15130(b) of the State CEQA Guidelines provides, in part, the following:

> [t]he discussion of cumulative impacts shall reflect the severity of the impacts and their likelihood of occurrence, but the discussion need not provide as great detail as is provided for the effects attributable to the project alone. The discussion should be guided by the standards of practicality and reasonableness and should focus on the cumulative impact to which the identified other projects contribute rather than the attributes of other projects which do not contribute to the cumulative impact.

A proposed project is considered to have a significant cumulative effect if:

- the cumulative effects of development without the project are not significant and the project's additional impact is substantial enough, when added to the cumulative effects, to result in a significant impact; or
- the cumulative effects of development without the project are already significant and the project contributes measurably to the effect.

The term "measurably" is subject to interpretation. The standards used herein to determine measurability are that the impact must be noticeable to a reasonable person or must exceed an established threshold of significance (defined throughout the resource sections in Chapter 3 of this EIR).

4.2 CUMULATIVE CONTEXT

4.2.1 Geographic Scope

The geographic area that could be affected by the Campus Master Plan and is appropriate for cumulative impact analysis varies depending on the environmental resource topic, as presented in Table 4-1. In general, local geographic area refers to the immediate project vicinity (e.g., the plan area and surrounding public viewpoints with

respect to aesthetics). Regional, within the context of this EIR, refers to the County, but could refer to an applicable habitat conservation plan area or other regional plan area.

Table 4-1 Geographic Scope of Cumulative Impacts

Resource Topic	Geographic Area
Aesthetics	Local (Master Plan Area and surrounding public viewpoints)
Air Quality	Regional (Bay Area Air Quality Management District—pollutant emissions that have regional effects); Local (immediate vicinity of Master Plan Area—pollutant emissions that are highly localized)
Biological Resources	Regional (County)
Cultural Resources	Local (Master Plan Area and surrounding communities)
Energy	Regional (PG&E energy grid within City of San José and Santa Clara County)
Geology and Soils	Local (Master Plan Area)
Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change	Global
Hazards and Hazardous Materials	Local (Master Plan Area)
Hydrology and Water Quality	Regional (watershed and groundwater basin) and Local (immediate vicinity of Master Plan Area)
Land Use and Planning	Local (Master Plan Area and surrounding communities)
Noise and Vibration	Local (immediate vicinity of Master Plan Area)
Population and Housing	Regional and Local (Master Plan Area and surrounding communities)
Public Services and Recreation	Local (Master Plan Area and surrounding communities)
Transportation/Traffic	Regional and Local (Master Plan Area and surrounding communities)
Tribal Cultural Resources	Historic territory of historic indigenous communities of the area
Utilities and Service Systems	Local (utility service areas for San José Water Company [water], City of San José Environmental Services Division [wastewater], PG&E [electricity and natural gas], SJSU [telecommunications], Republic Services and Waste Management [solid waste])

As noted in Table 4-1, the potential geographic scope of cumulative effects for some environmental resources is more localized than others. To account for both regional and localized cumulative impacts, this EIR uses regional growth projections to assess cumulative impacts that would occur on a regional level and uses a list of past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects to assess more localized cumulative impacts.

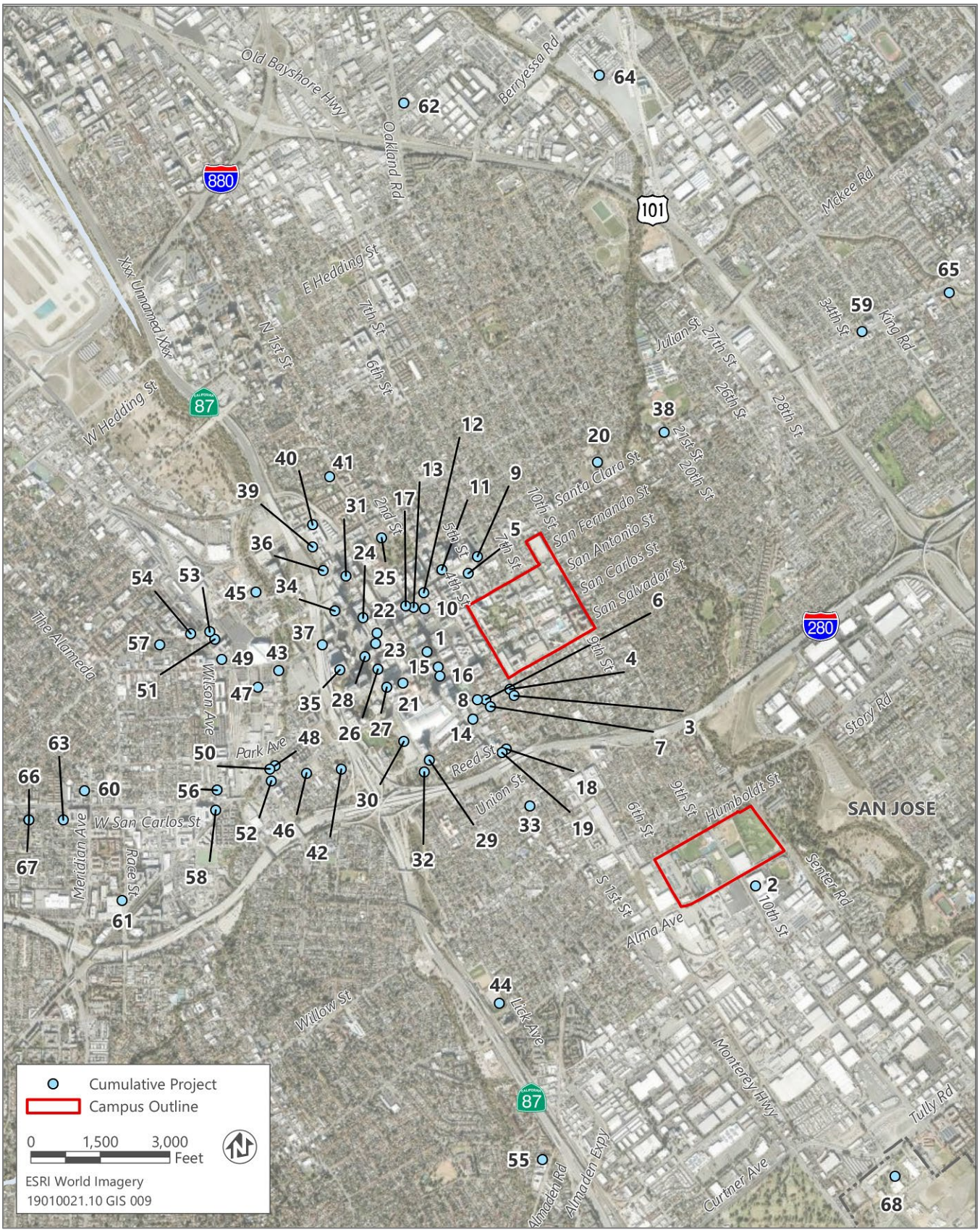
4.2.2 Timeframe

The timeframe of past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future activities was determined as follows:

- **Past/Completed Projects**. Past/completed projects include those that have been approved and constructed in the past 2 years prior to March 16, 2023 (the time that the EIR's NOP was published). The influence of past activities is reflected in the baseline, which, pursuant to CEQA, reflects "existing conditions" at the time of the NOP [State CEQA Guidelines Section 15125[a]].
- **Present Projects**. Projects that are either under construction/being implemented, have been approved for construction and operation/implementation, or are ongoing as of March 16, 2023.
- **Reasonably Foreseeable Future Projects**. Reasonably foreseeable future projects include a summary of reasonably foreseeable activities from planning documents and other projects which, by their nature, would have impacts that could combine with those from the Campus Master Plan to create cumulative effects.

As noted above, the State CEQA Guidelines identify two basic methods for establishing the cumulative environment in which the project is to be considered: the use of a list of past, present, and probable future projects (the "list approach") or the use of adopted projections from a general plan, other regional planning document, or certified EIR for such a planning document (the "plan approach").

To account for both regional and localized cumulative impacts, this EIR uses regional growth projections to assess regionally cumulative impacts and the list method to assess more localized cumulative impacts. The past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future development projects in the vicinity of the Master Plan Area are listed in Table 4-2 and shown on Figure 4-1. This list is not intended to be an all-inclusive list of projects in the region, but rather an identification of projects constructed, approved, or under review in the vicinity of the Master Plan Area that could result in similar environmental impacts as those that could occur from construction and operation of future development associated with the Campus Master Plan. The list of projects is based on information obtained from the City of San José and County of Santa Clara and includes projects within approximately 2 miles of the Master Plan Area in both the City and unincorporated Santa Clara County. Using a 2-mile radius is appropriate for characterizing potential cumulative impacts within a local context (e.g., with respect to aesthetics, noise, localized air quality, etc.), as these types of impacts are typically localized within less than 2 miles (e.g., siting new sensitive land uses within 500-1,000 feet of existing high-traffic corridors or industrial uses may indicate a potential for localized air quality impacts.) In addition, approved and pending SJSU projects that are not considered part of the Campus Master Plan are also listed in Table 4-2.



Source: Figure produced by Ascent Environmental in 2023.

Figure 4-1 Cumulative Project Locations

Table 4-2 Cumulative Projects List

Map Key	Project Name	Location	Description	Status
	San José State University			
1	Spartan Village on the Paseo (SVP) Student Housing Project	170 South Market Street	Renovation of the South Tower of the existing Signia by Hilton hotel, including remodeling 264 hotel rooms to accommodate 700 student beds, converting the existing second-floor pedestrian bridge into a study lounge, renovating the second-floor hotel lounge to include student support services and amenities, and modifying the entrance along Paseo de San Antonio. The existing ground floor businesses would remain.	Completed
	City of San José			
2	Sharks Ice	1500 South 10th Street	Addition of two ice rinks (rinks 5 and 6), associated amenities, and medical offices totaling 204,193 sf to an existing ice rink facility	Completed
3	The Mark Residential Tower	459, 465, and 475 S. 4th Street	New multi-family residential building (21 stories above grade) with a total of 222 residential dwelling units, and a four-level automated parking system, with associated landscaping and amenities	Approved
4	4th Street Metro Station	439 South 4th Street near E. San Salvador Street	18-story building with 210 residential units	Approved
5	Miro (SJSC Towers)	39 North 5th Street	Two towers (each 28 stories) will accommodate 630 residential units, over 15,000 square feet of retail space, and 10,000 square feet of office space.	Completed
6	420 South 2nd	420 South 2nd Street	Two mixed-use towers consisting of up to 254 residential units and approximately 8,000 square feet of ground floor commercial space	Approved
7	The Orchard Office	345 South 2nd Street	Demolition of one existing building and construct a 20-story building with 1.39 million square feet of commercial office with ground floor retail space	Approved
8	BoTown Residential	409 South 2nd Street	29-story building with 520 residential units and 7,645 square feet of commercial	Pre-construction Review
9	Japantown Mixed Use 6th Street	0 North 6th Street	520 residential units and 19,191 sf commercial space	Under Construction
10	Energy Hub (Westbank Historic District)	35 South 2nd Street	21-story building with 194 residential units and 405,000 square feet of office space with 31,959 sf ground floor retail space	Approved
11	Echo/Icon	147 East Santa Clara Street	Mixed use project with 415 residential units, 525,000 sf of office, and 8,500 sq of retail space	Approved
12	19 North 2nd Street	19 North 2nd Street	Demolition of the exiting building and construction of 37,240 sf of commercial space and 210 residential units	Approved
13	Fountain Alley/Lido Building	26 South 1st Street	Demolition of Lido Nightclub and construction of a six story, 91,992 sf office building	Pre-Construction Review
14	Gateway Tower	455-493 S. 1st Street	25-story building with 300 residential units and 4,850 sf ground floor retail	Approved
15	Tribute Hotel	211 South 1st Street	24-story, 279 room hotel integrated into a historical building	Approved

Map Key	Project Name	Location	Description	Status
16	Block 8	282 South Market Street	18 story office building with 482,026 sf of office and 12,771 sf ground floor commercial space	Approved
17	27 West	27 South 1st Street	22-story mixed-use building with 374 units and 35,712 sf of retail space	Pre-Construction Review
18	605 Affordable	605 South 2nd Street	29-story, 289,324 square foot apartment building with a total of up to 345 affordable residential units	Approved
19	Garden Gate/Scape	600 South 1st Street	252-foot-high mixed-use tower with 4,900 sf ground floor commercial and 336 residential units	Under Construction
20	East Santa Clara Street Project	675 East Santa Clara Street	559-unit 100% affordable mixed-use housing project consisting of two 8-story multifamily residential buildings, two 7-story residential buildings, and one 5-story residential building with 6,080 square feet of commercial space	Approved
21	Park Habitat	180 Park Avenue	Demolish Parkside Hall and construct 1,241,820 sf office, retail, and museum space	Under Construction
22	Post and San Pedro Tower	171 Post Street	21-story residential tower with 228 residential units and 10,863 sf of ground floor retail	Approved
23	Greyhound	70 S. Almaden Avenue	Two-tower (23- and 24-stories) building with 708 residential condo units and 13,974 sf ground floor retail	Approved
24	Almaden Corner Hotel	8 North Almaden Street	19-story hotel with 272 guest rooms	Approved
25	Park View Towers	252 N. 1st Street	Two-towered (18- and 12-stories) residential building with 215 residential units, 5 townhomes, and 18,537 sf ground floor retail	Approved
26	CityView Plaza	150 Almaden Boulevard	3.64 million sf office development and 24,000 sf retail	Approved
27	200 Park	200 Park Avenue	1.33 million sf office tower	Under Construction
28	Almaden Boulevard Tower	50 South Almaden Boulevard	20-story plus penthouse commercial office building, approximately 781,000 gross square feet (GSF) in size, including 11,750 sf of ground-floor active use with four stories of underground parking and four stories of above-grade parking, and the removal of 7 trees	Approved
29	Arya/Balbach Housing	500 Almaden Boulevard	8-story building with 87 residential units	Under Construction
30	South Almaden Offices	Woz Way and Almaden	15-17 story building with up to 1.42 million square feet of commercial office, 37,603 sf retail, and parking	Approved
31	Silvery Towers	188 West Saint James Street	Two-towered (20- and 22-stories) mixed use building with 643 residential units and 30,228 sf retail	Completed
32	Woz Way Office Project	501, 507, 515, 527, 533, 547 & 553 South Almaden Boulevard, 276, 286 & 296 Woz Way, 529, 533, 520, 524, 526, 528 & 530 Locust Street	Two, 20-story, 297-foot-tall office towers, totaling approximately 1.8-million square feet. The office towers are comprised of approximately 10,100 square feet of retail space and approximately 1.22 million square feet of office space with four levels of underground parking and four levels of above ground parking.	Approved
33	802 South 1st Street	802 South 1st Street	Affordable housing building with 246 residential units and 1,506 sf of retail	Approved

Map Key	Project Name	Location	Description	Status
34	Carlysle	51 Notre Dame Avenue	21-story mixed use building with 220 residential units, 4,000 sf of commercial space, and 70,000 sf of office space	Pre-Construction Review
35	Adobe	333 W. San Fernando	1,315,000 sf 18 story office building	Completed
36	Arbor	255 West Julian Street	14-story, 501,067 sf commercial building	Approved
37	Destination DIRIDON	West Santa Clara Street at SR 87	Mixed use development with two office buildings (12 and 13-stories), a 10-story residential building with 325 apartments and 30,892 retail throughout the site	Approved
38	Roosevelt Park Apartments	21 North 21st Street	Eight-story building with 80 dwelling units and 10,400 sf commercial space	Under Construction
39	Westbank Terraine	323 Terraine Street	319-unit residential building with 12,623 sf of retail space	Approved
40	Aviato	199 Bassett Street	18-story towers with 803 co-living units and 3,800 sf ground floor retail	Approved
41	Kelsey Ayer Station	447 North 1st Street	115-unit multi-family apartment building	Under Construction
42	425 Auzerais Apartments	425 Auzerais Street	Five-story affordable housing building with 130 units	Under Construction
43	Downtown West	450 West San Carlos Street	Up to 7.3 million GSF of office space; 4,000 units of new housing; up to 500,000 GSF of active uses (retail, cultural, arts, etc.); 100,000 GSF of event space, hotel use (up to 300 rooms), and limited-term corporate accommodations (up to 800); 15 acres of parks and open space; and infrastructure and utilities.	Approved
44	Tamien Residential	1197 Lick Avenue	569 residential units and up to 3,000 sf of commercial space	Pre-Construction Review
45	Platform 16	440 West Julian Street	1.02 million sf office	Under Construction
46	UC Madera	486 West San Carlos Street	Special Use Permit Amendment to increase the unit count from 184 units to 272 units	Approved
47	Diridon Plaza Transit-Oriented Development	33 South Montgomery Street	1.2 million sf commercial development	Planning Review
48	Montgomery Plaza II	543 Lorraine Avenue	Demolition of an existing single-family residence for the construction of a 29-story mixed-use building with 2,460 square feet of retail space and 264 residential units	Approved
49	Apollo Development	32 and 60 Stockton Avenue	20-story residential tower with up to 471-residential units and approximately 7,600 square feet of street level retail	Approved
50	Montgomery Plaza I	565 Lorraine Avenue	21-sotry residential development with 126 residential units	Approved
51	Stockton Office Tower	250 Stockton	16-story, approximately 1.3 million sf office building	Approved
52	Montgomery 7	282 S. Barack Obama Blvd	10-story building with 54 residential units and 1,856 sf of ground floor retail	Approved
53	Stockton Hotel	292 Stockton	9-story hotel with 311 hotel units and 19 residential units	Approved
54	715 West Julian Street	715 West Julian Street	Demolition of existing buildings and construction of a 7-story building with 249 residential units and 26,572 sf commercial space	Completed
55	Almaden Villas - Affordable Housing Project	1747 Almaden Road	One six-story multifamily residential building including 62 units and associated parking, landscaping and amenities. 9 units would be affordable	Approved

Map Key	Project Name	Location	Description	Status
56	McEvoy Residences	0 McEvoy	12-story, 365 unit affordable housing	Approved
57	950 W Julian	950 West Julian	8-story affordable housing building with 300 units	Approved
58	West San Carlos Supportive Housing	750 West San Carlos Street	Seven-story building with 80 residential units	Under Construction
59	Little Portugal Gateway	1663 Alum Rock Avenue	6-story building with 121 residential units and 14,170 sf retail	Approved
60	259 Meridian	259 Meridian Avenue	241 residential units	Approved
61	Avenues School	529 Race Street	354,332 sf in seven buildings for a school	Pre-Construction Review
62	Santa Clara University – Faculty/Staff Housing and Tech Center	1202 Campbell	290 residential units and 26,000 sf commercial office	Planning Review
63	Page Street	329 Page Street	Six-story building with 82 residential units	Completed
64	San José Flea Market Southside Rezoning Project	1590 Berryessa Road	Demolition of the existing Flea Market and surface parking lot and construction of up to 3,450 residential units; up to 3,400,000 square feet for commercial uses; a requirement for 5 acres for an urban market; 1.4-acre public park and additional open space; and parking structures.	Approved
65	Villa Del Sol Mixed Use Residential	1936 Alum Rock Avenue	5-story building with 3,000 sf of commercial space and 194 affordable units	Approved
66	West San Carlos Mixed Use	1520 West San Carlos	One 7 story mixed use apartment building and one 5 story affordable housing building, with a total of 256 residential units and 15,203 square feet of commercial space	Approved
67	San Carlos Housing	1530 West San Carlos	Eight-story mixed-use building with 237 residential units and approximately 16,980 sf commercial use	Approved
	Unincorporated Santa Clara County			
68	Santa Clara County Fairgrounds Master Plan	344 Tully Rd	TBD	Planning Review

4.3 ANALYSIS OF CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

The following sections contain an analysis of the potential cumulative effects from implementation of the Campus Master Plan, together with related projects and planned development in the City of San José and Santa Clara County, for each of the 16 environmental issue areas evaluated in this EIR. The analysis conforms with Section 15130(b) of the State CEQA Guidelines, which specifies that the "discussion of cumulative impacts shall reflect the severity of the impacts and their likelihood of occurrence, but the discussion need not provide as great detail as is provided for the effects attributable to the project alone. The discussion should be guided by the standards of practicality and reasonableness, and should focus on the cumulative impact to which the identified other projects contribute rather than the attributes of other projects which do not contribute to the cumulative impact."

For purposes of this EIR, the project would result in a significant cumulative effect if:

- the cumulative effects of related projects (past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects) are not significant and the incremental impact of implementing the Campus Master Plan is substantial enough, when added to the cumulative effects of related projects, to result in a new cumulatively significant impact; or

- the cumulative effects of related projects (past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects) are already significant and implementation of the Campus Master Plan makes a considerable contribution to the effect. The standards used herein to determine a considerable contribution are that either the impact must be substantial or must exceed an established threshold of significance.

This cumulative analysis assumes that all mitigation measures identified in Chapter 3, "Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures," to mitigate project-level impacts are adopted and implemented. The analysis herein analyzes whether, after implementation of project-specific mitigation and performance criteria that minimize environmental effects, the residual impacts of the Campus Master Plan would contribute considerably to existing/anticipated (without the Campus Master Plan) cumulatively significant effects. Where the Campus Master Plan would result in a cumulatively considerable contribution, additional mitigation is recommended where feasible.

4.3.1 Aesthetics

The cumulative context for aesthetics and scenic resources impacts for the Campus Master Plan include the existing and planned land uses on and around the Master Plan Area, including the City of San José. Development of past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects continue to alter the visual conditions of SJSU and the surrounding area, which consists of a highly urbanized environment within downtown San José. Downtown San José has an established urban city character with a dramatic skyline comprising high-rise buildings visible from most freeways and elevated viewpoints in and around the City. With few exceptions (as noted below), the visual resource impacts of the related projects listed above are site-specific and would not necessarily combine with other projects because they are not in the same viewshed. This is due in part to the highly developed and urban location of many of the related projects, as well as intervening buildings and vegetation. Additionally, these cumulative projects have been, and would continue to be, generally consistent with the visual character, size, scale, and bulk of the past development projects due to existing design and viewshed regulations provided in the City's various design guidelines, including the *Downtown Design Guidelines*, *San José Downtown Historic Design Guidelines*, *Downtown San José Historic District Design Guidelines*, and *San José Citywide Design Standards and Guidelines*. For past projects prior to March 24, 2021, these projects would have been required to conform to the City's *Commercial Design Guidelines*, *Industrial Design Guidelines*, and *Residential Design Guidelines*, as applicable. Therefore, although cumulative projects have continued to change the Downtown San José area to a more urbanized setting, and reasonably foreseeable future projects would continue this trend, cumulative projects have been, and would continue to be, designed in accordance with applicable design guidelines of the City. Accordingly, cumulative aesthetics impacts from past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects would not be significant.

Viewer groups in the vicinity of the Master Plan Area predominantly consist of motorists, transit riders, bicyclists, and pedestrians traveling through San Fernando Street, 4th Street, San Salvador Street, 10th Street, Senter Road, 7th Street, East Alma Avenue, Humboldt Street, and Interstate 280, as well as other surrounding Downtown San José streets. The Master Plan Area is also visible from residential, commercial, and heavy industrial land uses that are directly adjacent to the Main and South campuses, which include buildings of similar or greater heights, as well as utility lines, street signs and traffic lights, associated trees and landscaping, and other facilities typical of the surrounding land uses.

VISUAL CHARACTER

As detailed in Section 3.1, "Aesthetics," development under the Campus Master Plan would be consistent with existing uses and would apply Campus Master Plan principles that are relevant to the aesthetic and scenic quality of SJSU and the surrounding areas. Although the visual conditions of the Master Plan Area would be altered through implementation of future Campus Master Plan projects, development within the Main and South campuses may be considered an improvement to the visual quality of the area for new users and for existing viewer groups by expanding the entrances to campus, implementing setbacks for new buildings, and introducing new aesthetic elements through the construction of new buildings, greenspaces, and landscaping. Additionally, the Campus Master Plan design guidelines pertaining to building design, landscaping, and hardscape would establish consistency with

the SJSU Main and South campuses. Further, as SJSU is a State entity and not subject to local regulations (including zoning) and as all development would be located within existing SJSU property, no conflicts with existing zoning or other regulations governing scenic quality are anticipated. Therefore, implementation of the Campus Master Plan in combination with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects would not result in substantial changes to the local visual environment, and the Campus Master Plan's contribution to cumulative impacts related to visual character and quality would not be cumulatively considerable. Cumulative impacts would be **less than significant**.

