



**NOTICE OF INTENT
TO ADOPT A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION
LANEY COLLEGE LIBRARY LEARNING RESOURCE CENTER PROJECT**

PROJECT TITLE: Laney College Library Learning Resource Center

PROJECT LOCATION; 900 Fallon Street
Oakland, CA 94607

PROJECT SPONSOR: Peralta Community College District (PCCD)

DATE OF PUBLIC NOTICE: July 11, 2019

PUBLIC REVIEW PERIOD: July 11 to August 12, 2019

DATE OF PUBLIC HEARING: September 10, 2019

LOCATION OF PUBLIC HEARING: Peralta Community College District
333 East 8th Street
Oakland, CA 94607

Project Description: The proposed Laney College Library Learning Resource Center (proposed Project) would be located on the southeast part of the main campus on a site comprising approximately 52,058 square feet. The Project site currently contains a central plant, a single-story portable classroom building containing seven classrooms, one single story portable restroom building, lawn area and paved pathways.

The Project would not increase student enrollment capacity at the Laney College campus. It is proposed in response to the District's plan to provide a new campus library to meet current and future learning needs. The Library Learning Resource Center (LRC) will be designed to achieve a minimum of LEED Gold certification. The building would contain about 71,800 gross square feet and would be three stories tall with an approximate height of 52 feet. The building exterior would include stucco, steel and glass.

Environmental Review: An Initial Study (IS) has been prepared under the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) for review and action by PCCD. The IS evaluates the potential environmental impacts of the proposed Project. Based on the results of the IS prepared according to CEQA Guidelines, it has been determined the Project will not have a significant effect on the environment and a Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) has been prepared. The Project has been modified to incorporate mitigation measures identified in the IS that will reduce potentially significant impacts to a less-than-significant level.

Public Review: The Draft MND/IS is available for public review at the PCCD – Department of General Services office at 333 East 8th Street, Oakland, CA 94607. The MND/IS is also available on the PCCD website at: <http://web.peralta.edu/general-services/>.

Any interested party may comment on the proposed MND/IS. All comments received will be considered by PCCD prior to finalizing the MND/IS and making a decision on the Project. Written comments must be received no later than 4:00 pm on August 12, 2019 and sent to:

Atheria Smith, Director of Planning & Development
Peralta Community College District – Department of General Services
333 East 8th Street
Oakland, CA 94607
Email: atheriasmith@peralta.edu

MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed Laney College Library Learning Resource Center (proposed Project) would be located on the southeast part of the main campus on a site comprising approximately 52,058 square feet. The Project site currently contains a central plant, a single-story portable classroom building containing seven classrooms, one single story portable restroom building, lawn area and paved pathways.

Development adjacent to the Project site includes a small campus parking lot to the west; Building E and a community garden to the north; a paved pathway, Lake Merritt Trail and Lake Merritt Channel to the east; and 8th Street to the south.

The Project would not increase student enrollment capacity at the Laney College campus. It is proposed in response to PCCD's plan to provide a new campus library to meet current and future learning needs. The Library Learning Resource Center (LRC) would be designed to achieve a minimum of LEED Gold certification. The building would contain about 71,800 gross square feet and would be three stories tall with an approximate height of 52 feet. The building exterior would include stucco, steel and glass.

PROJECT LOCATION

Laney College
900 Fallon Street
Oakland, CA 94607

PROJECT SPONSOR

Peralta Community College District (PCCD)
333 East 8th Street
Oakland, CA 94607

FINDING

The Project will not have a significant effect on the environment based on the Initial Study prepared according to CEQA Guidelines. Mitigations have been incorporated into the Project to reduce the identified potentially significant impacts to a less-than-significant level.

POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

The attached Initial Study indicates that the Project could adversely affect the environment. Potentially significant impacts were identified and are presented below.

MITIGATION MEASURES

In the interest of reducing the potential impact to the point where the net effect of the Project is insignificant, mitigation measures are recommended. A discussion of the potential impacts of interest and the associated mitigation measures is provided below.

AESTHETICS

Impact: The LRC building may introduce a new source of light and glare at the Project site.

Mitigation Measures:

- AES-1** To reduce the potential impacts from Library Learning Resource Center lighting:
- All outdoor lighting shall be dark sky-compliant and consistent with California Green Building Standards Code Section 5.106.8 Light Pollution Reduction.
 - All light fixtures shall include shrouds (either fixed or adjustable), other shielding, or be directed in such a way as to block direct light as seen from Peralta Park and Lake Merritt Park.
 - Lighting that is not required for safety and security during nighttime hours shall be controlled by the use of timed switches and/or motion detector activation controls so lights are only on when necessary.
- AES-2** To reduce the potential impacts from Library Learning Resource Center glare:
- The Library Learning Resource Center building shall use non-reflective materials. Metal shall be painted with a matte finish or low gloss paint. All windows and doors shall use non-reflective glass. Bird collision techniques on building glazing shall be employed as specified in Mitigation Measure BIO-2.

Residual Impact: Less than significant with implementation of the recommended mitigation measures.

AIR QUALITY

Impact: During Project construction, the proposed Project would exceed the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) threshold for reactive organic gases (ROG).

Mitigation Measure:

- AIR-1** Project reactive organic gases (ROG) emissions from architectural coating application shall be reduced to 54 lbs./day or less through the implementation of any of the following measures or some combination thereof as required:
- Stretch out the architectural coating applications phases for the Learning Resource Center building to three weeks or more;
 - Use architectural coatings with a lower ROG content than BAAQMD regulations require; and/or
 - Use building components that have had their surfaces factory-finished and so reduce the need for on-site painting or finishing with ROG-containing paints.

Prior to the beginning of Project construction, final plans shall be submitted for Peralta Community College District approval that demonstrate attainment of the BAAQMD 54 lbs./day limit on ROG emissions during all phases of construction.

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Impact: The removal of trees located on the Project site during bird nesting season could have a potentially significant impact on nesting birds.

Mitigation Measure:

BIO-1 Adequate measures shall be taken to avoid inadvertent take of raptor nests and other nesting birds protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and State Fish and Game Code when in active use. This shall be accomplished by taking the following steps:

- If construction is proposed during the nesting season (February through August), a focused survey for nesting raptors and other migratory birds shall be conducted by a qualified biologist within 14 days prior to the onset of tree removal or construction, in order to identify any active nests on the project sites and in the vicinity of proposed construction.
- If no active nests are identified during the survey period, or if development is initiated during the non-breeding season (September through February), construction may proceed with no restrictions.
- If bird nests are found, an adequate setback shall be established around the nest location and construction activities restricted within this no-disturbance zone until the qualified biologist has confirmed that any young birds have fledged and are able to function outside the nest location. Required setback distances for the no-disturbance zone shall be based on input received from the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), and may vary depending on species and sensitivity to disturbance. As necessary, the no-disturbance zone shall be fenced with temporary orange construction fencing if construction is to be initiated on the remainder of the construction area.
- A report of findings shall be prepared by the qualified biologist and submitted to the Peralta Community College District for review and approval prior to initiation of construction within the no-disturbance zone during the nesting season (February through August). The report either shall confirm absence of any active nests or shall confirm that any young within a designated no-disturbance zone have fledged and construction can proceed.

Residual Impact: Less than significant with implementation of the recommended mitigation measure.

Impact: The Library Learning Resource Center building would alter the physical characteristics of the site and the new Library Learning Resource Center building could result in bird collisions and mortalities

Mitigation Measure:

BIO-2 Bird safe design characteristics shall be incorporated into the new building to minimize the potential risk of bird collisions on the project site. These shall include consideration of bird-

safe design guidelines and use of specific Best Management Practice (BMP) strategies to reduce bird strikes. Of particular concern is the importance of avoiding the use of highly reflective glass as an exterior treatment, which appears to reproduce natural habitat and can be attractive to some birds. To limit reflectivity and prevent exterior glass from attracting birds, the project shall utilize low-reflectivity glass and provide other non-attractive surface treatments. Low-reflectivity glass or other glazing treatments shall be used for the entirety of the building's glass surface, not just the lower levels, to minimize the risk of bird collisions. In addition, all roof mechanical equipment shall be covered by low-profile angled roofing so that obstacles to bird flight are minimized, all interior light "pollution" shall be reduced during evening hours through the use of a lighting control system, and exterior lighting shall be directed downward and screened to minimize illuminating the exterior of the building at night.

Residual Impact: Less than significant with implementation of the recommended mitigation measure.

ENERGY

Impact: The proposed Project may result in the inefficient consumption of energy resources.

Mitigation Measures:

ENERGY-1 The Library Learning Resource Center building shall comply with all applicable Chapter 5 Non-Residential Mandatory Measures listed in the California Green Building Standards Code (CCR, Title 24, Part 11 – CAL Green).

ENERGY-2 The Library Learning Resource Center building shall be designed to meet Energy and Atmosphere standards to achieve a minimum of LEED Gold certification.

Residual Impact: Less than significant with implementation of the recommended mitigation measures.

GEOLOGY AND SOILS

Impact: The Laney College campus, including the Project site, is located within a Liquefaction Hazard Zone and may include subsurface expansive soils. There is the potential for liquefaction seismic activity and damage due to subsurface expansive soils which could cause human injury or damage to structures and infrastructure facilities.

Mitigation Measure:

GEO-1 A Geologic Hazards/Geotechnical Investigation Report shall be prepared by a qualified geotechnical engineer. The design recommendations included in this report shall be incorporated into the Library Learning Resource Center building design developed by the project architect.

Residual Impact: Less than significant with implementation of the recommended mitigation measure.

HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Impact: The central plant building located on the Project site may contain hazardous materials.

Mitigation Measure:

HAZ-1 A Phase I Environmental Assessment (Phase I EA) shall be prepared to assess the presence of asbestos-containing, lead-containing and other hazardous materials that may be present at and around the central plant building. The recommendations included in the Phase I EA shall be implemented.

Residual Impact: Less than significant with implementation of the recommended mitigation measure.

HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

Impact: Construction activities would result in substantial ground disturbance causing significant soil erosion and sedimentation during precipitation events.

Mitigation Measures:

HYDRO-1 Prior to Project construction, a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) shall be prepared. The SWPPP shall include the following:

- Site map which shows the construction site perimeter, existing and proposed buildings, lots, roadways, storm water collection and discharge points, general topography both before and after construction, and drainage patterns across the Project site.
- Best Management Practices (BMPs) to protect storm water runoff and placement of those BMPs
- A visual monitoring program; a chemical monitoring program for “non-visible” pollutants to be implemented if there is failure of BMPs; and a sediment monitoring plan if the site discharges directly to a water body.

HYDRO-2 Peralta Community College District and their contractor shall implement Best Management Practices (BMPs) to control erosion and sedimentation and prevent pollutants from entering the stormwater runoff during construction. BMPs may include, but are not limited to:

- Conduct grading during dry months (April – September).
- Cover disturbed areas with soil stabilizers, mulch, fiber roles, or temporary vegetation.
- Locate construction-related equipment or processes that contain or generate pollutants in secure areas, away from storm drains and gutters.
- Prevent or contain potential leakage or spilling from sanitary facilities by surrounding them with a berm and do not allow a direct connection to the storm drainage system.
- Park, fuel and clean all vehicles and equipment in one designated and contained area.
- Designate concrete washout areas.

- Provide inlet protection, such as filters.
- Monitor the site during rainy season to replace or adjust BMPs as needed.

Residual Impact: Less than significant with implementation of the recommended mitigation measures.

Impact: There would be an increase in impervious surface area which would increase stormwater runoff from the site.

Mitigation Measure:

HYDRO-3 Peralta Community College District and their contractor shall implement low impact development (LID) techniques such as porous pavement, vegetated swales, green roofs, rain barrels, cisterns, flow-through planters, bio-retention gardens and tree planting.

Residual Impact: Less than significant with implementation of the recommended mitigation measure.

NOISE

Impact: Project construction noise and vibration could be disruptive to on-campus educational/leisure activities in adjacent outdoor areas and buildings, and in the adjacent areas of Peralta Park.

Mitigation Measures:

NOISE-1 The following Best Management Practices shall be incorporated into the construction documents to be implemented by the Project contractor:

- Provide enclosures and noise mufflers for stationary equipment, shrouding or shielding for impact tools, and barriers around particularly noisy activity areas on the site.
- Use quietest type of construction equipment whenever possible, particularly air compressors.
- Provide sound-control devices on equipment no less effective than those provided by the manufacturer.
- Locate stationary equipment, material stockpiles, and vehicle staging areas as far as practicable from sensitive receptors.
- Prohibit unnecessary idling of internal combustion engines.
- Require applicable construction-related vehicles and equipment to use designated truck routes when entering/leaving the site.
- Designate a noise (and vibration) disturbance coordinator who shall be responsible for responding to complaints about noise (and vibration) during construction. The telephone number of the noise disturbance coordinator shall be conspicuously posted at the construction site. Copies of the project purpose, description and construction schedule shall also be distributed to the surrounding residences.
- Limit project construction activity to the hours of 7 am to 9 pm on weekdays as required under the *City of Oakland Municipal Code Chapter 8.18.020*.

NOISE-2 To the extent feasible, in instances where vibration-intensive construction equipment is located next to on-campus vibration-sensitive receptors that would result in major disruption, the Peralta Community College District shall temporarily relocate the vibration-sensitive receptors to minimize disruption.

Residual Impact: Less than significant with implementation of the recommended mitigation measures.

TRANSPORTATION

Impact: There is the potential for disruption to traffic, transit, bicycle and pedestrian circulation during the weekday AM and PM peak periods.

Mitigation Measures

TRANS-1 To minimize potential disruptions to traffic, transit, bicycle and pedestrian circulation during the weekday AM and PM peak periods, the Project contractor, to the greatest extent feasible, shall restrict construction-related truck movements and deliveries to, from and around the Project site during peak hours (generally 7:00 to 9:00 AM and 3:00 to 6:00 PM). These hours also correspond to the College's peak periods of arrival and departure on a typical school day.

TRANS-2 The Project contractor shall prepare and obtain an approved Obstruction Permit and Traffic Control Plan from the City of Oakland for work within the City's right-of-way, specifically that which affects the temporary narrowing or closure of the northern sidewalk on East 7th Street abutting the Project site. The Traffic Control Plan shall contain a set of comprehensive traffic control measures for pedestrian accommodations (or detours, if accommodations are not feasible), including detour signs if required, closure procedures, signs, cones for drivers, and designated construction access routes. The Traffic Control Plan shall be in conformance with the City's Supplemental Design Guidance for Accommodating Pedestrians, Bicyclists, and Bus Facilities in Construction Zones. The Project contractor shall implement the approved Traffic Control Plan during Project construction.

Residual Impact: Less than significant with implementation of the recommended mitigation measures.

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**LANEY COLLEGE LIBRARY LEARNING
RESOURCE CENTER PROJECT
DRAFT INITIAL STUDY**

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ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW – INITIAL STUDY

PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title:	Laney College Library Learning Resource Center
Lead Agency Name and Address:	Vice Chancellor of General Services – Leigh Sata Peralta Community College District 333 East 8 th Street Oakland, CA 94607
Contact Person and Email Address:	Director of Planning & Development – Atheria Smith 510-587-7864 atheriasmith@peralta.edu
Project Location:	Laney College 900 Fallon Street Oakland, CA 94607 APN: 18-450-2
Project Sponsor's Name and Address:	Peralta Community College District (PCCD) 333 East 8 th Street Oakland, CA 945607
General Plan Designation:	Institutional
Zoning Designation:	D-LM-5

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

BACKGROUND

In 2014, the Peralta Community College District published the Peralta Community College District 2016 – 20 Five Year Construction Plan (2016 – 2017 First Funding Year) (PCCD 2014) which included the 2014 Statement of Five Year Laney College Facilities Master Plans. The 2014 Statement of Five Year Laney College Facilities Master Plans identified long-range facilities project goals which included the construction of a new library – a Learning Resource Center –that would upgrade the telecommunication infrastructure, provide additional study space for collaborative and individual learning, create a video conference space for distance learning and staff development activities, enlarge and convert the “electronic classroom” into a SMART classroom to accommodate the increased number of instructors requesting assignment orientations, enlarge the Media Center to add more computer workstations, expand the reference collection and adjacent study area to accommodate increased student use, allow ADA and earthquake compliance and create a safe, healthy and attractive structure.

PROJECT LOCATION

The Laney College campus is located at 900 Fallon Street in downtown Oakland. The campus is bounded by Fallon Street to the west, 10th Street to the north, 5th Street and Lake Merritt Channel to the east and Interstate 880 to the south. Figure 1, Project and Regional Location Map, shows the location of Laney College.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

Laney College Campus

Laney College comprises approximately 59.5 acres. Approximately half of the College's instructional space is devoted to laboratories and shops that serve vocational programs. Most administrative, student personnel, counseling and faculty offices are located in the Tower building. Other facilities include the Student Center building, gymnasium, swimming pool, library, childcare center, forum, and theater. Student Services are scattered around campus, primarily in the Tower and A buildings. Figure 2 shows the Campus Plan. The campus features about 30 acres of open space and athletic facilities for baseball, football, track and tennis. The student and staff parking area contain 964 parking spaces located at the southern portion of the campus (PCCD 2014).

The campus is open from 8:00 am to 10:00 pm seven days a week. In Fall 2018, Laney College supported 8,973 FTEs students.

Weekend use of campus facilities may include: local flea market, college football and basketball games, community swimming events, Chinatown Children's orchestra and various community sponsored events.

Surrounding Land Uses

The Laney College campus is surrounded by a mix of commercial, industrial, residential and institutional land uses. To the west along Fallon Street is multi-family residential and parking lots. North of the campus across 10th Street are institutional uses including the Oakland Museum of California, Henry J. Kaiser Convention Center and Peralta Park. East of the campus along 5th Avenue (northeast portion of the campus) is a mix of industrial and residential uses and the Lake Merritt Channel (southeast portion of the campus). Interstate 880, a six-lane freeway, abuts the southern boundary of the campus.

PROPOSED PROJECT

The proposed Laney College Library Learning Resource Center (proposed Project) would be located on the southeast part of the main campus on a site comprising approximately 52,058 square feet (Figure 3). The Project site currently contains a central plant, a single-story portable classroom building containing seven classrooms, one single story portable restroom building, lawn area and paved pathways.

