

ADDENDUM

PROGRAM ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

VALLEY COLLEGE FACILITIES MASTER PLAN

Lead Agency: Los Angeles Community College District

Addendum to Adopted Program Environmental Impact Report Pursuant to:
Division 13, Article II, Section 15164, Public Resources Code, California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

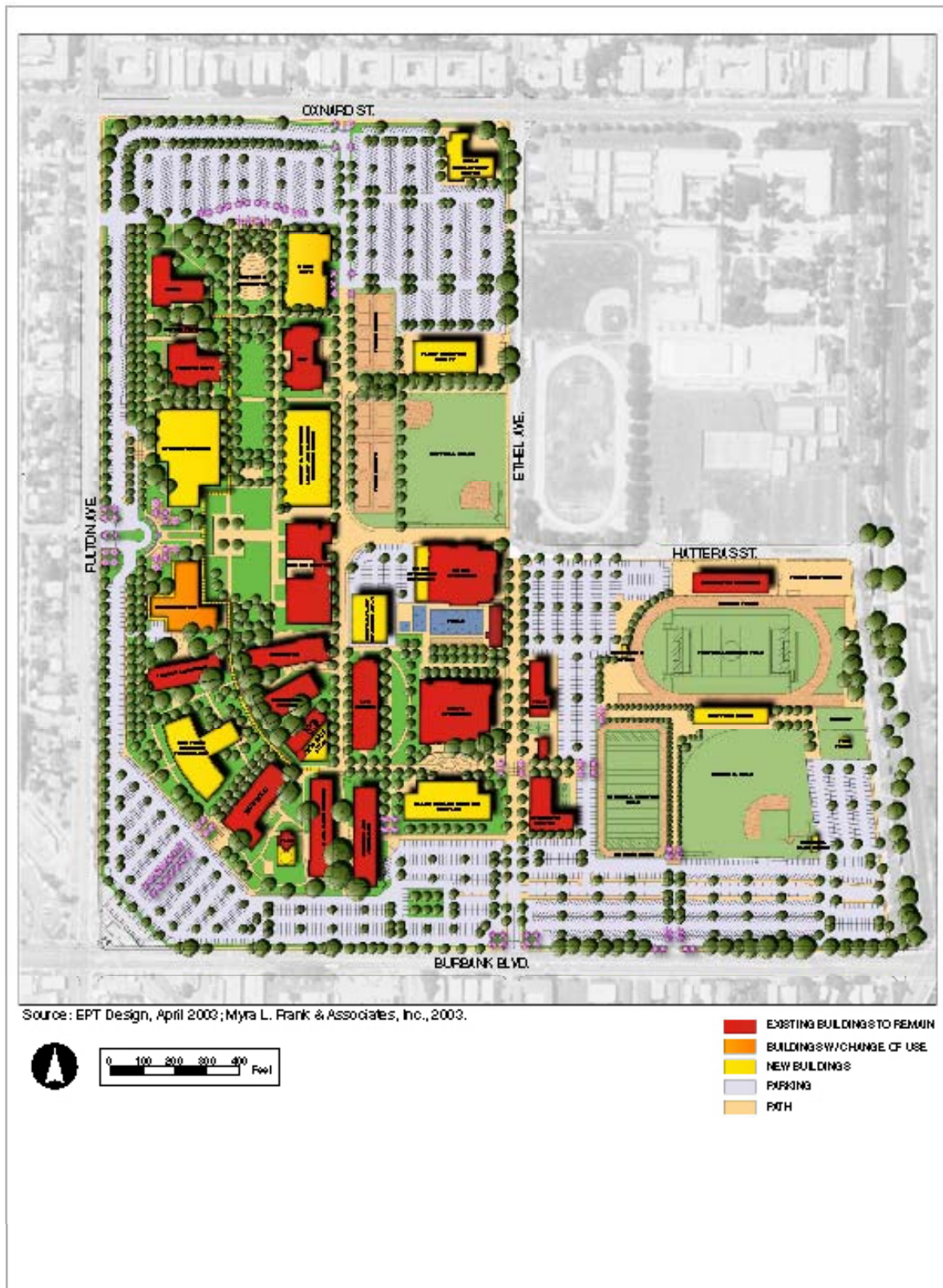
Background and Purpose

In August 2003 the Los Angeles Community College District certified the Program Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the Valley College Facilities Master Plan. In certifying the EIR, the District found that even when feasible mitigation measures were taken into account that significant operational and construction-related impacts to air quality, and potential traffic impacts related to increased enrollment, remained and were likely to be unavoidable. As required by CEQA, it therefore adopted a Statement of Overriding Considerations when it certified the EIR in September 2003. A Notice of Determination for the Valley College Master Plan EIR was filed with the State Clearinghouse on September 4, 2003. A copy was also filed with the County Recorder's Office during September 2003.

The 2003 EIR evaluated the environmental impacts of the proposed Facilities Master Plan (see Figure 1), including the construction of new facilities; the renovation and modernization of existing facilities (including the construction of building additions); the demolition of a number of existing buildings, and development of new surface parking and landscaping. As described in the Program EIR, projects proposed would result in an increase of approximately 291,500 gross square feet (gsf) and would provide 4,170 parking spaces. In 2003, there was approximately 600,000 gsf of floor space and 3,863 parking spaces on campus. According to the 2003 Final EIR, the Facilities Master Plan would provide enough space in new and modernized facilities to accommodate an estimated total enrollment of approximately 23,000 students or 15,693 full-time equivalent (FTE) students and 381 FTE employees by the 2008-2009 academic year. There were 13,393 FTE students enrolled at Valley College in the 2002-2003 academic year, as reported in the 2003 Final EIR, and there were 11,920 FTE students in the most recent 2005-2006 academic year, which represents a decrease in enrollment of 11 percent.