LIGHT AND GLARE

Cumulative effects of lighting are visible over a wide area because the collective lighting from development in close proximity can create skyglow, which have resulted in significant cumulative effects related to nighttime lighting. Under existing conditions, the Master Plan Area and surrounding area experience lighting in the form of streetlights, illumination for paths, buildings, and other facilities and structures. As described in Section 3.1, "Aesthetics," implementation of the Campus Master Plan would introduce new operational sources of light and glare associated with the development of new buildings. Project-related light sources would be similar to existing lighting conditions in the vicinity of the Master Plan Area in terms of amount and intensity of light. While these fixtures would be similar in nature to existing lighting, several of the new proposed buildings would exceed the height of current buildings within the Master Plan Area, which could contribute to indirect lighting/glare on adjacent land uses that could adversely affect daytime or nighttime views and result in additional skyglow. Implementation of Mitigation Measures 3.1-2a through 3.1-2c would reduce operational light and glare by requiring use of nonreflective surfaces, the development and implementation of site-specific lighting plans, directional lighting with shielded and cutoff type light fixtures that minimize light spillage and skyglow. These measures would limit impacts such that skyglow and light spillage would not substantially increase beyond existing conditions. Effects on daytime and nighttime views from new sources of light and glare would be minimized. By reducing glare and preventing light spillover through implementation of mitigation, development under the Campus Master Plan would minimize contributions to additional skyglow. Therefore, implementation of the Campus Master Plan in combination with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects would not result in a substantial increase in light and glare in the area, and the Campus Master Plan's contribution to cumulative impacts related to light and glare would not be cumulatively considerable. Cumulative impacts would be **less than significant**.

4.3.2 Air Quality

The cumulative context for air quality is both regional (San Francisco Bay Area Air Basin [SFBAAB]) for criteria pollutants and local for carbon monoxide (CO), toxic air contaminants (TAC), and odors. The proposed land uses under the Campus Master Plan would result in an increase of emissions from area sources, stationary sources, and mobile sources. Cumulative development in the region will continue to increase the concentration of pollutants from traffic, natural gas combustion in buildings, area sources, and stationary sources, but would be partially offset by state and federal policies that set emissions standards for mobile and non-mobile sources.

As discussed in Section 3.2, "Air Quality," the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) provides guidance for evaluating air quality impacts at both the project- and plan-level. In accordance with BAAQMD guidance for plan-level CEQA analyses, the Campus Master Plan was evaluated qualitatively for consistency with the most recently adopted air quality plan in the region, including measures outlined in the BAAQMD's 2022 CEQA Guidelines. Specifically, the guiding principles and sustainability features of the Campus Master Plan were compared to the land use and transportation control measures and strategies outlined in the *2017 Clean the Air, Cool the Climate* (2017 Clean Air Plan). Additionally, project-generated vehicle miles traveled (VMT) compared to anticipated SJSU population was also evaluated, consistent with BAAQMD recommendations.

Further, BAAQMD-adopted thresholds apply at the project level and are cumulative in nature; that is, they identify the level of project-generated emissions above which impacts would be cumulatively considerable. Thus, they represent the level at which emissions of a given project would impede the air basin from achieving ambient air quality standards, considering anticipated growth and associated emissions in that region. BAAQMD has not established

plan-level numeric thresholds. Nonetheless, for the reasons detailed in Section 3.2, a quantitative emission analysis was conducted to disclose short-term construction and long-term operational emissions associated with projects developed in accordance with the Campus Master Plan.

CONSISTENCY WITH AIR QUALITY PLANS

BAAQMD adopted the 2017 Clean Air Plan, which (as adopted in April 2017) establishes a blueprint for clean air and climate projection within the region, including the Master Plan Area. This is the applicable clean air plan evaluated herein. To determine whether or not the Campus Master Plan would conflict or obstruct implementation of the Clean Air Plan, this analysis focuses on 1) consistency of the Campus Master Plan with the 2017 Clean Air Plan and 2) whether project-generated VMT increases would be consistent with per capita VMT targets.

As shown in Table 3.2-4 in Impact 3.2-1 Campus Master Plan policies and project design features, as well as broader CSU requirements, were evaluated against appropriate control measures identified in the 2017 Clean Air Plan. Note that control measures in the 2017 Clean Air Plan cover a myriad of emissions sectors and sources, including processes and sectors that individual land use development projects and land use authorities have no control over. For example, measures include actions that the BAAQMD would undertake to reduce emissions limits for petroleum refining, oil/gas production, and cement production. The Campus Master Plan and SJSU would not be required to be consistent with these types of measures as the measures would result in emissions reductions through new programs, rules, or regulations that would affect all development within the jurisdiction of the BAAQMD. Thus, based on a review of all control measures in Chapter 5 of the 2017 Clean Air Plan, only the measures relevant to a university land use were evaluated. As demonstrated in Table 3.2-4 in Section 3.2, the Campus Master Plan would be consistent with all applicable control measures of the 2017 Clean Air Plan.

In addition to conducting a plan consistency analysis, BAAQMD recommends consideration of project-generated VMT in comparison to anticipated population growth. To conduct this analysis, VMT per service population was estimated and is defined as the sum of the VMT by residential population, employment population, and student population associated with SJSU under the Campus Master Plan. Thus, if VMT/service population were to decrease as a result of the Campus Master Plan, the project would be determined to be consistent with the overall intent of the transportation-related control measures, and therefore the 2017 Clean Air Plan's intent of reducing emissions from land use development. As described in detail in Section 3.14, "Transportation," under existing conditions, VMT per service population is 14.38 and with implementation of the Campus Master Plan would be reduced to 13.66. As a result, the Campus Master Plan would be consistent with the 2017 Clean Air Plan's transportation-related control measures.

In consideration of the plan consistency analysis conducted and the anticipated increase in VMT efficiency as a result of implementation of the Campus Master Plan, no inconsistencies or conflict with the BAAQMD's 2017 Clean Air Plan would occur. Therefore, the Campus Master Plan's contribution to cumulative impacts related to consistency with applicable air quality plans would not be cumulatively considerable. Cumulative impacts would be **less than significant**.

CRITERIA POLLUTANT EMISSIONS

The SFBAAB is currently designated as a nonattainment area with respect to the California ambient air quality standards (CAAQS) and the national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) for ozone and particulate matter. A number of criteria and non-criteria pollutants, such as reactive organic gases (ROG), PM, NOx, and TACs, also carry local health risks to surrounding communities. Construction activities in the region would emit additional particulate matter and ozone precursors that may conflict with attainment efforts in the air basin. Because the region is in nonattainment, the existing cumulative condition is adverse and any additional emissions would exacerbate that condition. However, BAAQMD has established construction emission thresholds for individual construction projects, which determine whether that particular project's emissions would be cumulatively considerable.

As detailed in Section 3.2, emissions modeling was conducted to disclose the potential impacts of multiple Campus Master Plan projects undergoing construction at the same time and overlapping with operation of facilities as they become complete. This is considered to be a very conservative estimate because this evaluates the most intensive likely construction scenario, given the uncertainty with respect to the timing and scope of individual development projects within the Campus Master Plan. Construction-related activities would generate emissions of ROG, NO_X, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$ associated with off-road equipment, material delivery, hauling trips, worker commute trips, and other miscellaneous activities (e.g., application of architectural coatings). Based on the most intensive likely construction schedule (which assumes multiple Campus Master Plan projects would be under construction simultaneously), and application of the BAAQMD's individual project emission thresholds to these projects, construction activities, alone, are not anticipated to result in exceedances of any of the average daily thresholds established by BAAQMD, except for under Phase 1 where the ROG threshold is anticipated to be exceeded. Average daily and annual thresholds during operation are not anticipated to be exceeded during any phase (Table 3.2-6 in Section 3.2), except under Phase 2, 3, and full implementation, where ROG emissions would exceed average daily and annual thresholds established by BAAQMD. In addition, during operation of individual phases that occur while subsequent phases commence construction, for example, when Phase 1 becomes operational and Phase 2 construction begins, as shown in Table 3.2-7 in Section 3.2, average daily ROG emissions would exceed average daily thresholds established by BAAQMD. Thus, implementation of the Campus Master Plan would be anticipated to result in cumulatively considerable increases in criteria air pollutants and ozone precursors that would contribute to the nonattainment status of the SFBAAB.

Mitigation Measures 3.2-2a through 3.2-2c would substantially reduce criteria pollutant emissions (ROG). Construction-related ROG emissions would be reduced to a level below BAAQMD thresholds. However, even if all ROG were eliminated from the use of zero or low VOC architectural coatings, the contribution of ROG emissions from consumer products during operations would continue to exceed thresholds. Therefore, after mitigation, the Campus Master Plan's contribution to cumulative criteria pollutant impacts would be cumulatively considerable and impacts would remain **significant and unavoidable**.

EXPOSURE TO POLLUTANT CONCENTRATIONS

Carbon Monoxide

Potential concentrations of CO, as noted in Impact 3.2-3, is a pollutant of localized concern because CO disperses rapidly with distance from the source under normal meteorological conditions. Thus, it is unlikely that the concentration of CO at a single receptor would be the result of more than one source of CO, unless many sources of CO are located close together (i.e., traffic congestion at a signalized intersection, potentially in excess of 44,000 vehicles per hour). The analysis under Impact 3.2-3, which examines whether vehicle trips generated from the Campus Master Plan could result in localized CO concentrations that exceed the NAAQS and CAAQS, is inherently cumulative as screening criteria identified by BAAQMD are intended to determine if a project would result in a considerable contribution to the cumulative air quality condition. As discussed in Impact 3.2-3, the Campus Master Plan would not trigger BAAQMD screening criteria as Campus Master Plan vehicle trips are well below any CO thresholds and thus this impact would not be cumulatively considerable. This impact would be **less than significant**.

Toxic Air Contaminants

Toxic Air Contaminants (TACs), which are examined under Impact 3.2-5, are also pollutants of localized concern. High concentrations of TACs within urban areas may result from heavy vehicle traffic, industrial sources, or other sources, which when in close proximity to one another could result in unhealthy air quality conditions for nearby receptors, which would be considered a significant cumulative impact. However, due to the highly dispersive properties of TACs evaluated, emissions do not typically combine from construction or new stationary sources with other adjacent sources to result in cumulative impacts. Because of the localized nature of TACs and that project-generated TAC emissions would not be substantial, project-generated increases in TAC emissions would not be cumulatively considerable. Cumulative impacts would be **less than significant**.

ODORS

Emissions leading to odors adversely affecting a substantial number of people, which is examined under Impact 3.2-5 in Section 3.2, "Air Quality," is also an impact of localized concern as odors dissipate rapidly with distance from the source. Construction of Campus Master Plan projects and cumulative development would result in short-term increases in odorous emissions (i.e., vehicle exhaust) but these odors would be temporary and cease once construction of specific projects is complete. Operation of new/modernized land uses under the Campus Master Plan would result in various levels of odorous emissions, ranging from odors associated with motor vehicle operation to food preparation. Diesel-fueled delivery trucks would haul materials to and from the academic and administrative, residential, recreational, and food service areas; however, these types of sources are not different from those that currently deliver materials to existing land uses in the Master Plan Area and other parts of the City. Other potential sources of odors include those associated with laboratory operation, including research activities and the handling of volatile organic materials. These types of odors already occur on campus from existing laboratory operations. Further, these odor sources would be contained within buildings within the Main and South campuses and not likely result in objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people. Similarly, the cumulative projects listed in Table 4-2 are not typically associated with substantial odors. As a result, development under the Campus Master Plan would not be considered cumulatively considerable with the aforementioned projects such that the combined odors would be substantial and adversely affect substantial number of people. Impacts would be **less than significant**.

4.3.3 Biological Resources

The cumulative context for biological resources includes the Master Plan Area and biologically linked areas within the Guadalupe River watershed and greater San Francisco Bay watershed. Past development has caused substantial adverse cumulative changes to biological resources in Santa Clara County. This includes the engineering of the Guadalupe River and Los Gatos Creek to allow urban development over and around these waterways, and the loss of the riparian corridors, native habitat, and floodplains to urban encroachment. Present and reasonably foreseeable future projects listed in Table 4-2 would continue this trend towards urbanization and could similarly contribute to the cumulative loss of biological resources. Although future cumulative projects in the vicinity of the Master Plan Area would be required to mitigate significant impacts on terrestrial biological resources, in compliance with CEQA, the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA), California Endangered Species Act (CESA), and other state, local, and federal statutes, many types of habitats and species are provided no protection. Therefore, it can be expected that the loss of native habitat for plants, wildlife, and open space areas that support important terrestrial biological resources in Santa Clara County will continue. Collectively, past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects have resulted in a cumulatively significant impact on biological resources.

SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES

As described in Section 3.3, "Biological Resources," implementation of the Campus Master Plan could result in significant impacts on special-status species (e.g., American peregrine falcon, other common native bird nests [including raptors], pallid bat, and Townsend's big-eared bat), including bird nesting and bat maternity roosting habitat, as a result of construction activities. Mitigation Measure 3.3-1 requires avoiding and minimizing potential project-related disturbance to American peregrine falcon nests and loss of eggs and young by avoiding the nesting season or conducting nest surveys and avoiding disturbance around active nests. Mitigation Measure 3.3-2 requires avoiding and minimizing potential project-related disturbance to pallid bats and Townsend's big-eared bats by avoiding the maternity and hibernation roosting seasons or conducting roost surveys with suitable roosting habitat and avoiding disturbance around active roosts (e.g., removal or pruning of trees, demolition of structures). Additionally, most of the permanent conversion and loss of habitat as a result of the Campus Master Plan projects would be limited to already disturbed or previously converted habitats within the Master Plan Area and would not result in permanent habitat loss within any open space. Therefore, the Campus Master Plan would not result in a cumulatively considerable contribution to a cumulative biological resources impact. Cumulative impacts would be **less than significant**.

INTERFERENCE WITH WILDLIFE MOVEMENT OR LOSS OF WILDLIFE NURSERY SITES

As development occurs across the Bay Area, wildlife habitats become more and more fragmented. Existing and planned urban development within Santa Clara County, including the projects listed in Table 4-2, would create substantial barriers to wildlife movement across the region and result in smaller, more isolated habitat patches that may become unusable to certain species. This represents an existing significant cumulative impact.

The Master Plan Area does not currently support any identified essential connectivity areas or natural landscape blocks and is not part of a significant wildlife movement corridor. Further, the Campus Master Plan includes retention of open space which may support limited wildlife movement through the County. Therefore, implementation of the Campus Master Plan would not represent a cumulative contribution to interference with wildlife movement. This impact would be **less than significant**.

CUMULATIVE CONTRIBUTION TO CONFLICTS WITH AN ADOPTED CONSERVATION PLAN

The Santa Clara Valley Habitat Plan and its associated landscape-level conservation strategy and avoidance, minimization and mitigation measures have been adopted, and projects that participate in the aforementioned plan would be subject to land cover fees and special habitats fees (e.g., vernal pool direct effects, vernal pool immediate watershed effects, aquatic/wetland, stream system encroachment). Through participation in the habitat plan and payment of these fees, individual project-related impacts on vernal pools would be offset. However, as noted in Section 3.3-4, SJSU is not a participant in the plan and is not subject to the plan as a State entity. Nonetheless and as noted above and in Section 3.3, "Biological Resources," the Master Plan Area does not include sensitive habitat or anticipate impacts to species covered by the plan. As a result, the Campus Master Plan is not cumulatively considerable, and this impact would be **less than significant**.

4.3.4 Cultural Resources

The cumulative context for the cultural resources analysis considers a broad regional system of which the resources are a part. The cumulative context for historical resources and historic-period archaeological resources includes the Master Plan Area and the City of San José, where common patterns of historic-era settlement have occurred over roughly the past two centuries. The cumulative context for precontact archaeological resources is the southern San Francisco Bay area, where archaeologists have developed a taxonomic framework describing patterns characterized by technology, particular artifacts, economic systems, trade, burial practices, and other aspects of culture.

Because all significant cultural resources are unique and nonrenewable members of finite classes, meaning there are a limited number of significant cultural resources, all adverse effects erode a dwindling resource base. The loss of any one archaeological site could affect the scientific value of others in a region because these resources are best understood in the context of the entirety of the cultural system of which they are a part. The cultural system is represented archaeologically by the total inventory of all sites and other cultural remains in the region. As a result, a meaningful approach to preserving and managing cultural resources must focus on the likely distribution of cultural resources, rather than on a single project or parcel boundary.

Santa Clara County has been affected by development since the late 1700s as part of Spanish settlement and missionization and through the steady influx of nonnative people along the coast. Development of the South Bay Area region continued with the completion of the first railroad from San Francisco to San José in 1864, continued expansion of agricultural land, and the development of the cities of Santa Clara, Sunnyvale, Milpitas, Stanford, and San José. The town, then city, continued to grow from the profits of the surrounding fruit orchards, with related industries, such as local canneries and drying facilities, being developed to take a seasonal crop and changing it into a longer lasting one. During and after World War II, the economy changed from fruit production to high-tech industry, dramatically changing the landscape as more people moved to the area to work and live. These activities

have resulted in an existing significant adverse effect on archaeological resources. Cumulative development continues to contribute to the disturbance and loss of cultural resources.

Proper planning and appropriate mitigation can help to capture and preserve knowledge of such resources and can provide opportunities for increasing our understanding of the past environmental conditions and cultures by recording data about sites discovered and preserving artifacts that are found. Federal, state, and local laws are also in place that protect these resources in most instances. Even so, it is not always feasible to protect these resources, particularly when preservation in place would make projects infeasible, and for this reason the cumulative effects of past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects in the City of San José and the southern San Francisco Bay area on cultural resources (archaeological and historical) would be significant.

HISTORICAL RESOURCES

As detailed in Section 3.4, "Cultural Resources," the Campus Master Plan proposes general types of campus development and land uses to support projected campus population growth and to enable expanded and new program initiatives, including the renovation of some existing buildings. These activities could be in areas with known historical sites, or in areas where structures have not yet been evaluated for historical significance. Some of the buildings that are currently being considered for renovation have not been formally evaluated to date. Therefore, there is a potential that some of these buildings could be historically significant. Damage to or destruction of a building or structure that is a designated historical resource, eligible for listing as a historical resource, or a potential historical resource that has not yet been evaluated, could result in a substantial adverse change in its historical significance. With implementation of Mitigation Measures 3.4-1a through 3.4-1c, potential adverse effects on historical resources would be reduced by conducting site-specific, project level surveys and identifying and implementing the listed measures to protect historical resources. However, documentation of an historical resource will not mitigate the effects of demolition of that resource to a less than significant level because the historical resource would no longer exist. Therefore, because the potential for permanent loss of a historical resource or its integrity cannot be precluded, the Campus Master Plan's contribution to cumulative historical resources impacts, when combined with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects, would be cumulatively considerable and would remain **significant and unavoidable**.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Regarding archaeological resources, as detailed in Section 3.4, development associated with the Campus Master Plan could be located on properties that contain known or unknown archaeological resources. Ground-disturbing activities could result in discovery or damage of yet undiscovered archaeological resources as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5. With implementation of Mitigation Measures 3.4-2a (identify and protect unknown archaeological resources), 3.4-2b (project known unique archaeological resources), and 3.4-2c (document unique archaeological resources) would ensure that the Campus Master Plan's contribution to cumulatively significant archeological resource impacts would not be considerable by requiring construction work to cease in the event of an accidental find, requiring a research design and archaeological data recovery plan, and the appropriate treatment of discovered resources, in accordance with pertinent laws and regulations. With implementation of these mitigation measures, the Campus Master Plan's contribution to cumulative archeological resource impacts would be reduced to less than cumulatively considerable. Therefore, when combined with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects, the Campus Master Plan would not have a cumulatively considerable contribution to cumulative impacts related to archaeological resources. Cumulative impacts would be **less than significant.**

4.3.5 Energy

The geographic area considered for cumulative impacts related to energy use includes the San José Clean Energy (SJCE) community choice aggregation service area, which uses Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E) infrastructure to supply electricity to the Master Plan Area. PG&E provides natural gas to the Master Plan Area. SJCE and PG&E employ

various programs and mechanisms to support provision of gas and electricity services to new development; to recoup costs of new infrastructure, connection fees are typically charged through standard billings for services.

RESULT IN UNNECESSARY, INEFFICIENT, AND WASTEFUL USE OF ENERGY

Several past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects identified in Table 4-2 would also receive electricity and natural gas service provided by SJCE and PG&E. These projects would also consume energy related to transportation (i.e., gasoline and diesel consumption for passenger vehicles, trucks, buses, and other vehicles) and construction. These projects would be required to implement energy efficiency measures in accordance with the California Energy Code to reduce energy demand from buildings and would likely implement similar transportation demand management considerations to reduce vehicle trips and miles traveled, which would reduce fuel consumption. There is no evidence to suggest that implementation of cumulative development would result in wasteful or inefficient use of energy, and the cumulative energy impact of past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects would be less than significant.

As described in Section 3.5, "Energy," energy would be required for the construction and operation of campus development under the proposed Campus Master Plan. Construction energy would be a one-time energy expenditure required to construct new/modernized facilities as part of the Campus Master Plan and would not include atypical construction-related energy demand. As noted above, Campus Master Plan implementation would not introduce new natural gas infrastructure or use above existing conditions and would include solar arrays for renewable energy. In addition, the Campus Master Plan includes provisions and plans for new bicycle infrastructure, which would reduce gasoline and diesel fuel consumption associated with new trips generated by on-campus operations. According to Appendix F of the State CEQA Guidelines, the means to achieve the goal of conserving energy include decreasing overall per capita energy consumption, decreasing reliance on natural gas and oil, and increasing reliance on renewable energy sources. Construction and operation under the Campus Master Plan would not involve activities that conflict with goals of decreasing per capita energy consumption, reliance on fossil fuels (gasoline and diesel), or increasing uses of renewable energy sources, or that would result in wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy.

Moreover, future development under the Campus Master Plan would eventually be fully electric with the decommissioning of the existing Central Plant. The Campus Master Plan also includes policies to promote solar photovoltaic systems and promotes electric vehicles charging infrastructure.

For these reasons, energy consumption under the Campus Master Plan through construction, building and facility operations, and transportation would not contribute to the wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary use of energy within the cumulative context. Therefore, the Campus Master Plan's contribution to cumulative impacts related to the wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy would not be cumulatively considerable. This cumulative impact would be **less than significant**.

INCONSISTENCY WITH APPLICABLE PLAN, POLICY, OR REGULATION ADOPTED FOR THE PURPOSE OF AVOIDING OR MITIGATING ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS RELATED TO ENERGY

As discussed in Section 3.5, "Energy," relevant plans that pertain to the efficient use of energy include the state's 2022 Scoping Plan; the Energy Efficiency Action Plan, which focuses on energy efficiency and building decarbonization (CEC 2019); as well as the CSU Sustainability Policy, which seeks to increase on-site renewable energy generation, exceed RPS requirements, increase energy efficiency, and provide alternative transportation and use alternative fuels to meet GHG reduction goals. Onsite renewable energy generation from the implementation of the Campus Master Plan would result in an increase in renewable energy use, which would directly support the goals and strategies in the State's Energy Efficiency Action Plan and the CSU Sustainability Policy. Construction and operation of Campus Master Plan projects in compliance with the 2019 (or as updated) California Energy Code would improve energy efficiency compared to existing buildings in the Master Plan Area built to earlier iterations of the code.

For these reasons, construction and operation of development under the Campus Master Plan would not conflict with or obstruct a State or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency within the cumulative context. Therefore, the Campus Master Plan's contribution to cumulative impacts related to State or local plans for renewable energy or energy efficiency would not be cumulatively considerable. This cumulative impact would be **less than significant**.

4.3.6 Geology and Soils

The cumulative context for geology and soils is site-specific and considered local, rather than regional in nature, because each development site has unique geologic considerations prevalent within the regions that would be subject to, at minimum, uniform site development and construction and regulatory standards, such as the California Building Code (CBC) standards. All past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects located within the geographic scope for cumulative geology and soils impacts would be subject to the California Building Code and CSU Seismic Requirements if located on CSU property.

STRONG SEISMIC GROUND SHAKING

The Master Plan Area is located within a seismically active region of California that includes several active fault lines of local and regional importance, including the Hayward Fault line, the Calaveras Fault line, and the San Andreas Fault. Although none of these known fault lines run underneath or adjacent to the Master Plan Area, strong seismic ground shaking generated from large magnitude earthquakes in the region could lead to structural damage of buildings and infrastructure if they are not designed properly to withstand strong seismic shaking. All structures that would be constructed or redeveloped under the Campus Master Plan would be required to comply with the CSU Seismic Requirements outlined in the California State University Seismic Policy and the latest version of the California Building Code to ensure that new and modified buildings and infrastructure would be capable of withstanding anticipated levels of ground shaking. The CSU Seismic Requirements apply to all structures within the bounds of a CSU Master Plan, such as the proposed Master Plan Area, and impose strict seismic safety standards. The CSU Seismic Requirements mandate the preparation of a site-specific geotechnical investigation using campus-specific "seismic ground motion parameters" for all future development on campus. These parameters supersede the California Building Code requirements in new construction. Development of the cumulative projects located outside the Master Plan Area would also be required to ensure compliance with the California Building Code as well as other state, City, or County seismic safety regulations in place. Thus, within the cumulative context, the Campus Master Plan's contribution to a cumulative geology and soils impact associated with the risk of exposure to people or buildings to seismic ground shaking, would not be cumulatively considerable. Therefore, this cumulative impact would be **less than significant**.