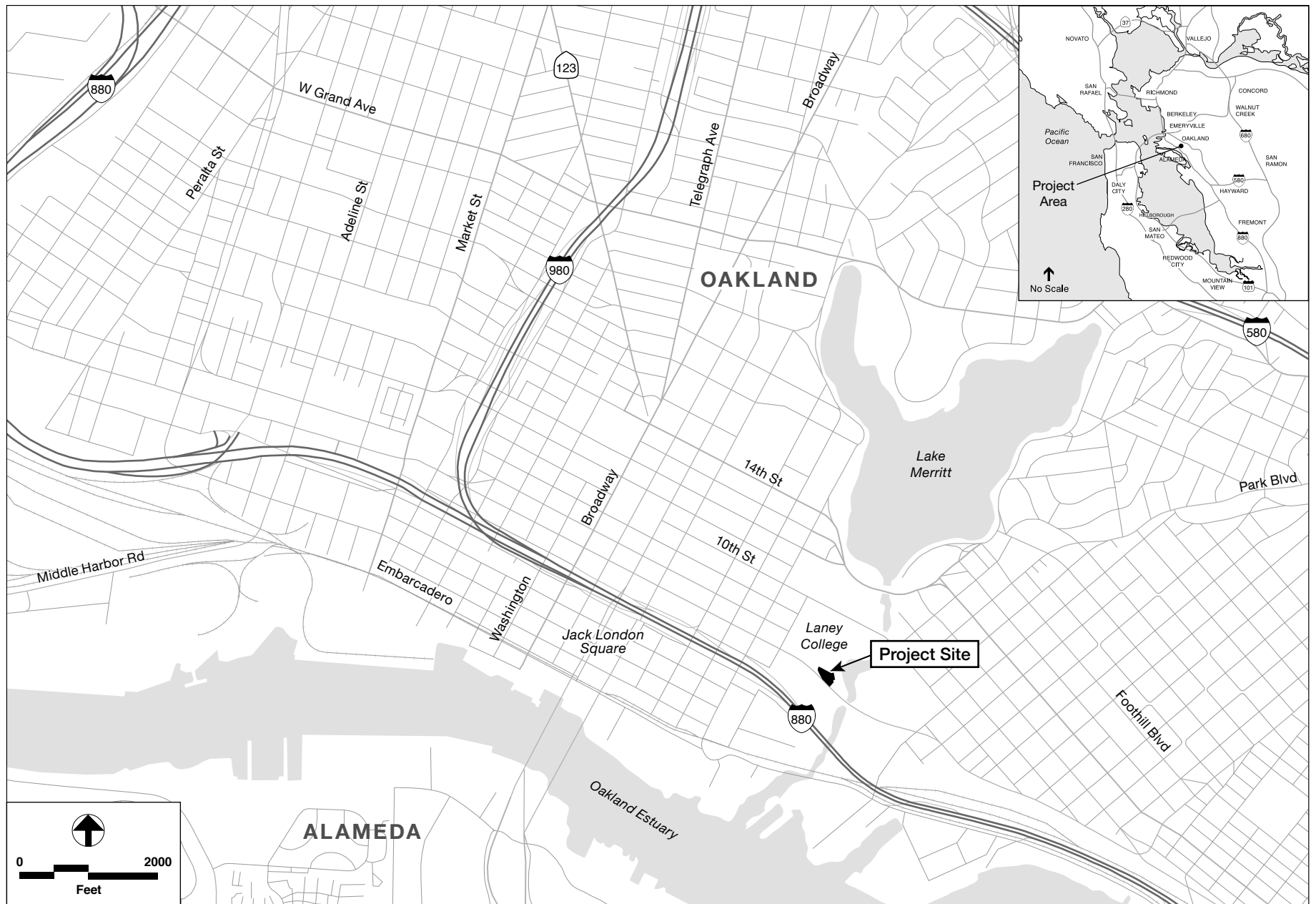
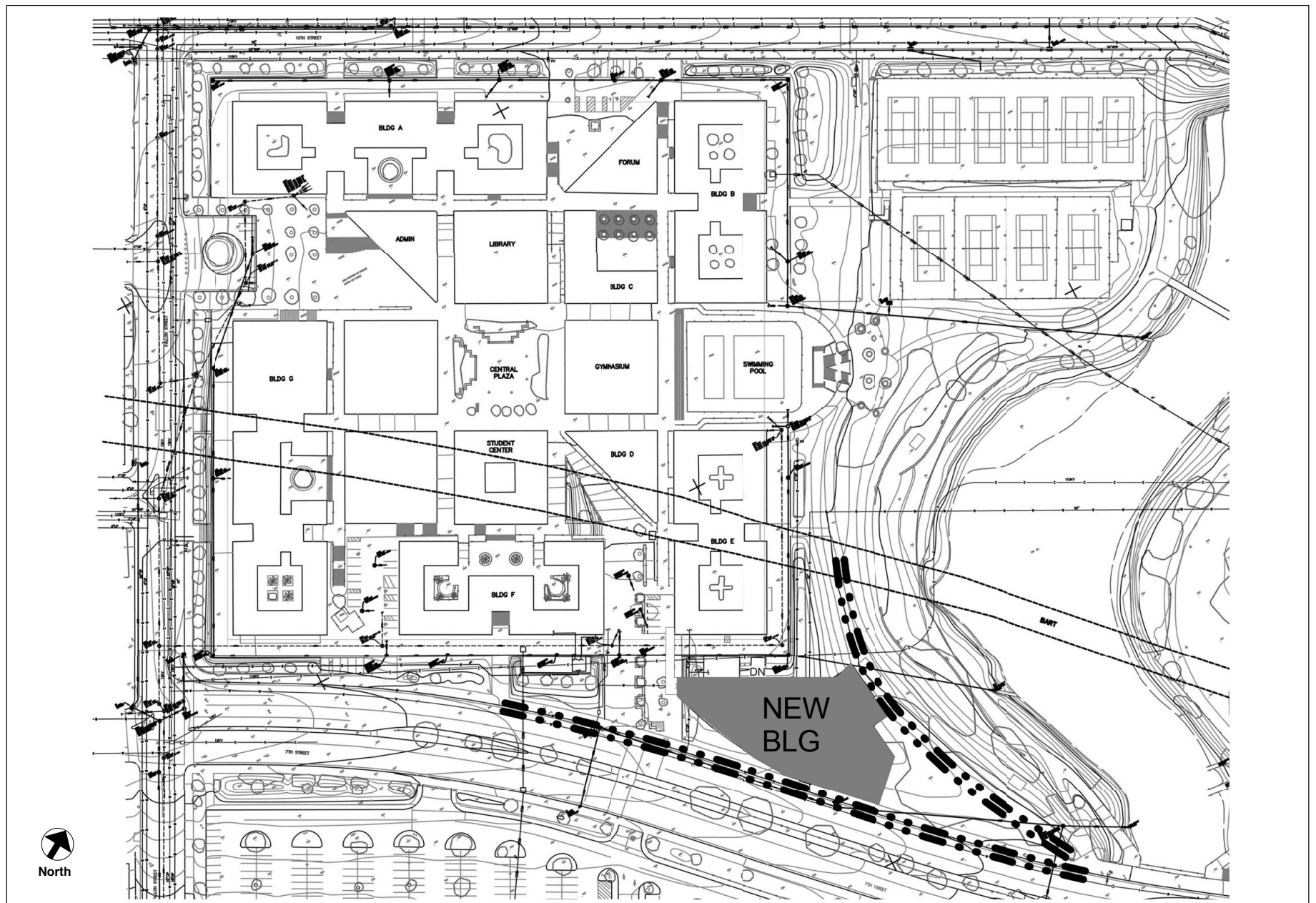
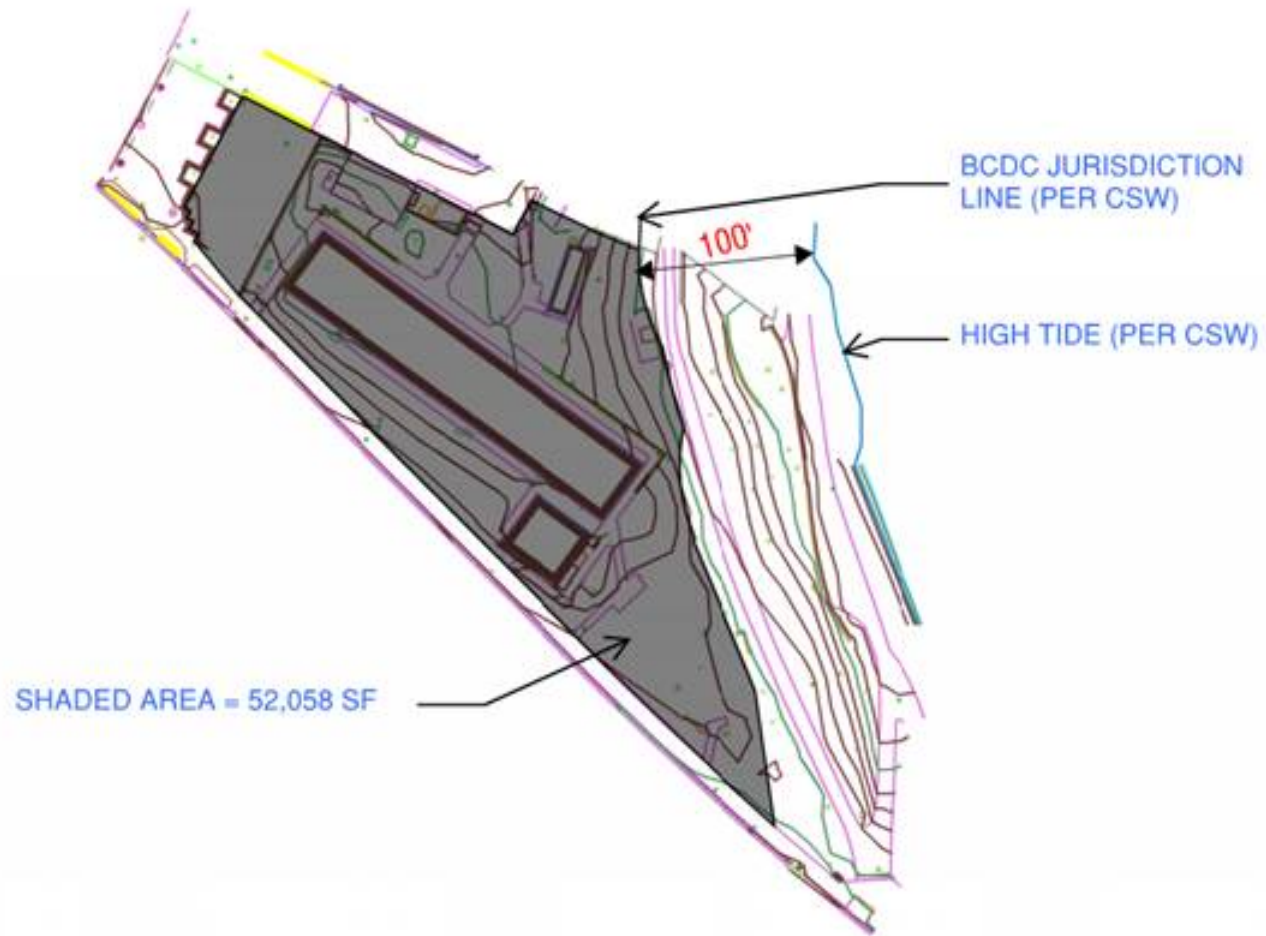


Figure 1
Project Site Location Map



Source: Noll & Tam

Figure 2
Campus Plan



Source: Noll & Tam



Figure 3
Learning Resource Center Site Diagram

Development adjacent to the Project site includes a small campus parking lot to the west; Building E and a community garden to the north; a paved pathway, Lake Merritt Trail and Lake Merritt Channel to the east; and 7th Street to the south.

The Project would not increase student enrollment capacity at the Laney College campus. It is proposed in response to the District's plan to provide a new campus library to meet current and future learning needs. The Library Learning Resource Center (LRC) would be designed to achieve a minimum of LEED Gold certification¹. The building would contain about 71,800 gross square feet and would be three stories tall with an approximate height of 52 feet. The building exterior would include stucco, steel and glass.

Project Construction Activities and Schedule

Project construction is anticipated to begin in September 2020 and be completed in August 2022. Construction hours would be from 7:00 am to 5:00 pm Monday through Friday.

Project Approvals

- Division of the State Architect (DSA) for building, disabled access, fire and life safety systems.
- California Department of Education for State funding.
- Department of Toxic Substances (DTSC) for Phase I Environmental Assessment.
- State Water Resources Control Board, San Francisco Bay - Region 2 for NPDES General Permit and Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP.)
- City of Oakland Fire Department for site access and fire hydrants/water pressure.
- City of Oakland Public Works Agency for water, sewer and stormwater connections.
- City of Oakland Department of Transportation for obstruction permit.

REFERENCES

PCCD, 2014 *Five Year Construction Plan (2016 – 2017 First Funding Year)* Submittal Date July 1, 2014.

¹ Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) certification levels are based on assigned points: Certified (40-49 points); Silver (50-59 points); Gold (60-79 points) and Platinum (80+ points). LEED advocates for the design and construction of green building which is the practice of designing, constructing and operating buildings to maximize occupant health and productivity, use fewer resources, reduce waste and negative environmental impacts, and decrease lifecycle costs.

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED:

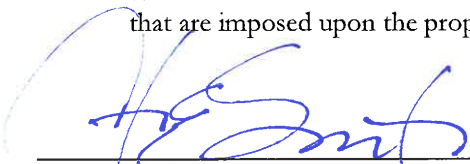
The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by the project, involving at least one impact that is a potentially significant impact as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aesthetics | <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural and Forestry Resources | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Air Quality |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biological Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural Resources | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Energy |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Geology and Soils | <input type="checkbox"/> Greenhouse Gas Emissions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hazards and Hazardous Materials |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hydrology and Water Quality | <input type="checkbox"/> Land Use and Planning | <input type="checkbox"/> Mineral Resources |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Noise | <input type="checkbox"/> Population and Housing | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation | <input type="checkbox"/> Tribal Cultural Resources |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Utilities and Service Systems | <input type="checkbox"/> Wildfire | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mandatory Findings of Significance |

DETERMINATION:

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

- ☐ I find that the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
- ☒ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because the revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
- ☐ I find that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required
- ☐ I find that the proposed project MAY have a “potentially significant impact” or “potentially significant unless mitigated” impact on the environment, but at least one effect 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.
- ☐ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.


Atheria Smith, Director of Planning & Development

Date 6.25.19

EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

A brief explanation is required for all answers except “No Impact” answers if these answers are adequately supported by the information sources listed in the References section for each environmental issue.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

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

Impact Discussion

The LRC preliminary building design proposes a three-story building that would be approximately 52 feet in height. The LRC building would be compatible with adjacent and nearby campus buildings and would not adversely affect scenic vistas. The LRC building may introduce a new source of light and glare which is considered a potentially significant impact, but with implementation of Mitigation Measures AES 1 and AES-2, potentially significant light and glare impacts would be less than significant. A discussion of each environmental issue included under Section 1 is presented below.

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

The Project site is located immediately west of the Lake Merritt Channel and fronts on Peralta Park which extends along the entire length of the Lake Merritt Channel and includes Lake Merritt Trail. Across the channel is Lake Merritt Channel Park which extends along the entire length of the channel and includes Lake Merritt Trail. Both parks offer views of the Laney College campus, including the Project site, and the downtown Oakland skyline beyond. Urban views available from Peralta and Lake Merritt Parks, while visually interesting, are not considered scenic. With development of the proposed Project, the LRC building would become part of the Oakland skyline and consequently, would not adversely affect any scenic vistas and is considered a less than significant impact.

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

The Laney College campus (including the Project site) is not located within a designated scenic highway view shed (Caltrans 2019). There are no rock outcroppings or historic buildings located on the Project site (refer to Section 5 Cultural Resources and Section 7 Geology and Soils). The Project could result in the removal of up to seven trees all of which were planted as landscaping for the college. The replacement landscaping provided as part of the Project would serve to replace trees and other landscaping removed to accommodate the LRC building and associated improvements. Development of the Project site with the LRC building is considered a less than significant impact.

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

Laney College is located in downtown Oakland, a highly urbanized area. The proposed Project would be visible from Peralta Park and Lake Merritt Channel Park. Visibility of the LRC building is not considered a significant visual impact because the LRC building would be comparable in height to existing campus buildings and would become part of the downtown urban skyline visible from Peralta Park and Lake Merritt Channel Park. Although the proposed Project is not subject to City of Oakland land use regulations, the LRC building would not conflict with the City's D-LM-5 zoning for the Laney College campus. The D-LM-5 zoning allows a maximum height, by right, of 85 feet (City of Oakland 2019). The preliminary conceptual design for the LRC building proposes a height of 52 feet well below the D-LM-5 height limit for the site. The proposed Project would not conflict with City of Oakland zoning and would not adversely affect scenic quality. Project development represents a less than significant impact and no mitigation measures are necessary.

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

Currently, the Project site has minimal night-time lighting for security purposes. Plans for the LRC building have not been prepared, so detailed information on lighting was not available at the time the Initial Study was prepared. The LRC building would establish a new light source at the Project site that could possibly result in intrusive night-light, which represents a potentially significant impact. With implementation of Mitigation Measure AES-1, potentially significant night lighting impacts due to the Project would be less than significant.

The preliminary concept for the LRC building exterior walls proposes stucco, steel and glass. Because the exterior building materials are not confirmed, there is the potential for significant glare impacts which is considered a potentially significant impact. With implementation of Mitigation Measure AES-2, potential glare impacts would be less than significant.

Recommended Mitigation Measures

- AES-1** To reduce the potential impacts from Library Learning Resource Center lighting:
- All outdoor lighting shall be dark sky-compliant and consistent with California Green Building Standards Code Section 5.106.8 Light Pollution Reduction.
 - All light fixtures shall include shrouds (either fixed or adjustable), other shielding, or be directed in such a way as to block direct light as seen from Peralta Park and Lake Merritt Park.
 - Lighting that is not required for safety and security during nighttime hours shall be controlled by the use of timed switches and/or motion detector activation controls so lights are only on when necessary.
- AES-2** To reduce the potential impacts from Library Learning Resource Center glare:
- The Library Learning Resource Center building shall use non-reflective materials. Metal shall be painted with a matte finish or low gloss paint. All windows and doors shall use non-reflective glass. Bird collision techniques on building glazing shall be employed as specified in Mitigation Measure BIO-2.

References

- Caltrans. 2019. *California Scenic Highway Mapping System*. www.dot.ca.gov/hq/LandArch/16_livability/scenic_highways/CaliforniaScenicHighwayMappingSystem.
- City of Oakland. 2019. *Interactive Planning and Zoning Map*. Oakgis.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=3676148ea4924fc7b75e7350903c7224. Viewed April 11, 2019.

2. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY RESOURCES.

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

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

Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

2. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY RESOURCES (cont.)

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Impact Discussion

There would be no impacts to agriculture or forest resources due to the proposed Project. A discussion of each environmental issue included under Section 2 is presented below.

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

The Laney College campus, which includes the Project site, is zoned Lake Merritt Station Area District Institutional Zone 5 (D-LM-5). Surrounding lands are urbanized and developed with office buildings, commercial, institutional, residential and park uses. The proposed Project would not affect any prime farmland, unique farmland or farmland of statewide importance.

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

The proposed Project would not create zoning conflicts with agricultural land uses. There are no lands zoned for agricultural use in downtown Oakland and no lands under a Williamson Act contract.

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

As discussed in Criterion 2a above, the Project site is zoned D-LM-5 and is surrounded by urban development. There are no forest lands or lands zoned Timberland Production.

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

The proposed Project would not result in the loss of any forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use.

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

The proposed Project would not result in the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural nor forest land to non-forest use.