An Addendum to the 2003 EIR was prepared and adopted by the Board of Trustees of the Los Angeles Community College District on February 9, 2005. That Addendum addressed the changes to the Facilities Master Plan that occurred subsequent to the 2003 EIR through January of 2005.

Figure 1: Valley College Facilities Master Plan (2003)



Further changes have been made, subsequent to the 2005 Addendum and certification of the 2003 Program EIR, to individual projects proposed under the Facilities Master Plan. A number of these changes are minor and their environmental effects are inconsequential. Other changes, e.g., changes to the location, size, and footprint of proposed buildings, are more substantive. In addition, several of the Master Plan projects will be implemented on a slightly delayed timetable than what was described in the 2003 EIR. The purpose of this Addendum is to document and describe the environmental consequences of all substantive changes to the Facilities Master that have occurred subsequent to certification of the Program EIR in August of 2003.

Revisions to the 2003 Facilities Master Plan

The more substantive changes to the individual components of the 2003 Facilities Master Plan are described below. Table 1 provides a comparison of the major elements of the 2003 and 2006 Facilities Master Plan projects. The current (2006) Facilities Master Plan is depicted in Figure 2.

Table 1: Major Master Plan Projects - 2003 vs. 2006		
Project	2003 Master Plan	2006 Master Plan
Robert M. Hertzberg Library and Academic Learning Resource Center	3 stories, 108,675 gsf	2-story, 92,000 gsf
Student Services Center	2 stories, 80,425 gsf	2 stories & 1 story, 40,000 gsf
Allied Health Sciences	3 stories, 103,155 gsf	3 stories, 98,000 gsf
Child Development Center	1 story, 15,550 gsf	1 story, 26,000 gsf
Field House	1-story, 12,000 gsf	1 story, 24,000 gsf
TV Studio Expansion	N/A	1 story, 2,100 gsf
Total	319,805 gsf	282,100 gsf
Source: URS, Jones & Stokes, 2006.		