SEISMIC-RELATED GROUND FAILURE, INCLUDING LIQUEFACTION

The Master Plan Area is identified as being within a region susceptible to liquefaction. Therefore, new development under the Campus Master Plan could expose people and structures to the effects of liquefaction due to ground shaking during a seismic event. As previously mentioned, all development constructed or modified as part of the proposed Campus Master Plan would be required to comply with the CSU Seismic Requirements outlined in the California State University Seismic Policy implemented by the Board of Trustees as well as the version of the California Building Code requirements in effect at that time, which also address seismic-related ground failure such as liquefaction. Per the CSU Seismic Requirements, site-specific geotechnical studies and soil engineering reports would be required for the consideration and approval of all future projects within the Master Plan Area. These geotechnical studies and soils engineering reports would evaluate the potential risk associated with seismic ground failure leading to liquefaction and would incorporate project-specific design requirements and recommendations as conditions of approval for all proposed future development within the Master Plan Area. As such, compliance with the CSU Seismic Requirements and the California Building Code would identify and minimize the potential impact related to liquefaction.

Nevertheless, in consideration of the Master Plan Area's location within a State-designated liquefaction zone, future development proposed under the Master Plan would also be subject to Mitigation Measure 3.5-3, which would require that sites identified for development within the Master Plan Area and designated as high liquefaction zones would prepare site-specific geotechnical investigations and/or soils engineering reports and their recommendations incorporated as part of project approval. Similarly, as applicable, cumulative projects outside of the Master Plan Area would also be required to comply with the California Building Code as well as other state, City, and County seismic safety regulations in place and may also require mitigation measures, as necessary, for project approval. Regulatory compliance and implementation of mitigation measures, as applicable, would minimize potential geology and soils impacts. Thus, within the cumulative context, the Campus Master Plan's contribution to a cumulative geology and soils impact associated with the risk of exposure to people or buildings to seismic related ground failure, including liquefaction would not be cumulatively considerable. This cumulative impact would be **less than significant**.

EROSION OR LOSS OF TOPSOIL

The potential for soil erosion from development of the Campus Master Plan would be low due to the generally level topography of the Master Plan Area. Nevertheless, soils present under the Master Plan Area include alluvial sediments designated as Floodplain Deposits (Holocene) on the Main Campus and Natural Levee Deposits (Holocene) on the South Campus. Alluvial sediments are generally loosely consolidated and therefore have erosion potential. In addition, development and redevelopment project construction associated with the proposed Campus Master Plan may involve vegetation removal, site clearing, and grading and excavation of soils, all of which would increase the likelihood of erosion and loss of topsoil. However, regulatory compliance with the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) General Permit for Discharges of Stormwater Associated with Construction Activity (Construction General Permit Order 2009-009-DWQ) and Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for future Campus Master Plan projects over one acre in size, as well as compliance with CALGreen Chapters 4 and 5 and the Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Municipal Regional Permit (MRP) requirements for all future Campus Master Plan projects, would ensure that impacts related to substantial erosion or the loss of topsoil during construction, operations, and maintenance would be minimized. Likewise, cumulative projects outside of the Master Plan Area would also be subject to regulatory compliance with state, City, and County standards that protect against soil erosion and loss of topsoil, such as the Construction General Permit and CALGreen to minimize impacts. Thus, within the cumulative context, the Campus Master Plan's contribution to a cumulative geology and soils impact associated with the erosion or loss of topsoil during construction, operation, and maintenance would not be cumulatively considerable. This cumulative impact would be **less than significant**.

LANDSLIDE, LATERAL SPREADING, SUBSIDENCE, LIQUEFACTION, OR COLLAPSE

The Master Plan Area is underlain with soils that contain a moderate to high shrink-swell potential. Development and redevelopment of projects under the Campus Master Plan that are proposed in areas where unstable soils are present could result in shrinking and swelling, which can cause damage to building foundations. Construction activities may require ground-disturbing activities, such as grading and excavation. These activities could be located on geologic units or soils that are unstable or may become unstable as a result of future projects developed under the Campus Master Plan. In addition, the Master Plan Area is located within a State-designated liquefaction zone. All projects proposed under the Campus Master Plan would be required to comply with the California Building Code and CSU Seismic Requirements. Compliance with the California Building Code and CSU Seismic Requirements and implementation of Mitigation Measure 3.4-5 would require all future Campus Master Plan projects in areas determined to have a high potential for liquefaction and other geologic hazards to prepare site-specific geotechnical investigations and/or soils engineering reports to evaluate potential risk associated with expansive or otherwise unstable soils, including liquefaction potential, and incorporate site design requirements and recommendations as conditions of approval for all development associated with the Campus Master Plan. Therefore, impacts associated with development of the Campus Master Plan would be site-specific, and the Campus Master Plan's contribution to a cumulative geology and soils impact associated with exposure of people or buildings to expansive or unstable

soils within the cumulative context would not be cumulatively considerable. This cumulative impact would be **less than significant**.

DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY DESTROY UNIQUE PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Development associated with the Campus Master Plan could result in the disturbance of paleontologically sensitive resources underlying the Master Plan Area. The Master Plan Area is classified as Flood Plan Deposits (Holocene) on the Main Campus and Natural Levee Deposits (Holocene) at the South Campus. Geologic units of the Holocene age are generally not considered sensitive for paleontological resources. However, remains of a Rancholabrean Columbian mammoth (*Mammuthus columni*) were found along the Guadalupe River in the City of San José in 2005 in strata identified as Holocene in published geologic maps. In addition, the Master Plan Area is shown to have a high paleontological sensitivity at depth and varying geographically. Therefore, although much of the soils at and near the surface of the Master Plan Area have been removed, disturbed, or otherwise altered due to the development and redevelopment of the campus over time, Holocene strata in the Santa Clara Valley, such as the strata that underlies the Master Plan Area, may contain paleontological resources at depth. There is a potential for some projects under the Campus Master Plan to include excavation at greater depths for high-story structures, basements, storage, parking, or other uses to support the educational objectives of SJSU and the Campus Master Plan, which could result in the inadvertent discovery of paleontological resources during ground-disturbing construction activities. Implementation of Mitigation Measure 3.5-6 would require construction activities to be halted if accidental discovery of a paleontological resource were to occur, and a qualified paleontologist would be retained to evaluate the discovery and prepare a survey or report with recommendations pursuant to guidelines developed by the Society of Vertebrate Paleontologists. Mitigation Measure 3.5-6 also requires SJSU to comply with the recommendations of the evaluating paleontologist, as contained in the survey, study, or report. The implementation of this mitigation would ensure that the Campus Master Plan's contribution to a cumulative geology and soils impact would not be cumulatively considerable. This cumulative impact would be **less than significant**.

4.3.7 Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change

As discussed in Section 3.7, "Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change," the quantity of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions that have accumulated in the atmosphere is enormous and have resulted in climate change. Because climate change is a global phenomenon, the impacts of GHG emissions are inherently cumulative. GHG emissions from one single project would not measurably contribute to an incremental change in the global average temperature or to global or local climates or microclimates; therefore, the emissions from any project must be considered in the context of their contribution to cumulative global emissions, which is the basis for determining a significant cumulative impact. Accordingly, the analysis under Impact 3.7-1 in Section 3.7 reflects the cumulative impact of the proposed Campus Master Plan related to GHG emissions and global climate change. As described under those impacts, implementation of the Campus Master Plan would not conflict with applicable plans, policy, or regulations for GHG emission reduction, and implementation of Mitigation Measure 3.8-1 would reduce annual GHG emissions to meet BAAQMD's qualitative project design features to comply with the voluntary Tier 2 electric vehicle charging requirements of Part 11 of the Title 24 California Building Code (CalGreen Code). Therefore, with mitigation, the Campus Master Plan's contribution to GHG emissions would not be cumulatively considerable, and impacts would be **less than significant**.

4.3.8 Hazards and Hazardous Materials

The cumulative context for hazards and hazardous materials is considered local, limited to within approximately 1,000 feet of the Master Plan Area. Though some hazardous materials releases can cover a large area and interact with other releases (e.g., atmospheric contamination, contamination of groundwater aquifers), incidents of hazardous materials contamination are typically isolated to a small area, such as leaking underground storage tank sites or release at individual businesses. Because of this, isolated areas of contamination typically do not interact in a

cumulative manner with other sites of hazardous materials contamination. However, if the Campus Master Plan would create a new site of contamination or contribute substantially to a hazardous condition in the general vicinity of the Master Plan Area, it could be considered to contribute to a cumulative impact.

ROUTINE TRANSPORT, USE, OR DISPOSAL OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Construction and operation of future development under the Campus Master Plan would involve the storage, use, and transport of hazardous materials to and from the Master Plan Area. However, as discussed in Section 3.7, "Hazards and Hazardous Materials," demolition, construction, and renovation activities that involve the use of hazardous materials within the Master Plan Area would comply with established safety regulations mandated by federal and State regulations governing the storage, use, and transport of hazardous materials. Construction of the cumulative projects and associated activities located outside the Master Plan Area would also be required to comply with these mandated federal and State safety regulations regarding the transport, use, and disposal of hazardous materials.

Operation of new/modified uses as part of the Campus Master Plan would involve the use of small amounts of common hazardous materials, such as cleaning supplies. In addition, laboratory supplies would likely continue to be utilized from various academic departments on campus for educational purposes. These materials would not be stored in quantities sufficient to pose a risk to the public or environment and would be restricted to the use of academic research purposes and building and grounds maintenance. Moreover, as stated in Section 3.8, "Hazards and Hazardous Materials," any storage, disposal, or use of these hazardous materials would be required to comply with, or continue to comply with, appropriate State or federal regulatory agency standards to minimize the potential for creating a hazard through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials. Activities involving hazardous materials would be subject to regulatory agency oversight. Furthermore, handling, storage, and disposal of hazardous materials associated with the Campus Master Plan would be subject to CSU and SJSU safety programs, such as the CSU Emergency Management Policy, the SJSU Emergency Management Program, and the SJSU FD&O guidance on hazardous materials release response. The SJSU Environmental Health and Safety team oversees compliance with environmental health and safety standards. Cumulative projects would also be required to implement similar procedures by the Hazardous Materials Compliance Division of the County of Santa Clara Department of Environmental Health, which is the designated Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) for the City of San José.

With continued regulatory compliance, implementation of the Campus Master Plan, when combined with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects, would not contribute to a significant cumulative hazards and hazardous materials impact associated with the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials. Therefore, the Campus Master Plan's contribution to cumulative hazards and hazardous materials impacts would not be cumulatively considerable. This cumulative impact would be **less than significant**.

UPSET AND/OR ACCIDENT CONDITIONS INVOLVING THE RELEASE OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS CONTAMINATION

For known sites of contamination, as previously discussed in Section 3.8, "Hazards and Hazardous Materials," there are six sites associated with former leaking underground storage tanks (LUSTs) on the Main Campus of the Master Plan Area. All six sites underwent a cleanup process pursuant to, and in compliance with, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) requirements and regulations regarding the removal and cleanup of hazardous materials. The closure of these six cases and cleanup activities began in August 1992, with the last case closed in April 2000. No further action was required upon the completion of cleanup and case closure. Residual contaminants still present in low concentrations would naturally reduce over time and continue to reduce. Based on this natural attenuation, the Santa Clara Valley Water District concluded that a continuing threat to soil and groundwater, human health, and the environment no longer existed. As noted in Section 3.8, "Hazards and Hazardous Materials," current and prior uses in the area, especially in the vicinity of the South Campus, may contribute to contaminated soils conditions.

The Campus Master Plan would include the demolition or replacement of approximately 1 million GSF of existing facilities and the renovation or remodel of approximately 1.6 million GSF of existing facilities. Demolition and renovation activities could potentially expose construction workers, employees, students, and nearby residents to airborne lead-based paint dust (primarily in buildings constructed before 1978), asbestos fibers (primarily in buildings constructed before 1989), and other contaminants. However, as discussed in Section 3.8, "Hazards and Hazardous Materials," compliance with the California Division of Occupational Safety and Health (Cal/OSHA), the Toxic Substances Control Act, the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants, SJSU's Asbestos Operations and Maintenance Plan, and Mitigation Measure 3.8-2a through Mitigation Measure 3.8-2d would ensure that future development associated with the Campus Master Plan would not result in the release of hazardous materials.

The operational use of hazardous materials involving cleaning supplies and laboratory supplies for various academic departments on campus would be required to comply with, or continue to comply with, appropriate State or federal regulatory agency standards, as well as CSU and SJSU safety programs such as the CSU Emergency Management Policy, the SJSU Emergency Management Program, and the SJSU FD&O guidance on hazardous materials release response. The SJSU Environmental Health and Safety team oversees compliance with environmental health and safety standards. Compliance with mandatory regulatory standards and CSU and SJSU policy would ensure that operation of new/modified uses as part of the Campus Master Plan would not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions.

Cumulative projects within the City and County would also be required to comply with applicable mandatory State and federal and local standards that regulate known and unknown sites of contamination, construction, and operation involving the use of hazardous materials. The Hazardous Materials Compliance Division of the County of Santa Clara Department of Environmental Health is the designated CUPA for the City of San José and is responsible for implementing a unified hazardous materials regulatory program throughout Santa Clara County. Compliance with this program is verified through annual routine inspection of all facilities and investigation of citizen-based complaints or inquiries regarding improper handling and/or disposal of hazardous materials or hazardous wastes.

With the implementation of Mitigation Measure 3.8-2a through Mitigation Measure 3.8-2d and continued regulatory compliance, implementation of the Campus Master Plan, when combined with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects, would not contribute to a significant cumulative hazards and hazardous materials impact associated with the release of hazardous materials. Therefore, the Campus Master Plan's contribution to cumulative hazards and hazardous materials impacts would not be cumulatively considerable. This cumulative impact would be less than significant.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS, SUBSTANCES, OR WASTE WITHIN 0.25 MILE OF AN EXISTING OR PROPOSED SCHOOL

Construction activities associated with implementation of the Campus Master Plan could include the temporary storage, use, and transport of hazardous materials such as asphalt, cement products, fuels, lubricants, paint, solvents, and other cleaning supplies within 0.25-mile of several existing schools. Construction would also include the demolition or renovation of buildings that may contain as yet unidentified asbestos containing materials (primarily in buildings constructed before 1989), lead based paint (primarily in buildings constructed before 1978), heavy metals and polychlorinated biphenyls, or other hazardous materials. In addition, hazardous materials would continue to be handled within 0.25-mile of existing schools from laboratory supplies for various academic departments on campus for educational purposes. However, hazardous materials in laboratories are typically handled in small quantities. The potential consequences of accidental releases would be limited to a single building and in most cases are limited to the individual laboratory where the spill occurred, and people outside the buildings would not be exposed. Furthermore, as previously discussed, future development under the Campus Master Plan would comply with the California Division of Occupational Safety and Health (Cal/OSHA), the Toxic Substances Control Act, the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants, SJSU's Asbestos Operations and Maintenance Plan, and Mitigation Measure 3.8-3a through Mitigation Measure 3.8-3c to minimize the potential impact related to emitting hazardous emissions or handling hazardous or acutely hazardous materials or waste within 0.25-mile of schools.

Similarly, cumulative projects would also be required to comply with applicable laws and regulations pertaining to hazardous waste. As a result, risks associated with hazardous emissions or materials to existing or proposed schools located within 0.25 mile of future development would be reduced through proper handling, disposal practices, and/or cleanup procedures.

Therefore, continued regulatory compliance with federal and State regulations as well as CSU and SJSU policy and procedures would ensure that implementation of the Campus Master Plan, when combined with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects, would not contribute to a cumulative hazards or hazardous materials impacts associated with hazardous emissions or the handling of hazardous materials within 0.25-mile of a school. As such, the Campus Master Plan's contribution to cumulative hazards and hazardous materials impacts would not be cumulatively considerable. This cumulative impact would be **less than significant**.

LOCATED ON A LISTED HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SITE

There are no hazardous sites included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 that are associated with the South Campus, but due in part to industrial uses in the area, several cleanup sites are identified in the area. Within 750 feet of the South Campus, there are 11 sites (DTSC 2023). Of the 11, only one is identified as active. The remaining 10 are closed and involve former LUST sites. The active site is located northeast of the south campus and involves the appropriate collection and disposal of on-site soils due to certain concentrations of metals found in the soils. In addition, the Lorentz Barrel and Drum Superfund Site is located south of Alma Street and west of 10th Street. Per US EPA information, most of the cleanup of this site is complete, with a small amount of pollution in the soil's clay layer yet to be removed (EPA 2024).

In addition, there are a total of six sites located on the Main Campus of the Master Plan Area that are included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5. These sites are included on the SWRCB GeoTracker database website, which provides data relating to LUSTs and other types of soil and groundwater contamination, along with any associated cleanup activities. As stated previously, all six of these sites underwent a cleanup process pursuant to, and in compliance with, SWRCB requirements and regulations regarding the removal and cleanup of hazardous materials. The associated cases and cleanup activities for each of the six sites were closed starting in August 1992, with the last site closed in April 2000. No further action was required upon the completion of cleanup. Residual contaminants still present in low concentrations would naturally reduce over time and continue to reduce. After cleanup activities, the Santa Clara Valley Water District concluded that the residual contamination still present on these sites no longer threatens the soil, groundwater, human health, and the environment. Nevertheless, in consideration of ground disturbing activities during construction, such as grading and excavation on portions of the Master Plan Area where these previous LUSTs sites were located and known contamination still exists, even below thresholds of significance, could have impacts on construction workers, students, and the general public.

With the implementation of Mitigation Measure 3.8-4a and Mitigation Measure 3.8-4b discussed in Section 3.8, "Hazards and Hazardous Materials," implementation of the Campus Master Plan would result in a less than significant project-level impact related to having the potential to create a significant hazard to the public or environment due to being listed on a site pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5. With continued regulatory compliance and implementation of Mitigation Measure 3.8-4a and Mitigation Measure 3.8-4b, implementation of the Campus Master Plan, when combined with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects, would not contribute to a significant cumulative impact related to creating a hazard to the public or environment as a result of being included on a list of hazardous material sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5. Therefore, the Campus Master Plan's contribution to cumulative hazards and hazardous materials impacts would not be cumulatively considerable. This cumulative impact would be **less than significant**.

AIRPORT SAFETY HAZARD OR EXCESSIVE AIRPORT NOISE

The Main Campus portion of the Master Plan Area is located within two miles of Mineta San José International Airport, which is a public use airport. However, the Main Campus is not located within the airport influence area, noise contour areas, or safety hazard zones identified within the Mineta San José International Airport Comprehensive Land Use Plan prepared by the Santa Clara County Airport Land Use Commission, which indicate areas that have the potential to subject people residing or working in these areas to elevated levels of aircraft noise and airport related hazards. However, the Main Campus is entirely within the boundaries of the Federal Aviation Regulations Part 77 (14 CFR Part 77) notification area, while a portion of the South Campus is within the notification area. Part 77 regulations require proposed structures that exceed height criteria specified in the regulations to notify the Federal Aviation Administration and undergo an Obstruction Evaluation/Airport Airspace Analysis. Projects proposing the development of any structures exceeding the height criteria must submit a Notice of Proposed Construction or Alteration to the FAA under 14 CFR Part 77. As noted in Section 3.8, "Hazards and Hazardous Materials" the height limit established for the Master Plan Area is at or above 390 feet, which development under the Campus Master Plan is not anticipated to approach. Nonetheless, if any future on-campus development or other development in the area were to be proposed in excess of that height limit, such a development would be required to comply with the FAA notification requirements. FAA review and issuance of a determination that a proposed structure would not be a hazard to air navigation, which could include factors other than height, such as flight direction and trajectory, and project compliance with any conditions set forth in such FAA determinations, ensure that new structures developed within the cumulative context would not result in air safety hazards. Therefore, because development under the Campus Master Plan would not exceed established height limits, implementation of the Campus Master Plan would not be cumulatively considerable with respect to airport safety hazards or excessive noise for people residing or working in the Master Plan Area. This cumulative impact would be **less than significant**.

INTERFERENCE WITH AN ADOPTED EMERGENCY RESPONSE OR EVACUATION PLAN

Operation of future development associated with the Campus Master Plan would be subject to the CSU System Emergency Management Policy and the University's EOP and therefore would not interfere with adopted emergency response or evacuation plans. Implementation of the Campus Master Plan would result in circulation and transportation infrastructure improvements intended to provide for the safe and efficient movement of pedestrians, bicycles, and other micromobility, public transportation, and vehicles around campus, while also encouraging a more complete shift to transportation that emphasizes walking, biking, and public transportation over personal vehicles. Major new facilities and improvements would include bicycle facilities, pedestrian crossings, and signage in conjunction with major new developments for both the Main and South Campuses. The Campus Master Plan would not involve the reorientation or expansion of the existing roadway network to and through both campuses but would provide enhanced connections to the campus and gateways for pedestrians, bicyclists, and transit riders. However, construction, demolition, and renovation activities associated with projects proposed under the Campus Master Plan could result in temporary road/lane closures, which could impede right-of-way access for emergency vehicles and evacuation. During construction and if temporary road/lane closures within the City of San José are necessary, an encroachment permit from the City of San José per City Municipal Code Section 13.36 would be required for any work that would occur within City streets and rights-of-way, and work would be subject to approval by the Director of Public Works. Per Section 15.50.500(A) of the City Municipal Code, all permits would be subject to conditions necessary to ensure proper traffic control and minimize conflicts with other existing and planned projects, structures, or facilities. Review and approval by the Director of Public Works would ensure that if construction were to occur within the public right of way, construction activities would not prevent adequate emergency response or evacuation. Cumulative projects would similarly be required to comply with the City's Municipal Code to ensure that construction activities do not impede emergency access or evacuation. Compliance with these requirements would ensure that development proposed under the Campus Master Plan, when combined with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects, would not contribute to cumulative impacts associated with the interfering implementation of an adopted emergency response or evacuation plan. Therefore, the Campus Master Plan's contribution to cumulative

impacts related to emergency response or evacuation plans would not be cumulatively considerable. This cumulative impact would be **less than significant**.

4.3.9 Hydrology and Water Quality

The cumulative context for hydrology and water quality consists of the Guadalupe River watershed, which is within the larger San Francisco Bay watershed. For cumulative groundwater impacts, the study area includes the Master Plan Area and all other areas within the Santa Clara Valley Groundwater Basin. All projects located within and outside the Master Plan Area are subject to federal, state, and local standards pertaining to water quality. As discussed in Section 3.9, "Hydrology and Water Quality," the Campus Master Plan would result in no impact related to risking the release of pollutants from being located in a flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zone. As such, the Campus Master Plan would have no potential to result in a cumulative impact related to this issue, and therefore is not discussed further.

WATER QUALITY

Water quality in the region has degraded over time as natural habitat has been converted to urban uses, including within the Master Plan Area, the City of San José, and Santa Clara County, and these uses have resulted in runoff of various pollutants into local and regional waterways. A variety of programs have been implemented with the goal of halting degradation of water quality and reversing this trend. Several state and Federal agencies are involved in these programs, many of which are required by or originate in the federal Clean Water Act.

Construction activities associated with implementation of the Campus Master Plan would expose bare soil to rainfall and stormwater runoff, which could accelerate erosion and cause downstream sedimentation. The Campus Master Plan could also degrade water quality if structures, construction materials, soils, or pollutants are placed within connecting drainages to existing creek channels, if existing channels or drainages are directly modified, or if pollutants are allowed to reach groundwater. Further, construction materials, such as gasoline, diesel fuel, lubricating oils, grease, solvents, and paint, would be brought on site and could result in accidental spills or increase the pollutant load in runoff that could adversely affect surface water or groundwater quality. While most areas of development would not be in proximity or connected to surface water, storm events could generate enough runoff that stormwater from construction sites could be carried into surface water bodies, such as the Guadalupe River and Coyote Creek, and pollutant spills could infiltrate groundwater. All future construction under the Campus Master Plan would be required to comply with existing permits, plans, and regulations for protecting water quality, such as the NPDES General Permit No. CAS612008 for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction and Land Disturbance Activities (2022 General Permit), the NPDES General Permit No. CAS612008 for Waste Discharge Requirements for Storm Water Discharges from Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4), and SWPPPs (required by the 2022 General Permit for development over 1 acre) and associated Best Management Practices (BMPs), such as sandbag barriers, temporary desilting basins, gravel access roads, dust controls, and construction worker training. Implementation of these BMPs would prevent soil and construction wastes from leaving the construction site and entering surface waters and the storm drain system. These permits would ensure compliance with applicable laws and implementation of BMPs on the ground during construction and post-construction. Additionally, the City of San José is a member of the Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program and has worked to install stormwater quality control features in and around the Master Plan Area to reduce the amount of pollution that enters the surface water and ultimately the San Francisco Bay.

An increase in campus population and campus facilities under the Campus Master Plan is likely and would result in an increase in the amount of wastewater generated. As discussed in 3.16, "Utilities and Service Systems", the wastewater system is anticipated to have adequate capacity to serve the projected increase in wastewater generation from the Campus Master Plan from baseline conditions in the 2018/2019 academic year. Current wastewater flows would continue to be treated at by the City of San José's wastewater treatment facilities. The City's wastewater treatment facilities are subject to WDRs (upon initiation of operation) and would be required to comply with all appropriate WDRs and NPDES requirements during operation.