Recommended Mitigation Measures

None required.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
3. AIR QUALITY. Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management district or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:				
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Existing Conditions

According to the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD), the City of Oakland is in the Northern Alameda/Western Contra Costa climatological sub-region of the Bay Area (BAAQMD 2017, Appendix C) where the westerly marine air flow through the Golden Gate is predominant. Compared with inland areas, temperatures here have a narrower range and solar radiation intensity is less because of increased fog and cloud cover. In most parts of this sub-region, the air pollution potential is low due to the steady wind flow with little influx of pollutants from upwind stationary sources. However, downtown Oakland (with the Laney College campus at its southeastern edge) includes many stationary sources of air pollutants, and is crossed by major freeways and many high-traffic-volume roadways. The dispersion of local pollutant emissions is constrained by the confining terrain of the East Bay hills and by regular seasonal episodes of atmospheric stability with resultant elevated ambient pollutant concentrations.

Ozone (which is formed from chemical precursors - reactive organic gases [ROG] and nitrogen oxides [NO_x]) and suspended particulate matter (specifically, two types - particulate matter less than ten microns in diameter [PM₁₀] and particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in diameter [PM_{2.5}]) are of particular concern in the Bay Area, which is currently designated “nonattainment” for state and national ozone ambient air quality standards, for the state PM₁₀ standards, and for state and national PM_{2.5} standards. It is “attainment” or “unclassified” with respect to the other major air pollutants: nitrogen oxides (NO_x), carbon monoxide (CO) and sulfur dioxide (SO₂). The BAAQMD maintains a number of air quality monitoring stations, which continually measure the ambient concentrations of major air pollutants throughout the Bay Area. The closest such monitoring station to the Project site is in the Laney College 8th Street parking lot, a few hundred feet south of the Project site; only NO₂, CO and PM_{2.5} are monitored there. The nearest ozone monitor is at 1100 21st Street in west Oakland about 1.5 miles northwest of the Project site. A recent data summary (refer to Table 1) from the two stations show violations of the PM_{2.5} particulate standard, which have steadily become more frequent over the last three years (probably reflecting the effects of major wildfires in recent years).

TABLE 1: LOCAL AMBIENT AIR QUALITY MONITORING SUMMARY

Pollutant	Air Quality Standard	Maximum Concentrations and Number of Days Standards Exceeded		
		2016	2017	2018
Ozone*				
Maximum 8-hour concentration (ppm)		52	68	50
# Days 8-hour California standard exceeded	70 ppb	0	0	0
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂)**				
Maximum 1-hour concentration (ppb)		54	68	73
# Days national 1-hour standard exceeded	100 ppb	0	0	0
Carbon Monoxide (CO)**				
Maximum 8-hour concentration (ppm)		1.1	1.3	1.6
# Days national 24-hour standard exceeded	9 ppm	0	0	0
Suspended Fine Particulates (PM _{2.5})**				
Maximum 24-hour concentration (µg/m³)		20.2	70.8	168.2
# Days national 24-hour standard exceeded	35 µg/m³	0	8	14

Notes:

* As monitored at the BAAQMD station at 1100 21st Street west of downtown Oakland.

** As monitored at the BAAQMD station in the Laney College 8th Street parking lot.

µg/m³ = micrograms per cubic meter

ppb = parts per billion.

ppm = parts per million.

Source: BAAQMD Annual Bay Area Air Quality Summaries <http://www.baaqmd.gov/about-air-quality/air-quality-summaries>

In downtown Oakland, residential, public sector, commercial and industrial land uses are all present in a dense urban cluster. Air pollution sources are closely associated with commercial and industrial activity (and some governmental facilities) and with high traffic volumes. Large stationary sources of air

pollutants operate under BAAQMD permits and their locations, emissions, and health risk estimates are available to the public (BAAQMD, *Stationary Source Screening Analysis Tool*). The BAAQMD data identifies five permitted stationary sources within 1,000 feet of the Project site: three of them are emergency diesel-powered generators operated by the Alameda County Public Works Agency, the City of Oakland or BART, the fourth is the Oakland Museum. But the major influence on pollutant levels on or near the Project site is local motor vehicle emissions, specifically from traffic on I-880, which passes a few hundred feet south of the Project site, and on 7th Street, which passes adjacent to the southern project site boundary (BAAQMD, *Highway Screening Analysis Tool*).

Methodology and Significance Thresholds

The air quality analyses addressing the Initial Study air quality checklist items above were performed using the methodologies and significance thresholds recommended in *CEQA Air Quality Guidelines* (BAAQMD 2017). The major air pollutants evaluated are: reactive organic compounds (ROG) and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) (both being precursors to ozone formation), and PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}. According to the *CEQA Air Quality Guidelines*, any project would have a significant potential for causing/contributing to a local air quality standard violation or making a cumulatively considerable contribution to a regional air quality problem if its pollutant emissions would exceed any of the following thresholds during construction or operation as presented in Table 2.

TABLE 2: CEQA AIR QUALITY SIGNIFICANCE THRESHOLDS FOR CRITERIA AIR POLLUTANT EMISSIONS

Pollutant	Construction Average Daily (lbs./day)	Operational	
		Average Daily (lbs./day)	Maximum Annual (tons/year)
Reactive Organic Gases (ROG)	54	54	10
Oxides of Nitrogen (NO _x)	54	54	10
Inhalable Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀)	82 (exhaust)	82	15
Fine Inhalable Particulate Matter (PM _{2.5})	54 (exhaust)	54	10
PM ₁₀ /PM _{2.5} (Fugitive Dust)	BMPs ^a	N/A	N/A

Notes: BMPs = Best Management Practices
N/A = Not Applicable

^a If BAAQMD Best Management Practices (BMPs) for fugitive dust control are implemented during construction, the impacts of such residual emissions are considered to be less than significant.

Source: Bay Area Air Quality Management District, 2017, *California Environmental Quality Act Air Quality Guidelines*.

In addition to the major air pollutants, many other chemical compounds, generally termed toxic air contaminants (TACs), pose a potential hazard to human health through airborne exposure. A wide variety of sources, stationary (e.g., dry cleaning facilities, gasoline stations, and emergency diesel-powered generators, etc.) and mobile (e.g., motor vehicles, construction equipment, etc.), emit TACs. The health effects associated with TACs are quite diverse. TACs can cause adverse health effects from long-term

exposure (e.g., cancer, birth defects, neurological damage, asthma, bronchitis, or genetic damage) and/or from short-term exposure (e.g., eye watering, respiratory irritation, running nose, throat pain, and headaches). Most of the estimated carcinogenic/chronic health risk in California can be attributed to relatively few airborne compounds, the most important being particulate matter from diesel-fueled engines (DPM). The California Air Resources Board (CARB) has identified DPM as being responsible for about 70 percent of the cumulative cancer risk from all airborne TAC exposures in California (CARB).

The *CEQA Air Quality Guidelines* also establish a relevant zone of influence for an assessment of project-level and cumulative health risk from TAC exposure to an area within 1,000 feet of a project site. Project construction-related or project operational TAC impacts to sensitive receptors within this “zone of influence” that exceed any of the following thresholds are considered significant:

- An excess cancer risk level of more than 10 in one million.
- A non-cancer hazard index greater than 1.0.
- An incremental increase of greater than 0.3 micrograms per cubic meter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) for annual average $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ concentrations.

Cumulative impacts from TACs emitted from freeways, state highways or high-volume roadways (i.e., the latter defined as having traffic volumes of 10,000 vehicles or more per day or 1,000 trucks per day), and from all BAAQMD-permitted stationary sources within the zone to sensitive receptors within the zone that exceed any of the following thresholds are considered cumulatively significant:

- A combined excess cancer risk levels of more than 100 in one million.
- A combined non-cancer hazard index greater than 10.0.
- A combined incremental increase in annual average $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ concentrations greater than $0.8 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.

Impact Discussion

Project construction and operational emissions of the major air pollutants, and health risks imposed by TACs emitted during Project construction would be below BAAQMD thresholds. Fugitive dust emitted from Project construction activities would have significance potential, but would be avoided with the implementation of required BAAQMD best management practices. Ozone precursor emissions during Project construction would be less than significant with implementation of Mitigation Measure AIR-1. A discussion of each environmental issue included under Section 3 is presented below.

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

The BAAQMD’s current Clean Air Plan (BAAQMD 2017), focuses on two closely-related goals: protecting public health from air pollutant/TAC exposures and reducing Bay Area emissions of heat-trapping gases (termed greenhouse gases [GHG]) that promote global climate change (Refer to Section 8 Greenhouse Gas Emissions).

Key elements in the 2017 Clean Air Plan control strategies, with the underlined items having particular applicability to the Project, are:

Controls on Transportation Sources:

- Reduce motor vehicle travel by promoting transit, bicycling, walking and ridesharing.
- Implement pricing measures to reduce travel demand.
- Direct new development to areas that are well-served by transit, and conducive to bicycling and walking.
- Accelerate the widespread adoption of electric vehicles.
- Promote the use of clean fuels and low- or zero-carbon technologies in trucks and heavy-duty vehicles.

Controls on Buildings and Energy Sources:

- Expand the production of low-carbon, renewable energy by promoting on-site technologies such as rooftop solar, wind and ground-source heat pumps.
- Support the expansion of community choice energy programs throughout the Bay Area.
- Promote energy and water efficiency in both new and existing buildings.
- Promote the switch from natural gas to electricity for space and water heating in Bay Area buildings.

The Laney College campus is well served by transit: the nearest BART station (Lake Merritt), is located on Oak Street one block west of campus; and Alameda Contra Costa Transit bus lines link downtown Oakland to outlying cities/communities. The Project will be designed to achieve a minimum of LEED Gold certification and must comply with applicable California CALGreen building energy code efficiency standards (State of California 2016). Mitigation Measures ENERGY-1 and 2 included in Section 6 Energy will mitigate for increased energy consumption on the campus. Most important, the Project would not result in an increase in student enrollment capacity, beyond what is currently planned, thus avoiding the additional motor vehicle commute trips. Thus, it would not have the potential to substantially increase regional housing, employment, and/or population levels in Alameda County or the Bay Area, which are the bases of the *Clean Air Plan* regional emission inventories and control strategies. Consequently, the proposed Project would not conflict with the *Clean Air Plan*.

- b) Would the project result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is nonattainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?**

Project Construction-Related Impacts

Project construction would generate air pollutant emissions from construction equipment, delivery/haul trucks and worker commute vehicles, and fugitive dust from equipment travel over unpaved ground and material handling. The *CEQA Air Quality Guidelines* recommend quantification of construction-related exhaust emissions and comparison of those emissions to the CEQA significance thresholds. Thus, the

CalEEMod emissions model Version 2016.3.2 (California Air Pollution Control Officers Association) was used to quantify construction-related pollutant emissions.

Table 3 shows the estimated short-term Project construction emissions from equipment, delivery/haul trucks and worker commute vehicles and comparisons to the CEQA significance thresholds. Except for ROG emissions associated with application of architectural coating during the final stages of LRC construction, daily emissions of air pollutants from the other construction phases would be below the CEQA significance thresholds.

TABLE 3: PROJECT CONSTRUCTION POLLUTANT EMISSIONS

Year	Phase	ROG	NOX	PM10	PM2.5
		Maximum lbs./day			
	Demolition	2.35	22.72	1.39	1.23
	Site Preparation	1.75	19.51	6.75	3.78
	Grading	1.45	16.06	5.72	3.22
	Building Construction	2.45	17.61	1.26	0.98
	Paving	0.89	8.49	0.58	0.46
	Architectural Coating	75.14	1.70	0.16	0.12
	Peak Daily Total	75.14	22.72	6.75	3.78
	Significance Thresholds	54	54	82	54
	Significant Impact?	Yes	No	No	No

The CalEEMod model default settings assume that all architectural coatings would be applied in a short period during the final stages of construction (i.e., the last two weeks of construction). Emissions of ROG from architectural coatings application are regulated under BAAQMD Regulation 8 (Organic Compounds), Rule 3 (Architectural Coatings). Use of coatings for Project construction meeting the BAAQMD requirements (i.e., ROG content of 100 grams per liter for interior surfaces and 150 grams per liter for exterior surfaces) would not be sufficient to keep the Project from exceeding the 54 lbs./day BAAQMD threshold. With implementation of Mitigation Measure AIR-1 Project construction emissions impacts would be less than significant.

The *CEQA Air Quality Guidelines* require a number of construction Best Management Practices (BMPs) to control fugitive dust, and the use of paints and coatings compliant with BAAQMD volatile organic compounds (VOC) control regulations. Thus, the following measures must be implemented by the Project construction contractor:

BAAQMD Required Dust Control Measures: The construction contractor shall reduce construction-related air pollutant emissions by implementing BAAQMD's basic fugitive dust control measures, including:

- All exposed surfaces (e.g., parking areas, staging areas, soil piles, graded areas, and unpaved access roads) shall be watered two times per day.

- 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. The use of dry power sweeping is prohibited.
- All vehicle speeds on unpaved surfaces shall be limited to 15 miles per hour.
- 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.
- A publically visible sign shall be posted with the telephone number and person to contact at the Lead Agency regarding dust complaints. This person shall respond and take corrective action within 48 hours. The Air District's phone number shall also be visible to ensure compliance with applicable regulations.

BAAQMD Regulation 8, Rule 3 for Architectural Coatings: Emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOC) due to the use of architectural coatings are regulated by the limits contained in Regulation 8: Organic Compounds, Rule 3: Architectural Coatings (Rule 8-3). Rule 8-3 was revised to include more stringent VOC limit requirements. The revised VOC architectural coating limits, which went into effect on January 1, 2011, was projected to result in a 32 percent reduction of VOC emissions in the Bay Area associated with architectural coating applications.

- The construction contractor shall use paints and solvents with a VOC content of 100 grams per liter or less for interior and 150 grams per liter or less for exterior surfaces.

Project Operational Impacts

Air Pollutant Emissions. The CalEEMod was also used to estimate emissions that would be associated with Project operation (i.e., motor vehicle use, space and water heating, maintenance equipment etc.).

Estimated operational daily and annual emissions that would be produced by the Project are presented in Tables 4 and 5 and compared with CEQA thresholds of significance. As indicated, the estimated Project operational emissions would be below the thresholds and would be less than significant.

TABLE 4: NET NEW PROJECT DAILY OPERATIONAL CRITERIA POLLUTANT EMISSIONS (POUNDS PER DAY)

Emission Category	ROG	NO _x	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
Area	1.57	0.00	0.00	0.00
Energy	0.05	0.41	0.03	0.03
Mobile	----*	----*	----*	----*
Total Project	1.62	0.41	0.03	0.03
Significance Thresholds	54	54	82	54
Significant Impact?	No	No	No	No

* Construction of the proposed LRC would not increase Laney College's student/faculty/staff population above what is currently planned. Thus, the LRC would not generate additional motor vehicle trips nor the air pollutant emissions associated with them.

TABLE 5: NET NEW PROJECT ANNUAL OPERATIONAL CRITERIA POLLUTANT EMISSIONS (TONS PER YEAR)

Emission Category	ROG	NO _x	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
Area	0.29	0.00	0	0
Energy	0.01	0.08	0.01	0.01
Mobile	----*	----*	----*	----*
Total Project	0.30	0.08	0.01	0.01
Significance Thresholds	10	10	15	10
Significant Impact?	No	No	No	No

* Construction of the proposed LRC would not increase Laney College's student/faculty/staff population above what is currently planned. Thus, the LRC would not generate additional motor vehicle trips nor the air pollutant emissions associated with them.

Project-related emissions would be below the BAAQMD significance thresholds. Therefore, the Project would not make cumulatively considerable contributions to the Bay Area's regional problems with ozone or particulate matter. Cumulative emission impacts would be less than significant.

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

Ambient TAC concentrations produced by Project sources and other substantial local TAC sources within 1,000 feet of a project site are considered significant if they exceed the CEQA health risk thresholds at sensitive receptors within this zone. Land uses around the Project site include mostly commercial and public sector land uses, but there are existing residential uses in the areas west of campus. The nearest existing residential land uses to the Project site are west of the Fallon Street/7th Street intersection. They would be considered the maximally exposed sensitive receptors (MESR) to TAC emissions from Project construction and from other substantial local TAC sources.

Project Construction-Related TAC Impacts

Cancer risk is the lifetime probability of developing cancer from exposure to carcinogenic substances. Following health risk assessment (HRA) guidelines established by California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) and the BAAQMD in *Recommended Methods for Screening and Modeling Local Risks and Hazards* (BAAQMD 2012), incremental cancer risks were estimated by applying established toxicity factors to modeled TAC concentrations. The maximum cancer risk from Project construction DPM for the closest residential receptor would be 1.98 per million. Thus, the cancer risk due to Project construction activities would be below the BAAQMD threshold of ten per million and less than significant.

Adverse health impacts unrelated to cancer are measured using a hazard index (HI), which is defined as the ratio of the Project's incremental TAC exposure concentration to a published reference exposure level (REL) as determined by OEHHA. If the HI is greater than 1.0, then the impact is considered to be significant. The non-cancer reference exposure level for DPM as determined by OEHHA is 5 µg/m³.

The non-cancer HI from Project construction would be 0.03, well below the BAAQMD threshold of one and less than significant.

The modeled maximum annual PM_{2.5} concentration from Project construction would be 0.26 µg/m³, which is below the BAAQMD threshold of 0.3 µg/m³ and less than significant.

Project Operational TAC Impacts

The Project would not add any motor vehicle traffic to local streets and freeways, nor add any new stationary TAC sources to the Laney College campus. Thus, the cancer risk, non-cancer hazard and PM_{2.5} from Project operations would be zero and less than significant.

Cumulative TAC Impacts

The *CEQA Air Quality Guidelines* method for determining cumulative TAC health risk requires the tallying of risk from project sources and all permitted stationary sources and major roadways within a 1,000 feet of a project site and adding them for comparison with the cumulative health risk thresholds.

A database of permitted stationary emissions sources and their health risks is available online from the BAAQMD through the *Stationary Source Risk Screening Analysis Tool* (BAAQMD). Five such permitted sources are located within 1,000 feet of the Project site. A database of major freeways/highways in the Bay Area and their health risks is available online from the BAAQMD through the *Highway Screening Analysis Tool*. The health risks from traffic on major local streets can be estimated using the BAAQMD *Roadway Screening Analysis Calculator* (BAAQMD). Two roadways, the I-880 freeway and 7th Street, are located within 1000 feet of the Project site.

Table 6 shows the health impacts from the Project source (i.e., TAC emissions from construction) and from other TAC sources that meet the BAAQMD conditions for their inclusion in the cumulative impact analysis. The cumulative risk from all sources at the MESR (i.e., the residential areas west of Fallon Street) would be below the BAAQMD cumulative significance threshold. Thus, cumulative TAC impacts would be less than significant.

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

The BAAQMD's significance criteria for odors are based on the number of odor complaints generated by a particular odor source. Generally, the BAAQMD considers any project with the potential to frequently expose members of the public to objectionable odors to cause a significant impact. With respect to the proposed Project, diesel-fueled construction equipment exhaust would generate some odors. However, these emissions typically dissipate quickly and would be unlikely to affect a substantial number of people. Post construction odors from the LRC would be minimal. Therefore, odor impacts associated with construction and operation of the Project would be less than significant.