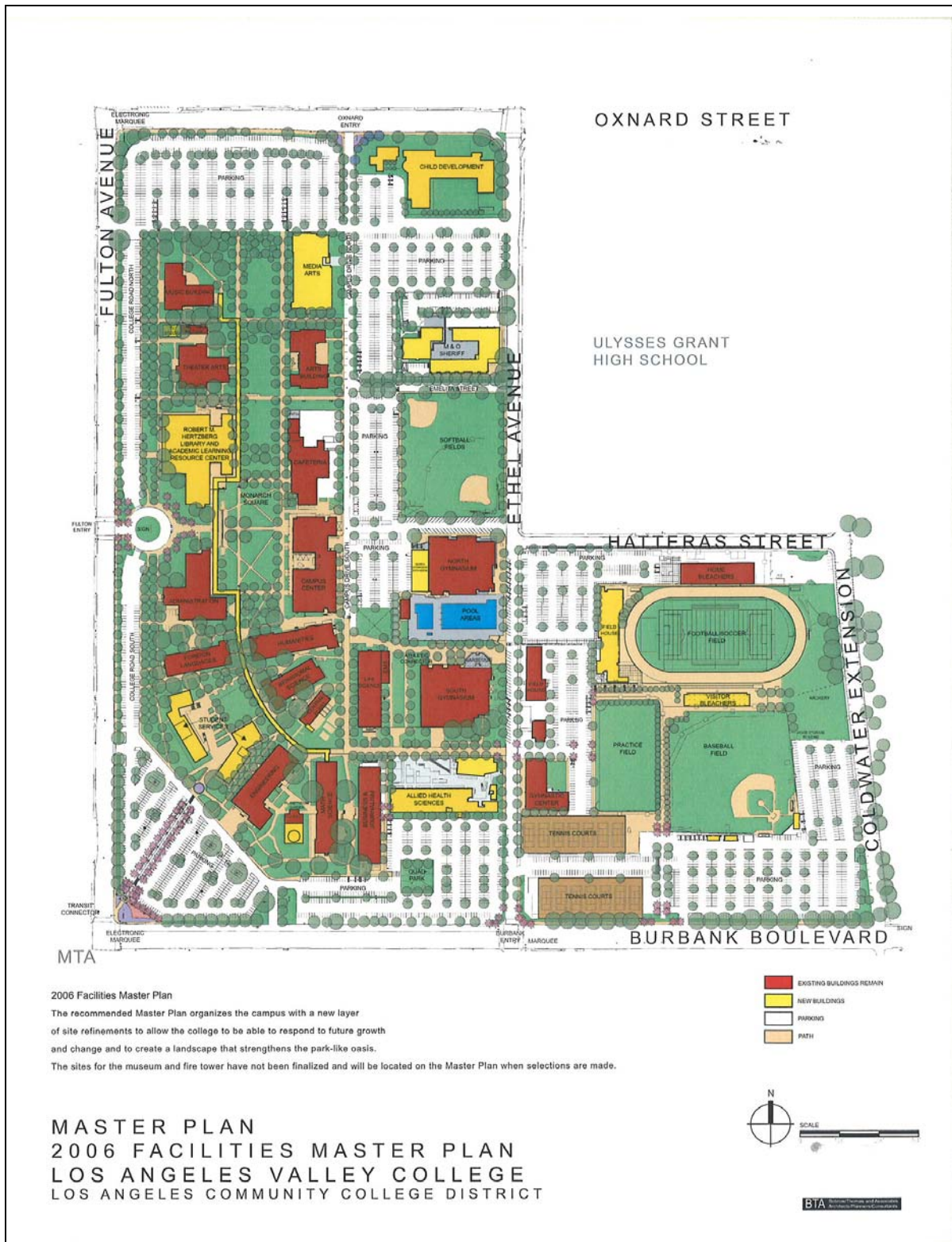
Robert M. Hertzberg Library and Academic Learning Resource Center

The 2003 EIR described a new three-story, 108,675-gsf facility to be constructed on the site of the existing cafeteria building, which would be demolished. Under the current (2006) Facilities Master Plan, the cafeteria would remain and the new Library and Academic Learning Resource Building would be constructed on the site of the existing Library. The new Library and Academic Learning Resource Center would be a two-story, 92,000-gsf building.