Based on the Campus Master Plan, the ratio of pervious to impervious surfaces would be maintained across the Master Plan Area; however, more ground cover would become pervious on the Main Campus and more acreage would become impervious on the South Campus. The relative net neutral change in ground coverage with impervious surfaces would likely change where increased rates of surface water runoff would occur but would not result in overall increased rates of surface water runoff. Taking these potential changes into consideration, Campus Master Plan implementation could result in localized instances of increased erosion and sedimentation or other storm water contamination and adversely affect surface water and groundwater quality. However, development under the Campus Master Plan, similar to cumulative projects identified in Table 4-2, would be required to comply with the 2022 General Permit, the region wide MRP, MS4 Permit, SWPPPs, NPDES requirements, and WDRs for wastewater treatment and disposal to minimize effects on water quality.

For the reasons described above, the construction and operation of uses under the Campus Master Plan in combination with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects would not result in a cumulatively considerable contribution to cumulative water quality impacts. The cumulative impact would be **less than significant**.

STORMWATER DRAINAGE

As discussed in Section 3.9, "Hydrology and Water Quality," construction activities associated with development of projects contemplated under the Campus Master Plan would include grading, demolition, and vegetation removal, which have the potential to temporarily alter drainage patterns. These activities could expose bare soil to rainfall and storm water runoff, which could accelerate erosion and result in sedimentation of storm water and, eventually, water bodies. If existing drainage patterns are substantially altered, this could result in an increase in the pollutant load in runoff, and eventually into nearby water bodies. Further, all future campus development would be required to comply with the MS4 permit and SWPPP, which requires specific measures for construction site runoff control, which would ensure that significant alterations of the drainage pattern would not occur.

As previously mentioned, new development as a result of the Campus Master Plan would not result in a net increase in impervious surfaces between the Main and South campuses. However, the Campus Master Plan would result in the redistribution of impervious surfaces from the Main Campus to the South Campus. Increased rates of surface water runoff associated with new impervious surfaces could promote increased erosion and sedimentation or other storm water contamination and negatively impact surface water and groundwater quality. Further, increased runoff from streets, driveways, parking lots, and landscaped areas can contain nonpoint source pollutants such as oil, grease, heavy metals, pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers, and sediment, which could result in additional sources of polluted runoff into nearby water bodies. The Campus Master Plan includes policies to increase water retention landscaping and stormwater treatment features to slow the flow of water and reduce pollutant runoff from the Master Plan Area. SJSU would also be required to comply with MS4 Permit Provisions of the 2022 General Permit. The MS4 permit includes compliance with LID techniques that result in hydrologic conditions that mimic the site's predevelopment condition. Development under the Campus Master Plan would also be required to comply with SWPPP conditions, including storm water runoff monitoring, and implement BMPs. Similarly, cumulative projects identified in Table 4-2 that would result in an overall increase in impervious surfaces would be required to comply with the 2022 General Permit, the region wide MRP, MS4 Permit, and SWPPPs to ensure that the capacity of existing collection and detention/retention facilities as well as infiltration rates would not be exceeded. However, because project-level details of all future projects, including their impacts on the existing drainage system of their sites, are not known at this time, future development under the Campus Master Plan would have the potential to alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or the area and the capacity of storm drain systems.

Implementation of Mitigation Measure 3.9-3 would require preparation and implementation of a site-specific drainage plan and appropriate measures to ensure proposed development and redevelopment projects do not interfere with existing drainage patterns and that the rate of runoff within and from the Master Plan Area is maintained. The implementation of this mitigation measure would reduce the Campus Master Plan's contribution to cumulative impacts related to stormwater drainage to less than cumulatively considerable. Therefore, cumulative impacts would be **less than significant**.

GROUNDWATER SUPPLY AND RECHARGE

As noted in Section 3.8, "Hydrology and Water Quality," the Master Plan Area is within the Santa Clara Subbasin of the Santa Clara Valley Groundwater Basin, a regional groundwater basin that has been designated as a high priority basin for development of a sustainable groundwater management plan. Santa Clara Valley groundwater basin is not critically overdrafted; however, its high-priority ranking indicates a potential cumulative overdraft of groundwater supplies if a target's timeline is not met across the region. SJSU's water for on-campus uses is derived from water supplies provided by San José Water Company (SJW), which are delivered to the Master Plan Area by SJW's water supply infrastructure. SJW's water supply is comprised of purchased or imported water from Santa Clara Valley Water District (Valley Water), groundwater from the Santa Clara Subbasin, local surface water from the Saratoga Creek and Los Gatos Creek watersheds, and non-potable recycled water. . As stated in 3.16 "Utilities and Service Systems", Valley Water, which manages groundwater for the Santa Clara Subbasin, has indicated that it would have sufficient supplies to meet water demands through 2045 under average year, single dry year, and five consecutive dry year conditions. As such, the Campus Master Plan is not anticipated to not impede or conflict with sustainable groundwater management efforts for the basin. Additionally, recycled water is the primary water source for nearly all irrigation needs, central plant cooling towers, and toilet and urinal flushing in buildings constructed since 2003. These programs would continue to be implemented and expanded as the Campus Master Plan is developed. Further, proposed development and redevelopment of campus land uses under the Campus Master Plan would not result in an increase in impervious surfaces within the Master Plan Area. Overall, no change in net impervious surfaces is proposed and therefore the project would not reduce storm water infiltration to the underlying Santa Clara Valley Groundwater Basin or impede groundwater recharge.

For the reasons described above, the Campus Master Plan's contribution to cumulative impacts on groundwater supply and recharge would not be cumulatively considerable. Cumulative impacts would be **less than significant**.

4.3.10 Land Use and Planning

The cumulative context for land use impacts for the Campus Master Plan include the existing and planned land uses surrounding the Master Plan Area. SJSU is the only agency with land use jurisdiction over campus projects; therefore, future development occurring consistent with the proposed Campus Master Plan would have no land use impacts within the Master Plan Area.

Table 4-2, "Cumulative Projects List," identifies past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects anticipated for the City of San José, Santa Clara County, and SJSU. Generally, the types of uses identified in Table 4-2 represent a continuation of existing land use types and/or redevelopment of similar land use types (e.g., residential, commercial). With respect to the Campus Master Plan, projected campus population growth would be accommodated on-campus through the development of additional structures on-campus, including housing and academic/administrative buildings, thereby increasing the potential for land use conflicts with the surrounding area. However, the types of land use changes (primarily to student housing and academic/administrative space with some athletic fields and open space) that could occur within the Master Plan Area would remain consistent with the current types of University land uses, especially with respect to the interfaces between campus and local jurisdictions. Therefore, due to the presence of similar land uses along the interfaces between SJSU and local jurisdictions, development under the Campus Master Plan is not anticipated to result in land use conflicts. Accordingly, implementation of the Campus Master Plan, when combined with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects, would not result in a cumulatively considerable contribution to cumulative land use and planning impacts. Cumulative impacts would be **less than significant**.

4.3.11 Noise and Vibration

The geographic context for cumulative impacts related to noise is the local vicinity of the Master Plan Area. Noise impacts typically occur locally because noise levels dissipate rapidly with increased distance from the source. When discussing increases in noise levels, a doubling of a noise source is necessary to result in a 3-dB (i.e., audible) increase.

Thus, for cumulative noise impacts to occur, noise sources must combine to result in increases in noise at the same receptor that otherwise would not experience the increase attributed to the combined (or cumulative) condition.

As discussed in Section 3.11, "Noise and Vibration," implementation of the Campus Master Plan would not result in the exposure of people to excessive noise levels associated with airport activity or adverse vibration effects on off-site receivers. Therefore, the Project would not combine to create considerable changes and cumulative impacts related to these issues, and these impacts are not discussed further.

CONSTRUCTION-GENERATED NOISE AND VIBRATION

Construction-related noise and vibration are typically considered localized impacts, affecting only receptors closest to construction activities. Therefore, unless construction of cumulative projects, including those proposed under the Campus Master Plan, occur in close proximity to each other (i.e., less than 500 feet) and at the same time, noise and vibration from individual construction projects have little chance of combining to create cumulative impacts. For these reasons, cumulative noise and vibration impacts from construction are generally less than significant.

As discussed in Section 3.11, "Noise and Vibration," noise and vibration generated from the construction of new buildings and campus facilities associated with the Campus Master Plan would be intermittent, temporary, and would fluctuate over the years as new buildings are constructed and existing buildings are maintained, renovated, or demolished. In addition, mitigation measures are in place that would generally limit construction noise to the less-sensitive times of the day, and construction activities would implement construction noise- and vibration-reducing measures that would minimize construction noise and vibration, further reducing the chances for disturbing people.

Of the cumulative projects in Table 4-2, only cumulative projects #3 and #4 are within 500 feet of the Main Campus of the Master Plan Area. Although cumulative project #2 is within 500 feet of the South Campus, this project has been completed and therefore would not generate construction-related noise and vibration. Given that construction activities associated with Campus Master Plan implementation would be dispersed throughout the entire campus, it is not anticipated that construction of the off-campus cumulative projects within 500 feet of the Master Plan Area would readily combine with construction noise and vibration from the Campus Master Plan to result in a substantial increase in cumulative noise and vibration levels. In addition, implementation of Mitigation Measure 3.11-1 would limit the periods during which construction activities would occur in the vicinity of nearby noise-sensitive land uses and, should any construction occur during nighttime hours, would limit construction noise levels to 80 dBA L_{eq}. Additional measures would be required to further reduce the potential for noise exposure, including use of alternatively powered equipment, exhaust mufflers, engine shrouds, equipment enclosures, and barriers for activities in the vicinity of noise-sensitive uses. Further, implementation of Mitigation Measures 3.11-2a and 3.11-2b would require the contractor to minimize vibration exposure to nearby receptors by locating equipment far from receptors and phasing operations. If pile driving would be required, a vibration control plan would be prepared and implemented to refine appropriate setback distances and identify other measures to reduce vibration, if necessary, and identify and implement alternative methods to pile driving if required.

Therefore, when combined with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects, the Campus Master Plan's contribution to cumulative construction noise and vibration impacts would not be cumulatively considerable. Cumulative impacts would be **less than significant**.

OPERATIONAL NOISE

As discussed in Section 3.11, "Noise and Vibration," development associated with the Campus Master Plan would result in some increases in traffic volumes along affected roadway segments and potentially generate an increase in traffic source noise levels. Table 4-3 summarizes the increases in traffic-related noise on project-affected roadway segments under cumulative and cumulative plus project conditions.

Table 4-3 Predicted Increases in Traffic Noise Levels

Roadway	Cumulative Conditions Noise Levels (CNEL, dBA)	Cumulative + Project Conditions Noise Levels (CNEL, dBA)	Predicted Change (dBA)	Cumulatively Considerable Increase? (3 dBA)
E. San Fernando St, S. Fourth St to S. Tenth St	68.5	68.7	0.2	No
S. Fourth St, E San Fernando St to E. San Salvador St	69.3	69.7	0.4	No
San Salvador St, S. Fourth St to S. Tenth St	67.2	67.4	0.2	No
S. Tenth St, E. San Fernando St to E. San Salvador St	68.9	69.0	0.1	No
S. Tenth St, E. San Fernando St to I-280 on-ramp	70.2	70.3	0.1	No
S. Fourth St, E. San Fernando St to I-280 on-ramp	68.1	68.3	0.2	No
S. Seventh St, E. San Fernando St to I-280 on-ramp	67.0	67.2	0.2	No
S. Seventh St, E. Humboldt St to I-280 on-ramp	69.0	69.8	0.8	No
S. Seventh St, E. Humboldt St to E. Alma Ave	69.8	70.7	0.9	No
S. Tenth St, E. Humboldt St to E. Alma Ave	71.1	71.9	0.8	No
S. Tenth St, E. Humboldt St to I-280 on-ramp	71.1	71.6	0.5	No
Senter Rd, Story Rd to E. Alma Ave	69.4	69.7	0.3	No

Notes: Traffic noise levels were calculated using methods consistent with the FHWA roadway noise prediction model, based on data obtained from the traffic analysis prepared for this project; dBA=A-weighted decibel.

Source: Modeled by Ascent in 2024.

As shown in Table 4-3, under cumulative conditions there would not be a substantial increase in roadway traffic noise on any roadway segments. Under cumulative plus project conditions, the Campus Master Plan's contribution would be less than 3 dBA under for all roadway segments. Generally, a doubling of a noise source (such as twice as much traffic) is required to result in an increase of 3 dB, which is perceived as noticeable by people. City of San José General Plan Policy EC-1.2 establishes an incremental noise increase threshold of 3 dBA. Increases in traffic noise generated by the Campus Master Plan could range from 0.1 dBA to 0.9 dBA depending on the roadway segment, and therefore would be below the City's 3dBA threshold.

Noise sources from new development associated with the cumulative projects listed in Table 4-2, as well as the Campus Master Plan, would include sporting and special events and the use of onsite building equipment such as HVAC systems. As discussed in Section 3.11, operational noise levels associated with the new baseball stadium could exceed applicable noise standards of 55 dBA L_{max} at nearby noise-sensitive land uses. Additionally, depending on building design, and the type, size, and location of the mechanical equipment installed, operational noise levels associated with stationary noise sources could result in exceedances of exterior noise limits at existing sensitive land uses. As previously mentioned, cumulative projects #3 and #4 are within 500 feet of the Main Campus of the Master Plan Area, while cumulative project #2 is within 500 feet of the South Campus. As such, new stationary sources associated with the Campus Master Plan in combination with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects would have the potential to contribute to cumulative increases in operational noise.

However, Mitigation Measures 3.11-4a and 3.11-4b would require that sport facilities and stationary building equipment are designed and located in such a way that noise is minimized at the nearest receptors. The acoustical analysis required by Mitigation Measure 3.11-4a would evaluate changes in operational noise levels associated with the proposed baseball stadium and, where practical, incorporate noise reduction measures (e.g., structural shielding, enclosed bleachers, and changes in speaker placement for amplified sound systems). Implementation of Mitigation Measure 3.11-4b would require that all external building mechanical equipment noise sources are oriented, located, and designed in such a way that reduces noise exposure and would ensure that exterior and interior noise levels at nearby noise-sensitive land uses would not exceed the exterior noise standards for stationary sources. With respect to the siting of new sensitive receptors near existing noise sources, impacts associated with the location of new receptors on campus and the resulting exposure to sporting events on campus or parking structures, is site-specific

and not cumulatively considerable. The implementation of these mitigation measures would ensure that increases in operational stationary noise sources would not combine with other area sources to result in a substantial increase in cumulative noise.

Therefore, when combined with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects, the Campus Master Plan's contribution to cumulative impacts related to operational noise would not be cumulatively considerable. Cumulative impacts would be **less than significant**.

4.3.12 Population and Housing

As described in Section 3.12, "Population and Housing," the Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG) projects that the total population in the City of San José would increase from 1,246,892 people in 2015 to 1,964,450 people in 2050, which would represent an increase of 57.54 percent (ABAG 2021). The City's vacancy rate has consistently been below the statewide vacancy rate. Between 1990 and 2020, the vacancy rate of the County ranged from 3.7 percent to 4.6 percent, while California's vacancy rate has ranged from 7.2 percent to 7.6 percent during that same timeframe (DOF 2007; 2021). In 2023 and 2024, the County had a vacancy rate of 5.0 and 4.7 percent, respectively compared to the State's consistent vacancy rate of 6.4 percent (DOF 2024).

Implementation of the Campus Master Plan would provide for an increase in on-campus students, faculty, and staff. Under the Campus Master Plan, on-campus student enrollment is projected to increase by 4,672 students, while the number of on-campus faculty and staff would increase by 1,188. To accommodate the estimated increase in student enrollment, on-campus student housing is projected to increase by 2,100 beds as part of the Campus Master Plan, which, when added to SJSU's existing housing capacity, would increase the total student housing capacity to 7,270 beds. Additionally, redevelopment of the existing Alquist Building would also include 500 workforce units intended for faculty, staff, and graduate students with an additional 500 units of market-rate housing. However, due to uncertainties surrounding the distribution of housing from this development to faculty and staff versus graduate students, the availability of these housing units are not included as part of the net new housing under the Campus Master Plan for faculty/staff housing, thus presenting a more conservative analysis. As discussed in Section 3.12, "Population and Housing," although the proposed increase in on-campus housing would reduce the total number of students and the percentage of total enrollment that would otherwise live off-campus, it would not be sufficient to accommodate the estimated increase in student enrollment of 4,672 students through 2045, resulting in a deficit of 2,572 on-campus student beds. Similarly, because the Campus Master Plan does not propose faculty/staff housing to accommodate the projected increase of 1,188 faculty/staff, it therefore would not provide sufficient on-campus housing for faculty/staff through 2045. As noted above, although some of the additional faculty/staff may be accommodated as part of the workforce housing component of the Alquist Building Redevelopment, the degree to which the workforce housing would be occupied by faculty/staff versus graduate students is uncertain. The deficit in on-campus housing under the Campus Master Plan would increase the demand for off-campus housing around SJSU and the rest of the city. Combined with the projected student demand identified above, implementation of the Campus Master Plan would result in 3,760 total students, faculty, and staff that would not be housed on-campus, which in turn would result in an off-campus housing demand for 2,474 residential units within Santa Clara County (see Section 3.12, "Population and Housing," for additional details).

However, this additional demand is anticipated to occur incrementally over the approximately 20-year planning period of the Campus Master Plan and not instantaneously upon approval of the Campus Master Plan. Amortized over the anticipated planning period for the Campus Master Plan, this would equate to an annual demand of approximately 124 housing units to accommodate the additional 188 students, faculty, and staff per year that would live in off-campus housing through 2045. Based on housing projections from the Association of Bay Area Governments provided in Section 3.12, "Population and Housing," it is projected that there would be a total housing supply of 1,058,701 housing units in the County and 697,015 housing units in the City by 2045. Conservatively assuming that all 188 off-campus students, faculty, and staff added each year would also be new residents moving into the City or County (and do not live at home/commute to campus or room with one another), the additional demand of 124 housing units per year is well within the housing growth projections and capacity of both the City and the County.

In addition, as shown in Table 4-2 above, several of the cumulative projects would result in the construction of new residential units within two miles of the Main and South campuses. In total, approximately 14,600 residential units associated with the cumulative projects in Table 4-2 have been completed, are under construction, or have been approved. Furthermore, as shown in Table 4-2 above, SJSU recently completed the Spartan Village on the Paseo (SVP) Student Housing Project, which provides approximately 700 students beds. This recently completed cumulative project helps to meet the housing demand associated with future campus population growth projected at SJSU.

For these reasons, the Campus Master Plan would not result in a cumulatively considerable contribution to cumulative population and housing impacts. Cumulative impacts would be **less than significant**.

4.3.13 Public Services and Recreation

PUBLIC SERVICES

The cumulative context for public services includes the service areas of the various public service providers that provide fire, police, and library services to SJSU. Under existing conditions, public services are provided to the Master Plan Area and surrounding Downtown San José by multiple agencies, including the San José Fire Department, San José Police Department, and SJSU University Police Department (UPD). As described in Chapter 3.13, "Public Services and Recreation," police services are shared between the City and SJSU through a standing Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), per which UPD is responsible for responding to and handling all calls for services, as well as processing and investigating all crimes committed on property and grounds owned, operated, and controlled or administered by the CSU. By this agreement, UPD may call upon the San José Police Department to assist in the handling of major crimes. School services (grades K through 12) are provided by San José Unified School District. As shown in Table 4-2, cumulative development in the region has and would continue to increase the concentration of people and structures within the jurisdictions of these local public service providers, which in turn increases demand for such services.

The increase in on-campus population under the Campus Master Plan could continue the trend of increasing the demand for public services. As discussed in Section 3.13, "Public Services," it is not anticipated that new or expanded public facilities would be required to accommodate development under the Campus Master Plan. Additionally, the Campus Master Plan would not expand the service areas of any public service providers. Further, the new development and growth listed in Table 4-2 would occur within existing developed areas where adequate public services currently exist. However, the increase in population under the Campus Master Plan, when combined with other cumulative development projects listed in Table 4-2, could result in a cumulative increase in demand for public services, such that new or physically altered governmental facilities would be required to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives and the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts. To the extent that any potential expansion of public facilities is required to accommodate new development and growth in the area, it is reasonable to assume that these would be expansions of existing facilities, or new facilities in already developed areas which would typically be exempt from CEQA review as infill development. The other cumulative development projects listed in Table 4-2 would also be required to pay impact fees consistent with local jurisdiction requirements, including the City and San José Unified School District, to ensure the adequate provision of public services, including schools, in the future. Therefore, the Campus Master Plan's contribution to cumulative public services impacts would not be cumulatively considerable. Cumulative impacts would be **less than significant**.

RECREATION

The cumulative context for recreation includes the County, City, and SJSU. Past and present development has resulted in an increase in demand for recreation resources and a subsequent dedication of parklands and open space consistent with state and local plans and policies. This has increased the number of developed parklands, trails,

and recreational facilities, and the amount of preserved open space within the surrounding County, City, and SJSU campus.

As detailed in Section 3.13, "Public Services and Recreation," the Campus Master Plan would result in increased enrollment and campus population growth, and therefore would increase demand for park and recreational services. As such, the Campus Master Plan would continue the trend of increasing the demand for recreational resources and could combine with cumulative development projects listed in Table 4-2 to result in a cumulative increase in the use of existing recreational resources. However, the Campus Master Plan would increase the amount of open space on the campuses and would include the renovation of existing recreation and athletic facilities and construction of new facilities on the South Campus. Improvements, expansion, and construction of recreational facilities would be included under the Campus Master Plan and would adequately serve the campus population. The increase in on-campus recreational uses would reduce impacts on regional recreation facilities in the county and city. While some use of off-campus recreational facilities by students and faculty is likely, the highest demand is expected to come from students, faculty, and staff living off-campus. However, there is no evidence to suggest that such use would contribute to the substantial physical deterioration of off-campus park and recreational facilities.

In addition, future residential development in nearby communities of the city would be required to meet Quimby Act requirements, which ensure adequate open space is provided based on anticipated population. The potential need for new parks and recreational facilities would be addressed at the site of the new housing development or through the collection of development impact fees. The City's Park Impact Ordinance (City of San José Municipal Code, Title 14, Chapter 14.25) and Parkland Dedication Ordinance (City of San José Municipal Code, Title 19, Chapter 19.38) are implemented through the Developer Impact Parkland Program and require new residential projects to help the City meet the need for new or improved recreational facilities (i.e., parks, trails, and community centers). An executed Parkland Agreement that outlines how a project will comply with these ordinances is required prior to the issuance of a Parcel Map or a Final Subdivision Map. Payment of park impact fees is also required prior to the issuance of a new construction Building Permit. Therefore, any necessary recreational facility improvements within neighboring communities would either be addressed through compliance with the Quimby Act and/or through the collection of development impact fees by the City.

Because the Campus Master Plan would increase the amount of open space on the campuses, would include the renovation of existing recreation and athletic facilities and construction of new facilities, and would not require the construction or expansion of facilities beyond what is proposed in the Campus Master Plan, the Campus Master Plan's contribution to cumulative recreation impacts would not be cumulatively considerable. Cumulative impacts would be **less than significant**.

4.3.14 Transportation

The geographic scope of analysis for cumulative impacts related to VMT includes Santa Clara County, the City of San José, and the Master Plan Area. This cumulative VMT analysis does not rely on a list of specific pending, reasonably foreseeable development proposals in the vicinity of the Master Plan Area; rather, it relies on existing and future development consistent with ABAG's Plan Bay Area 2050 future year land use and transportation assumptions which are built into the City of San José travel model (CSJ Travel Model). The geographic scope for the analysis of the impacts related to a program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing the circulation system, substantially increasing hazards due to geometric features or incompatible uses, and inadequate emergency access, would be different than the geographic scope for the VMT analysis, which would include all past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects that would that would have the potential to affect the same transit, roadway, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities surrounding the Master Plan Area and the interconnected circulation system of the County of Santa Clara. As discussed in Section 3.14, "Transportation", the Campus Master Plan would result in no impact related to emergency access. As such, the Campus Master Plan would have no potential to result in a cumulative impact related to this issue, and therefore is not discussed further.