TABLE 6: CUMULATIVE TAC IMPACTS ON THE MAXIMALLY EXPOSED SENSITIVE RECEPTOR IN THE PROJECT SITE ZONE OF INFLUENCE

Source #	Facility Type	Address	Cancer Risk*	Hazard Index*	PM2.5 Concentration*
From Permitted Stationary TAC Sources					
2089	SF Bay Area Rapid Transit District (Emergency Generator)	101 8th Street	3.3009	0.0017	0.0043
2238	City of Oakland Environmental Services Division (Emergency Generator)	10 10th Street	0.7396	0.0004	0.0010
4388	Alameda County Public Works Agency (Emergency Generator)	8th Avenue & Fallon Street	0.5627	0.0009	0.0007
6157	Oakland Museum of California	1000 Oak Street	0.0087	0.0000	0.0000
From Major Roadways					
I-880			37.72	0.03	0.23
7 th Street			10.27	---	0.20
From Project Sources					
Project Construction			1.98	0.05	0.26
Total Cumulative Impacts			54.58	0.09	0.69
Significance Thresholds			100	10	0.8
Significant Impact?			No	No	No

* The BAAQMD stationary source and roadway cancer risks, hazard indexes, and PM2.5 concentrations from its database represent maximum TAC impacts at locations close to the sources. The BAAQMD also provides distance adjustment factors to estimate risks, hazards and concentrations at more distant locations. These distance adjustments have been applied to obtain the cancer risks, hazard indexes, and PM2.5 concentrations at the MESR, the closest existing residential area to the Project construction site.

Mitigation Measures

AIR-1 Project reactive organic gases (ROG) emissions from architectural coating application shall be reduced to 54 lbs./day or less through the implementation of any of the following measures or some combination thereof as required:

- Stretch out the architectural coating applications phases for the Library Learning Resource Center building to three weeks or more;
- Use architectural coatings with a lower ROG content than Bay Area Quality Management District (BAAQMD) regulations require; and/or
- Use building components that have had their surfaces factory-finished and so reduce the need for on-site painting or finishing with ROG-containing paints.

Prior to the beginning of Project construction, final plans shall be submitted for Peralta Community College District approval that demonstrate attainment of the BAAQMD 54 lbs./day limit on ROG emissions during all phases of construction.

References

- Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD). 2017. *California Environmental Quality Act Air Quality Guidelines*. May 2017. http://www.baaqmd.gov/~media/files/planning-and-research/ceqa/ceqa_guidelines_may2017-pdf.pdf?la=en
- BAAQMD. Air Quality Standards and Attainment Status. <http://www.baaqmd.gov/about-air-quality/research-and-data/air-quality-standards-and-attainment-status>
- BAAQMD. Air Quality Summary Reports. <http://www.baaqmd.gov/about-air-quality/air-quality-summaries>
- BAAQMD. 2017. *Spare the Air, Cool the Climate*. April 2017. http://www.baaqmd.gov/~media/files/planning-and-research/plans/2017-clean-air-plan/attachment-a_-proposed-final-cap-vol-1-pdf.pdf?la=en
- BAAQMD. Stationary Source Screening Analysis Tool. <http://www.baaqmd.gov/plans-and-climate/california-environmental-quality-act-ceqa/ceqa-tools>
- BAAQMD. Highway Screening Analysis Tool. <http://www.baaqmd.gov/plans-and-climate/california-environmental-quality-act-ceqa/ceqa-tools>
- BAAQMD. Roadway Screening Analysis Calculator. <http://www.baaqmd.gov/plans-and-climate/california-environmental-quality-act-ceqa/ceqa-tools>
- BAAQMD. *Recommended Methods for Screening and Modeling Local Risks and Hazards*. May 2012. <http://www.baaqmd.gov/~media/files/planning-and-research/ceqa/risk-modeling-approach-may-2012.pdf?la=en>
- California Air Resources Board (CARB). Summary: Diesel Particulate Matter Health Impacts. <https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/index.php/resources/summary-diesel-particulate-matter-health-impacts>
- California Air Pollution Control Officers Association (CAPCOA). *California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod) User's Guide*. <http://www.caleemod.com/>
- State of California. 2016. *California Green Building Standards Code (CCR, Title 24, Part 11 – CAL Green)*. Available at: <https://www.dgs.ca.gov/BSC>.
- Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA). *Air Toxics Hot Spots Program Guidance Manual for Preparation of Health Risk Assessments*, February 2015. <https://oehha.ca.gov/media/downloads/cnr/2015guidancemanual.pdf>
- Lakes Environmental. *SCREEN View User's Guide*. https://www.weblakes.com/products/screen/resources/lakes_screen_view_user_guide.pdf

	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
4. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES. Would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or US Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected (including, but not limited to marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Impact Discussion

Information regarding biological and wetland resources for the Project site is based on the review of available information, including preliminary Project design and the occurrence records of the California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDDB) of the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). A field reconnaissance survey was conducted by the Initial Study biologist on April 23, 2019, to inspect existing conditions and assess the potential impacts of the proposed Project. The Project site is part of the Laney College campus and contains two existing structures, several coast redwoods (*Sequoia sempervirens*), smaller planted trees, areas of irrigated turf and ruderal (weedy) cover. No special-status species, regulated wetlands, or other highly sensitive resources occur on the project site, although the nearby Lake Merritt Channel is a regulated waters known to provide important wildlife habitat.

The removal of trees located on the Project site during bird nesting season could have a potentially significant impact on nesting birds and is considered a significant impact. However, with implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-1, special-status species would be fully mitigated. The LRC building would alter the physical characteristics of the sit and the new structure could result in bird collisions and mortalities which is considered a potentially significant impact, but with implementation of Mitigation

Measure BIO-2, impacts on movement opportunities by bird species would be reduced to a less-than-significant level. A discussion of each environmental issue included under Section 4 is presented below.

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

A record search conducted by the CNDDDB and the other relevant information sources indicate that numerous plant and animal species with special status have either been recorded from or are suspected to occur in the Oakland vicinity. Special-status species² are plants and animals that are legally protected under the State of California and/or federal Endangered Species Acts³ or other regulations, as well as other species that are considered rare enough by the scientific community and trustee agencies to warrant special consideration, particularly with regard to protection of isolated populations, nesting or denning locations, communal roosts, and other essential habitat. Species protected by the CESA and FESA often represent major constraints to development, particularly when the species are wide-ranging or highly sensitive to habitat disturbance and where proposed development would result in a "take"⁴ of these species.

Figures 4 and 5 show the distribution of special-status plant and animal species, respectively, as reported by the CNDDDB within approximately five miles of the Project site. A table with the name and status of each of these species reported from the Oakland vicinity is contained in Appendix A. According to the CNDDDB records, no special-status plant or animal species have been reported from the Project site or immediate vicinity. As indicated in Figure 4, numerous occurrences of special-status plant species have been reported from other locations in Oakland, but most of these have been extirpated⁵ as a result of urbanization over the past 150 years. This includes occurrences of Kellogg's horkelia (*Horkelia cuneata* var. *sericea*), bent-flowered fiddleneck (*Amsinckia lunaris*), Santa Cruz tarplant (*Holocarpha macradenia*), San Joaquin spearscale (*Extriplex joaquinana*) and other species with known occurrences a few miles to the northwest. No

² Special-status species include:

- Officially designated (rare, threatened, or endangered) and candidate species for listing identified by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW);
- Officially designated (threatened or endangered) and candidate species for listing identified by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS);
- Species considered to be rare or endangered under the conditions of Section 15380 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines, such as those with a rank of 1 or 2 in the *Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California* maintained by the California Native Plant Society (CNPS); and
- Possibly other species that are considered sensitive or of special concern due to limited distribution or lack of adequate information to permit listing or rejection for state or federal status, such as those with a rank of 3 and 4 in the CNPS *Inventory* or identified as animal "Species of Special Concern" (SSC) by the CDFW. Species of Special Concern have no legal protective status under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) but are of concern to the CDFW because of severe decline in breeding populations in California.

³ The federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) of 1973 declares that all federal departments and agencies shall utilize their authority to conserve endangered and threatened plant and animal species. The CESA of 1984 parallels the policies of the FESA and pertains to native California species.

⁴ "Take" as defined by the FESA means "to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture or collect" a threatened or endangered species. "Harm" is further defined by the USFWS to include the killing or harming of wildlife due to significant obstruction of essential behavior patterns (i.e., breeding, feeding, or sheltering) through significant habitat modification or degradation. The CDFW also considers the loss of listed species habitat as take, although this policy lacks statutory authority and case law support under the CESA.

⁵ Extirpation is the elimination of a localized population from a particular area.

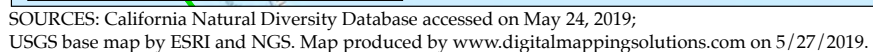
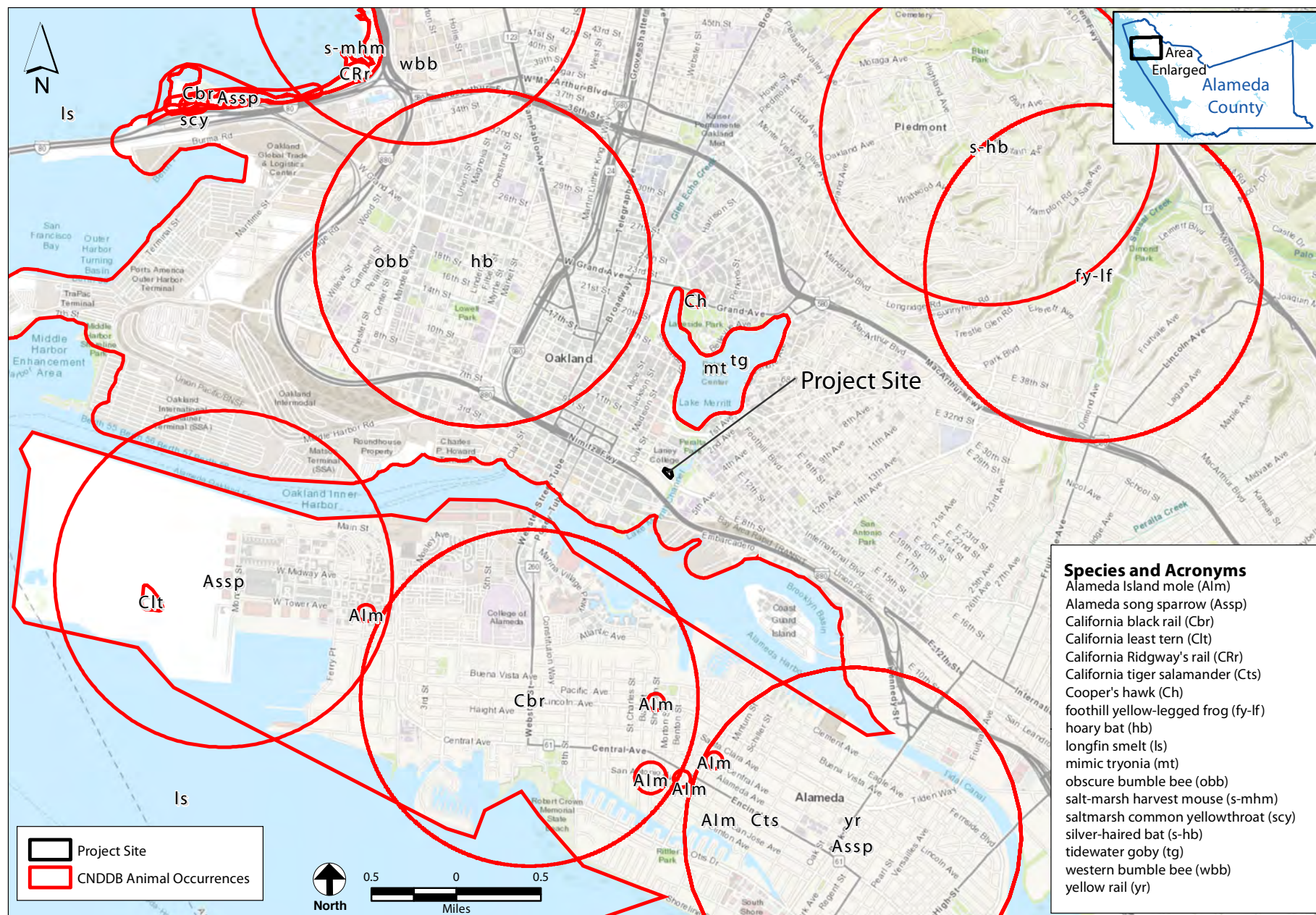


Figure 4
Special-Status Plant Species and Sensitive Plant Species



SOURCES: California Natural Diversity Database accessed on May 24, 2019;
USGS base map by ESRI and NGS. Map produced by www.digitalmappingsolutions.com on 5/24/2019.

Figure 5
Special-Status Animal Species

special-status plant species were observed on the Project site during the April 2019 field survey by the Initial Study biologist, or are suspected to be present because of the extent of past disturbance associated with construction of the existing campus structures, ornamental landscaping and other development activities. No impacts on special-status plant species are anticipated.

Most of the special-status species animal species reported from the Oakland vicinity (refer to Figure 2) were known from natural habitats such as coastal salt marsh and open waters of the Oakland Estuary, habitat types that are absent on the project site. A habitat suitability analysis was conducted for the Project site by the Initial Study biologist during the April 2019 field survey. With the exception of possible presence of nesting birds that would be protected under state and federal regulations when the nests are in active use, no special-status species are suspected to occur on the Project sites.

Nests of most bird species are protected under the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and California Department of Fish and Game Code when the nests are in active use. The Fish and Game Code also includes provisions that protect nests of raptors (birds-of-prey) when the nests are in active use. No nesting or roosting locations have been identified by the CNDDDB for the Project site or immediate vicinity, or were observed during the April 2019 field survey by the Initial Study biologist. However, mature trees on the Project site contain suitable nesting substrate for some bird species recognized as Species of Special Concern (SSC) by the CDFW, such as white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*), as well as more common species, and new nests could be established in the future. Tree removal, building demolition, and other construction activities during the breeding season could result in the incidental loss of fertile eggs or nestlings or nest abandonment. This would be considered a potentially significant impact.

A standard method to address the potential for nesting birds is either to initiate construction during the non-nesting season, which in Alameda County is typically from September 1 to January 31, or to conduct a nesting survey within 14 days prior to initial tree removal, building demolition, and construction to determine whether any active nests are present that must be protected until any young have fledged and are no longer dependent on the nest. Protection of the nests, if present, would require that construction setbacks be provided during the nesting and fledging period, with the setback depending on the type of bird species, degree to which the individuals have already acclimated to other ongoing disturbance, and other factors. Without these controls, tree removal and construction activities could have a potentially significant impact on nesting birds. With implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-1, potentially significant impacts on special-status species would be fully mitigated.

b) Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, and regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

Sensitive natural communities are community types recognized by CDFW and other agencies because of their rarity. In the Oakland vicinity, sensitive natural community types include coastal salt marsh, brackish water, freshwater marshlands, and native grasslands. However, sensitive natural community types are absent from the project site and vicinity of proposed construction, and no adverse impacts are anticipated. No significant impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

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

Although definitions vary to some degree, wetlands are generally considered to be areas that are periodically or permanently inundated by surface or ground water and support vegetation adapted to life in saturated soil. Wetlands are recognized as important features on a regional and national level due to their high inherent value to fish and wildlife, use as storage areas for storm and flood waters, and water recharge, filtration, and purification functions.

The CDFW, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), and California Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) have jurisdiction over modifications to wetlands and other "waters of the United States." Jurisdiction of the Corps is established through provisions of Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, which prohibits the discharge of dredged or fill material without a permit. The RWQCB jurisdiction is established through Section 401 of the Clean Water Act, which requires certification or waiver to control discharges in water quality, and the State Porter-Cologne Act. Jurisdictional authority of the CDFW over wetland areas is established under Sections 1600-1607 of the State Fish and Game Code, which pertain to activities that would disrupt the natural flow or alter the channel, bed, or bank of any lake, river, or stream.

A preliminary wetland assessment was conducted during the April 2019 field survey by the Initial Study biologist. No indications of any jurisdictional waters were observed on the project site. The Lake Merritt Channel is a regulated waters, consisting primarily of open waters, but fringed with emergent wetland vegetation. But all improvements associated with the Project would be restricted over 100 feet from the limits of the regulated waters of this feature, and no direct impacts would occur. As discussed under Section 10 Hydrology and Water Quality, standard Best Management Practices would be utilized (refer to Mitigation Measure HYDRO-1) to avoid construction-related sedimentation or other water quality impacts, preventing any potential for indirect impacts on water quality of the nearby channel. No direct or indirect impacts on the jurisdictional waters are anticipated, and therefore no adverse impacts are anticipated and no mitigation is required.

d) Would the project interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?

The Project site is already intensively developed with existing structures and ornamental landscaping and provides only limited wildlife habitat values. Important habitat for fish and wildlife remains along the nearby Lake Merritt, Lake Merritt Channel and the Oakland Estuary. Lake Merritt serves as a major wintering site for thousands of ducks and other waterfowl during the fall, winter, and early spring. Migratory fish may also use the Oakland Estuary and Lake Merritt Channel to the south of the site as part of dispersal and to access Lake Merritt. However, the LRC building would be located more than 100 feet from the edge of the Lake Merritt Channel, separated by the Lake Merritt Trail, community gardens, paved pathway and ornamental landscaping, and no new crossings or other modifications to the banks or narrow band of native vegetation along the channel would occur as part of the Project. Wildlife that currently utilize the few trees, existing

structures, and landscaping would avoid the site during demolition and construction, but similar habitat is available in the surrounding area. The new landscaping provided around the LRC building would eventually serve as replacement habitat for the existing low value habitat on the Project site.

Plans for the new structure have not been prepared, so detailed information on the height, mass, surface treatment, and transparency were not available at the time the Initial Study was prepared. But the proximity of the Project site to the Lake Merritt Channel, and the importance of this feature for access by flying birds between Lake Merritt and the Oakland Estuary raise concerns over the possibility of bird collisions and deaths if appropriate design considerations are not incorporated into the building design to reduce these risks. Avian injury and mortality resulting from collisions with buildings, towers and other man-made structures is a common occurrence in city and suburban settings. Some birds are unable to detect and avoid glass and have difficulty distinguishing between actual objects and their reflected images, particularly when the glass is transparent and views through the structure are possible. Night-time lighting can interfere with movement patterns of some night-migrating birds, causing disorientation or attracting them to the light source. The frequency of bird collisions in any particular area is dependent on numerous factors, including: characteristics of building height, fenestration and exterior treatments of windows and their relationship to other buildings and vegetation in the area; local and migratory avian populations, their movement patterns, and proximity of water, food and other attractants, time of year; prevailing winds; weather conditions; and other variables.

The LRC building would alter the physical characteristics of the site and the new structure could result in bird collisions and mortalities. Although the exterior treatment of the proposed new building have not been defined, options are available to minimize the risk of bird collisions through the use of well-documented bird-safe designs for window treatments, roof top equipment, and night-time lighting. While any bird collisions that do occur should not have a substantial adverse effect on special-status bird species or more common bird species that may be flying through the vicinity, with implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-2 would reduce impacts on movement opportunities by bird species to a less-than-significant level.

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

In general, the proposed Project would not conflict with relevant policies in the *Open Space, Conservation, and Recreation (OSCAR) Element of the Oakland General Plan* (City of Oakland, 1996). These pertain to protection of native plant communities (*Policy CO-7.1*), encouraging native plant restoration (*Policy CO-7.2*), discouraging the removal of large trees on developed sites (*Policy CO-7.4*), protecting habitat for special-status species (*Policy CO-9.1*), and protecting and enhancing wildlife movement corridors (*Policy CO-11.2*). The Project site generally does not contain sensitive biological resources addressed under the OSCAR Element, with the exception of a few mature trees which are proposed for removal, as discussed below. No significant conflicts with the City's OSCAR Element are anticipated and no mitigation is necessary. It is noted that PCCD is exempt from local land use regulations.