Student Services Center

As described in the 2003 EIR, a new two-story, 80,425-gsf Student Services Center would be constructed on the site of the existing Library Building. Under the current Facilities Master Plan, the new Student Services Center would be constructed on the site of the existing Physics and Chemistry Buildings. The Student Services Center would contain two buildings (one two stories, the other one story) containing a total of 40,000 gsf.

Figure 2: Valley College Facilities Master Plan (2006)



Allied Health Sciences

The 2003 EIR described the construction of a new three-story, 103,155-gsf facility south of the existing South Gymnasium and west of the existing Gymnastics Center, on the site occupied by Plant Facilities and a number of bungalow facilities. The 2006 Master Plan proposes a three-story, 98,000-gsf building in approximately the same location.

Child Development Center

In the 2003 EIR, a new 15,550-gsf building Child Development Center (CDC) was proposed on the site of the existing CDC. Under the 2006 Master Plan, a 1-story, 26,000-gsf CDC building would be constructed on the site.

Field House

The 2003 EIR described a new 1-story, 12,000-sf Field House on the south side of the Football/Soccer Field. The 2006 Master Plan proposes a 1-story, 24,000-gsf facility on the west side of the Football/Soccer Field. New 1,500-seat bleachers would be constructed on the south side of the football field in place of the Field House proposed in the 2003 EIR and Facilities Master Plan.

Planetarium Expansion

Both the 2003 and 2006 Facilities Master Plans proposed a 2,500-gsf expansion of the existing Planetarium. However, at the time the Final EIR was completed in 2003, plans and elevations for that project had not been prepared. Analysis conducted subsequent to the EIR revealed that mandated disabled access requirements would require a new elevator structure that would be approximately 42 feet in height. Although Valley College classroom facilities are exempt from local zoning requirements, as currently proposed, this feature of the revised Planetarium design would exceed the city of Los Angeles Zoning Ordinance height limit of 30 feet (or two stories) that is in effect for the Valley College campus and would diverge from the prevailing one-story, low-rise character of the campus.

TV Studio Expansion

The 2006 Master Plan proposes a 2,100-gsf expansion to the Motion Picture Building. The 2003 EIR and Master Plan did not include this expansion.

Parking and Circulation

The Master Plan, as described in the 2003 Final EIR, would have provided a total of 4,170 parking spaces on the campus with another 219 spaces available on adjacent public streets (Fulton Avenue, Oxnard Street, E. Hatteras Street, Coldwater Extension, and Burbank Boulevard). The parking spaces under the 2006 Master Plan would be distributed around the campus in a similar fashion to the 2003 Master Plan. The 2006

Master Plan would result in a net increase of approximately 17 and 34 spaces on the north and west sides of the campus, respectively, and a net decrease of about 53 spaces on the south side of the campus, compared to the 2003 plan (see attached Draft Technical Memorandum by Kaku Associates). The changes in parking between the 2003 and 2006 Master Plans are largely a result of elimination of the tennis courts west of the softball field and construction of new tennis courts south of the Gymnastic Center and practice field. As shown in the attached memorandum, the 2006 Master Plan would provide a total of 4,168 parking spaces within campus parking lots and on internal campus streets (plus 105 spaces on adjacent public streets) as compared to 4,170 spaces (plus 219 spaces on adjacent public streets) under the 2003 Master Plan.

Fire/Life/Safety Training Tower

The 2003 Master Plan and EIR proposed a new four- to five-story Fire/Life/Safety Tower south of the current Archery Facility. Under the 2006 Master Plan, the tower would be constructed at an alternative site that remains to be determined.

Landscaping and Open Space

A new electronic marquee sign and pedestrian entrance would be provided at the southwest corner of the campus under the 2006 Facilities Master Plan. The marquee sign and entrance was not identified in the 2003 Facilities Master Plan.