TRANSIT SERVICE AND FACILITIES, BICYCLE FACILITIES, AND PEDESTRIAN FACILITIES

Development associated with the Campus Master Plan would occur incrementally over time. Combined with other cumulative development in the area, the demand for transit service and facilities, bicycle facilities, and pedestrian facilities is anticipated to increase. The Campus Master Plan would include the implementation of improvements to transit, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities to enhance connectivity within the Master Plan Area and support the increased use of alternative modes of transportation. The Campus Master Plan also emphasizes the need to coordinate with local and regional transportation agencies and the City to support the implementation of transportation demand management (TDM) strategies and improve streetscapes for transit users, pedestrians, and bicyclists. As described in Section 3.14, "Transportation", implementation of the Campus Master Plan would be consistent with CSU and City policies applicable to transit, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities and services. Additionally, subsequent development projects under the Campus Master Plan would be subject to all applicable CSU guidelines, standards, and specifications related to transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities. Therefore, implementation of the Campus Master Plan, when combined with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects, would not result in a cumulatively considerable contribution to cumulative impacts related to transit service and facilities, bicycle facilities, and pedestrian facilities. Cumulative impacts would be **less than significant.**

VEHICLE MILES TRAVELED

The significance threshold for the cumulative VMT analysis is the regional boundary VMT per service population. Boundary VMT captures all VMT on the roadway network within a specified geographic area, including local trips plus interregional travel that does not have an origin or destination within the specified area. The use of boundary VMT is a more comprehensive evaluation of the potential effects of a project because it captures the combined effect of new VMT, shifts in existing VMT to/from other neighborhoods, and/or shifts in existing traffic to alternate travel routes or modes. Boundary VMT is divided by the service population (sum of residents, employees, and students) to account for the effects of population and/or employment growth and the effects of changes in personal travel behavior within the specified geographic area. The region is defined as Santa Clara County, Alameda County, and San Mateo County.

Year 2040 travel behavior (i.e., cumulative scenario) is based on the 2040 Travel Model and the *Plan Bay Area 2040* land use projections as well as planned and funded transportation system improvements noted in the *Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority (VTA) VTP 2040 Plan*. To determine VMT within the Master Plan Area, the cumulative scenario uses the existing campus population and travel characteristics. The cumulative with project scenario is the cumulative scenario plus the combined effects of the Campus Master Plan, which includes increases in the campus population, the portion of special session students, the students living on campus, the online and off-site classes, and the staff and management working remotely.

The cumulative VMT analysis evaluates whether the Campus Master Plan would result in an increase in the regionwide boundary VMT from the cumulative scenario to the cumulative with project scenario. As shown in Table 4-4, the Campus Master Plan would result in a significant cumulative impact if it caused the cumulative regionwide daily boundary VMT per service population to be greater than 8.97 miles.

Table 4-4 Cumulative VMT Assessment

	Cumulative Condition	Cumulative with Project Condition
South Bay Area		
Boundary Vehicle Miles Traveled (A)[1]	74,218,350	74,164,850
Service Population (B)[1,2]	8,278,410	8,291,730
Boundary VMT per Service Population (A/B = C)	8.97	8.94

[1] Rounded service population and VMT to nearest 10.

[2] Service population is defined as the sum of all residents (including students from kindergarten to 12th grade), employees, and university students.

Source: Fehr & Peers 2024.

As shown in Table 4-4, the region boundary VMT per service population for the Campus Master Plan is 8.94 miles, which is below the threshold of significance of 8.97 miles. Therefore, the cumulative VMT impact from the Campus Master Plan would not be cumulatively considerable. Cumulative impacts would be **less than significant**.

GEOMETRIC DESIGN HAZARDS

Development associated with the Campus Master Plan would occur incrementally over time. In general, transportation hazards are site-specific and not cumulative in nature. As detailed in Section 3.14, "Transportation," no public roads would be constructed on or off the Master Plan Area as part of the Campus Master Plan; however, some modification of existing roadways, including bicycle, pedestrian, and transit facility improvements would occur as the Campus Master Plan is implemented. All transportation related infrastructure improvements constructed under the Campus Master Plan would be subject to and designed in accordance with standards listed in the State University Administrative Manual and would be reviewed by the CSU Board of Trustees before implementation. The Campus Master Plan also includes principles that would minimize opportunities for transportation-related hazards. For example, Principle MO-7 would reduce vehicle circulation on campus and replace vehicular spaces with pedestrian-oriented facilities. Therefore, compliance with these standards would ensure that development associated with the Campus Master Plan would not result in transportation hazards or incompatible uses. Additionally, if any work would occur within City of San José right-of-way, an encroachment permit from the City would be required and would be subject to approval by the Director of Public Works per City Municipal Code Section 13.36. Additionally, per Section 15.50.500(A) of the City Municipal Code, all permits would be subject to conditions necessary to ensure proper traffic control and minimize conflicts with other existing and planned projects, structures, or facilities. Other nearby projects within the public right-of-way would also be required to comply with the City's Municipal Code, thus, minimizing the potential for cumulative transportation-related hazards. With continued regulatory compliance, implementation of the Campus Master Plan, when combined with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects, would not result in a cumulatively considerable contribution to cumulative transportation hazard impacts. Cumulative impacts would be **less than significant**.

4.3.15 Tribal Cultural Resources

The cumulative context for human remains and Tribal cultural resources is the historic territory of the Costanoan, which encompasses most of the present-day Santa Clara County. Based on the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) records search, one precontact archaeological site contains human remains. The bulldozing activities for the SJSU Spartan Stadium (P-43-000024/CA-SCL-004/H) on the South Campus revealed multiple burials in 1946 of indigenous descent. This site was also identified as a Native American village during the consultation process under AB52 with the Tamien Nation and Muwekma Ohlone Tribe of the SF Bay Area.

The historical lands of the Costanoan people have been affected by development since the early 1800s as part of Spanish settlement and missionization and through the steady influx of nonnative people during the 1850s Gold Rush. Development of the historic tribal lands continued with the completion of the Central Pacific Railroad in 1862 and continued expansion of railroad operations through the early 1900s. Residential growth increased after World War I and then greatly intensified after World War II. These activities have resulted in an existing significant adverse effect on tribal cultural resources, including Native American remains. Cumulative development continues to contribute to the disturbance and loss of tribal cultural resources.

As detailed in Section 3.15, "Tribal Cultural Resources," although the Master Plan Area is developed and past construction activities have damaged or removed any subsurface elements, past investigations have demonstrated that there is the potential presence of subsurface resources, including artifacts, features, and human remains that contribute to the tribal cultural resource. Ground-disturbing construction activities could disturb or destroy any previously undisturbed and significant tribal cultural resources or deposits or uncover previously unknown human remains, which could be archaeologically or culturally significant. Additionally, consultation with the Tamien Nation and Muwekma Ohlone has resulted in the identification of one Tribal cultural resource as described under AB 52. The ethnographic village within the South Campus of the Master Plan Area has the potential to be disturbed and be

treated as a Tribal cultural resource during the analysis of subsequent projects. Implementation of Mitigation Measure 3.15-1a through 3.15-1c would reduce the Project's impact to tribal cultural resources but not to a less-than-significant level. These project-specific mitigation measures require the preparation and implementation of a worker tribal cultural resources awareness and respect training, the preparation and implementation of a discovery and treatment plan including preservation options and proper care of significant artifacts if they are recovered, and post-demolition measures to protect subsurface resources. These mitigation measures would reduce the Project's contribution to cumulative tribal cultural resource impacts, but not to a level that would be less than cumulatively considerable because the possibility remains that construction activities (especially those associated with CEFCU Stadium Renovations) might not be able to avoid impacting significant tribal cultural resources. Further, cumulative development would be required to implement similar mitigation to avoid/reduce impacts to tribal cultural resources. Compliance with California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and PRC Section 5097 would ensure that treatment and disposition of tribal cultural resources, including human remains, occurs in a manner consistent with State guidelines and California Native American Heritage Commission guidance. Therefore, despite implementation of all feasible mitigation measures, implementation of the Campus Master Plan would result in a considerable contribution to significant cumulative tribal cultural resource impacts, and impacts would be **significant and unavoidable**.

4.3.16 Utilities and Service Systems

The cumulative context for utility-related impacts is the service area for each utility provider (water, wastewater, electricity, natural gas, telecommunications, and solid waste). The cumulative context for water supply, treatment, and distribution is the San José Water Company (SJW) and the cumulative context for wastewater collection and treatment is the San José-Santa Clara Regional Wastewater Facility (RWF), which is managed and operated by the City of San José's Environmental Services Department. The cumulative context for electricity and natural gas facilities is PG&E's service area and the cumulative context for telecommunications facilities is SJSU. The cumulative context for solid waste is the landfills that serve the City of San José.

WATER SUPPLY AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Section 3.16, "Utilities and Service Systems" discusses the existing and future conditions of water supply and the need for new and expanded water infrastructure. SJSU's water for on-campus uses is derived from water supplies provided by San José Water Company (SJW), which are delivered to campus by the SJW's water supply infrastructure. SJW's water supply is comprised of purchased or imported water from Santa Clara Valley Water District (Valley Water), groundwater from the Santa Clara Subbasin, local surface water from the Saratoga Creek and Los Gatos Creek watersheds, and non-potable recycled water. The Campus Master Plan's impact on water supply and infrastructure is cumulative in nature because SJW is a retail water agency that conveys water to a service area encompassing 145 square miles within most of the cities of San José and Cupertino, the entire cities of Campbell, Monte Sereno, Saratoga, the Town of Los Gatos, and parts of unincorporated Santa Clara County.

Under the Campus Master Plan, campus population growth and the construction and operation of new facilities would increase water demand at SJSU. However, water conservation measures have been incorporated into the Campus Master Plan to reduce water demand in compliance with State-mandated water-efficiency programs and water use reductions. For example, indoor water conservation measures include replacing toilets, urinals, faucets, and showerheads with low-flow alternatives and outdoor water conservation measures include xeriscaping, drought-resistant landscaping, and use of computer-based irrigation controls. As discussed in Section 3.16, "Utilities and Service Systems," the Campus Master Plan is anticipated to increase potable water demand at SJSU through 2045 by 170 acre-feet per year from baseline conditions in the 2018/2019 fiscal year. In 2045, the incremental potable water demand at SJSU would represent less than 0.12 percent of SJW's projected water demand of 45,156 million gallons (161,256 acre-feet). The projected increase in demand is consistent with forecasted demands represented in SJW's 2020 UWMP and other water supply analyses conducted in the area. For example, SJW prepared a WSA for the Diridon Station Area Plan Amendment in 2021 (SJW 2021).

As discussed in Section 3.16, "Utilities and Service Systems," SJW's 2020 UWMP indicates that sufficient water supplies would be available to meet SJW's and other retailers' demands through 2045, including demands associated with the Campus Master Plan, under average year, single dry year, and multiple dry year conditions. Valley Water's drought risk assessment for a drought that lasts five consecutive years similarly indicates that Valley Water will have sufficient supplies to meet its retailers' demands (including SJW) through the use of reserve supplies and implementation of water shortage contingency measures. Valley Water is planning to implement various water supply projects through 2045 to improve resiliency of water infrastructure, expand water storage and conveyance capacity, and increase recycled water. These activities and programs offer a variety of services to customers, including SJU and include SJW's CATCH program, which empowers customers to understand and optimize their water use. As part of the program, SJW has a water efficiency expert check for customer leaks and recommend critical water and money-saving improvements (SJW 2021). SJW also offers rebates for high-efficiency toilets and washing machines. SJW takes advantage of all regional rebate programs and all of Valley Water's rebate programs are offered to SJW customers. Typically, customers are directed to specific rebate programs during the course of a water audit based on a customer's need. Customers can also access rebates directly from retail outlets when purchasing equipment such as high efficiency washing machines. SJW collaborates with Valley Water on public outreach and education including such items as customer bill inserts and conservation campaign advertising (SJW 2021).

SJW has also increased the outreach and educational programs on outdoor water use. SJW constructed a water-smart demonstration garden that is open to the public. Customers can visit the garden in person or take a virtual tour on SJW's website. SJW also developed a dedicated water wise landscaping website where customers can access a plant information database that includes hundreds of low water use plants as well as a photographic database of water wise gardens in the San Jose-Santa Clara County area. The landscaping website and demonstration garden tour is accessible from SJW's homepage. In addition to these programs, SJW engages in other activities that contribute to the overall goal of reducing water waste, but are not specifically designated as conservation or water management programs. These include SJW's meter calibration and replacement program, corrosion control program, valve exercising program and metering all service connections (SJW 2021).

Although implementation of the Campus Master Plan would increase water usage at the campus, the increased demand is consistent with SJW's 2020 UWMP, which projected a 12.2% increase in total system demand to 2045. As such and taking into account continued water reliability efforts by both SJW and Valley Water, it is anticipated that SJW would have adequate capacity to serve the minor increase in water demand associated with the Campus Master Plan based on prior analyses, including the 2020 UWMP. Consequently, the Campus Master Plan's contribution to cumulative water supply impacts would not be cumulatively considerable because sufficient water supplies would be available to serve the Campus Master Plan and other reasonably foreseeable future development. Therefore, cumulative impacts related to water supply and infrastructure would be **less than significant**.

WASTEWATER TREATMENT

Section 3.16, "Utilities and Service Systems" discusses the existing and future conditions of wastewater treatment capacity. The Campus Master Plan's impact on wastewater treatment capacity is cumulative in nature because RWF collects wastewater from a service area encompassing eight cites and four sanitation districts: the Cities of San José, Santa Clara, Milpitas; Cupertino Sanitary District (Cupertino); West Valley Sanitation District (Cities of Campbell, Monte Sereno, and Saratoga and Town of Los Gatos); and County Sanitation Districts 2-3 and Burbank Sanitary District (both unincorporated).

Under the Campus Master Plan, campus population growth and the construction and operation of new facilities would increase wastewater generation at SJSU. However, several actions are proposed to reduce per-capita wastewater generation, including replacing toilets, urinals, faucets, and showerheads with low-flow alternatives in accordance with State-mandated building energy codes. As discussed in Section 3.15, "Utilities and Service Systems," the RWF is anticipated to have adequate capacity to treat the 147 acre-feet per year (0.11 million gallons per day [mgd]) net increase in wastewater generation at SJSU from baseline conditions in the 2018/2019 fiscal year. The incremental wastewater generation at SJSU would represent a 0.10 percent increase in the RWF's average daily wastewater flows (110 mgd) and 0.07 percent of the RWF's daily treatment capacity (167 mgd). Furthermore, the City

has identified improvement projects at the RWF to increase treatment capacity to accommodate higher wastewater flows in response to projected population growth through 2040. The RWF improvements would accommodate average dry weather influent flows up to 182 mgd, peak hour wet weather flows up to 450 mgd, and average daily annual flows up to 172 mgd in 2040 (City of San José 2013). Consequently, the Campus Master Plan's contribution to cumulative wastewater impacts would not be cumulatively considerable as it would not increase wastewater flows to the City's existing wastewater collection and treatment system in excess of existing and projected treatment capacity. Therefore, cumulative impacts related to wastewater treatment and collection capacity would be **less than significant**.

ELECTRICITY AND NATURAL GAS

As noted in Section 3.15, "Utilities and Service Systems," electricity and natural gas services are currently provided by PG&E. Development under the Campus Master Plan, in combination with the projects listed in Table 4-2, would result in an increase in electrical and natural gas demand within the PG&E service area. As new development occurs, PG&E would periodically consider the need to purchase more resources and upgrade and expand existing infrastructure, at which time PG&E would be responsible for evaluating the environmental effects of any proposed infrastructure. SJSU is currently in the processes of preparing an updated Utility Master Plan, which will detail the need and design for upgraded and expanded energy infrastructure associated with the Campus Master Plan. The Campus Master Plan and updated Utility Master Plan place increasing emphasis on using renewable and other carbon-free energy sources (while reducing dependence on fossil fuels) and on designing and retrofitting existing facilities for more energy-efficient operations. Consistent with CSU Sustainability Policy, new facilities would be designed to meet or exceed the minimum requirements equivalent to a Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design certification of "Silver." Therefore, the demand for new or expanded natural gas and electrical distribution infrastructure would be minimized to the extent feasible. Impacts related to constructing energy infrastructure projects within the Master Plan Area are evaluated in the relevant resource sections (e.g., air quality, greenhouse gas, noise, cultural and tribal cultural resources, geology and soils, hazards and hazardous materials, and hydrology and water quality) of this EIR. With inclusion of relevant mitigation measures, project-specific impacts would be reduced and the Campus Master Plan's incremental contributions of construction-related effects from infrastructure improvements would be less than cumulatively considerable. Thus, cumulative impacts would be **less than significant**.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES

As noted in Section 3.16, "Utilities and Service Systems," telecommunications services are provided by SJSU's Information Technology Division. Development under the Campus Master Plan, in combination with other planned SJSU projects listed in Table 4-2, would result in increased demands for communications and data services on SJSU's campus network. SJSU is currently in the processes of preparing an updated Utility Master Plan, which will detail the need and design for upgraded and expanded telecommunications infrastructure associated with the Campus Master Plan. Impacts related to constructing telecommunications infrastructure projects are evaluated in the relevant resource sections (e.g., air quality, greenhouse gas, noise, cultural and tribal cultural resources, geology and soils, hazards and hazardous materials, and hydrology and water quality) of this EIR. With inclusion of relevant mitigation measures, project-specific impacts would be reduced and the Campus Master Plan's incremental contributions of construction-related effects from telecommunications improvements would be less than cumulatively considerable. Thus, cumulative impacts would be **less than significant**.

SOLID WASTE

Generally, the capacity of solid waste facilities that serve the City of San José is continually declining as cumulative development contributes to increased waste generation. However, the three landfills located near SJSU are anticipated to operate through the planning period for the Campus Master Plan (expected in approximately 2045) and have a combined maximum permitted throughput of 7,900 tons per day and a combined remaining capacity of 43,646,600 cubic yards (CalRecycle 2023). As a result, the projected increase in solid waste disposal needs associated with implementation of the Campus Master Plan of approximately 7,118 pounds per day (3.6 tons per day), or

approximately 1,300 tons per year, compared to the 2018-2019 academic year would not be cumulatively considerable. As discussed in Section 3.16, "Utilities and Service Systems," a substantial portion of the waste stream generated at SJSU is diverted from landfills through recycling, composting, and donating/reselling efforts. SJSU's diversion rate was 70 percent in 2022 and the campus has achieved diversion rates of over 80 percent in past years (SJSU 2023; CalRecycle 2019). Per CSU Sustainability Policy, SJSU and other CSU campuses are working toward diverting at least 80 percent of waste from landfills by 2040 and moving toward zero waste. SJSU is in the process of developing a Zero Waste Management Plan that will outline strategies and actions to achieve the goals of achieving 90 percent diversion or higher and zero waste certification by the U.S. Zero Waste Business Council. Compliance with the CSU Sustainability Policy would decrease the total amount of SJSU-generated solid waste disposed of at landfills over time, and would ultimately eliminate SJSU's contribution to landfill volumes in the long-term. Compliance with the CSU Sustainability Policy would also reduce landfill contributions in a manner that would meet or exceed the requirements of applicable State-mandated solid waste reduction goals and requirements. Thus, the Campus Master Plan's contribution to cumulative impacts on capacity of solid waste facilities would not be cumulatively considerable, and cumulative impacts would be **less than significant**.

4.3.17 Wildfire

The cumulative context for wildfire includes the County of Santa Clara, the City of San José, and Master Plan Area. As discussed in Section 3.16, "Wildfire," the Campus Master Plan would result in no impact related to exacerbating wildfire risk or exposing people or structures to post-wildfire hazards. As such, the Campus Master Plan would have no potential to result in a cumulative impact related to these issues, and therefore are not discussed further.

SUBSTANTIALLY IMPAIR AN ADOPTED EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN OR EMERGENCY EVACUATION PLAN

Operation of future development associated with the Campus Master Plan would be subject to the CSU System Emergency Management Policy and the University's Emergency Management Program and EOP. Development of the Campus Master Plan would be subject to these documents and plans, and there are no elements of the proposed development in the Campus Master Plan, once built out, that would interfere with the emergency response and evacuation procedures set forth in the CSU Emergency Management Policy or University EOP. However, during construction, the Campus Master Plan could result in short-term, temporary road/lane closures, which could impede emergency vehicle access and evacuation routes. During construction and if temporary road/lane closures within the City of San José are necessary, an encroachment permit from the City of San José per City Municipal Code Section 13.36 would be required for any work that would occur within City streets and rights-of-way, and work would be subject to approval by the Director of Public Works. Per Section 15.50.500(A) of the City Municipal Code, all permits would be subject to conditions necessary to ensure proper traffic control and minimize conflicts with other existing and planned projects, structures, or facilities. Review and approval by the Director of Public Works would ensure that if construction were to occur within the public right of way, construction activities would not prevent adequate emergency response or evacuation. Cumulative projects would similarly be required to comply with the City's Municipal Code to ensure that construction activities do not impede emergency access or evacuation. Compliance with these requirements would ensure that development proposed under the Campus Master Plan, when combined with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects, would not contribute to cumulative impacts associated with the interfering implementation of an adopted emergency response or evacuation plan. Therefore, the Campus Master Plan's contribution to cumulative impacts related to emergency response or evacuation plans would not be cumulatively considerable. This cumulative impact would be **less than significant**.

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5 OTHER CEQA SECTIONS

5.1 GROWTH INDUCEMENT

California Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21100(b)(5) specifies that the growth-inducing impacts of a project must be addressed in an EIR. Section 15126.2(d) of the State CEQA Guidelines provides the following guidance for assessing growth-inducing impacts of a project:

> Discuss the ways in which the proposed project could foster economic or population growth, or the construction of additional housing, either directly or indirectly, in the surrounding environment. Included in this are projects which would remove obstacles to population growth (a major expansion of a wastewater treatment plant might, for example, allow for more construction in service areas). Increases in the population may tax existing community service facilities, requiring construction of new facilities that could cause significant environmental effects. Also, discuss the characteristics of some projects which may encourage and facilitate other activities that could significantly affect the environment, either individually or cumulatively. It must not be assumed that growth in any area is necessarily beneficial, detrimental, or of little significance to the environment.

A project can induce growth directly, indirectly, or both. Direct growth inducement could occur if a project involved construction of new housing. Indirect growth inducement could occur if implementing a project resulted in any of the following:

- substantial new permanent employment opportunities (e.g., commercial, industrial, or governmental enterprises);
- substantial short-term employment opportunities (e.g., construction employment) that indirectly stimulates the need for additional housing and services to support the new temporary employment demand; and/or
- removal of an obstacle to additional growth and development, such as removing a constraint on a required public utility or service (e.g., construction of a major sewer line with excess capacity through an undeveloped area).

Growth inducement itself is not an environmental effect but may foreseeably lead to physical changes that could have environmental effects. If substantial growth inducement occurs, it can result in secondary environmental effects, such as increased demand for housing, demand for other community and public services and infrastructure capacity, increased traffic and noise, degradation of air or water quality, degradation or loss of plant or animal habitats, conversion of agricultural and open-space land to urban uses, and other effects.

5.1.1 Summary of Growth-Inducing Impacts

State CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.2[e] requires an EIR to discuss the ways in which a proposed project could foster economic or population growth or the construction of additional housing, either directly or indirectly, in the surrounding environment, including whether the growth is already approved by and consistent with local plans. It is not assumed that growth in any area is beneficial or detrimental, consistent with the State CEQA Guidelines (CCR Section 15126.2[d]).

Environmental effects resulting from induced growth fit the definition of "indirect" effects in the State CEQA Guidelines (Section 15358[a][2]). These indirect or secondary effects of growth, which although caused by a project, occur later in time or are farther removed in distance, may be significant. CEQA requires an analysis of reasonably foreseeable environmental effects; however, CEQA does not require that the EIR speculate unduly about the precise location and site-specific characteristics of significant, indirect effects caused by induced growth, but a good-faith effort is required to disclose what is feasible to assess.

5.1.2 Growth-Inducing Impacts of the Campus Master Plan

This analysis examines the following potential growth-inducing impacts related to implementation of the proposed Campus Master Plan:

1) Foster population growth;
2) Foster the construction of new housing in the surrounding environment;
3) Foster economic growth; and
4) Remove obstacles to growth by expanding facility capacity or infrastructure.

Based on estimates provided by the California Department of Finance (DOF), the City of San José has experienced a slight decrease in population by approximately 6.71 percent since 2015 (DOF 2021; 2023). Nonetheless, the City of San José is still the most populated city in Santa Clara County. Similarly, Santa Clara County has experienced a slight decrease in population of 1.34 percent since 2015. However, the Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG), which prepares regional housing, population, and employment forecasts for the 9 counties in the Bay Area region, projects that the County's population would grow by 50.96 percent by 2050, to a total population of 2,891,405, while the City's population would grow by 57.54 percent by 2050, to a total population of 1,964,450 (ABAG 2021). ABAG's projections are used to develop various regional planning documents, including the sustainable community strategy required by SB 375 to provide for more efficient land use patterns that facilitate a reduction in regional VMT and greenhouse gases over time.

As noted in Section 3.12, "Population and Housing," SJSU's on-campus population includes residents (including students, faculty/staff, and dependents of SJSU students/faculty/staff residents), students living off-campus, faculty/staff who commute to/from campus on a given day, and non-SJSU employees (e.g., daycare facility staff and third-party vendor support staff) that similarly commute from their residence to SJSU.