Based on preliminary schematic plans for the Project, several mature landscape trees that meet the criteria used to identify a protected tree under the City's Tree Protection Ordinance would be removed

or could be damaged by construction activities. These include five coast redwoods with trunk diameters ranging from an estimated 24 to 38 inches diameter at breast height (DBH), and two bottle brush (*Callistemon* sp.) with trunk diameters ranging from an estimated 10 to 18 inches DBH. Some of these trees could be avoided, depending on the final plans for the Project, but all were planted as landscaping for the college campus.

Detailed landscape plans have not yet been prepared for the Project, but would include new plantings of trees, shrubs, and groundcover species. Appropriate controls would be implemented to ensure that trees on the Project site in the vicinity of construction are adequately protected. The replacement landscaping provided as part of the Project would serve to replace any trees and other landscaping removed to accommodate the new structure and associated improvements, and would serve to ensure that there are no major conflicts with the OSCAR Element or provisions in the Oakland Municipal Code. The Project would be considered to have a less than significant impact, and no mitigation measures are necessary.

As discussed above under Criterion 4c, no direct or indirect impacts are anticipated on creeks or ephemeral drainages due to the distance between the Project site and implementation of Mitigation Measure HYDRO (refer to Section 10 Hydrology and Water Quality) to avoid indirect impacts on downstream waters. With implementation of Mitigation Measure HYDRO-1 potential impacts to downstream waters would be less than significant,

f) Would the project conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?

This criterion is not applicable to the Project because there are no adopted habitat conservation plans or natural community conservation plans in that encompass the site or vicinity. The closest Habitat Conservation Plan is the East Contra Costa County Habitat Conservation Plan/Natural Community Conservation Plan (HCP/NCCP), located more than 15 miles east of the site. Therefore, there would be no impact related to a conflict with an adopted conservation plan.

Recommended Mitigation Measures

BIO-1 Adequate measures shall be taken to avoid inadvertent take of raptor nests and other nesting birds protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and State Fish and Game Code when in active use. This shall be accomplished by taking the following steps:

- If construction is proposed during the nesting season (February through August), a focused survey for nesting raptors and other migratory birds shall be conducted by a qualified biologist within 14 days prior to the onset of tree removal or construction, in order to identify any active nests on the project sites and in the vicinity of proposed construction.
- If no active nests are identified during the survey period, or if development is initiated during the non-breeding season (September through February), construction may proceed with no restrictions.

- If bird nests are found, an adequate setback shall be established around the nest location and construction activities restricted within this no-disturbance zone until the qualified biologist has confirmed that any young birds have fledged and are able to function outside the nest location. Required setback distances for the no-disturbance zone shall be based on input received from the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), and may vary depending on species and sensitivity to disturbance. As necessary, the no-disturbance zone shall be fenced with temporary orange construction fencing if construction is to be initiated on the remainder of the construction area.
- A report of findings shall be prepared by the qualified biologist and submitted to the Peralta Community College District for review and approval prior to initiation of construction within the no-disturbance zone during the nesting season (February through August). The report either shall confirm absence of any active nests or shall confirm that any young within a designated no-disturbance zone have fledged and construction can proceed.

BIO-2 Bird safe design characteristics shall be incorporated into the Library Learning Resource building to minimize the potential risk of bird collisions on the project site. These shall include consideration of bird-safe design guidelines and use of specific Best Management Practice (BMP) strategies to reduce bird strikes. Of particular concern is the importance of avoiding the use of highly reflective glass as an exterior treatment, which appears to reproduce natural habitat and can be attractive to some birds. To limit reflectivity and prevent exterior glass from attracting birds, the project shall utilize low-reflectivity glass and provide other non-attractive surface treatments. Low-reflectivity glass or other glazing treatments shall be used for the entirety of the building's glass surface, not just the lower levels, to minimize the risk of bird collisions. In addition, all roof mechanical equipment shall be covered by low-profile angled roofing so that obstacles to bird flight are minimized, all interior light "pollution" shall be reduced during evening hours through the use of a lighting control system, and exterior lighting shall be directed downward and screened to minimize illuminating the exterior of the building at night.

References

City of Oakland. Title 12, Chapter 12.36 of the City of Oakland Municipal Code.

City of Oakland, 1996, *Open Space, Conservation, and Recreation (OSCAR) Element of the City of Oakland General Plan*, Adopted by Oakland City Council, June.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
5. CULTURAL RESOURCES. Would the project:				
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to §15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Impact Discussion

The proposed Project would not adversely affect cultural resources. A discussion of each environmental issue included under Section 5 is presented below.

a) Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5?

Laney College was constructed in the 1960s and has undergone many campus improvements since then including the modernization of existing buildings and construction of new buildings and facilities. The Laney College campus is not a designated landmark, nor is the campus located in a local historic district (City of Oakland 2019).

b) Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?

There are no archaeological resources known to be present on the Laney College campus, including the Project site. The Project site is underlain by artificial fill associated with the partial filling of the historic Lake Merritt tidal channel during the initial development of the downtown Oakland area in the late 19th and early 20th century (Fugro 2008). The construction of Laney College in the 1960s and subsequent construction activities associated with modernization of existing campus buildings and facilities and construction of new buildings and facilities has not resulted in the disturbance/discovery of archaeological resources. The potential for discovery of archaeological resources is remote and considered less than significant.

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

There are no human remains known to be present on the Laney College campus, including the Project site.

Recommended Mitigation Measures

None required.

References

Fugro. 2008. Geotechnical Review, Proposed New Laney College Library Site Study, Oakland, California. June 10, 2008.

City of Oakland. 2019. *List of Designated Landmarks*. www.2.oaklandnet.com/government/o/PBN/OurServices/DOWD009012. Viewed on April 11, 2019.

6. ENERGY. Would the project:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Impact Discussion

The proposed Project may result in the inefficient consumption of energy resources, but with implementation of Mitigation Measures ENERGY-1 and 2, potentially significant energy impacts would be less than significant. A discussion of each environmental issue included under Section 6 is presented below.

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

The Project would increase energy use at the Laney College campus. Plans for the LRC building have not been prepared, but it is intended for the LRC building to be designed to achieve a minimum of LEED Gold certification. The extent to which the proposed LRC building would incorporate green building methods is unknown. The proposed Project would be subject to the *California Green Building Standards Code* (State of California 2016) and *Peralta Community College District Sustainability and Resiliency Goals and Policies* (PCCD 2017). Non-compliance with applicable California Green Building Standards Code Non-Residential Mandatory Measures is considered a potentially significant impact. With implementation of Mitigation Measures ENERGY-1 and 2, potentially significant energy impacts would be less than significant.

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

The proposed Project could conflict with applicable State goals pertaining to renewable energy or energy efficiency. However, with implementation of Mitigation Measures ENERGY-1 and 2, potentially significant impacts would be less than significant.

Recommended Mitigation Measures

ENERGY-1 The Library Learning Resource Center building shall comply with all applicable Chapter 5 Non-Residential Mandatory Measures listed in the California Green Building Standards Code (CCR, Title 24, Part 11 – CAL Green).

ENERGY-2 The Library Learning Resource Center building shall be designed to meet Energy and Atmosphere standards to achieve a minimum of LEED Gold certification.

References

State of California. 2016. California Green Building Standards Code (CCR, Title 24, Part 11 – CAL Green). Available at: <https://www.dgs.ca.gov/BSC>.

PCCD. 2017. *Peralta Sustainability and Resiliency Master Plan, Report Progress and Next Steps Webinar*. Available at: <https://www.peraltasustainabilityplan.org>.

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

Impact Discussion

The Laney College campus, including the Project site, is located within a Liquefaction Hazard Zone and may include subsurface expansive soils, which represent potentially significant impacts. However with implementation of Mitigation Measure GE0-1, potentially significant impacts would be less than significant. A discussion of each environmental issue included under Section 7 is presented below.

a) Would the project directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving: i) rupture of a known earthquake fault; ii) strong seismic ground shaking; iii) seismic-related ground failure including liquefaction; and iv) landslides?

- i. Laney College campus is not located within an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Zone. Thus, the campus, including the Project site, would not likely be subject to fault rupture (California Department of Conservation 2019).
- ii. The San Francisco Bay region is considered to be one of the more seismically active regions of the world. The Hayward Fault is located about five miles to the east of the Laney College campus and the San Andreas Fault is located about 20 miles to the west of the campus. Given the campus is located within a seismically active region; there is the potential for site exposure to a strong seismic event, which is considered a potentially significant impact. With implementation of Mitigation Measure GEO-1, potential impacts would be less than significant.
- iii. The City of Oakland identifies the Laney College campus, which includes the Project site, as located in a Liquefaction Hazard Zone (City of Oakland 2019). This is considered a potentially significant impact, but with implementation of Mitigation Measure GEO-1, potentially significant impacts would be less than significant.
- iv. The Project site is located on relatively level topography (CSW 2019). The Oakland foothills are located over three miles away. No impact associated with landslides would occur.

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

Earthmoving across the Project site would expose site soils to erosion from heavy winds, rainfall, or runoff. Mitigation Measure HYDRO-1, included in Section 10 Hydrology and Water Quality, will mitigate soil erosion impacts due to Project construction activities.

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

There is the potential for liquefaction at the Project site during a seismic event (refer to Subsection a (iii) above). Implementation of Mitigation Measure GEO-1 would reduce potentially significant liquefaction impacts to less than significant.

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

Subsurface field exploration at the Project site conducted in 2002 encountered surficial clayey to sandy artificial fill, possibly native sands and gravels overlying soft Bay Mud. Some of the soils encountered may be expansive. The presence of expansive soils represents a potentially significant impact. Implementation of Mitigation Measure GEO-1 would reduce the potential risk associated with expansive soils to less than significant.

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

The LRC building will be connected to the City of Oakland sanitary sewer system.

- f) **Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?**

The entire Laney College campus, including the Project site, underwent extensive site disturbance prior to construction of the college. Consequently, it is unlikely that paleontological resources are present on the Project site.

Recommended Mitigation Measures

- GEO-1** A Geologic Hazards/Geotechnical Investigation Report shall be prepared by a qualified geotechnical engineer. The design recommendations included in this report shall be incorporated into the Library Learning Resource Center building design developed by the project architect.

References

- California Department of Conservation. *Alquist-Priolo Earth Quake Fault Zones in the San Francisco Bay Region*. <https://www.arcgis.com>. Viewed May 26, 2019.
- CSW. 2019. Peralta CCD Laney College Library Topographic Map. Dated March 15, 2019.
- Fugro. 2008. *Geotechnical Review, Proposed New Laney College Library Site Study, Oakland, California*. June 10, 2008.
- City of Oakland. 2019. *Parcel Information*. oakgis.maps.arcgis.com. Viewed April 1, 2019.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
8. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS. Would the project:				
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Environmental Setting

Greenhouse gases (GHGs) are atmospheric gases that capture and retain a portion of the heat radiated from the earth after it has been heated by the sun. The primary GHGs are carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), and nitrous oxide (N₂O), ozone, and water vapor. While GHGs are natural components of the atmosphere, CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O are also emitted from human activities and their accumulation in the atmosphere over the past 200 years has substantially increased their concentrations. This accumulation of GHGs has been implicated as the driving force behind global climate change.

Human emissions of CO₂ are largely by-products of fossil fuel combustion, whereas CH₄ results from off-gassing associated with organic decay processes in agriculture, landfills, etc. Other GHGs, including hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride, are generated by certain industrial processes. The global warming potential of GHGs are typically reported in comparison to that of CO₂, the most common and influential GHG, in units of “carbon dioxide-equivalents” (CO₂e).⁶

There is international scientific consensus that human-caused increases in GHGs have and will continue to contribute to global warming. Potential global warming impacts in California may include, but are not limited to, loss in snow pack, sea level rise, more extreme heat days per year, more high ozone days, increased forest fires, and more drought years. Secondary effects are likely to include a global rise in sea level, impacts to agriculture, changes in disease vectors, and changes in habitat and biodiversity (OPR 2018).

The California Air Resources Board (CARB) estimated that in 2011 California produced 448 million gross metric tons of CO₂e, or about 535 million U.S. tons. CARB found that transportation is the source of 37.6 percent of the state’s GHG emissions, followed by industrial sources at 20.8 percent and electricity generation (both in-state and out-of-state) at 19.3 percent. Commercial and residential fuel use (primarily for heating) accounted for 10.1 percent of GHG emissions (CARB 2018).

In the San Francisco Bay Area, fossil fuel consumption in the transportation sector (on-road motor vehicles, off-highway mobile sources, and aircraft) and the industrial and commercial sectors are the two largest sources of GHG emissions, each accounting for approximately 36 percent of the San Francisco Bay Area’s 95.8 million metric tons of CO₂e emitted in 2007. Electricity generation accounts for approximately 16 percent of the San Francisco Bay Area’s GHG emissions followed by residential fuel usage at seven percent, off-road equipment at three percent and agriculture at one percent (BAAQMD 2010).

Regulatory Setting

Assembly Bill 32 (AB 32), the *California Global Warming Solutions Act*, requires the CARB to lower State GHG emissions to 1990 levels by 2020 - a 25 percent reduction statewide with mandatory caps for significant GHG emission sources. AB 32 directed CARB to develop discrete early actions to reduce GHG while preparing the Climate Change Scoping Plan to identify how best to reach the 2020 goal. Statewide strategies to reduce GHG emissions to attain the 2020 goal include the Low Carbon Fuel Standard (LCFS), the California Appliance Energy Efficiency regulations, the California Renewable Energy Portfolio standard, changes in the motor vehicle corporate average fuel economy (CAFE) standards, and other early action measures that would ensure the state is on target to achieve the GHG emissions reduction goals of AB 32 (CARB AB 32 overview).

⁶ Because of the differential heat absorption potential of various GHGs, GHG emissions are frequently measured in “carbon dioxide-equivalents,” which present a weighted average based on each gas’s heat absorption (or “global warming”) potential.

In an effort to make further progress in attaining the longer-range GHG emissions reductions required by AB 32, an additional goal was set by the Governor's Office in 2015 to reduce California's GHG emissions to 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030 by implementing additional climate change strategies:

- Reduce present petroleum use in cars and trucks by up to 50 percent;
- Increase from one-third to 50 percent the share of California's electricity derived from renewable sources;
- Double the energy efficiency savings achieved at existing buildings and make heating fuels cleaner;
- Reducing the release of methane, black carbon, and other short-lived GHGs;
- Manage farm and rangelands, forests and wetlands to more efficiently store carbon; and
- Periodically update the State's climate adaptation strategy.

The California Green Building Standards Code (CALGreen) provides minimum standards that buildings need to meet to be certified for occupancy, but does not prevent a local jurisdiction from adopting more stringent requirements. CALGreen is intended to (1) reduce GHG emissions from buildings; (2) promote environmentally responsible, cost-effective, healthier places to live and work; and (3) reduce energy and water consumption.

The Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) is the primary agency responsible for air quality regulation in the nine-county San Francisco Bay Area Air Basin. As part of that role, the BAAQMD has prepared *CEQA Air Quality Guidelines* (BAAQMD 2017) that provide CEQA thresholds of significance for operational GHG emissions from land use projects: 1,100 metric tons of CO₂e per year. This threshold is also considered the definition of a cumulatively considerable contribution to the global GHG burden and, therefore, of a significant cumulative impact. The BAAQMD has not defined thresholds for project construction GHG emissions. The *CEQA Air Quality Guidelines* methodology and thresholds of significance have been used in this Initial Study's analysis of potential GHG impacts associated with the Project.

Impact Discussion

With implementation of Mitigation Measures ENERGY-1 and 2 the Learning Resource Center (LRC) building would achieve a maximum feasible reduction of GHG emissions and would not exceed the CEQA significance threshold. A discussion of each environmental issue included under Section 8 is presented below.

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

The CalEEMod (California Emissions Estimator Model, Version 2016.3.2) model was used to quantify long-term net new GHG operational emissions produced by Project energy use, water use, and solid waste generation. CalEEMod incorporates GHG emission factors for motor vehicles, electricity generation, water use and solid waste generation.

The Project's estimated operational GHG emissions are presented in Table 7. Project GHG emissions would not exceed the BAAQMD threshold of 1,100 metric tons and operational GHG impacts would be less than significant.

TABLE 7: PROJECT OPERATIONAL GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS (METRIC TONS PER YEAR)

Project GHG Source	CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O	CO ₂ e
Area	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Energy Use	252.74	0.01	0.00	253.92
Motor Vehicles	----*	----*	----*	----*
Solid Waste Disposal	13.42	0.79	0.00	33.25
Water Use	7.83	0.07	0.00	10.20
Total	273.99	0.88	0.01	297.37
Significance Threshold				1100
Significant Impact?				No

* Construction of the proposed LRC would not increase Laney College's student/faculty/staff population above what is currently planned. Thus, the LRC would not generate additional motor vehicle trips nor the GHG emissions associated with them.

The 297-metric-ton net new increment from Project stationary GHG sources (i.e., the sum of net new emissions from area, energy, solid waste and water use GHG sources) as calculated by CalEEMod is a worst-case estimate and is below the significance threshold. With implementation of Mitigation Measures Energy-1 and 2, GHG emissions would be even lower.

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

The proposed LRC building would be below the threshold for GHG emissions and would not conflict with the GHG reduction strategies of AB 32.

Recommended Mitigation Measures

None required.

References

Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD). 2017. *California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Air Quality Guidelines*. http://www.baaqmd.gov/~media/files/planning-and-research/ceqa/ceqa_guidelines_may2017-pdf.pdf?la=en

BAAQMD. 2010. Source Inventory of Bay Area Greenhouse Gas Emissions. https://mtc.ca.gov/sites/default/files/Bay_Area_Greenhouse_Gas_Emissions_2-10.pdf

BAAQMD. 2017. *Spare the Air Cool the Climate A Blueprint for Clean Air and Climate Protection in the Bay Area*. http://www.baaqmd.gov/~media/files/planning-and-research/plans/2017-clean-air-plan/attachment-a_-proposed-final-cap-vol-1-pdf.pdf?la=en

California Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR). 2018. *California's Changing Climate 2018, A Summary of Key Findings from California's Fourth Climate Change Assessment*.
<http://climateassessment.ca.gov/state/docs/20180827-SummaryBrochure.pdf>

CAPCOA (California Air Pollution Control Officers Association). 2013. California Emissions Estimator Model [CalEEMod], Version 2016.3.2 User's Guide and Appendix D - Default Data Tables.
<http://www.caleemod.com/>

California Air Resources Board (CARB). 2018. *California Greenhouse Gas Emissions for 2000 to 2016 – Trends of Emissions and Other Indicators*. https://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/inventory/pubs/reports/2000_2016/ghg_inventory_trends_00-16.pdf

CARB. Assembly Bill 32 Overview. <https://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/ab32/ab32.htm>

Peralta Community College District (PCCD). 2017. *Peralta Sustainability and Resiliency Master Plan, Report Progress and Next Steps Webinar*. <https://www.peraltasustainabilityplan.org>

State of California. 2016. *California Green Building Standards Code (CCR, Title 24, Part 11 – CAL Green)*.
<https://www.dgs.ca.gov/BSC>

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
9. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS. Would the project:				
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g) Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Impact Discussion

The central plant building located on the Project site may contain hazardous materials, but with implementation of Mitigation Measure HAZ-1, potentially significant impacts would be less than significant. A discussion of each environmental issue included under Section 9 is presented below.