Construction Schedule

The review of and resulting revisions to the Master Plan, which were caused by the additional State construction funding for the new Library in 2009, have delayed buildout of the proposed facilities until the 2010-2011 academic year. This is approximately 2 years later than the buildout year of 2008-2009, which was the basis of the analyses in the 2003 EIR.

Environmental Consequences

Setting

The proposed Facilities Master Plan Projects would occur at the campus of Valley College in the Valley Glen area of San Fernando Valley in the city and county of Los Angeles. The campus is generally bounded to the north by Oxnard and Hatteras Streets; to the east by Ethel Avenue and Coldwater Canyon Extension; to the south by Burbank Boulevard; and to the west by Fulton Avenue. It encompasses a total land area of approximately 105 acres and includes educational and administration facilities, surface parking lots, athletic fields, and sports facilities. Most of the College's educational buildings are located in the western half of the campus. The athletic fields facilities are located to the east of the academic buildings. Parking is located at the perimeter of the campus on the north, along the western edge, at the southwest corner, and east of the core campus buildings.

Evaluation of Effects

Notwithstanding the proposed revisions in the square footage of Master Plan projects (see discussion above and Table 1), and changes in the footprint of four of the buildings (see Figure 2) from what was shown in the 2003 EIR, the size, height, massing, and location of the proposed Facilities Master Plan projects would generally be similar to what was previously proposed. Additionally, as shown in Table 1, the overall size and scale of the new development projects under the current 2006 Facilities Master Plan are generally similar to or less than those proposed in the 2003 Master Plan. Consequently, as discussed in further detail below, these changes are not expected to result in new significant impacts not previously analyzed in the 2003 EIR.

Aesthetic and Visual Quality

New adverse impacts to visual quality could result from the proposed construction of the Planetarium Building addition. In an effort to address disabled access requirements, an elevator will be included as part of the Planetarium's proposed addition. It is anticipated that the elevator penthouse portion of the addition (which will occur on the Fulton Avenue face of the building) will reach a height of 42 feet, exceeding the city of Los Angeles zoning height limit of 30 feet (or two stories) that is in effect for the Valley College campus (note: in 2003, the Board of Trustees of the Los Angeles Community College District voted to exempt, as permitted by state law, classroom facilities from local zoning control). While diverging from the prevailing one-story (typically less than 20 feet tall) character of the existing buildings within the campus core, there are at least two existing campus buildings that are 30 feet tall or more, including the Campus Center and Theater Arts Buildings. In addition, one of the two proposed new Student Services Center Buildings, which would be located northwest of the Planetarium, would be two stories, and the Allied Health/Sciences Buildings further to the east would be three stories. This is expected to somewhat moderate the effect of the Planetarium expansion project on visual quality.

The campus core (that portion of the Valley College campus lying west of Campus Drive) was described in the EIR as possessing moderately high visual quality due to the generally cohesive quality of the architecture and mature landscape features. However, adherence to the Los Angeles Community College District's (LACCD) *Design Criteria and Standards/Sustainable Design Manual* was assumed in the EIR, and no mitigation related to architectural design was required. It was therefore concluded that full compliance with the *Design Criteria and Standards/Sustainable Design Manual* (i.e., context appropriate design in terms of massing, architectural articulation, materials, colors, setbacks) in making further refinements to the design of the Planetarium addition, as well as other new building projects, are expected to mitigate the potential impacts to visual quality to a less than significant level.

Compliance with *Design Criteria and Standards/Sustainable Design Manual* would also ensure that any adverse visual effects due to the new proposed electronic marquee and pedestrian entrance at the southwest corner of the campus would be less than significant.

The 2006 Master Plan proposes relocating the tennis courts along Campus Drive to the parking lot, which borders Burbank Boulevard and is located south of the Gymnastic Center and practice field. Nighttime lighting of these courts may be proposed, which could be intrusive to residential uses located on the south side of Burbank Boulevard. However, mature trees along Burbank Boulevard would help shield these residences from this new source of light and compliance with mitigation measures in the EIR would further minimize the potential for adverse impacts.