Regarding population growth from students, implementation of the Campus Master Plan would allow for a larger on-campus population, which would increase the student population and the number of faculty and staff on campus on a daily basis. The Campus Master Plan is designed to serve a projected fall academic quarter headcount of 44,000 students, resulting in a total headcount increase of 8,191 students from AY 2018-2019 conditions. However, it is anticipated that only 37,500 of the projected 44,000 students would be taught regularly in-person on the campus, compared to 32,828 on-campus students in AY 2018-2019. The anticipated on-campus enrollment represents a net headcount increase of 4,672 students on campus from AY 2018-2019 conditions, which translates to a growth rate of less than 1 percent per year.

Further, interpolating from ABAG's population projections (ABAG 2021) provided in Section 3.12, "Population and Housing," the population of Santa Clara County is projected to increase to 2,751,966 (a 43.68 percent increase equivalent to 836,632 persons) by 2045, with an annual growth rate of 1.45 percent, and the population of the City of San José is projected to increase to 1,861,942 (a 49.33 percent increase equivalent to 615,050 persons) by 2045, with an annual growth rate of 1.64 percent (ABAG 2021). The additional 8,191 students (in terms of headcount) would make up only 0.43 percent of the total projected population in the City of San José in 2045 and only 0.29 percent of the total projected population in Santa Clara County in 2045. As such, the Campus Master Plan is not expected to foster substantial population growth from increases in student enrollment.

As shown in Table 2-5 in Chapter 2, "Project Description," SJSU estimates that campus employment will increase from a total headcount of 4,072 employees (i.e., faculty, staff, administrators, and research staff) in AY 2018-2019 to 5,260 employees under the Campus Master Plan in 2045, which represents a net headcount increase of 1,188 employees. Interpolating from ABAG's employment projections (ABAG 2021) provided in Section 3.12, "Population and Housing," it is estimated that by 2045 employment in the County would increase by 48.45 percent (an increase of approximately 498,483 jobs) to a total of 1,527,383 jobs, and that employment within the City would increase by 43.36 percent (an increase of approximately 281,031 jobs) to a total of 929,226 jobs. An overall net increase in 1,188 employees from the Campus Master Plan represents approximately 0.08 percent of total jobs in the County in 2045,

and 0.1 percent of total jobs in the City of San José in 2045. Therefore, the net increase of new employees under the Campus Master Plan would be consistent with and well within the local and regional employment projections.

Regarding the potential for the Campus Master Plan to foster the construction of new housing in the surrounding environment, as previously discussed, the Campus Master Plan designates additional space for approximately 2,100 new student beds (not including the redevelopment of the Alquist Building) which, when added to SJSU's existing housing capacity, would increase the total student housing capacity of the Master Plan Area to 7,270 beds. This would reduce the percentage of enrolled students seeking off-campus housing compared to existing conditions. As previously mentioned, the Campus Master Plan would allow for the net increase of 4,672 students on-campus, 2,100 of which would be accommodated by new on campus housing associated with the Campus Master Plan. That leaves a remainder of 2,572 students that would not be housed on campus, which would increase the demand for off-campus housing. It is conservatively assumed that the 2,572 additional students that would not be housed on-campus would share housing with one other student, thereby resulting in the potential additional demand of 1,286 new off-campus residential units. However, the demand for off-campus housing would occur incrementally over the approximately 20-year planning period of the Campus Master Plan and not instantaneously upon approval of the Campus Master Plan. Amortized over the anticipated planning period for the Campus Master Plan, this would equate to an annual demand of approximately 64 housing units to accommodate the additional 128 additional students per year that would live in off-campus housing through 2045. Based on ABAG's housing projections (ABAG 2021), it can be interpolated that the total number of housing units in Santa Clara County would increase by 60.2 percent (an increase of approximately 397,852 housing units) from 2015 to 2045, while the total number of housing units in the City of San José would increase by 68.93 percent (an increase of approximately 284,413 housing units) from 2015 to 2045. This would translate to a total housing supply of 1,058,701 housing units in the County and 697,015 housing units in the City by 2045. Conservatively assuming that all 128 off-campus students added each year would also be new residents moving into the City or County (and do not live at home/commute to campus or room with one another), the addition of 128 housing units per year is well within the housing growth projections and capacity of both the City and the County. Therefore, although the projected increase in on-campus students would not be fully accommodated on campus, the Campus Master Plan is not anticipated to substantially foster the construction of new housing in the surrounding environment due to new housing proposed to be developed on the Main Campus as well as the minimal annual demand for off-campus housing of 64 units from 128 additional students.

With respect to employees, due to the large workforce within the City and County, it is anticipated that most of the new on-campus employees under the Campus Master Plan would be filled by residents who already reside in the City or the County. However, it is possible that some of these jobs would be filled by people moving into the City and County, which would lead to an increase in the demand for housing in the City and County. Some of this demand would likely be filled by vacancies in the existing housing market, and some of this demand would likely be filled by new housing development proposed within the City. Based on ABAG's housing projections stated above, and conservatively assuming all new employees under the Campus Master Plan would also be new residents moving into the City or County, the increase of 1,188 additional on-campus employees (and the demand for 1,188 housing units) due to the Campus Master Plan would still be well within the housing growth projections and capacity of the City and the County. In addition, redevelopment of the Alquist Building would provide up to 500 workforce housing units that would be made available to faculty, staff, and graduate students. Similar to students, the demand for off-campus housing from the additional faculty and staff would also occur incrementally over the approximately 20-year planning period of the Campus Master Plan. Amortized over the anticipated planning period for the Campus Master Plan, this would equate to an annual demand of approximately 60 housing units to accommodate the 60 additional faculty and staff per year that would live in off-campus housing through 2045.

Regarding economic growth, on campus population growth from students and employees may induce economic growth through an increased demand for goods and services, which could, in turn, create new jobs in the area, including within the City of San José. This indirect economic growth may result in additional commercial development within the region, which would be subject to local and regional planning and discretionary action, including in the City of San José and the County of Santa Clara. The potential environmental impacts associated with such development would be identified consistent with CEQA requirements and evaluated through local jurisdictions' General Plans and project-level evaluations of commercial development proposals. Based on ABAG's employment

projections for 2015 and 2050, it can be interpolated that the total number of jobs in Santa Clara County will increase by 48.45 percent (an increase of approximately 498,483 jobs) from 2015 to 2045, while the total number of jobs in the City of San José will increase by 43.36 percent (an increase of approximately 281,031 jobs) from 2015 to 2045. The net growth of 1,188 new jobs proposed under the Campus Master Plan would be well within, and consistent with, these regional growth projections. The potential environmental impacts associated with such development would be identified consistent with CEQA requirements and evaluated through local jurisdictions' General Plans and project-level evaluations of commercial development proposals. As with this Campus Master Plan EIR, the CEQA review for future regional growth may identify significant impacts and mitigation measures and significant and unavoidable impacts. These impacts are generally part of overall regional growth and the Campus Master Plan would contribute to this growth and to the impacts related to the growth. In considering proposals for future developments, these regional entities would evaluate the details, alternatives, and mitigation measures to decide whether potential impacts would be significant and unavoidable.

Growth in the area may also result from the removal of physical impediments or restrictions to growth, as well as the removal of planning impediments resulting from land use plans and policies. In this context, physical growth impediments may include nonexistent or inadequate access to an area, or the lack of essential public services (e.g., water, wastewater), while planning impediments may include restrictive zoning and/or land use designations. The Campus Master Plan would be implemented within the existing campus boundaries, which contain established land uses and supporting infrastructure (roads, water distribution, wastewater and drainage collection, and energy distribution). The Campus Master Plan includes the redevelopment or renovation of areas within the campus and would intensify these uses over the current existing conditions. To account for this intensification, the Campus Master Plan proposes circulation improvements to provide for the safe and efficient movement of people around campus by designing a more pedestrian-friendly environment that fosters walking, cycling, and taking public transit over single-occupancy vehicles for transportation. In addition, the Campus Master Plan proposes utility infrastructure improvements to modernize and enhance the existing systems to serve new facilities, including circulation, drainage, water, sewer, solid waste, energy, and information technology. The Campus Master Plan would require new infrastructure to deliver domestic water, collect wastewater, and manage storm drainage, particularly to service new development on the Main Campus. As noted in Chapter 2, "Project Description," it is assumed as part of this EIR that up to one linear mile of new utility line construction/replacement (beyond connection infrastructure conducted as part of building development) would occur per year as part of Campus Master Plan implementation. These updated service systems would also conserve water and energy, reduce carbon emissions, and reduce utility costs over time. These utility improvements would be located on campus, would service only the campus, and would only accommodate the growth of SJSU as proposed under the Campus Master Plan.

In summary, implementation of the Campus Master Plan would foster on-campus student and employee population growth. Environmental impacts of on-campus population growth are accounted for in the Campus Master Plan and analyzed in this EIR (see Chapters 3 and 4 of this EIR). As discussed above, population growth under the Campus Master Plan may induce some off-campus growth, especially related to development of commercial space and possibly housing. This growth would not exceed growth projections in the region, including areas both within and outside of the County. The potential environmental effects of this off-campus growth cannot be specifically known or analyzed at this time without speculation, and any future development induced by the Campus Master Plan in the region would be subject to the review and approval of regional municipal and regulatory agencies, including environmental review required under CEQA. Therefore, the Campus Master Plan could result in adverse growth-inducing impacts off-campus beyond those inherent to the plan itself which are analyzed in this EIR, but the environmental impacts of that growth are not reasonably foreseeable and will be addressed in future environmental review under CEQA.

5.2 SIGNIFICANT AND UNAVOIDABLE ADVERSE IMPACTS

Section 15126.2(c) of the State CEQA Guidelines states that an EIR shall "[d]escribe any significant impacts, including those which can be mitigated but not reduced to a level of insignificance…." Accordingly, this section provides a summary of significant environmental impacts of the Campus Master Plan that cannot be mitigated to a less than significant level. Chapter 3, "Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures," provides a description of the potential environmental impacts of the Campus Master Plan and recommends various mitigation measures to reduce impacts to the extent feasible. Chapter 4, "Cumulative Impacts," determines whether the incremental effects of the Campus Master Plan are significant when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, other current projects, and probable future projects. As documented throughout Chapters 3 and 4 of this Draft EIR, after implementation of the recommended mitigation measures, most of the impacts associated with growth and development that would occur with implementation of the Campus Master Plan would be reduced to a less than significant level. The following impacts are considered significant and unavoidable; that is, no feasible mitigation is available, or the mitigation measures available are not enough, to reduce the Campus Master Plan's impacts to a less than significant level.

- **Impact 3.2-2:** Construction and Operational Criteria Air Pollutants and Ozone Precursors
- **Impact 3.4-1:** Cause a Substantial Adverse Change in the Significance of a Historical Resource
- **Impact 3.11-1:** Generate Substantial Temporary (Construction) Noise
- **Impact 3.11-4:** Stationary Operational Noise
- **Impact 3.15-1**: Cause a Substantial Adverse Change in the Significance of a Tribal Cultural Resource, Including Human Remains

Cumulative impacts related to air quality (criteria air pollutant emissions during construction and operation), cultural resources (alteration of historic structures), and tribal cultural resources would also be significant and unavoidable as a result of implementation of the Campus Master Plan.

5.3 SIGNIFICANT AND IRREVERSIBLE ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES

The State CEQA Guidelines require a discussion of any significant irreversible environmental changes that would be caused by the project. Specifically, the State CEQA Guidelines section 15126.2(c) states:

> Uses of nonrenewable resources during the initial and continued phases of the project may be irreversible, since a large commitment of such resources makes removal or nonuse thereafter unlikely. Primary impacts and, particularly, secondary impacts (such as highway improvement which provides access to a previously inaccessible area) generally commit future generation to similar uses. Also, irreversible damage can result from environmental accidents associated with the project. Irretrievable commitments of resources should be evaluated to assure that such current consumption is justified.

Generally, a project would result in significant irreversible environmental changes if:

- The primary and secondary impacts would generally commit future generations to similar uses;
- The project would involve uses in which irreversible damage could result from any potential environmental accidents associated with the project;
- The project would involve a large commitment of nonrenewable resources; or
- The project consumption of resources is not justified (e.g., the project involves the wasteful use of energy).

SJSU's ownership of the Master Plan Area represents a long-term commitment of the University to educational uses and implementation of the Campus Master Plan would continue these uses, irreversibly removing the Master Plan Area from other potential uses in the future. Restoration of the campus to pre-developed conditions would not be feasible given the degree of disturbance, the urbanization of the area, and the level of capital investment.

Additional irreversible commitments to future use include those related to new housing and academic/administrative space development. However, because development under the Campus Master Plan would occur entirely within areas that have previously been developed, it would not result in irreversible changes to previously undeveloped lands through the addition of new buildings and pavement. For biological resources, development under the Campus Master Plan could result in the loss of special-status wildlife species and degradation or loss of wildlife nursery sites. As discussed in Section 3.3, "Biological Resources," SJSU would implement mitigation measures to reduce impacts to these sensitive biological resources to a less than significant level. Additionally, as noted in Section 3.9, "Hazards and Hazardous Materials," implementation of the Campus Master Plan would increase the risk of environmental upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment. However, SJSU would implement mitigation measures to reduce impacts related to hazardous materials to a less than significant level.

Resources that would be permanently and continually consumed by project implementation include water, electricity, natural gas, and fossil fuels; however, all new buildings would be constructed in accordance with the most recent building code (i.e., California Energy Code) at the time of construction, which includes energy efficiency requirements (see Section 3.5, "Energy"). GHG-related mitigation measures would put SJSU on track to meeting renewable energy and building efficiency goals that are more stringent than California building code and onsite project design features would enhance pedestrian and bicycle use while limiting parking and automobile use. Nonetheless, construction and operational activities related to the Campus Master Plan would result in the irretrievable commitment of nonrenewable energy resources, primarily in the form of fossil fuels (including fuel oil), natural gas, and gasoline for automobiles and construction equipment.

With respect to operational activities, compliance with and exceedance of applicable building codes, along with project-specific mitigation measures or project requirements, would ensure that natural resources are conserved or recycled to the maximum extent feasible. It is also possible that new technologies or systems would emerge, or would become more cost-effective or user-friendly, which would further reduce SJSU's reliance on nonrenewable natural resources. Nonetheless, even with implementation of conservation measures, consumption of natural resources would generally increase with implementation of the Campus Master Plan from additional on-campus student enrollment, staffing, and structures.

6 ALTERNATIVES

6.1 INTRODUCTION

The California Code of Regulations (CCR) Section 15126.6(a) (State CEQA Guidelines) requires an EIR to describe "… a range of reasonable alternatives to the project, or to the location of the project, which would feasibly attain most of the basic objectives of the project but would avoid or substantially lessen any of the significant effects of the project and evaluate the comparative merits of the alternatives. An EIR need not consider every conceivable alternative to a project. Rather, it must consider a range of potentially feasible alternatives that will avoid or substantially lessen the significant adverse impacts of a project and foster informed decision making and public participation. An EIR is not required to consider alternatives that are infeasible. The lead agency is responsible for selecting a range of project alternatives for examination and must publicly disclose its reasoning for selecting those alternatives. There is no ironclad rule governing the nature or scope of the alternatives to be discussed other than the rule of reason." This section of the State CEQA Guidelines also provides guidance regarding what the alternatives analysis should consider. Subsection (b) further states the purpose of the alternatives analysis is as follows:

> Because an EIR must identify ways to mitigate or avoid the significant effects that a project may have on the environment (Public Resources Code [PRC] Section 21002.1), the discussion of alternatives shall focus on alternatives to the project or its location which are capable of avoiding or substantially lessening any significant effects of the project, even if these alternatives would impede to some degree the attainment of the project objectives, or would be more costly.

The State CEQA Guidelines require that the EIR include sufficient information about each alternative to allow meaningful evaluation, analysis, and comparison with the proposed project. If an alternative would cause one or more significant effects in addition to those that would be caused by the project as proposed, the significant effects of the alternative must be discussed, but in less detail than the significant effects of the project as proposed (CCR Section 15126.6[d]).

The State CEQA Guidelines further require that the "no project" alternative be considered (CCR Section 15126.6[e]). The purpose of describing and analyzing a no project alternative is to allow decision makers to compare the impacts of approving a proposed project with the impacts of not approving the proposed project. If the no project alternative is the environmentally superior alternative, CEQA requires that the EIR "…shall also identify an environmentally superior alternative among the other alternatives." (CCR Section 15126[e][2]).

In defining "feasibility" (e.g., "… feasibly attain most of the basic objectives of the project …"), CCR Section 15126.6(f) (1) states, in part:

> Among the factors that may be taken into account when addressing the feasibility of alternatives are site suitability, economic viability, availability of infrastructure, general plan consistency, other plans or regulatory limitations, jurisdictional boundaries (projects with a regionally significant impact should consider the regional context), and whether the proponent can reasonably acquire, control or otherwise have access to the alternative site (or the site is already owned by the proponent). No one of these factors establishes a fixed limit on the scope of reasonable alternatives.

In determining what alternatives should be considered in the EIR, it is important to consider the objectives of the project, the project's significant effects, and unique project considerations. These factors are crucial to the development of alternatives that meet the criteria specified in Section 15126.6(a). Although, as noted above, EIRs must contain a discussion of "potentially feasible" alternatives, the ultimate determination as to whether an alternative is feasible or infeasible is made by the lead agency's decision-making body, here the Trustees. (See PRC Sections 21081.5, 21081[a] [3].)

6.2 CONSIDERATIONS FOR SELECTION OF ALTERNATIVES

6.2.1 Attainment of Project Objectives

In determining what alternatives should be considered in the EIR, the objectives of the project must be considered, as attainment of most of the basic objectives forms one of the tests of whether an alternative is feasible (see discussion above). SJSU identified the following project objectives, as previously described (see Chapter 2, "Project Description"):

- Support and advance the University's educational mission by guiding the physical development of the campus to accommodate gradual student enrollment growth up to a future on-campus enrollment of 27,500 FTES (37,500 headcount) while preserving and enhancing the quality of campus life.
- Expand campus programs, services, facilities, and housing to support and enhance the diversity of students, faculty, and staff.
- Optimize the use of existing acreage within the Main and South campuses and promote compact and clustered development of academic/administrative facilities where possible.
- Renovate or demolish buildings that are inefficient in terms of operation, maintenance, and user comfort due to age and that have critical deferred maintenance issues.
- Replace demolished buildings with higher density, mixed-use buildings that consolidate and integrate colleges and student support spaces.
- Improve access and permeability between the campuses and their surroundings, including between the City of San José and the University, as well as the promotion of cross-disciplinary synergies between complementary academic, student/faculty support, and housing programs.
- Enhance the physical interface between the University and the surrounding communities to further integrate and engage the University with the community.
- Increase and modernize on-campus and campus-adjacent (i.e., within a walkable distance [0.25 mile] of either the Main or South campuses) housing for students to serve at least 20 percent (7,500 student beds) of projected on-campus student enrollment to enliven existing housing and activate those parts of campus.
- Provide and enhance the campus environment with appealing open space, more gathering places, engaging outdoor activity areas and a strong pedestrian orientation.
- Further enhance a modal shift from vehicles to more pedestrian, bicycle, and transit use through the provision of additional on-campus opportunities for alternative transportation (e.g., bicycle lanes/parking, additional transit stops, and enhanced safety measures for bicyclists and pedestrians) in a manner consistent with local and regional alternative transportation improvements.
- Advance campus-wide environmental sustainability and make progress toward goals of carbon neutrality and climate resilience through replacement of aging and inefficient buildings and infrastructure with new/renovated buildings and infrastructure that meet or exceed CSU Sustainability Policy requirements.

6.2.2 Environmental Impacts of the Campus Master Plan

The Executive Summary chapter of this EIR presents a detailed summary of the potential environmental impacts of implementation of the Campus Master Plan. Overall, the Campus Master Plan would result in significant and unavoidable impacts with respect to air quality (combined criteria pollutant emissions during construction and operation), cultural resources (historical structures), noise (construction noise and operational stationary-source noise), and tribal cultural resources.

6.3 ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED BUT NOT EVALUATED FURTHER

As described above, State CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.6(c) provides that the range of potential alternatives for the project shall include those that could feasibly accomplish most of the basic objectives of the project, and could avoid or substantially lessen one or more of the significant effects. Alternatives that fail to meet the fundamental project purpose need not be addressed in detail in an EIR. (*In re Bay-Delta Programmatic Environmental Impact Report Coordinated Proceedings* (2008) 43 Cal.4th 1143, 1165-1167.)

In determining what alternatives should be considered in the EIR, it is important to acknowledge the objectives of the project, the project's significant effects, and unique project considerations. These factors are crucial to the development of alternatives that meet the criteria specified in Section 15126.6(a). Although, as noted above, EIRs must contain a discussion of "potentially feasible" alternatives, the ultimate determination as to whether an alternative is feasible or infeasible is made by lead agency decision-maker(s). (See Pub. Resources Code, § 21081(a)(3).) At the time of action on the project, the decision-maker(s) may consider evidence beyond that found in this EIR in addressing such determinations. The decision-maker(s), for example, may conclude that a particular alternative is infeasible from a policy standpoint, and may reject an alternative on that basis provided that the decision-maker(s) adopts a finding, supported by substantial evidence, to that effect, and provided that such a finding reflects a reasonable balancing of the relevant economic, environmental, social, and other considerations supported by substantial evidence. (*City of Del Mar v. City of San Diego* (1982) 133 Cal.App.3d 401, 417; *California Native Plant Society v. City of Santa Cruz* (2009) 177 Cal.App.4th 957, 998.)

The EIR should also identify any alternatives that were considered by the lead agency but were rejected during the planning or scoping process and briefly explain the reasons underlying the lead agency's determination.

Accordingly, the following alternatives were considered by SJSU but are not evaluated further in this Draft EIR for the reasons provided.

6.3.1 South Campus Administrative Facilities Alternative

Under this alternative, all existing and future Main Campus administrative facilities would be relocated to the South Campus, which currently houses the Athletic Department's administration offices. This alternative would include relocation of the existing Administration offices currently located in Building 100A on the Main Campus. Additionally, this alternative includes relocation of planned administrative facilities currently proposed in the Campus Master Plan from the Main Campus to the South Campus. This would allow for lower-intensity development within the Main Campus, especially along its southern and eastern boundaries.

Potential historic resources and aesthetic impacts would be reduced compared to the proposed Campus Master Plan because fewer potentially historic buildings or structures would be altered (including through demolition or renovation) and fewer high-rise structures would be developed on the Main Campus, but impacts related to transportation and per capita GHG emissions would likely increase as additional shuttle service to and from the Main Campus would be necessary.

Further, this alternative would not fulfill most of the basic project objectives, including the objectives of enhancing synergies between existing and new educational and research programs, facilitating the use of shared resources, and facilitating faculty-student interaction. This alternative would also disaggregate academic and administrative support programming compared to existing conditions, which would create less cohesion between the Main and South campuses and would be contrary to the project objective promoting compact and clustered development of academic/administrative facilities where possible. Thus, because this alternative would not meet most of the basic project objectives, compared to the Campus Master Plan, this alternative is not feasible and is not considered in further detail.

6.3.2 Remote/Distance Learning Alternative

Under this potential alternative, SJSU would serve all future enrollment growth through expanded online course curricula. This would reduce the need for on-campus facilities, although certain academic programs (e.g., those that involve scientific laboratory coursework) and tenure track faculty would still require on-campus building space. Additional student housing would not be constructed. With respect to on-campus employment, up to 500 FTE faculty/staff, based on existing faculty ratios at the Main Campus and the lack of need for non-instructional staff under this alternative, would be needed to support a distance learning program. This alternative is not consistent with the current academic programming needs of the SJSU or the CSU.

Further, this alternative would not fulfill most of the basic project objectives, including the promotion of synergies between existing and new educational and research programs, facilitate use of shared resources, facilitate faculty-student interaction, and promote an environment conducive to learning. Further, the feasibility of further expanding remote/distance learning in terms of total enrollment is not considered feasible beyond that currently provided in the Campus Master Plan. Therefore, this alternative is not feasible and is not considered in further detail.

6.3.3 No Development along City Interface Alternative

This alternative would include development of the campus similar to that under the Campus Master Plan, however no development would be proposed along (i.e., within 300 feet) the Master Plan Area's boundary with land uses within the City of San José (i.e., excluding roadways that extend through the South Campus). Those projects associated with the Campus Master Plan that would be located within these areas would be relocated within the central portions of the Main and South campuses. Under this alternative, improvements to campus buildings within this buffer would be limited to interior renovations and widening of the existing paseos and entrances to the Master Plan Area would not occur. Potential construction noise impacts on adjacent land uses within the City of San José would be substantially reduced, however, the development potential of the Master Plan Area would also be substantially reduced. In addition, this alternative would not fulfill most of the basic project objectives, including improving the access and permeability of the Main and South campuses, enhancing the interface between the campuses and their surroundings, improving open spaces, and maximizing the use of existing acreage within the Master Plan Area. Thus, because this alternative would not meet most of the basic project objectives, relative to the Campus Master Plan, this alternative is not feasible and is not considered in further detail.

6.4 ALTERNATIVES SELECTED FOR DETAILED ANALYSIS

The following alternatives are evaluated in this Draft EIR.