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

The existing central plant building located on the Project site would be demolished. This building may contain asbestos-containing and lead-containing materials. Demolition of the central plant building represents a potentially significant impact. Mitigation Measure HAZ-1 requires preparation of a Phase I Environmental Assessment ((Phase I ESA) to identify presence of asbestos-containing materials, lead-containing materials and other hazardous materials that may be present. The Phase I ESA will include measures to safely transport and dispose of hazardous materials in compliance with State and federal requirements. With implementation of Mitigation Measure HAZ-1, potentially significant impacts would be less than significant.

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

The proposed LRC building is a library facility. It will not contain hazardous materials and therefore will not release hazardous materials into the environment.

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

The nearest schools beyond the Laney College campus are Dewey Academy located approximately 0.25 mile northeast of the campus and American Indian Public Charter School located about 0.40 mile northwest of the campus. The LRC building would not emit hazardous emissions or store hazardous materials within the building.

d) Would the project 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?

The Project site is not included on the Department of Toxic Substance Control's site cleanup list as per Government Code Section 65962.5 (California Department of Toxic Substance Control 2019).

e) Would the project be 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?

Laney College campus is located about 4.5 miles northeast of the Oakland International Airport and thus, is not located within the *Oakland International Airport Comprehensive Land Use Plan* (Alameda County).

The Project would not result in a safety hazard of or expose students and staff to excessive noise generated by Oakland International Airport.

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

The existing emergency evacuation plan for Laney College will be updated to include the LRC building.

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

The proposed Project would not expose people or structures to wildland fire risk. Laney College is located in a highly urbanized area of Oakland. The college campus is not located in a Wildfire Assessment District (City of Oakland 2019).

Recommended Mitigation Measures

HAZ-1 A Phase I Environmental Assessment (Phase I EA) shall be prepared to assess the presence of asbestos-containing, lead-containing and other hazardous materials that may be present at and around the central plant building. The recommendations included in the Phase I EA shall be implemented.

References

Alameda County. *Oakland International Airport Comprehensive Land Use Plan*. <http://www.acgov.org/cda/planning/generalplans/airportlandplans.htm>.

California Department of Toxic Substance Control. 2019. *DTSC's Hazardous Waste and Substances Site List (Cortese List)*. www.dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Cortese_List.cfm Viewed May 24, 2019.

City of Oakland. 2019. *Parcel Information*. oakgis.maps.arcgis.com. Viewed April 1, 2019.

10. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY.

Would the project:

- a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?
- b) Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?
- c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:

Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

10. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY (cont.)

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
(i) result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or offsite;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iii) create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff; or	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iv) impede or redirect flood flows?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Impact Discussion

The proposed Project would result in substantial ground disturbance during construction activities which could result in significant soil erosion and sedimentation during precipitation events. However, with implementation of Mitigation Measures HYDRO-1 and 2, potential impacts would be less than significant. There would be an increase in impervious surface area which would increase stormwater runoff from the site. Mitigation Measure HYDRO-3 would reduce potentially significant stormwater runoff impacts to less than significant. A discussion of each environmental issue included under Section 10 is presented below.

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

Project construction would involve demolition, earthwork and trenching associated with construction of the LRC building on the Project site. These activities could expose site soils to erosion during precipitation events. Because the Project area is greater than one acre (approximately 52,058 square feet or 1.20 acres), the proposed Project is subject to the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Construction General Permit (CGP) for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Construction Activity. The CGP requires the development and implementation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) (San Francisco Bay Regional Water Control Board 2015). Project-related construction activities could result in potential water quality impacts associated with sediment, oil and grease, petroleum hydrocarbons and metals. This is considered a potentially significant impact. However, with implementation of Mitigation Measure HYDRO-1 and HYDRO-2 potential water quality degradation would be less than significant.

Stormwater discharges in Oakland are permitted under San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) NPDES Permit (MRP) Section C.3 of the MRP (New Development and

Redevelopment) requires that local agencies use their planning authorities to include appropriate source control, site design and stormwater treatment measures in new development and redevelopment projects to address both soluble and insoluble stormwater runoff pollutant discharges and prevent increases in runoff flows from new development and redevelopment projects. This goal is to be accomplished primarily through the implementation of low impact development (LID) techniques (San Francisco Bay Regional Water Control Board 2015). As the proposed Project would involve the replacement of more than 5,000 square feet of impervious surface, the permit's C.3 requirements apply. This is considered a potentially significant impact, but with implementation of Mitigation Measure HYDRO-3, potential impacts associated with stormwater runoff pollutant discharges and increased stormwater flows would be less than significant.

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

With the Project, impervious surface area would increase, however, with implementation of Mitigation Measure HYDRO-3, groundwater below the site would not be depleted and is considered a less than significant impact.

c) Would the project substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would: (i) result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site; (ii) substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or offsite; (iii) create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff; or (iv) impede or redirect flood flows?

There are no water courses on the Project site and the Project would not result in the alteration of the course of a stream or river. The Project would increase impervious surface area on the Project site.

- i) During construction activities there is the potential for substantial erosion. Mitigation Measures HYDRO-1 and 2 would reduce potential erosion and siltation impacts to less than significant. Refer to Criterion 10a above.
- ii) The proposed project would increase impervious surface area which may result in an increase in the rate or amount of surface runoff. Mitigation Measure HYDRO-3 would reduce potential impacts associated to stormwater runoff to less than significant.
- iii) There is the potential for an increase in stormwater runoff that could affect storm drains. Mitigation Measure HYDRO-3 would reduce potential impacts associated to stormwater runoff to less than significant.
- iv) The Project site is not located within a flood hazard zone; consequently it would not impede or redirect flood flows.

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

The Laney College campus, including the Project site, is not located in a flood, tsunami or seiche zone (City of Oakland).

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

With implementation of Mitigation Measures HYDRO-1, 2 and 3, the proposed Project would be consistent with the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board planning policies and requirements.

Recommended Mitigation Measures

HYDRO-1 Prior to Project construction, a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) shall be prepared. The SWPPP shall include the following:

- Site map which shows the construction site perimeter, existing and proposed buildings, lots, roadways, storm water collection and discharge points, general topography both before and after construction, and drainage patterns across the Project site.
- Best Management Practices (BMPs) to protect storm water runoff and placement of those BMPs
- A visual monitoring program; a chemical monitoring program for “non-visible” pollutants to be implemented if there is failure of BMPs; and a sediment monitoring plan if the site discharges directly to a water body.

HYDRO-2 Peralta Community College District and their contractor shall implement Best Management Practices (BMPs) to control erosion and sedimentation and prevent pollutants from entering the stormwater runoff during construction. BMPs may include, but are not limited to:

- Conduct grading during dry months (April – September).
- Cover disturbed areas with soil stabilizers, mulch, fiber roles, or temporary vegetation.
- Locate construction-related equipment or processes that contain or generate pollutants in secure areas, away from storm drains and gutters.
- Prevent or contain potential leakage or spilling from sanitary facilities by surrounding them with a berm and do not allow a direct connection to the storm drainage system.
- Park, fuel and clean all vehicles and equipment in one designated and contained area.
- Designate concrete washout areas.
- Provide inlet protection, such as filters.
- Monitor the site during rainy season to replace or adjust BMPs as needed.

HYDRO-3 Peralta Community College District and their contractor shall implement low impact development (LID) techniques such as porous pavement, vegetated swales, green roofs, rain barrels, cisterns, flow-through planters, bio-retention gardens and tree planting.

References

City of Oakland. *Oakland General Plan, Chapter 6 Safety Element*. <https://www.oaklandca.gov/topics/city-of-oakland-general-plan>.

San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board. 2015. Municipal Regional Stormwater Permit (MRP) No. R2-2015-0049. Adopted November 18, 2015. <https://www.waterboards.ca.gov>.

	<u>Less Than Significant Impact</u>	<u>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</u>	<u>Less Than Significant Impact</u>	<u>No Impact</u>
11. LAND USE PLANNING. Would the project:				
a) Physically divide an established community?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Impact Discussion

The proposed Project would not conflict with adjacent and nearby land uses. A discussion of each environmental issue included under Section 11 is presented below.

a) Would the project physically divide an established community?

The proposed Project would not physically divide an established community. The proposed Project would construct the LRC building on the Laney College campus at a site that currently is developed with campus facilities. To the northeast and east of the Project site are community gardens located on the college campus that are available to Laney College students, staff and neighbors. The proposed Project would not disrupt access to the community gardens located on the Laney College campus. Special accommodations and safe passage (during construction hours) will be put into place during Project construction activities.

b) Would the project cause a significant impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?

The proposed Project would not conflict with the *Oakland General Plan* (City of Oakland 2019) or the *Oakland Planning Code* (City of Oakland 2019). The Laney College Campus is designated Institutional under the *Oakland General Plan*, which allows development of college facilities. The Laney College campus is zoned D-LM-5 which allows construction of new campus facilities by right under the *Planning Code*, with a maximum height of 85 feet. The proposed LRC building would be 52 feet in height. The proposed Project would not conflict with the *City of Oakland General Plan* and *Planning Code*. It is noted that PCCD is legally exempt from local land use regulations.

Recommended Mitigation Measures

None required.

References

City of Oakland. *General Plan Map*. Viewed May 20, 2019. www2.oaklandnet.com.

City of Oakland *Planning Code*. Viewed May 20, 2019. <https://www.oaklandca.gov/resources/planning-code>.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
12. MINERAL RESOURCES. Would the project:				
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Impact Discussion

The proposed Project will not affect any known mineral resources. A discussion of each environmental issue included under Section 12 is presented below.

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

The Project site is located on the Laney College which is zoned D-LM-5 (Institutional). The college campus is surrounded by commercial, industrial, residential and institutional development. The Project will not affect known mineral resources (City of Oakland 2019).

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

Refer to Subsection 12a above.

Recommended Mitigation Measures

None required.

References

City of Oakland. *General Plan Map*. Viewed May 20, 2019. www2.oaklandnet.com.

13. NOISE. Would the project result in:

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

Existing Conditions

Sound is created when vibrating objects produce pressure variations that move rapidly outward into the surrounding air. The more powerful the pressure variations, the louder the sound perceived by a listener. The decibel (dB) is the standard measure of loudness relative to the human threshold of perception. Noise is a sound or series of sounds that are intrusive, objectionable or disruptive to daily life. Many factors influence how a sound is perceived and whether it is considered disturbing to a listener; these include the physical characteristics of sound (e.g., loudness, pitch, duration, etc.) and other factors relating to the situation of the listener (e.g., the time of day when it occurs, the acuity of a listener's hearing, the activity of the listener during exposure – is s/he sleeping, working, talking? etc.). Environmental noise has many documented undesirable effects on human health and welfare both psychological (e.g., annoyance and speech interference) and physiological (e.g., hearing impairment and sleep disturbance).

The *Noise Element City of Oakland General Plan* (City of Oakland, 2005) identifies the major noise sources in Oakland as transportation activities, specifically motor-vehicle traffic on major thoroughfares, rail operations (including those of the Bay Area Rapid Transit - BART), and aircraft operations at Oakland International Airport (OAK).

The Project site and adjacent parts of the Laney College campus were surveyed to identify existing noise-sensitive receptors and existing noise sources that could adversely impact the proposed Library Learning Resource Center (LRC), a noise-sensitive land use. The Laney College campus is located on the southeastern fringe of downtown Oakland, a dense urban mix of residential, public-sector, commercial and industrial land uses. Local motor vehicle traffic has the dominant influence on local ambient noise levels in Oakland. In the vicinity of the Project site; motor vehicle traffic on I-880 and 7th Street are the largest contributors to the ambient background. The nearest off-campus noise-sensitive receptors are the existing residential uses west of Fallon Street. During the survey, three short-term noise measurements were taken on-site, as shown in Table 8, to establish baseline noise levels that affect existing noise-sensitive uses on/near the Project site.

TABLE 8: PROJECT ON-SITE NOISE MEASUREMENT DATA AND SURVEY OBSERVATIONS

Measurement Location	L _{min}	L ₉₀	L _{eq}	L ₁₀	L _{max}	Observations during Measurement Period
#1: Northeast corner of Project site near community creekside gardens. Begin 12:27	57.7	58.4	59.5	60.2	66.2	Traffic on 7 th Street is the most influential noise source, but the one-story portable buildings now on site offer substantial attenuation of traffic noise levels; noise peak from helicopter overflight.
#2: Northwest corner of Project site near Laney College physical plant cooling towers. Begin 12:46	70.4	70.7	71.6	72.5	76.7	Measurement location is about 15 feet from physical plant cooling towers; their influence is steady and dominant.
#3: Near southern boundary of Project site facing 7 th Street. Begin 13:07	61.6	62.8	67.1	70.2	73.3	Traffic noise from 7 th Street is dominant and unattenuated by any structures or barriers; cars pass in groups in sync with traffic signal timing.

The **decibel (dB)** is the standard measure of a sound's loudness relative to the human threshold of perception. Decibels are said to be **A-weighted (dBA)** when corrections are made to a sound's frequency components during a measurement to reflect the known, varying sensitivity of the human ear to different frequencies. The **Equivalent Sound Level (L_{eq})** is a constant sound level that carries the same sound energy as the actual time-varying sound over the measurement period. **Statistical Sound Levels** – **L_{min}, L₉₀, L₁₀ and L_{max}** – are the minimum sound level, the sound level exceeded 90 percent of the time, the sound level exceeded ten percent of the time and the maximum sound level, respectively; all as recorded during the full measurement periods, which for all cases above was 15 minutes.

7th Street passes adjacent to the Project site's south boundary and so its traffic has the dominant influence on ambient noise levels on site. The single-story classroom building containing seven classrooms that occupies the Project site form a continuous barrier that substantially blocks traffic noise propagation from 7th Street (and from I-880 farther to the south) to northern portions of the site and adjacent portions of the Laney campus. The closest existing outdoor noise-sensitive areas within 200 feet or less are Peralta Park, the community gardens and the outdoor eating area of the Laney Bistro. The nearest off-campus residential receptors are more than 600 feet west of the Project site. Considering the high noise background levels that these residences (which face 7th Street and Fallon Street) are exposed to, any influence from noise generated on the Project site (for instance, from Project construction equipment/activity) is likely to be minor, if not inaudible.

Regulatory Setting

Although PCCD is under no mandates to apply/enforce the noise control policies/standards of the Federal Transit Agency (FTA) the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), or the City of Oakland *General Plan* and *Noise Ordinance*, the noise analysis conducted for this Initial Study applied FTA and City of Oakland methodologies and standards, as appropriate, to assess noise impacts.

Environmental Protection Agency

Protective Noise Levels (EPA, 1974) identifies a 24-hour exposure level of 70 dBA L_{eq} as a protective standard for preventing any measurable hearing loss over a lifetime exposure. Likewise, 24-hour exposure levels of 55 dBA outdoors (i.e., L_{dn} for residential uses, 24-hour L_{eq} for other sensitive uses such as office workspace, schools, etc.) and 45 dBA indoors (i.e., L_{dn} for residential uses, 24-hour L_{eq} for other sensitive uses such as office workspace, schools, etc.) are identified as preventing any substantial activity interference and annoyance. These levels of noise are considered those that will permit relaxed spoken conversation and prevent any substantial interference with other activities such as sleeping, working and recreation. These exposure levels recommended by the EPA provide the scientific basis as starting-points for State and local governments' judgments in setting community-specific standards in their General Plans and Noise Ordinances.

Federal Transit Agency

Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment (FTA, 2006) has the most authoritative criteria for what constitute substantial vibration impacts. It is most common for government agencies to rely on the FTA vibration assessment methodologies, impact standards and vibration-reduction strategies. According to FTA criteria, limiting vibration levels to 94 vibration decibels (abbreviated VdB, a unit similar to the decibel, but measuring vibration intensity) or less would avoid structural damage to building types that are typical of most residential, commercial and governmental uses, while limiting vibration exposure to 80 VdB or less at residential locations would avoid significant annoyance to building occupants.

City of Oakland

The City of Oakland *Noise Element* (City of Oakland, 2005) provides the following noise control policies, actions and exposure standards to minimize noise exposure (as selected for their applicability to the Project, with sections of particular Project applicability underlined):

- *POLICY 1: Ensure the compatibility of existing and, especially, of proposed development projects not only with neighboring land uses but also with their surrounding noise environment.*
 - *ACTION 1.1: Use the noise-land use compatibility matrix (Figure 6 [in the Noise Element]) in conjunction with the noise contour maps [in the Noise Element] (especially for roadway traffic) to evaluate the acceptability of residential and other proposed land uses and also the need for any mitigation or abatement measures to achieve the desired degree of acceptability.*
 - *ACTION 1.2: Continue using the City's zoning regulations and permit processes to limit the hours of operation of noise-producing activities which create conflicts with residential uses and to attach noise-abatement requirements to such activities.*
- *POLICY 2: Protect the noise environment by controlling the generation of noise by both stationary and mobile noise sources.*

The compatibility standards from the “Noise Land Use Compatibility Matrix” referred to in ACTION 1.1 above for the noise-sensitive land use categories “residential,” “schools,” “libraries,” etc. are shown below:

- Normally Acceptable – up to 60 dBA L_{dn} - no special noise insulation features are required.
- Conditionally Acceptable – between 60 and 70 dBA L_{dn} - detailed analysis of noise reduction/insulation features should be undertaken and its recommendations should be included in the design.
- Normally Unacceptable – greater than 70 dBA L_{dn} - development should generally be discouraged, however it may be allowed if a detailed analysis of the noise reduction/insulation features shows that acceptable exterior/interior levels can be attained.

The *Municipal Code* (City of Oakland, *Municipal Code, Chapter 8.18.020 Persistent noises a nuisance*) prescribes the following restrictions on construction noise:

The persistent maintenance or emission of any noise or sound produced by human, animal or mechanical means, between the hours of nine p.m. and seven a.m. next ensuing, which, by reason of its raucous or nerve-racking nature, shall disturb the peace or comfort, or be injurious to the health of any person shall constitute a nuisance.

Failure to comply with the following provisions shall constitute a nuisance.

- A. *All construction equipment powered by internal combustion engines shall be properly muffled and maintained.*
- B. *Unnecessary idling of internal combustion engines is prohibited.*
- C. *All stationery noise-generating construction equipment such as tree grinders and air compressors are to be located as far as is practical from existing residences.*
- D. *Quiet construction equipment, particularly air compressors, are to be selected whenever possible.*
- E. *Use of pile drivers and jack hammers shall be prohibited on Sundays and holidays, except for emergencies and as approved in advance by the Building Official.*

Impact Discussion

Project construction noise and vibration could be disruptive to on-campus educational/leisure activities in adjacent outdoor areas and buildings, and in the adjacent areas of Peralta Park, but would be reduced to a less-than-significant level with implementation of Mitigation Measures NOISE-1 and 2. A discussion of each environmental issue included under Section 13 is presented below.

a) **Would the project generate a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?**

Construction equipment/activity is widely recognized as a major noise source and for its potential to cause substantial disturbance when a construction site is located near noise-sensitive receptors (e.g., residential areas, schools, hospitals/nursing homes, public parks, etc.). Construction of the proposed LRC will require a substantial fleet of construction equipment and supply delivery trucks operating over a period of a year or more. The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Roadway Construction Noise Model (RCNM) was used to estimate the noise levels at various distances from the locus of work produced by a small working group of construction equipment (i.e., a dump truck, a backhoe and a crane) likely to be used for construction of the LRC, as shown in Table 9.