- Alternative 1: No Project Alternative. This alternative would involve the continued implementation of the 2001 Master Plan for the Main Campus and the 2016 Facilities Development Plan for the South Campus. Planned growth as expressed in the 2001 Master Plan and 2016 Facilities Development Plan would continue up to its planned capacity, primarily associated with new academic/administrative space.
- Alternative 2: Reduced Administrative/Academic Development Program Alternative. Under this alternative, SJSU would implement a master plan for the campus with an overall reduction in planned campus development of administrative/academic space compared to the proposed Campus Master Plan. Approximately 500,000 gross square feet (GSF) of new academic/administrative space would be provided under this alternative, compared to approximately 1,400,000 GSF of new academic/administrative space proposed under the Campus Master Plan, resulting in less ground disturbance and other development-related impacts. Further, approximately 500,000 GSF of renovations would occur within existing buildings under this alternative, compared to approximately 1,600,000 GSF under the Campus Master Plan, for a total development/renovation of 1,000,000 GSF. Proposed growth in on-campus student housing (approximately 2,100 student beds) and growth in enrollment would be the same as the proposed Campus Master Plan. However, this alternative would not include the up to 1,000,000 GSF of new

housing development (consisting of 1,000 residential units [with up to 500 units for faculty, staff, and graduate students]) at the Alquist Building site that could occur under the proposed Campus Master Plan.

- **Alternative 3: Reduced Development and Historic Preservation Alternative.** Under this alternative, new on-campus development would be limited to no more than 6 stories, and any on-campus structures found to be historical would be preserved or renovated in accordance with the *Secretary of the Interior Standards for the Treatment Historic Properties*. It is assumed that up to 2,600,000 GSF of existing campus space would be renovated and 2,300,000 GSF of new construction would occur under this alternative, as compared to the Campus Master Plan which would provide 1,600,000 gsf of renovation, 3,750,000 gsf of new construction, and 1,000,000 gsf of replacement. The number of student beds that would be provided under this alternative would also be reduced to approximately 1,100 due to the reduction in height of on-campus buildings compared to 2,100 beds under the proposed Campus Master Plan. The Alquist Building would be replaced under this alternative, but due to the height restriction, the number of units would be reduced compared to the proposed Campus Master Plan to approximately 500 residential units (250 market-rate and 250 workforce [faculty, staff, and graduate students]).

Further details on these alternatives, a statement about why they were selected, and an evaluation of environmental effects relative to the Campus Master Plan, are provided below.

6.4.1 Alternative 1: No Project Alternative

State CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.6(e)(1) requires that the "no project" alternative be described and analyzed "to allow decision makers to compare the impacts of approving the project with the impacts of not approving the project." The no-project analysis is required to discuss "the existing conditions at the time the notice of preparation is published…as well as what would be reasonably expected to occur in the foreseeable future if the project were not approved, based on current plans and consistent with available infrastructure and community services" (Section 15126.6[e][2]). The guidelines further state (Section 15126[e][3][B]):

> If the project is…a development project on identifiable property, the "no project" alternative is the circumstance under which the project does not proceed. Here the discussion would compare the environmental effects of the property remaining in its existing state against environmental effects which would occur if the project is approved. If disapproval of the project under consideration would result in predictable actions by others, such as the proposal of some other project, this "no project" consequence should be discussed. In certain instances, the no project alternative means "no build" wherein the existing environmental setting is maintained. However, where failure to proceed with the project will not result in preservation of existing environmental conditions, the analysis should identify the practical result of the project's non-approval and not create and analyze a set of artificial assumptions that would be required to preserve the existing physical environment.

The 2001 Master Plan and the 2016 Facilities Development Plan are the existing physical development plans for the Main Campus and the South Campus, respectively. Continued implementation of both plans would continue if SJSU does not adopt and begin implementation of the Campus Master Plan or other long-term plan for the Master Plan Area. As noted in Chapter 2, "Project Description," 2018/19 academic year fall headcount at SJSU (not including online and Special Session students) was 32,828 students, and 2018/2019 academic year face-to-face on campus FTES was 22,015. Based on existing data and forecasts, implementation of this alternative and continued implementation of the 2001 Master Plan could result in up to an additional approximately 2,485 additional FTES students compared to baseline conditions, as approved under the prior Master Plan. However, no enrollment growth could occur beyond the 25,000 FTES. Faculty and staff growth would be limited to be commensurate with student and campus growth. Some renovation of existing facilities, consistent with CSU Sustainability Policy and the need to provide modernized facilities to meet educational programming needs would occur. It's assumed that up to 500,000 GSF of on-campus space would be renovated and 250,000 GSF of new development may occur under this alternative. As shown in Figures 2-5 and 2-6 of Chapter 2, "Project Description," new facilities development would be largely limited to some academic/administrative space, primarily along S. Fourth Street within the Main Campus, and student-family housing within the South Campus.

AESTHETICS

Changes to existing visual conditions within the Master Plan Area would be limited largely to renovation of existing campus structures and some development of academic and administrative buildings within the Main Campus. By comparison, the Campus Master Plan would involve greater development throughout the Master Plan Area with the majority of visual changes along the western, northern, and eastern boundaries of the Main Campus. Under Alternative 1, changes in existing visual conditions would be much more limited than the Campus Master Plan and less than significant because the development would not result in high-rise development, especially along San Fernando Street. Therefore, aesthetic impacts associated with Alternative 1 would be less than the proposed Campus Master Plan. *(Less Impact)*

AIR QUALITY

Alternative 1 would result in less development than under the proposed Campus Master Plan, and thus, would generate less construction and operations-related air emissions. Compared to the proposed Campus Master Plan, this alternative would result in no more than 15 percent of the construction effort anticipated with implementation of the proposed Campus Master Plan. Implementation of Alternative 1 would also result in decreased operational emissions, associated with the proposed Campus Master Plan, due to decreased vehicle trips and activities within and around the Master Plan Area. Because of the limited amount of new development and campus growth anticipated under this alternative, air quality impacts would likely be less than significant. *(Less Impact; significant unavoidable impacts to air quality likely avoided)*

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Under Alternative 1, the Master Plan Area would remain largely similar to existing conditions, except where limited development would occur within the Main and South campuses. While the Master Plan Area contains limited habitat for special-status plant and animal species, physical changes associated with implementation of this alternative would likely occur further away from, or less frequently near, potentially sensitive biological resources; and, thus, impacts to biological resources would be reduced under Alternative 1 compared to the proposed Campus Master Plan. *(Less Impact)*

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Earth-moving activities within the Master Plan Area have the potential to disturb archaeological and/or historic resources. Under the proposed Campus Master Plan, ground-disturbing activities (e.g., grading, excavation) could result in discovery of archaeological resources; however, feasible mitigation measures and regulatory requirements/procedures would reduce these impacts to a less-than-significant level. Additionally, on-campus development within or near potentially historic structures under both this alternative and the proposed Campus Master Plan would result in potentially significant and unavoidable impacts, especially within the Main Campus. However, because there would be lesser earth-moving activities and less development (and associated removal of existing on-campus structures) under Alternative 1, there would be a lesser degree of potential impacts on cultural resources. *(Less Impact)*

ENERGY

Under this alternative, less development would occur within the Master Plan Area, including the development of fewer energy-efficient structures and facilities. Less construction activities would correspond to less fuel consumption during construction. Fewer students on campus would also result in less energy consumption. However, development under the proposed Campus Master Plan would be highly energy efficient, which is the primary basis of impact determination under CEQA, and there would be no significant impacts associated with the wasteful or inefficient use of energy. Both this alternative and the Campus Master Plan would require adherence with the CSU Sustainability Policy, which would ensure efficient use of energy in construction and operations. Nonetheless, due to the greater consumption of energy under the Campus Master Plan, the impacts of this alternative with respect to energy would be less. *(Less Impact)*

GEOLOGY AND SOILS

Earth-moving activities associated with construction have the potential to affect geology and soils. The types of impacts that could occur from development within the Master Plan Area include: geotechnical issues, increased erosion, and exposure of buildings and people to seismic hazards. Existing regulations and permitting requirements, such as California Building Code (CBC) requirements, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit conditions, and best management practices (BMPs), would minimize potential impacts to a less-than-significant level. While both this alternative and the proposed Campus Master Plan would result in less-than-significant impacts, Alternative 1 would have reduced geology and soils impacts compared to the proposed Campus Master Plan because there would be less new building development. *(Less Impact)*

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Due to the lesser level of building development under this alternative, there would be less construction-related, as well as operational, greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions compared to the proposed Campus Master Plan. Consistent with the CSU Sustainability Policy, new development and renovations of existing structures would provide for reductions in GHG emissions associated with building operations. While implementation of the proposed Campus Master Plan would involve the placement of new energy-efficient structures within available land and adjusting land use patterns to capture efficiencies related to alternative transportation (transit, bicycle, and pedestrian travel) and the level of GHG reduction would be better under the Campus Master Plan, Alternative 1 would emit lesser GHG emissions overall because it would result in less development. Therefore, the alternative would reduce the project's impact related to GHG emissions. *(Less Impact)*

HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Under the Campus Master Plan, on-campus construction activities would entail the transport, use, and storage of hazardous materials, and potential for a release of hazardous materials from a site of previously known or unknown contamination. In addition, older existing structures that may be redeveloped and/or renovated may contain certain hazardous materials (e.g., asbestos and lead-based paint) that may be encountered during building demolition/construction. However, feasible mitigation measures are available to reduce these impacts to a less-than-significant level. Due to compliance with applicable regulations and programs, campus operations would have less than significant impacts related to hazardous materials transport, use and storage. Similar types of impacts would occur under Alternative 1 although to a lesser degree as a result of the reduced construction effort. *(Less Impact)*

HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

Earth-moving activities associated with construction under the Campus Master Plan have the potential to affect hydrology and water quality within the Master Plan Area. The types of impacts that could occur from development under the Campus Master Plan include adverse effects on water quality, alterations to existing drainage systems, and effects on the 100-year floodplain. Existing regulations and permitting requirements, such as NPDES permit conditions, a storm water pollution prevention plan (SWPPP), and 2022 General Permit conditions, would reduce potentially significant impacts to a less-than-significant level. In addition, development of additional academic/administrative space would be required to comply with existing regulations and to implement similar mitigation measures that would reduce impacts to a less-than-significant level. Because this alternative would require less development compared to the Campus Master Plan, the severity of impacts would be lesser when compared to the Campus Master Plan. *(Less Impact)*

LAND USE AND PLANNING

This alternative would result in substantially less new development compared to the 2021 LRDP, and furthermore, this alternative would not include the amendments to campus land plans of the 2001 Master Plan and 2016 Facilities

Development Plan that are proposed under the Campus Master Plan to address the organization of land uses, spacing, and interrelationship of land uses on-campus. As a result, this alternative would result in no additional changes to existing planning efforts, and as such would have no impact, which would be less than the Campus Master Plan's less-than-significant impact associated with conflict with land use plans, policies and regulations adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect, and incompatibility with adjacent land uses. *(Less Impact)*

NOISE AND VIBRATION

Earth-moving activities within campus (e.g., grading, excavation) under the Campus Master Plan would result in noise and vibration impacts. Feasible mitigation measures are available to reduce these impacts; however, construction noise could be substantial due to potential proximity to nearby housing (both on and off campus) and would still be considered significant and unavoidable under the Campus Master Plan. With respect to operational noise, the reduction in new development would reduce overall increases in ambient noise. However, the 2016 Facilities Development Plan does include construction and operation of a baseball stadium within the South Campus. The currently adopted plan orients the baseball stadium to the north, which could result in greater special event noise within the existing residential neighborhoods located north of the South Campus. Thus, the significant impact associated with the baseball stadium expansion would not be avoided as part of Alternative 1, and impacts could be greater than the Campus Master Plan. Therefore, compared to the Campus Master Plan, there would be less construction-generated noise or vibration under Alternative 1 due to less overall construction-related activities, but greater potential operational noise associated with athletics in the South Campus. *(Less Impact during construction; Greater Impact during operation)*

POPULATION AND HOUSING

Under Alternative 1, up to 250 student family units would be provided within the South Campus, which are part of the 2016 Facilities Development Plan. This additional housing would not be greater than the enrollment increase under this alternative, similar to the Campus Master Plan, however the difference in enrollment increase and student housing provided on-campus would be less under this alternative. Therefore, the number of new students seeking off-campus housing would be less under this alternative. Therefore, population and housing impacts associated with students would be less than the proposed Campus Master Plan which plans for a larger enrollment increase with 2,100 new student beds on-campus.

Under this alternative, on-campus employment could incrementally increase by approximately 500 employees, compared to approximately 1,200 new employees under the Campus Master Plan. Therefore, similar to the proposed Campus Master Plan, Alternative 1 would increase the need for off-campus housing as a result of increased employment. In this case, however, the need for off-campus housing would likely be addressed by available housing stock in the region and less than significant. Therefore, impacts would be less under this alternative. *(Less Impact)*

PUBLIC SERVICES AND RECREATION

Alternative 1 would result in an incremental increase in demand for public services as a result of increased campus population, although not to the degree of the proposed Campus Master Plan due to the substantially reduced amount of building development. Under the proposed Campus Master Plan, impacts were determined to be less than significant because, in large part, campus development under the 2021 LRDP would be adequately served by local public service providers. Alternative 1 would also result in less-than-significant public service impacts similar to the Campus Master Plan, but to a lesser degree due to the lesser acreage of land to be developed, lower height of on-campus buildings, and fewer students and staff under this alternative. *(Less Impact)*

TRANSPORTATION

This alternative would result in less overall development, and up to 250 units of student family housing compared to the 2,100 student beds under the proposed Campus Master Plan. As a result, Alternative 1 would generate less traffic during

construction. During operations, because a lesser degree of on-campus housing would be constructed under this alternative, it is assumed that students, faculty, and staff may travel greater distances from off-campus housing to the Master Plan Area. Therefore, the efficiency of vehicle miles travelled (VMT) generated by campus uses would be less under this alternative. Alternative 1 may also result in increased vehicle trips on local roadways. The Campus Master Plan includes specific objectives to reduce on-campus parking demand relative to existing conditions through Campus Master Plan policies and to provide on-campus multi-modal amenities, as well as widened paseos to induce pedestrian and bicycle trips. Because actions to implement these objectives would not occur under Alternative 1, this alternative would result in an increase in VMT per capita, compared to the proposed Campus Master Plan. *(Greater Impact)*

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

As with the proposed Campus Master Plan, earth-moving activities within the Master Plan Area under Alternative 1 have the potential to disturb tribal cultural resources or result in accidental discovery of human remains, and result in significant impacts to these resources. Feasible mitigation measures and regulatory requirements/procedures would reduce these impacts to a less-than-significant level. Because there would be lesser earth-moving activities under Alternative 1, there would be a lower potential to impact tribal cultural resources. *(Less Impact)*

UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

Under Alternative 1, there would be less additional demand on utilities or requirements to alter or expand infrastructure compared to the Campus Master Plan because population levels would be lower. In general, impacts would be less under this alternative but remain less than significant. *(Less Impact)*

WILDFIRE

Under this alternative, there would be less overall development, however, the potential development areas would be substantially the same as under the proposed Campus Master Plan. SJSU would continue to manage emergency access and evacuation routes during construction and implement existing campus plans related to campus evacuation, similar to the proposed Campus Master Plan. As a result, impacts would be similar to those under the proposed Campus Master Plan and less than significant. *(Similar Impact)*

ACHIEVEMENT OF PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Alternative 1 would not provide the guidance for the physical development of the campus and its facilities to accommodate gradual student enrollment growth while preserving and enhancing the quality of campus life, which is the primary objective of the Campus Master Plan. Further, Alternative 1 would not expand campus programs, services, facilities, and housing, nor would it further optimize the use of acreage with the Master Plan Area. Alternative 1 would also not provide modern, dense development to increase efficiency to the extent of the proposed Campus Master Plan. This alternative would also not allow for SJSU to further integrate and improve the interface between the City of San José and SJSU, nor would it improve access and permeability between and within the campus or optimize existing acreage within the Master Plan Area, which would not achieve several of the objectives. Thus, Alternative 1 would not meet most of the basic project objectives.

6.4.2 Alternative 2: Reduced Administrative/Academic Development Program Alternative

Under this alternative, SJSU would implement a master plan for the campus with an overall reduction in planned campus development of administrative/academic space compared to the proposed Campus Master Plan. Approximately 500,000 GSF of new academic/administrative space would be provided under this alternative, compared to approximately 1,400,000 GSF of new academic/administrative space proposed under the Campus

Master Plan, resulting in less ground disturbance and other development-related impacts. Further, approximately 500,000 GSF of renovations would occur within existing buildings under this alternative, compared to approximately 1,600,000 GSF under the Campus Master Plan, for a total development/renovation of 1,000,000 GSF. Proposed growth in on-campus student housing (approximately 2,100 student beds) and growth in enrollment would be the same as the proposed Campus Master Plan. However, this alternative would not include the up to 1,000,000 GSF of new housing development (consisting of 1,000 residential units [with up to 500 units for faculty, staff, and graduate students]) at the Alquist Building site that could occur under the proposed Campus Master Plan. This alternative would involve lesser overall construction than the proposed Campus Master Plan, approximately 1,500,000 gsf of new development and 1,100,000 gsf of renovation less. This alternative would also retain a greater number of the existing buildings (including potentially historic buildings) within the Master Plan Area.

AESTHETICS

Changes to the visual environment would occur under this alternative similar to the Campus Master Plan, but the degree of change would be somewhat reduced as less academic/administrative space would be constructed. Because the majority of academic and administrative space would be retained or experience internal renovations within existing structures, less change in the visual environment would occur. However, this alternative would continue to provide for planned student housing along E. San Salvador Street and S. Tenth Street, as well as some academic/administrative development along E. San Fernando Street and S. 4th Street, which could increase nightlighting and/or glare as a result of higher development. However, proposed development under this alternative would not be inconsistent with similar development within Downtown San José, and impacts to scenic vistas and visual character would remain less than significant with Alternative 2. Lastly, as with the project, Alternative 2 would introduce substantial light sources from facilities such as residential units, dining halls, pedestrian and bike pathways, and recreation areas and could include building materials such as surfaces such as glass and metal and may result in additional sources of glare. Similar mitigation as that outlined in Section 3.1, "Aesthetics" would also be required for Alternative 2, to reduce light and glare impacts to less-than-significant levels. Therefore, although the level of development would change to a lesser degree, especially along E. San Fernando Street and S. 4th Street, the overall aesthetic condition of the campus would be similar to that of the Campus Master Plan, and impacts would remain less than significant after mitigation. Of note, planned aesthetic improvements to the Master Plan Area under the Campus Master Plan would not occur under this alternative to the degree of the Campus Master Plan due to the lesser level of development, especially within the Main Campus. (*Similar Impact*)

AIR QUALITY

Because Alternative 2 would include less development than would occur under the Campus Master Plan, construction would result in reduced air pollutant emissions during construction. During operations, Alternative 2 would provide the same number of on-campus housing opportunities for students as the project. Because new academic and administrative buildings would be limited to 500,00 GSF, and renovations would also be reduced to 500,000 GSF, this alternative would result in overall less new development and associated construction activities within the Master Plan Area. As with the proposed Campus Master Plan, this alternative would be consistent with applicable air quality planning efforts, but construction and operational activities that emit criteria air pollutants would still occur on the campus. The number of large-scale construction projects or several campus projects that could occur simultaneously would be less than the proposed Campus Master Plan. As a result, construction-related air quality impacts would be reduced compared to those under the Campus Master Plan. Mitigation would still be required, but construction emissions would not exceed BAAQMD standards under this alternative. Operational impacts under Alternative 2 would be similar in nature to those described for the Campus Master Plan, but overall emissions would be reduced in magnitude by approximately 50 percent overall (taking into account similar student housing development [with the exception of the Alquist Building Redevelopment] under both this alternative and the Campus Master Plan). During operations, because Alternative 2 would provide the same amount of on-campus student housing for the same level of enrollment growth, vehicle trips would be similar. As with the Campus Master Plan, it is possible that development under this Alternative 2 could exceed BAAQMD operational thresholds, primarily ROG emissions thresholds. As noted

in Section 3.2, "Air Quality," emissions related to the use of consumer products would result in an exceedance of BAAQMD standards during operation. Mitigation of operational emissions would still be required in accordance with current standards and regulations, but it is possible thresholds would still be exceeded. For this reason, operation-related air quality emissions would likely remain significant and unavoidable under this alternative, albeit less than the Campus Master Plan. *(Less Impact)*

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Under Alternative 2, the Master Plan Area would remain largely similar to existing conditions, except where limited development would occur within the Main and South campuses. While the Master Plan Area contains limited habitat for special-status plant and animal species, physical changes associated with implementation of this alternative would likely occur further away from, or less frequently near, potentially sensitive biological resources; and, thus, impacts to biological resources would be reduced under Alternative 2 compared to the proposed Campus Master Plan. *(Less Impact)*

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Earth-moving activities within the Master Plan Area have the potential to disturb archaeological and/or historic resources. Under the Campus Master Plan, ground-disturbing activities (e.g., grading, excavation) could result in discovery of archaeological resources; however, feasible mitigation measures and regulatory requirements/procedures would reduce these impacts to a less-than-significant level. Additionally, on-campus development within or near potentially historic structures under both this alternative and the Campus Master Plan could result in potentially significant and unavoidable impacts, if development would result in damage to or destruction of a building or structure that is a designated historic resource, eligible for listing as a historic resource, or a potential historic resource that has not yet been evaluated, could result in a change in its historical significance. While the reduced development footprint and earth-moving/construction activities under Alternative 2 could result in reduced impacts on cultural resources, mitigation would still be required to reduce impacts to archaeological resources. Regarding historic resources, mitigation would still be required to ensure, where feasible, that future projects under Alternative 2 would not result in damage to or destruction of a building or structure that is a designated historic resource or eligible for listing as a historic resource or a potential historic resource that has not yet been evaluated. However, under this alternative, SJSU would rely on redevelopment of existing buildings to accommodate approximately half of the growth in academic and support facilities, which could result in the loss of certain historic buildings similar to the project. Under this alternative, however, the number of potentially affected historic structures would be reduced, thereby potentially decreasing impacts to historic resources. Nonetheless, impacts would still be significant and unavoidable. *(Less Impact)*

ENERGY

Under this alternative, reduced development would occur, which would result in reduced construction activities and less fuel use during construction. Albeit to a lesser degree than the Campus Master Plan, Alternative 2 also includes redevelopment of existing academic and administrative buildings, which would result in replacement of older, less energy-efficient structures and facilities with those that are more energy efficient. Because building development for this alternative would be less than that of the Campus Master Plan, it would likely require less energy. *(Less Impact)*

GEOLOGY AND SOILS

Earth-moving activities associated with construction have the potential to affect geology and soils. The types of impacts that could occur from development within the Master Plan Area include potential landslides, erosion or loss of topsoil, and impacts from unstable or expansive soils. Impacts to paleontological resources could also occur if these resources are discovered during ground-disturbing activities. Existing regulations and permitting requirements, such as the CBC and CSU Seismic Requirements, would reduce potential impacts to less-than-significant levels and would be required for this alternative as they are for the project. Because the overall development footprint of this

alternative would be reduced (i.e., fewer new structures) compared to the project, impacts associated with Alternative 2 would also be slightly reduced. *(Less Impact)*

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Because the level of development would be reduced under this alternative as compared to the Campus Master Plan, construction- and operational-related GHG emissions would also be reduced. However, GHG emissions associated with operation of Alternative 2 would still occur from vehicle trips to and from the Master Plan Area; area-source emissions from the operation of landscape maintenance equipment; energy-source emissions from the consumption of electricity and natural gas; water-related energy consumption associated with water use; conveyance and treatment of wastewater; and waste-generated emissions from the transport and disposal of solid waste. Mitigation Measure 3.8-1, outlined in Section 3.8, "Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change," would likely still be required but the volume of GHG emissions to be mitigated may be less. Therefore, due to less development on campus compared to the Campus Master Plan, impacts would be slightly reduced under this alternative. *(Less Impact)*

HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Under the Campus Master Plan, on-campus construction activities would entail the transport, use, and storage of hazardous materials, and potential for a release of hazardous materials from a site of previously known or unknown contamination. In addition, older existing structures that may be redeveloped and/or renovated may contain certain hazardous materials (e.g., asbestos and lead-based paint) that may be encountered during building demolition/construction. However, feasible mitigation measures are available to reduce these impacts to a less-than-significant level. Due to compliance with applicable regulations and programs, campus operations would have less-than-significant impacts related to hazardous materials transport, use and storage. Similar types of impacts would occur under Alternative 2 although to a lesser degree as a result of the reduced construction effort. *(Less Impact)*

HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

Earth-moving activities associated with construction under Alternative 2 would affect hydrology and water quality similarly to the Campus Master Plan. The types of impacts include adverse effects on water quality, alterations to existing drainage systems, and effects on the 100-year floodplain. Mitigation measures are recommended to reduce these impacts to less-than-significant levels. Existing regulations and permitting requirements, such as NPDES permit conditions, a SWPPP, and 2022 General Permit conditions, would also be required to reduce water quality impacts to less-than-significant levels. Because Alternative 2 would rely on redevelopment of a lesser proportion of the Master Plan Area with new proposed academic and administrative buildings within the Master Plan Area, alterations to existing drainage systems may be slightly reduced compared to the Campus Master Plan, because existing development footprints would be retained to a greater extent. Although a lesser level of development would occur under this alternative than under the Campus Master Plan, mitigation measures similar to those identified for the Campus Master Plan would likely be required. Nonetheless, because this alternative would require less development compared to the Campus Master Plan, the severity of impacts would be lesser when compared to the Campus Master Plan. *(Less Impact)*

LAND USE AND PLANNING

This alternative would result in less new development compared to the Campus Master Plan; however, this alternative would include the amendments to the 2001 Master Plan and 2016 Facilities Development Plan land use designations that are proposed under the Campus Master Plan to address the organization of land uses, spacing, and interrelationship of land uses on-campus. As a result, this alternative would result in a similar and less-than-significant impact associated with conflict with land use plans, policies and regulations adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect, and incompatibility with adjacent land uses. (*Similar Impact*)

NOISE AND VIBRATION

Alternative 2 would result in less overall development than under the Campus Master Plan, and thus, would generate less construction and operation-related noise, potentially over a shorter period of time. Short-term construction activities associated with on-campus housing and academic/administrative space would still occur, but to a slightly lesser degree. Regarding long-term increases in traffic noise, the on-campus population under this alternative would remain the same as the Campus Master Plan, which would result in similar daily vehicle traffic and associated noise on project-affected roadways to the project. Regarding long-term stationary sources, even with mitigation incorporated, the Campus Master Plan would result in significant and unavoidable noise impacts attributable to the new baseball stadium and construction along the periphery of the Master Plan Area. Noise impacts also would be attributed to the use of mechanical building equipment (e.g., new HVAC systems) proximate to noise-sensitive receptors. Under Alternative 2, SJSU would not construct a new baseball stadium. Thus, the significant impact associated with the new baseball stadium would be avoided as part of Alternative 2. Therefore, although significant and unavoidable impacts attributed to baseball stadium would be avoided, Alternative 2 could still result in substantial increases in noise and impacts during construction that would be significant and unavoidable, albeit less than the Campus Master Plan. *(Less Impact; Significant and unavoidable impact related to new baseball stadium avoided)*

POPULATION AND HOUSING

Under Alternative 2, the same number of student beds would be developed as the Campus Master Plan. Therefore, the number of students living on campus would be the same for Alternative 2 as under the Campus Master Plan. Although Alternative 2 would result in less square footage of new academic and administrative development on campus, the level of employment that would occur would be similar to the Campus Master Plan as the level of faculty/staff would be scaled to student enrollment. As discussed in Section 3.11, "Population and Housing," the Campus Master Plan would not result in substantial unplanned growth in campus population, and impacts would be less than significant. Because Alternative 2 proposes the same amount of student housing on campus as the Campus Master Plan, impacts to population and housing related to students would be the same under Alternative 2 as the Campus Master Plan. With respect to faculty, staff, and graduate student housing, Section 3.11 notes that due to uncertainties regarding the distribution of housing to faculty and staff versus graduate students, the provision of such housing as part of the Alquist Building Redevelopment is not accounted for as part of the Campus Master Plan's analysis (and in order to present a more conservative assessment). As a result, this alternative would have a similar impact to the proposed Campus Master Plan, and impacts would be less than significant. *(Similar Impact)*

PUBLIC SERVICES AND RECREATION

Because Alternative 2 proposes the same number of student beds and would result in the same level of enrollment on campus as the Campus Master Plan, it would accommodate the same number of students on campus and similar demand for public services and impacts would remain less than significant. Thus, Alternative 2 would result in similar public services impacts as those under the Campus Master Plan. *(Similar Impact)*

TRANSPORTATION

As with the Campus Master Plan, development of new student housing and academic/administrative space under Alternative 2 would increase the level of on-campus activity and reduce new vehicle commute trips. As noted above under the population and housing discussion for this alternative, the development of less academic/administrative space would not result in less on-site population, as new faculty/staff would be added to address increased enrollment. As a result, this alternative would result in the same per capita VMT compared to the Campus Master Plan, and impacts would likely remain less than significant. However, due to the lesser level of development, the degree to which entrances to campus would be improved would also likely be less under this alternative. Nonetheless, consistency with policies related to alternative transportation (transit, bicycle, and pedestrian) would be similar under this alternative to the Campus Master Plan. *(Similar Impact)*

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

Earth-moving activities within the Master Plan Area have the potential to disturb tribal cultural resources or result in accidental discovery of human remains. As with the proposed Campus Master Plan, earth-moving activities under Alternative 2 have the potential to disturb tribal cultural resources or result in accidental discovery of human remains, and result in significant impacts to these resources. Feasible mitigation measures and regulatory requirements/procedures would reduce these impacts but not to a less-than-significant level. Because there would be lesser earth-moving activities under Alternative 2, there would be a lower potential to impact tribal cultural resources. *(Less Impact)*

UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

Under Alternative 2, development of additional student housing, academic/administrative space, and supporting uses within the Master Plan Area would still occur, placing greater demand on utilities and service systems than under existing conditions. The overall demand for utilities would be less than the Campus Master Plan's demand due to the smaller amount of academic and administrative space development under this alternative. As with the proposed Campus Master Plan, the existing utilities and service systems would generally be sufficient to meet the additional demands associated with this alternative. In general, utility impacts would be of similar type but reduced in magnitude under Alternative 2 in comparison to the Campus Master Plan. *(Less Impact)*

WILDFIRE

Under this alternative, there would be less overall development, however, the potential development areas would be substantially the same as under the proposed Campus Master Plan. SJSU would continue to manage emergency access and evacuation routes during construction and implement existing campus plans related to campus evacuation, similar to the proposed Campus Master Plan. As a result, impacts would be similar to those under the proposed Campus Master Plan and less than significant. *(Similar Impact)*

ACHIEVEMENT OF PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Under Alternative 2, new student housing would be provided on-campus to accommodate the same level of student growth as the Campus Master Plan. Because this alternative would provide less academic/administrative space, it would limit the ability for SJSU to support the University's education mission and enhance academic quality and student success. By providing less academic and administrative uses, Alternative 2 may not be able to expand campus programs, services, and facilities to support and enhance the diversity of students, faculty, and staff to the degree achieved by the Campus Master Plan. It would also not allow for modernization/replacement of existing, outdated campus buildings with higher maintenance costs that limit integration of colleges and student support space. Further, this alternative would not allow for the enhancement of campus facilities, nor would it modify the interface between the University and the surrounding communities to the extent of the Campus Master Plan. With respect to the Alquist Building Redevelopment, SJSU is obligated by the California Department of General Services (DGS), from whom the property was acquired, to pursue and progress towards planning, design, and redevelopment of the Alquist Building with residential and other uses in a timely fashion (conditional upon CEQA compliance). Under this alternative, SJSU would not be able to fulfill its obligation to DGS.

6.4.3 Alternative 3: Reduced Development and Historic Preservation Alternative

Under Alternative 3, new on-campus development (i.e., new buildings) would be limited to no more than 6 stories in height, and any on-campus building found to meet state or federal criteria as a historic structure would be preserved or renovated in accordance with the *Secretary of the Interior Standards for the Treatment Historic Properties*. It is assumed that up to 2,600,000 GSF of existing campus space would be renovated and 2,300,000 GSF of new construction would occur under this alternative, as compared to the Campus Master Plan which would provide

1,600,000 gsf of renovation, 3,750,000 gsf of new construction, and 1,000,000 gsf of replacement. The number of student beds that would be provided under this alternative would also be reduced to approximately 1,100 due to the reduction in height of on-campus buildings compared to 2,100 beds under the proposed Campus Master Plan. The Alquist Building would be replaced under this alternative, but due to the height restriction, the number of units would be reduced compared to the proposed Campus Master Plan to approximately 500 residential units (250 market-rate and 250 workforce [faculty, staff, and graduate students]). This alternative would involve lesser overall construction than the proposed Campus Master Plan, approximately 2,300,000 gsf of new development in total (which would be half of the proposed Campus Master Plan) but more renovation, which would be primarily associated with interior renovations of potentially historic structures.

AESTHETICS

Changes to the visual environment would occur under this alternative similar to the Campus Master Plan, but the degree of change would be reduced as the height of campus buildings would be limited to six stories or less, which would be consistent with the existing height of structures along E. San Fernando Street and S. Fourth Street. Further, while Alternative 3 would introduce new light sources from facilities such as residential units, dining halls, pedestrian and bike pathways, and recreation areas and could include building materials, such as glass and metal surfaces, that may result in additional sources of glare, the degree to which glare and nighttime lighting may occur would be reduced compared to the Campus Master Plan due to the reduced height of new on-campus development. Similar mitigation as that outlined in Section 3.1, "Aesthetics," would be required for Alternative 3, to reduce light and glare impacts to less-than-significant levels but impacts would be less. (*Less Impact*)

AIR QUALITY

Because Alternative 3 would include less development than would occur under the Campus Master Plan, there would be a reduction in air pollutant emissions during construction. During operations, Alternative 3 would provide approximately half the number of on-campus student housing opportunities as the project. As noted above, this alternative would result in overall less new development within the Master Plan Area, which would reduce overall construction emissions.

As with the proposed Campus Master Plan, this alternative would be consistent with applicable air quality planning efforts, but construction and operational activities that emit criteria air pollutants would still be required on campus. Large-scale construction projects or several campus projects could occur simultaneously, which could result in daily and quarterly emissions that exceed applicable thresholds; however, any such exceedance would likely be for shorter periods of time due to the reduced amount of new development under this alternative. Thus, construction-related air quality impacts would be reduced compared to those under the Campus Master Plan due to the lesser level of development. Mitigation would still be required, however, due to the lesser square footage, construction emissions are not anticipated to exceed BAAQMD thresholds.

In terms of operational emissions under Alternative 3, the reduction in on-campus student housing would reduce building operation emissions but would increase vehicle emissions associated with the additional commutes of approximately 1,000 SJSU students. As a result, overall operational emissions associated with this alternative could increase, depending on the location of housing for the aforementioned students. As with the Campus Master Plan, it is possible that development under this Alternative 2 could exceed BAAQMD operational thresholds. Mitigation of operational emissions would still be required in accordance with current standards and regulations, but it is possible thresholds would still be exceeded. Mobile source emissions (due to the additional students living outside of the Master Plan Area) would likely increase, however overall operational emissions may decrease due to the lesser square footage associated with this alternative. Operation-related air quality emissions would likely remain significant and unavoidable under this alternative but less than the Campus Master Plan. *(Less Impact)*

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Under Alternative 3, the Master Plan Area would remain largely similar to existing conditions, except where limited development would occur within the Main and South campuses. While the Master Plan Area contains limited habitat

for special-status plant and animal species, physical changes associated with implementation of this alternative would likely occur in the same areas and vicinity of potentially sensitive biological resources; and, thus, impacts to biological resources would be similar under Alternative 3 compared to the proposed Campus Master Plan. *(Similar Impact)*

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Earth-moving activities within the Master Plan Area have the potential to disturb archaeological and/or historic resources. Under the Campus Master Plan, ground-disturbing activities (e.g., grading, excavation) could result in discovery of archaeological resources; however, feasible mitigation measures and regulatory requirements/procedures would reduce these impacts to a less-than-significant level. Additionally, on-campus development within or near potentially historic structures under both this alternative and the Campus Master Plan could result in potentially significant impacts, if development would result in damage to or destruction of a building or structure that is a designated historic resource, eligible for listing as a historic resource, or a potential historic resource that has not yet been evaluated, could result in a change in its historical significance. However, unlike the Campus Master Plan, this alternative would require that any structures that meet the criteria for listing as a historic structure would be maintained or modified in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards. As noted in Section 15064.5(b) of the CEQA Guidelines, adherence to Secretary of the Interior's Standards would reduce historic resource impacts to less-than-significant levels. Therefore, impacts under this alternative would be less than those of the Campus Master Plan. *(Less Impact; significant unavoidable impacts to historic resources avoided)*

ENERGY

Under this alternative, reduced development would occur, which would result in reduced construction activities and less fuel use during construction. Albeit to a lesser degree than the Campus Master Plan, Alternative 3 also includes redevelopment of existing academic and administrative buildings, which would result in replacement or modernization of older, less energy-efficient structures and facilities with those that are more energy efficient. Because building development for this alternative would be less than that of the Campus Master Plan, it would likely require less energy. *(Less Impact)*

GEOLOGY AND SOILS

Earth-moving activities associated with construction have the potential to affect geology and soils. The types of impacts that could occur from development within the Master Plan Area include potential landslides, erosion or loss of topsoil, and impacts from unstable or expansive soils. Impacts to paleontological resources could also occur if these resources are discovered during ground-disturbing activities. Existing regulations and permitting requirements, such as the CBC and CSU Seismic Requirements, would reduce potential impacts to less-than-significant levels and would be required for this alternative as they are for the project. Because the overall development footprint of this alternative would be reduced (i.e., fewer new structures) compared to the project, impacts associated with Alternative 3 would also be slightly reduced. *(Less Impact)*

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Because the level of development would be reduced under this alternative as compared to the Campus Master Plan, construction-related GHG emissions would also be reduced. However, GHG emissions associated with operation of Alternative 3 may increase due to a lesser degree of students (approximately 1,000) being housed on-campus. Due to the lesser degree of building square footage, structural operation emissions would decrease by approximately 30 percent, but depending on the location of off-campus housing for the additional students, mobile source GHG emissions could increase substantially. Mitigation Measure 3.8-1, outlined in Section 3.8, "Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change," would still be required but the volume of GHG emissions to be mitigated may be greater and with lesser reductions achievable (as they relate to mobile source emission reductions). Therefore, although construction-related and structural-operation GHG emissions would decrease, overall GHG emissions (as a result of higher per capita

VMT) may increase, thereby resulting in greater and potentially significant and unavoidable impacts under this alternative. *(Greater Impact)*

HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Under the Campus Master Plan, on-campus construction activities would entail the transport, use, and storage of hazardous materials, and potential for a release of hazardous materials from a site of previously known or unknown contamination. In addition, older existing structures that may be redeveloped and/or renovated may contain certain hazardous materials (e.g., asbestos and lead-based paint) that may be encountered during building demolition/construction. However, feasible mitigation measures are available to reduce these impacts to a less-than-significant level. Due to compliance with applicable regulations and programs, campus operations would have less-than-significant impacts related to hazardous materials transport, use and storage. Similar types of impacts would occur under Alternative 3 although to a lesser degree as a result of the reduced construction effort. *(Less Impact)*

HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

Earth-moving activities associated with construction under Alternative 3 would affect hydrology and water quality similar to the Campus Master Plan, albeit to a lesser degree due to the lesser level of development within the Master Plan Area. The types of impacts include adverse effects on water quality, alterations to existing drainage systems, and effects on the 100-year floodplain. Mitigation measures are recommended to reduce these impacts to less-than-significant levels. Existing regulations and permitting requirements, such as NPDES permit conditions, a SWPPP, and 2022 General Permit conditions, would also be required to reduce water quality impacts to less-than-significant levels. Because Alternative 3 would rely on redevelopment and more renovation within the Master Plan Area, alterations to existing drainage systems may be slightly reduced compared to the Campus Master Plan, because existing development footprints would be retained to a greater extent. Although a lesser level of development would occur under this alternative than under the Campus Master Plan, mitigation measures similar to those identified for the Campus Master Plan would likely be required. Nonetheless, because this alternative would require less development compared to the Campus Master Plan, the severity of impacts would be lesser when compared to the Campus Master Plan. *(Less Impact)*

LAND USE AND PLANNING

This alternative would result in less new development compared to the Campus Master Plan, however, this alternative would include amendments to the 2001 Master Plan and 2016 Facilities Development Plan land use designations that are proposed under the Campus Master Plan to address the organization of land uses, spacing, and interrelationship of land uses on-campus. As a result, this alternative would result in a similar and less-than-significant impact associated with conflict with land use plans, policies and regulations adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect, and incompatibility with adjacent land uses. (*Similar Impact*)

NOISE AND VIBRATION

Alternative 3 would result in less overall development than under the Campus Master Plan, and thus, would generate less construction and operation-related noise associated with normal campus operations. Short-term construction activities associated with on-campus housing and academic/administrative space would still occur, but to a slightly lesser degree. Regarding long-term increases in traffic noise, the number of students living off campus under this alternative would increase by approximately 1,000, which could result in greater mobile source noise in the vicinity of the Master Plan Area. However, based on the projected increases in roadway noise levels, impacts would remain less than significant. Regarding long-term stationary sources, even with mitigation incorporated, the Campus Master Plan would result in significant and unavoidable noise impacts attributable to the new baseball stadium and construction along the periphery of the Master Plan Area. Noise impacts also would be attributed to the use of mechanical building equipment (e.g., new HVAC systems) proximate to noise-sensitive receptors. Under this alternative, the proposed new baseball stadium would occur, similar to the Campus Master Plan, and, as a result, significant and unavoidable impacts similar to

the Campus Master Plan are anticipated. Therefore, although the lesser level of development may reduce impacts associated with normal on-campus operations, roadway noise may incrementally increase as a result of additional students living off-campus and the significant and unavoidable impact associated with the new baseball stadium would remain. *(Less Impact; Significant and unavoidable impact related to new baseball stadium would remain)*

POPULATION AND HOUSING

Under Alternative 3, SJSU would provide approximately 1,100 student beds on campus, approximately 1,000 less than the Campus Master Plan. Therefore, the number of students living on campus under Alternative 3 would be less than the Campus Master Plan. Although Alternative 3 would result in less square footage of new academic and administrative development on campus, the level of employment that would occur would be similar to the Campus Master Plan as the level of faculty/staff would be scaled to student enrollment. Nonetheless, this increase in off-campus student housing demand is not anticipated to result in substantial unplanned growth in campus population, and impacts would be less than significant, similar to the Campus Master Plan (refer to Section 3.11, "Population and Housing"). Because Alternative 3 proposes a lesser degree of student housing on campus as the Campus Master Plan, impacts to population and housing would be greater under Alternative 3 but would remain less than significant. *(Greater impact)*

PUBLIC SERVICES AND RECREATION

Although Alternative 3 proposes a lesser number of student beds on campus and would result in the same level of enrollment on campus as the Campus Master Plan, the overall campus population (in terms of enrollment and employment) would be the same as the Campus Master Plan and result in similar demand for public services. Thus, Alternative 3 would result in impacts similar to those under the Campus Master Plan and would be less than significant. *(Similar impact)*

TRANSPORTATION

As with the Campus Master Plan, development of new student housing and academic/administrative space under Alternative 3 would increase the level of on-campus activity and reduce new vehicle commute trips by increasing the percentage of students living on campus. As noted above under the population and housing discussion for this alternative, the development of less on-campus housing would increase the number of students living off-campus (and potentially commuting to and from campus in personal occupancy vehicles), thereby potentially increasing per capita VMT compared to the Campus Master Plan. As a result, this alternative would result in the higher per capita VMT compared to the Campus Master Plan, and impacts may be significant, necessitating the implementation of further transportation demand management by SJSU. Consistency with policies related to alternative transportation (transit, bicycle, and pedestrian) would be similar under this alternative to the Campus Master Plan. *(Greater impact)*

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

Earth-moving activities within the Master Plan Area have the potential to disturb tribal cultural resources or result in accidental discovery of human remains. As with the proposed Campus Master Plan, earth-moving activities under Alternative 3 have the potential to disturb tribal cultural resources or result in accidental discovery of human remains, and result in significant impacts to these resources. Feasible mitigation measures and regulatory requirements/procedures would reduce these impacts but not to a less-than-significant level. Because there would be lesser earth-moving activities under Alternative 3, there would be a lower potential to impact tribal cultural resources. *(Less Impact)*

UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

Under Alternative 3, development of additional student housing, academic/administrative space, and supporting uses within the Master Plan Area would still occur, placing greater demand on utilities and service systems than under existing conditions. The overall demand for utilities would be less than the Campus Master Plan's demand due to the

smaller amount of campus-wide development under this alternative. As with the proposed Campus Master Plan, the existing utilities and service systems would generally be sufficient to meet the additional demands associated with this alternative. In general, utility impacts would be of similar type but reduced in magnitude under Alternative 3 in comparison to the Campus Master Plan. *(Less Impact)*

WILDFIRE

Under this alternative, there would be less overall development, however, the potential development areas would be substantially the same as under the proposed Campus Master Plan. SJSU would continue to manage emergency access and evacuation routes during construction and implement existing campus plans related to campus evacuation, similar to the proposed Campus Master Plan. As a result, impacts would be similar to those under the proposed Campus Master Plan and less than significant. *(Similar Impact)*

ACHIEVEMENT OF PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Under Alternative 3, some new development would occur within both the Main and South campuses, although the height of new development would be limited to up to half of that anticipated under the Campus Master Plan. This alternative would instead focus on renovation of existing facilities. As a result, this alternative would not achieve certain project objectives to the degree of the Campus Master Plan, including optimization of existing acreage within the Master Plan Area (as the footprint of existing facilities would be largely maintained), the removal and replacement of potentially inefficient structures with higher-density, mixed-use buildings, improving access and permeability between the campus and its surroundings. More specifically, certain buildings, especially those along E. San Fernando Street and S. Fourth Street may require renovations/modifications in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards, which would reduce the ability for SJSU to improve access and permeability between the Main Campus and its surroundings. This would also reduce the ability of SJSU to enhance the physical interface of SJSU, as well as campus's ability to provide and enhance appealing open space, more gathering places, and engaging outdoor activity areas. With respect to Alquist, this alternative would fulfill SJSU's obligation to DGS to pursue and progress towards planning, design, and redevelopment of the Alquist Building with residential and other uses in a timely fashion (conditional upon CEQA compliance), however, it would be to a lesser degree than the proposed Campus Master Plan.

6.5 COMPARISON OF ALTERNATIVES

Table 6-1 summarizes the environmental analysis provided above for the Campus Master Plan alternatives.

Table 6-1 Summary of Environmental Effects of the Alternatives Relative to the Campus Master Plan Project

Environmental Topic	Project	Alternative 1: No Project Alternative	Alternative 2: Reduced Administrative/ Academic Development Program Alternative	Alternative 3: Lower-Scale Development Alternative
Aesthetics	LTS/M	<	=	<
Air Quality	SU	<	<	<
Biological Resources	LTS/M	<	<	=
Cultural Resources	SU	<	<	<
Energy	LTS	<	<	<
Geology and Soils	LTS/M	<	<	<
Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change	LTS/M	<	<	>
Hazards and Hazardous Materials	LTS/M	<	<	<
Hydrology and Water Quality	LTS/M	<	<	<

Environmental Topic	Project	Alternative 1: No Project Alternative	Alternative 2: Reduced Administrative/ Academic Development Program Alternative	Alternative 3: Lower-Scale Development Alternative
Land Use and Planning	LTS	<	=	=
Noise and Vibration	SU	< (Construction) >(Operation)	<	<
Population and Housing	LTS	<	=	>
Public Services and Recreation	LTS	<	=	=
Transportation	LTS	>	=	>
Tribal Cultural Resources	SU	<	<	<
Utilities and Service Systems	LTS	<	<	<
Wildfire	LTS	<	=	=

Impact Status:

LTS = less-than-significant impact

LTS/M = LTS with mitigation

SU = Significant and Unavoidable

= - Impacts would be similar to those of the project.

< - Impacts would be less than those of the project.

> - Impacts would be greater than those of the project.

Source: Data compiled by Ascent Environmental in 2024.

6.6 ENVIRONMENTALLY SUPERIOR ALTERNATIVE

The State CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.6 states that an EIR should identify the "environmentally superior" alternative. "If the environmentally superior alternative is the 'no project' alternative, the EIR shall also identify an environmentally superior alternative among the other alternatives." As shown in the Executive Summary Chapter of this EIR, there would be significant and unavoidable impacts associated with the project. These impacts are related to air quality, historic resources, and noise. Alternative 2 would result in lesser or similar impacts to the Campus Master Plan and would avoid one significant and unavoidable impact associated with noise generated by the proposed baseball stadium within the South Campus.

When considering objectives, the project would best meet the purpose and need. In contrast, Alternative 1 would not provide additional housing to accommodate any growth in student enrollment beyond 250 student family housing units within the South Campus and would not provide modernized higher educational facilities, which would be inconsistent with the University's educational mission. Alternative 2 would generally result in impacts that are less or equal to the Campus Master Plan but would not provide additional academic facilities to meet the needs that would be generated by planned student population growth. Alternative 3 would reduce some impacts and would avoid potential impacts to historic structures but because less student housing would be provided, impacts related to GHG emissions, population and housing, and transportation would be greater. On balance and for the reasons stated above, the environmentally superior alternative would be Alternative 2, although it would not achieve the project objectives to the degree of the Campus Master Plan.

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Chapter 6 Alternatives

No references used in this chapter.