TABLE 9: RCNM MODELED CONSTRUCTION NOISE LEVELS¹

Distance from Area of Construction Activity (feet)	Average Construction Daytime Noise Level L_{eq} (dBA)	Maximum Construction Daytime Noise Level L_{max} (dBA)
50	82	85
100	76	79
200	70	73
400	64	67
800	58	61

¹ All pieces of equipment operating at any one time during the construction of a particular project component will not have comparable noise impacts at any one place. The noise impact of the closest piece of equipment to a receptor is dominant and only a limited number of additional equipment can operate effectively in close proximity to the closest piece. The FTA recommends that construction noise impacts be estimated using a 2-3 piece working group of equipment characteristic of a particular project's construction type or phase.

Source: Federal Highway Administration, Roadway Construction Noise Model (RCNM).

During Project construction, noise levels in areas close to construction activity (i.e., within about 200 feet and with an uninterrupted line-of-sight from source to receptor) could rise to levels incompatible with leisure activities in outdoor areas. But the dense buildout of the existing Laney College campus will shield all but the noise-sensitive areas close to the Project site with a direct line-of-sight to the construction activities (i.e., Peralta Park, community gardens and the outdoor seating areas of the Laney Bistro). Thus, noise levels in most outdoor areas of the campus would remain acceptable for many leisure and recreational activities during construction. The nearest off-campus sensitive receptors to the Project site are the existing residential uses west of Fallon Street more than 600 feet from the site. At this distance, Project construction average noise levels would only reach the low 60s dBA, which is substantially less than their current traffic noise exposure levels.

Nevertheless, it is standard practice for all construction projects to implement standard noise reduction measures and limitations on construction work times, required by most Noise Element policies and Municipal Code regulations, including the City of Oakland (refer to Municipal Code, Chapter 8.18.020 in Setting above). With implementation of Mitigation Measure NOISE-1, temporary noise impacts associated with construction activities would be reduced to a less-than-significant level.

After Project construction, the LRC would not increase Laney College's student/faculty/staff population above what is currently planned. Thus, the LRC would not generate additional motor vehicle trips on local streets, nor have the permanent traffic noise increments usually associated with them, a less than significant impact.

b) Would the project generate excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?

Just as vibrating objects radiate sound through the air, if they are in contact with the ground they also radiate acoustical energy through the ground. If such an object is massive enough and/or close enough to an observer, the ground vibrations can be perceptible and, if the vibrations are strong enough (as

measured in vibration decibels, abbreviated VdB), they can cause annoyance to the observer and damage to buildings. Background ground vibration levels in most inhabited areas are usually 50 VdB or lower, well below the threshold of perception (i.e., typically about 65 VdB).

The most vibration-intensive piece of construction equipment is a pile driver (not needed for Project construction); other types of construction equipment are far less vibration-intensive. Yet all construction equipment has the potential for causing structural damage and/or annoyance if the construction activity is too close to vibration-sensitive receptors. The closest residential area is more than 600 feet from the Project site and according to FTA vibration screening methodology would be far outside the range where there would be any potential for on-going annoyance or structural damage from Project construction vibration. Thus, the Project's construction vibration impact on off-campus receptors would be less than significant.

This would not be the case for the closest on-campus vibration sensitive receptors; some existing Laney College buildings at the southeast corner of the campus come very close to the northern Project site boundary. Construction of the LRC could cause disruption at times to any vibration-sensitive receptors (i.e., classrooms, offices, library) in these buildings. But with implementation of Mitigation Measure NOISE-2, vibration impacts would be less than significant.

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

Oakland International Airport is located approximately seven miles to the southeast of the Project site and is far outside the airport's 65 dBA L_{dn} noise contour, which is widely accepted as the metric of significant aircraft noise impact potential. Thus, the potential for aircraft noise impacts to future users of the LRC or to Laney students or Project vicinity residents is less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

NOISE-1 The following Best Management Practices shall be incorporated into the construction documents to be implemented by the Project contractor:

- Provide enclosures and noise mufflers for stationary equipment, shrouding or shielding for impact tools, and barriers around particularly noisy activity areas on the site.
- Use quietest type of construction equipment whenever possible, particularly air compressors.
- Provide sound-control devices on equipment no less effective than those provided by the manufacturer.
- Locate stationary equipment, material stockpiles, and vehicle staging areas as far as practicable from sensitive receptors.
- Prohibit unnecessary idling of internal combustion engines.

- Require applicable construction-related vehicles and equipment to use designated truck routes when entering/leaving the site.
- Designate a noise (and vibration) disturbance coordinator who shall be responsible for responding to complaints about noise (and vibration) during construction. The telephone number of the noise disturbance coordinator shall be conspicuously posted at the construction site. Copies of the project purpose, description and construction schedule shall also be distributed to the surrounding residences.
- Limit project construction activity to the hours of 7 am to 9 pm on weekdays as required under the *City of Oakland Municipal Code Chapter 8.18.020*.

NOISE-2 To the extent feasible, in instances where vibration-intensive construction equipment is located next to on-campus vibration-sensitive receptors that would result in major disruption, the Peralta Community College District shall temporarily relocate the vibration-sensitive receptors to minimize disruption.

References

- Federal Transit Administration (FTA). 2006. *Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment*.
https://www.transit.dot.gov/sites/fta.dot.gov/files/docs/FTA_Noise_and_Vibration_Manual.pdf
- Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). 2006. *Roadway Construction Noise Model User's Guide*.
https://www.gsweventcenter.com/Draft_SEIR_References/2006_01_Roadway_Construction_Noise_Model_User_Guide_FHWA.pdf
- City of Oakland. 2005. *Noise Element City of Oakland General Plan*. <http://www2.oaklandnet.com/oakca1/groups/ceda/documents/webcontent/oak035231.pdf>
- City of Oakland. *Municipal Code, Chapter 8.18.020*. https://library.municode.com/ca/oakland/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=TTT8HESA_CH8.18NU
- Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). 1974. *Information on Levels of Environmental Noise Requisite to Protect Public Health and Welfare with an Adequate Margin of Safety*. (more commonly cited by the shorter title *Protective Noise Levels*) <http://www.nonoise.org/library/levels74/levels74.htm>

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
14. POPULATION AND HOUSING. Would the project:				
a) Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and business) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Impact Discussion

The proposed Project will not affect population or housing. A discussion of each environmental issue included under Section 14 is presented below.

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

The proposed Project would provide a Library Learning Resource Center to accommodate current and future needs of the student population which are not presently being met. The proposed Project would not induce an increase in student enrollment.

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

The proposed Project is located on the Laney College campus and would not displace any housing.

Recommended Mitigation Measures

None required.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
15. PUBLIC SERVICES. Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered government facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:				
a) Fire protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Police protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Schools?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Parks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Other public facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Impact Discussion

The proposed LRC Project would not adversely affect public services. A discussion of each environmental issue included under Section 15 is presented below.

- a) Oakland Fire Department Station 12, the closest fire station (less than 0.5 mile) to the Laney College campus, is located at 822 Alice Street. The LRC building would not adversely affect Oakland Fire Department's ability to respond to emergencies at the Project site. Oakland Fire Department will review and approve site access, the number of fire hydrants required and their location and water pressure. The LRC building will meet all local and State life safety requirements.
- b) Peralta Police Services (Alameda County Sheriff's Office) provides security for the Laney College campus. Their office is located at 333 East 8th Street, in Oakland. Hours of operation are Monday

thru Friday 7:00 am to 11:00 pm. ABC Security provides swing shift and weekend security for the campus.

- c) Laney College provides a range of educational opportunities including Associate Degrees, Career and Technical Education programs, Certificates of Achievement and Proficiency and distance education. The proposed Project would provide a new library offering upgraded telecommunication infrastructure and provide additional study space for collaborative and individual learning existing resources. The Project would enhance educational resources available to Laney College students and staff.
- d) The Project would not increase student population at the Laney College campus. Thus, there would not be an increase in potential student and staff use of the nearby Peralta Park and Lake Merritt Channel Park due to the proposed Project.
- e) The proposed Project will not adversely affect other public facilities that may be located in the campus vicinity.

Recommended Mitigation Measures

None required.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
16. RECREATION. Would the project:				
a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities, which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Impact Discussion

The proposed Project would not increase student enrollment capacity at Laney College. Consequently, the Project would not cause and increase in use of nearby parks. A discussion of each environmental issue included under Section 16 is presented below.

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

The proposed Project would not increase student enrollment capacity at the Laney College campus. Thus, there would not be an increase in the potential use of nearby parks: Peralta Park and Lake Merritt Channel Park by Laney College students and staff; or other parks and recreation facilities.

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

The proposed Project does not include recreational facilities. Laney College currently provides ball fields and a swim facility for Laney College students and staff. These facilities are available to the public when not in use by students.

Recommended Mitigation Measures

None required.

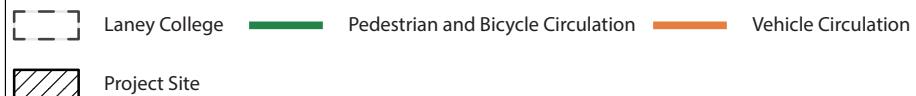
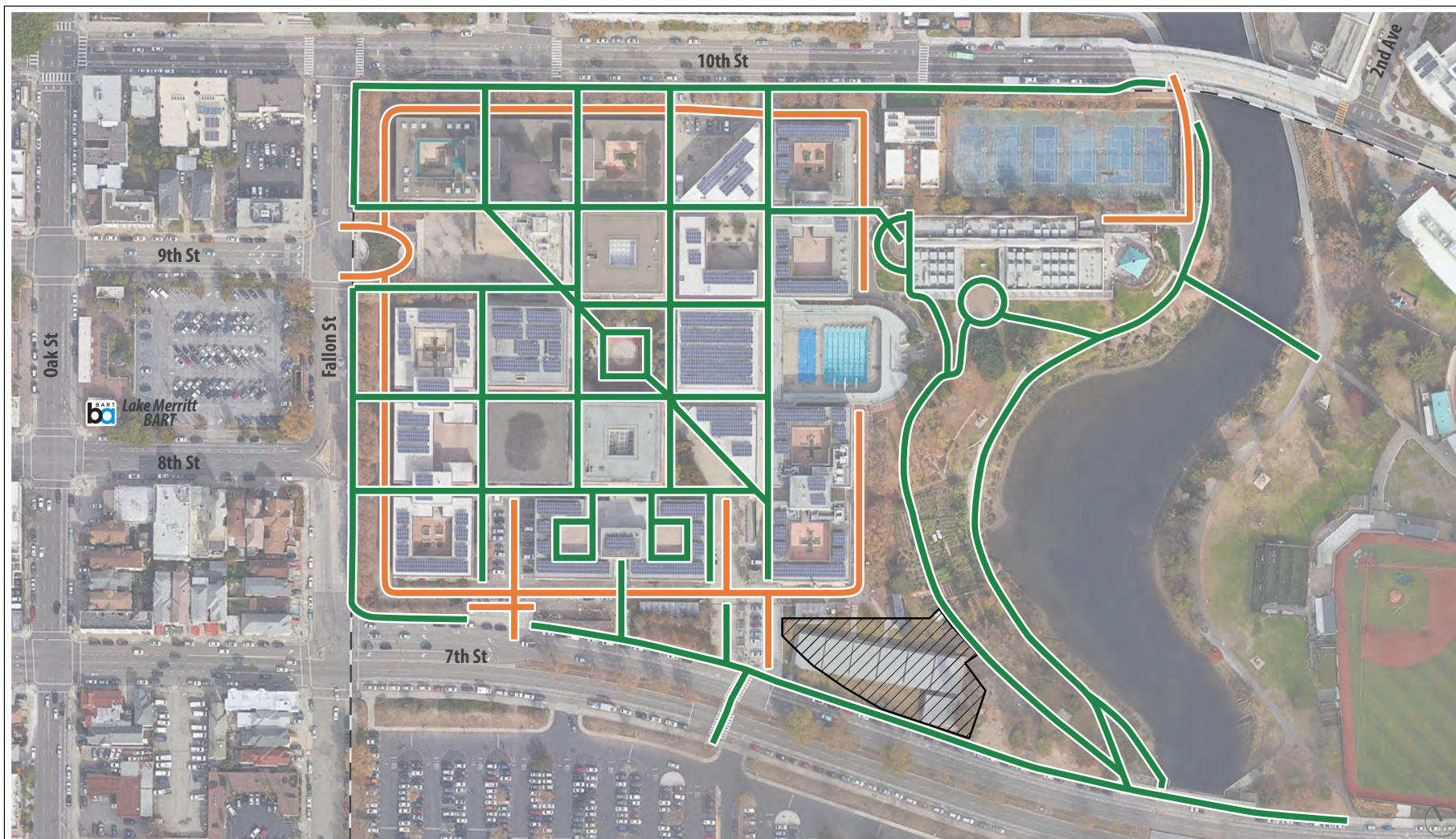
	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
17. TRANSPORTATION. Would the project:				
a) Conflict with a program plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Result in inadequate emergency access?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Existing Conditions

The LRC site is located in the southwest corner of the Laney College campus. The site is located immediately north of 7th Street and west of Peralta Park. East 7th Street (becoming 7th Street west of the Lake Merritt Channel) is a four-lane roadway with on-street parking and buffered Class II bicycle lanes. Peralta Park connects the Oakland Estuary with Lake Merritt proper providing walking and bicycle paths for recreational users. Figure 6 illustrates the proposed Project site in relation to the campus and local circulation network.

Impact Discussion

The proposed Project would not result in significant operational transportation and circulation impacts. There would be no increase in college enrollment with the development of the Project and no new vehicle, transit, biking or walking trips to the site would result. There is the potential for disruption to traffic, transit, bicycle and pedestrian circulation during the weekday AM and PM peak periods. With implementation of Mitigation Measures TRANS-1 and 2, potential conflicts would be less than significant. A brief discussion of each environmental issue covered under Section 17 is presented below.



Source: Fehr & Peers

Figure 6
Campus Circulation

a) Conflict with a program plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?

The proposed Project would not conflict with any applicable plan, ordinance or policy addressing any portion of the circulation system. For all work within the City's right-of-way, the Project would be required to obtain an Obstruction Permit and prepare a Traffic Control Plan to address conditions during construction (City of Oakland, 2018). Disruptions of roadway, transit and bicycle facilities during Project construction are not anticipated. However, during certain periods of construction, intrusions into the East 7th Street sidewalk may be necessary, requiring the temporary closure and/or narrowing of this pedestrian facility.

The Project would not increase student enrollment capacity at the Laney College campus. It is proposed in response to PCCD's plan to provide a new campus library to meet current and future learning needs. As the Project would not change any of the travel characteristics associated with the college, an assessment of trip generation, vehicle miles of travel or potential impacts associated with an increased intensity of usage on the site is not necessary. Therefore, this analysis of transportation impacts focuses on construction-related impacts resulting from the Project's potential temporary encroachment along the public right of way (East 7th Street). Detailed construction plans for the Project have not yet been finalized, however, Project construction is anticipated to begin in September 2020 and be completed in August 2022. Construction hours would be from 7:00 am to 5:00 pm Monday through Friday.

Construction Activities. Project construction is not anticipated to generate a substantial number of daily or peak period construction worker trips or construction truck trips. Construction truck trips would be restricted to City of Oakland designated truck routes. In the vicinity of the Project site, both East 7th Street and East 8th Street are designated City truck routes and most construction related truck trips are expected to use those facilities to access Interstate 880 to travel to and from regional origins and destinations (City of Oakland, 2017). Construction workers will be issued parking passes to park in the student parking lot across 8th Street; consequently the use of off-site non-campus parking is not expected.

Given the Project's location in close proximity to high-quality local and regional transit services, Project construction workers would have a convenient alternative to driving. The Project site is located approximately 1,100 feet from the Lake Merritt Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART) station. The Project site is also served by many high-frequency AC Transit bus lines, including 1, 1R, 11, 14, 18, 26, 40, 62, 88, 801 and 840 (Alameda-Contra Costa Transit District 2012).

Transit Impacts. As the Project would not increase enrollment or the intensity of activity on the site, no increases in transit ridership are expected. While some construction workers may use BART and/or AC Transit to access the site, this level of ridership is not anticipated to result in over capacity conditions on any local transit services. The Project proposes no features that would affect transit facilities. No impacts to transit facilities or services are expected with the development of the proposed Project.

Roadway Impacts. No impacts to area roadway facilities would occur with the development of the proposed Project. As the Project would not increase enrollment or the intensity of activity on the site, no increases in off-site vehicular traffic are anticipated. Project construction is not anticipated to generate a substantial number of daily or peak period construction worker trips or construction truck trips. However, there is the potential for disruption to traffic, transit, bicycle and pedestrian circulation during the weekday AM and PM peak periods. With implementation of Mitigation Measures TRANS-1 and 2, potential conflicts would be less than significant.

Bicycle Impacts. As the Project would not increase enrollment or the intensity of activity on the site, no increases in bicycle activity associated with Laney College are expected. The Project proposes no features that would affect bicycle facilities. Construction of the proposed Project is not expected to impinge on the Class II buffered bicycle lanes on East 7th Street. No impacts to bicycle facilities are expected with the development of the proposed Project.

Pedestrian Impacts. The potential temporary construction-related closure or narrowing of the sidewalk on the north side of East 7th Street abutting the Project site would result in minor disruptions to pedestrian circulation. Figure 7 illustrates the proposed Project site and areas of potential sidewalk disruption. A signalized pedestrian crossing of East 7th Street exists just west of the Project site and a pedestrian underpass is provided just east of the Project site at Peralta Park. Both options would allow pedestrians to move to the sidewalk on the south side of East 7th Street in the event of a construction related closure. The temporary sidewalk closure or narrowing could result in disruptions to pedestrian circulation and is considered a potentially significant impact. However, with implementation of Mitigation Measures TRANS-1 and 2, the impact would be less than significant.

b) Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?

The proposed Project would not generate any new vehicular trips and would have no impact on Laney College total Vehicle Miles of Travel (VMT) or VMT per capita. The Project would not conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b).

c) Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?

The Project includes no geometric design features that would be hazardous to transit, vehicular, bicycle or pedestrian circulation. The Project proposes no incompatible use.

e) Result in inadequate emergency access?

The Project would not alter existing vehicle or emergency access within the Laney College campus. Adequate emergency vehicle access to the Project site is proposed and the Project would provide entrances in accordance with current ADA requirements.



Building Site
 Pedestrian Paths to Remain Open/Protected during Project Construction

Source: Fehr & Peers

◆
Figure 7
 Areas of Potential Sidewalk Disruption

Recommended Mitigation Measures

- TRANS-1** To minimize potential disruptions to traffic, transit, bicycle and pedestrian circulation during the weekday AM and PM peak periods, the Project contractor, to the greatest extent feasible, shall restrict construction-related truck movements and deliveries to, from and around the Project site during peak hours (generally 7:00 to 9:00 AM and 3:00 to 6:00 PM). These hours also correspond to the College's peak periods of arrival and departure on a typical school day.
- TRANS-2** The Project contractor shall prepare and obtain an approved Obstruction Permit and Traffic Control Plan from the City of Oakland for work within the City's right-of-way, specifically that which affects the temporary narrowing or closure of the northern sidewalk on East 7th Street abutting the Project site. The Traffic Control Plan shall contain a set of comprehensive traffic control measures for pedestrian accommodations (or detours, if accommodations are not feasible), including detour signs if required, closure procedures, signs, cones for drivers, and designated construction access routes. The Traffic Control Plan shall be in conformance with the City's Supplemental Design Guidance for Accommodating Pedestrians, Bicyclists, and Bus Facilities in Construction Zones. The Project contractor shall implement the approved Traffic Control Plan during Project construction.

References

- Alameda-Contra Costa Transit District (AC Transit). 2012. *Route Map and Schedule*, Accessed June 5, 2019.
- City of Oakland. 2018. *Standard Conditions of Approval, Department of Planning and Building, Bureau of Planning*. Adopted by City Council on November 3, 2008 (Ordinance No. 12899 C.M.S.). Revised November 5, 2018.
- City of Oakland. 2017. *Oakland Truck Routes and Truck Prohibited Streets, Oakland Municipal Code (Chapter 10.52 - Commercial Vehicles)*, Accessed June 5, 2019.

18. TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES.

- a) Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:
- i) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or

<u>Potentially Significant Impact</u>	<u>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</u>	<u>Less Than Significant Impact</u>	<u>No Impact</u>
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

18. TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES (cont.)

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

Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Impact Discussion

The Project would not adversely affect tribal cultural resources. A discussion of each environmental issue included under Section 18 is presented below.

- a) **Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:**

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

Laney College, including the Project site, is not listed or considered eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register of Historical Resources).

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

Refer to Criterion 18a (i) above.

Recommended Mitigation Measures

None required.

References

California Register of Historical Resources. www.ohp.parks.ca.gov/ListedResources/?view=name&criteria=Oakland.

City of Oakland. 2019. *List of Designated Landmarks*. www.2.oaklandnet.com/government/o/PBN/OurServices/DOWD009012. Viewed on April 11, 2019.

19. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS.

Would the project:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider, which serves or may serve the project, that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Impact Discussion

The proposed Project would not adversely affect utilities and service systems. A discussion of each environmental issue included under Section 19 is presented below.

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

The proposed LRC building would not require or result in the relocation or construction of any water, wastewater treatment, storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities.

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

The Laney College campus is served by East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD). With implementation of Mitigation Measure ENERGY-1, the proposed LRC building would be designed and constructed to meet water efficiency standards.

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

EBMUD provides wastewater service to Laney College. The proposed LRC building would not adversely affect EBMUD's capacity to serve the Project. Refer to criterion 19b above.

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

PCCD policy is to reduce waste, develop a comprehensive recycling plan and compost food for each of the four campuses, which includes Laney College (PCCD 2017). It is not anticipated the proposed Project would generate solid waste beyond what can be accommodated by existing conservation measures at the Laney College campus.

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

The Project would comply with federal, state and local waste management and reduction statutes and regulations. Refer to Subsection 19d above.

Recommended Mitigation Measures

None required.

References

PCCD. 2017. Peralta Sustainability and Resiliency Master Plan, Report Progress and Next Steps Webinar. September 4, 2017.

United States Green Building Council (USGBC). <https://www.usgbc.org>

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
20. WILDFIRE. If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project:				
a) Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

20. WILDFIRE (cont.)

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
c) Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Impact Discussion

The East Bay, which includes Oakland and Laney College, is not identified as a fire hazard severity zone (Cal Fire). A discussion of each environmental issue included under Section 20 is presented below.

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

The proposed Project is within the Laney College campus. PCCD will update the campus emergency evacuation plan to include the proposed LRC building.

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

As noted, the East Bay is not within a fire hazard severity zone.

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

As noted, the East Bay is not within a fire hazard severity zone.

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

As noted, the East Bay is not within a fire hazard severity zone.

References

Cal Fire. Fire Hazard Severity Zones. https://www.fire.ca.gov/fire_prevention/fhsz_maps_alameda

21. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE.

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

Impact Discussion

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

The removal of trees located on the Project site during bird nesting season could have a potentially significant impact on nesting birds and is considered a significant impact. However, with implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-1, special-status species would be fully mitigated. The LRC building would alter the physical characteristics of the sit and the new LRC building could result in bird collisions and mortalities which is considered a potentially significant impact, but with implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-2, impacts on movement opportunities by bird species would be reduced to a less-than-significant level.

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

The proposed Project would not result in cumulatively considerable impacts.

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

Aesthetics. The LRC building may introduce a new source of night-time light and glare at the Laney College campus which is considered a potentially significant impact, but with implementation of Mitigation Measures AES-1 and AES-2, potentially significant night-time light and glare impacts would be less than significant.

Air Quality. During Project construction, the proposed Project would exceed the BAAQMD threshold for reactive organic gases which is a significant impact. However with implementation of Mitigation Measure AIR-1, construction emissions impacts would be less than significant.

Energy. The proposed Project may result in the inefficient consumption of energy resources, but with implementation of Mitigation Measures ENERGY-1 and 2, potentially significant energy consumption impacts would be less than significant.

Geology and Soils. The Laney College campus, including the Project site, is located within a Liquefaction Hazard Zone and may include subsurface expansive soils, which represent potentially significant impacts. However, with implementation of Mitigation Measure GE0-1, potentially significant impacts would be less than significant.

Hazards and Hazardous Materials. The central plant building located on the Project site may contain hazardous materials, but with implementation of Mitigation Measure HAZ-1, potentially significant impacts would be less than significant.

Hydrology and Water Quality. During construction, the Project site would undergo substantial ground disturbance which could result in significant soil erosion and sedimentation during precipitation events. However, with implementation of Mitigation Measures HYDRO-1 and 2, potential water quality impacts would be less than significant. There would be an increase in impervious surface area on the Project site which could increase stormwater runoff, but with implementation of Mitigation Measure HYDRO-3, potentially significant stormwater runoff impacts would be less than significant.

Noise. Project construction noise and vibration could be disruptive to on-campus educational/leisure activities in adjacent outdoor areas and buildings, and in the adjacent areas of Peralta Park, but would be reduced to a less-than-significant level with implementation of Mitigation Measures NOISE-1 and 2.

Transportation. There is the potential for disruption to traffic, transit, bicycle and pedestrian circulation during the weekday AM and PM peak periods. With implementation of Mitigation Measures TRANS-1 and 2, potential conflicts would be less than significant.

REPORT PREPARATION

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APPENDIX A
CNDD SUMMARY TABLE REPORT



Summary Table Report

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database



Query Criteria: Quad> IS >(Oakland East (3712272)> OR >Oakland West (3712273))

Name (Scientific/Common)	CNDDB Ranks	Listing Status (Fed/State)	Other Lists	Elev. Range (ft.)	Total EO's	Element Occ. Ranks						Population Status		Presence		
						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i> Cooper's hawk	G5 S4	None None	CDFW_WL-Watch List IUCN_LC-Least Concern	30 260	117 S:2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	0
<i>Ambystoma californiense</i> California tiger salamander	G2G3 S2S3	Threatened Threatened	CDFW_WL-Watch List IUCN_VU-Vulnerable	20 20	1196 S:1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
<i>Amsinckia lunaris</i> bent-flowered fiddleneck	G3 S3	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive	575 1,611	93 S:9	0	0	1	0	0	8	2	7	9	0	0
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i> pallid bat	G5 S3	None None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern USFS_S-Sensitive WBWG_H-High Priority	210 770	419 S:5	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	5	0	0
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> golden eagle	G5 S3	None None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDF_S-Sensitive CDFW_FP-Fully Protected CDFW_WL-Watch List IUCN_LC-Least Concern USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	1,560 1,560	321 S:1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Arctostaphylos pallida</i> pallid manzanita	G1 S1	Threatened Endangered	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1	1,120 1,500	9 S:6	0	0	4	1	1	0	1	5	5	1	0
<i>Astragalus tener var. tener</i> alkali milk-vetch	G2T1 S1	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2	20 30	65 S:2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	1
<i>Bombus caliginosus</i> obscure bumble bee	G4? S1S2	None None	IUCN_VU-Vulnerable	10 1,200	181 S:5	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	5	0	0
<i>Bombus occidentalis</i> western bumble bee	G2G3 S1	None None	USFS_S-Sensitive XERCES_IM-Imperiled	10 1,000	282 S:5	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	5	0	0
<i>Carex comosa</i> bristly sedge	G5 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 2B.1	0 0	29 S:1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0



Summary Table Report

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database



Name (Scientific/Common)	CNDDB Ranks	Listing Status (Fed/State)	Other Lists	Elev. Range (ft.)	Total EO's	Element Occ. Ranks						Population Status		Presence		
						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
<i>Chloropyron maritimum ssp. palustre</i> Point Reyes salty bird's-beak	G4?T2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive	5 5	68 S:3	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	3	0
<i>Chorizanthe cuspidata var. cuspidata</i> San Francisco Bay spineflower	G2T1 S1	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2	20 20	17 S:1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
<i>Chorizanthe robusta var. robusta</i> robust spineflower	G2T1 S1	Endangered None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 BLM_S-Sensitive	30 30	20 S:1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
<i>Cicindela hirticollis grvida</i> sandy beach tiger beetle	G5T2 S2	None None		10 10	34 S:1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
<i>Circus hudsonius</i> northern harrier	G5 S3	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern	5 5	53 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
<i>Clarkia concinna ssp. automixa</i> Santa Clara red ribbons	G5?T3 S3	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 4.3	400 400	20 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Clarkia franciscana</i> Presidio clarkia	G1 S1	Endangered Endangered	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_UCBBG-UC Berkeley Botanical Garden	1,000 1,000	4 S:1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i> Townsend's big-eared bat	G3G4 S2	None None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern USFS_S-Sensitive WBWG_H-High Priority	710 710	628 S:1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
<i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i> yellow rail	G4 S1S2	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern NABCI_RWL-Red Watch List USFS_S-Sensitive USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	20 20	45 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Danaus plexippus pop. 1</i> monarch - California overwintering population	G4T2T3 S2S3	None None	USFS_S-Sensitive	10 200	383 S:3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	3	0	0



Summary Table Report

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database



Name (Scientific/Common)	CNDDB Ranks	Listing Status (Fed/State)	Other Lists	Elev. Range (ft.)	Total EO's	Element Occ. Ranks						Population Status		Presence		
						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
<i>Dipodomys heermanni berkeleyensis</i> Berkeley kangaroo rat	G3G4T1 S1	None None		580 1,400	7 S:4	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	4	0	0
<i>Dirca occidentalis</i> western leatherwood	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_RSABG-Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	660 1,400	71 S:14	1	5	2	0	0	6	4	10	14	0	0
<i>Elanus leucurus</i> white-tailed kite	G5 S3S4	None None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_FP-Fully Protected IUCN_LC-Least Concern	5 5	180 S:1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Emys marmorata</i> western pond turtle	G3G4 S3	None None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_VU-Vulnerable USFS_S-Sensitive	440 440	1367 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Eriogonum luteolum var. caninum</i> Tiburon buckwheat	G5T2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2	850 950	26 S:3	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	3	3	0	0
<i>Eryngium jepsonii</i> Jepson's coyote-thistle	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2		19 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Eucyclogobius newberryi</i> tidewater goby	G3 S3	Endangered None	AFS_EN-Endangered CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_VU-Vulnerable	5 10	127 S:2	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	1
<i>Euphydryas editha bayensis</i> Bay checkerspot butterfly	G5T1 S1	Threatened None	XERCES_CI-Critically Imperiled	500 1,300	30 S:2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	2
<i>Extriplex joaquinana</i> San Joaquin spearscale	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive SB_RSABG-Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden		127 S:1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i> American peregrine falcon	G4T4 S3S4	Delisted Delisted	CDF_S-Sensitive CDFW_FP-Fully Protected USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	0 0	57 S:1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
<i>Fissidens pauperculus</i> minute pocket moss	G3? S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 USFS_S-Sensitive	985 985	22 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0



Summary Table Report

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database



Name (Scientific/Common)	CNDDB Ranks	Listing Status (Fed/State)	Other Lists	Elev. Range (ft.)	Total EO's	Element Occ. Ranks						Population Status		Presence		
						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
<i>Fritillaria liliacea</i> fragrant fritillary	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 USFS_S-Sensitive	200 200	82 S:2	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	0
<i>Geothlypis trichas sinuosa</i> saltmarsh common yellowthroat	G5T3 S3	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	7 7	112 S:1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Gilia capitata ssp. chamissonis</i> blue coast gilia	G5T2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1	100 100	37 S:1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Gilia millefoliata</i> dark-eyed gilia	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive		54 S:1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
<i>Helianthella castanea</i> Diablo helianthella	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive	500 850	107 S:5	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	4	5	0	0
<i>Helminthoglypta nickliniana bridgesi</i> Bridges' coast range shoulderband	G3T1 S1S2	None None	IUCN_DD-Data Deficient	1,400 1,400	6 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Hemizonia congesta ssp. congesta</i> congested-headed hayfield tarplant	G5T2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2		52 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Heteranthera dubia</i> water star-grass	G5 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 2B.2		9 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Hoita strobilina</i> Loma Prieta hoita	G2? S2?	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1		34 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Holocarpa macradenia</i> Santa Cruz tarplant	G1 S1	Threatened Endangered	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_RSABG-Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	100 100	37 S:2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	2
<i>Horkelia cuneata var. sericea</i> Kellogg's horkelia	G4T1? S1?	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 USFS_S-Sensitive	20 20	58 S:2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	0
<i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i> silver-haired bat	G5 S3S4	None None	IUCN_LC-Least Concern WBWG_M-Medium Priority	400 400	139 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i> hoary bat	G5 S4	None None	IUCN_LC-Least Concern WBWG_M-Medium Priority	325 660	238 S:3	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	3	0	0



Summary Table Report

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database



Name (Scientific/Common)	CNDDB Ranks	Listing Status (Fed/State)	Other Lists	Elev. Range (ft.)	Total EO's	Element Occ. Ranks						Population Status		Presence		
						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
<i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i> California black rail	G3G4T1 S1	None Threatened	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_FP-Fully Protected IUCN_NT-Near Threatened NABCI_RWL-Red Watch List USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	1 19	303 S:3	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	1	2	0
<i>Layia carnosa</i> beach layia	G2 S2	Endangered Endangered	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_RSABG-Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	40 40	25 S:1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
<i>Leptosiphon rosaceus</i> rose leptosiphon	G1 S1	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1		31 S:1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
<i>Masticophis lateralis euryxanthus</i> Alameda whipsnake	G4T2 S2	Threatened Threatened		500 1,400	164 S:10	2	2	1	0	0	5	3	7	10	0	0
<i>Meconella oregana</i> Oregon meconella	G2G3 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1	1,300 1,550	9 S:2	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	0	0
<i>Melospiza melodia pusillula</i> Alameda song sparrow	G5T2? S2S3	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	5 1,300	38 S:7	0	2	0	0	0	5	4	3	7	0	0
<i>Microcina leei</i> Lee's micro-blind harvestman	G1 S1	None None		600 600	2 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Monolopia gracilens</i> woodland woollythreads	G3 S3	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2		68 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Neotoma fuscipes annectens</i> San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat	G5T2T3 S2S3	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	667 667	38 S:1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
<i>Northern Coastal Salt Marsh</i> Northern Coastal Salt Marsh	G3 S3.2	None None			53 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Northern Maritime Chaparral</i> Northern Maritime Chaparral	G1 S1.2	None None		1,300 1,300	17 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0



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<i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i> big free-tailed bat	G5 S3	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern WBWG_MH-Medium-High Priority	175 175	32 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i> double-crested cormorant	G5 S4	None None	CDFW_WL-Watch List IUCN_LC-Least Concern	30 30	39 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Plagiobothrys chorisianus var. chorisianus</i> Choris' popcornflower	G3T1Q S1	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2	20 20	42 S:1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
<i>Plagiobothrys diffusus</i> San Francisco popcornflower	G1Q S1	None Endangered	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1	920 920	17 S:1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Polygonum marinense</i> Marin knotweed	G2Q S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 3.1		32 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Rallus obsoletus obsoletus</i> California Ridgway's rail	G5T1 S1	Endangered Endangered	CDFW_FP-Fully Protected NABCI_RWL-Red Watch List	0 10	99 S:4	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	4	4	0	0
<i>Rana boylei</i> foothill yellow-legged frog	G3 S3	None Candidate Threatened	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_NT-Near Threatened USFS_S-Sensitive	300 1,101	2379 S:6	0	1	0	0	5	0	6	0	1	0	5
<i>Rana draytonii</i> California red-legged frog	G2G3 S2S3	Threatened None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_VU-Vulnerable	640 840	1519 S:2	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	0
<i>Reithrodontomys raviventris</i> salt-marsh harvest mouse	G1G2 S1S2	Endangered Endangered	CDFW_FP-Fully Protected IUCN_EN-Endangered	3 3	144 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Sanicula maritima</i> adobe sanicle	G2 S2	None Rare	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 USFS_S-Sensitive		17 S:1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
<i>Scapanus latimanus parvus</i> Alameda Island mole	G5THQ SH	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	10 30	8 S:8	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	8	0	0
<i>Serpentine Bunchgrass</i> Serpentine Bunchgrass	G2 S2.2	None None		1,120 1,120	22 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0



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<i>Spirinchus thaleichthys</i> longfin smelt	G5 S1	Candidate Threatened		0 0	46 S:2	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	0	0
<i>Sternula antillarum browni</i> California least tern	G4T2T3Q S2	Endangered Endangered	CDFW_FP-Fully Protected NABCI_RWL-Red Watch List	10 10	75 S:1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Streptanthus albidus ssp. peramoenus</i> most beautiful jewelflower	G2T2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_RSABG-Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden USFS_S-Sensitive	800 900	103 S:5	0	0	1	0	0	4	3	2	5	0	0
<i>Stuckenia filiformis ssp. alpina</i> slender-leaved pondweed	G5T5 S2S3	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 2B.2	1,600 1,600	21 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Suaeda californica</i> California seablite	G1 S1	Endangered None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1		18 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
<i>Taxidea taxus</i> American badger	G5 S3	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern	700 1,000	589 S:2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0
<i>Trachusa gummifera</i> San Francisco Bay Area leaf-cutter bee	G1 S1	None None		200 200	2 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Trifolium hydrophilum</i> saline clover	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2		49 S:3	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	3
<i>Tryonia imitator</i> mimic tryonia (=California brackishwater snail)	G2 S2	None None	IUCN_DD-Data Deficient	0 0	39 S:1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
<i>Viburnum ellipticum</i> oval-leaved viburnum	G4G5 S3?	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 2B.3		38 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0