Historic Resources

Proposed minor changes in the square footage and sequencing of the project would not result in significant new impacts to historic resources. The project, as revised, will continue to adhere to the standards, criteria, and guidelines in the LACCD *Design Criteria and Standards/Sustainable Design Manual*. Adherence to those standards, criteria, and guidelines was the only mitigation required in the EIR. Because no new impact would occur, the previously proposed mitigation measures are adequate.

Population and Housing

Construction Impacts:

Proposed changes in the scale and scheduling of the project elements would not result in significant new construction impacts to population and housing because the scale and sized of the current proposed Facilities Master Plan projects are generally similar to or less than what was proposed in the 2003 Facilities Master Plan and EIR.

The Los Angeles metropolitan area has a large pool of construction labor from which to draw. Because construction workers commute to job sites that often change many times throughout the course of a year, they are not likely to relocate their households to any substantial degree as a consequence of construction work opportunities. In addition, due to the highly specialized nature of most construction projects, workers are likely to be employed on the job site only as long as their skills are needed to complete a particular phase of the construction process. Personnel, therefore, have very little incentive to relocate.

The proposed changes are likely to require about the same, or potentially fewer, construction workers than previously anticipated. Furthermore, it is anticipated that the scheduling changes and changes to construction employment would not result in significant new environmental impacts since there would be no new housing or other facilities needed for the number of construction employees associated with the Master Plan. Therefore, the proposed project changes would not cause new construction impacts to population and housing.

Operational Impacts:

The proposed project changes would not further increase student enrollment or employment beyond what was projected in the 2003 EIR. Although buildout of the proposed Master Plan projects would be delayed until the 2010-2011 academic year, or two years beyond the 2008-2009 buildout year assumed in the 2003 EIR, enrollment has been declining in recent years. Therefore, it is anticipated that the projected enrollment in the 2010-2011 academic year would not exceed the buildout (year 2008-2009) enrollment (and employment) projections identified in the 2003 EIR and consequently no new substantial population and housing impacts would occur. Furthermore, the proposed project changes do not include on-campus housing. It is anticipated that the students in the 2010-2011 academic year would continue to commute to the College from their existing residences in the San Fernando Valley area. Therefore, the proposed project would not have a significant effect upon housing demand within the study area, nor would it require the construction of new housing.

The changes to project sequencing and square footage that are proposed are not expected to induce any significant change in the location, distribution, or rate of either local or regional population and housing growth, or result in increases in employment, population, or housing demand. Nor would the project, as revised, induce growth that exceeds levels anticipated under the Van Nuys-North Sherman Oaks Community Plan.

Land Use

As revised, the proposed project would not result in any new land use-related impacts except with respect zoning consistency, which is explained below.

Compatibility with Existing Land Uses

The proposed project as revised would not result in any incompatibility to surrounding land uses. None of the proposed project revisions would result in a substantial change of use or siting of buildings from what was proposed in the EIR. In fact, many of the revisions would result in a reduction of square-footage and/or slight changes in project footprints. Due to the fact that Valley College is in an urban, built-up environment, and because the proposed projects are buffered from surrounding land uses by campus parking lots and landscaped open space, there would be no new impact to the surrounding neighborhood due to land use incompatibility issues.

Consistency with Local Plans

The proposed project revisions would not result in any inconsistencies with local plans because the proposed revisions have not resulted in any land use changes, or changes to the goals and policies of the Facilities Master Plan.

Consistency with Zoning

Except with regard to the new height proposed for the Planetarium elevator tower, the proposed project, as revised, would not result in conflicts with the zoning code. Per the EIR analysis, the College campus is zoned for Public Facilities use. Because the proposed project continues to be used for academic and educational purposes, the revisions to the Master Plan would continue to be consistent with the zoning designation.

As now proposed, the elevator tower for the Planetarium would reach a height of 42 feet, thus exceeding the two-story (or 30 feet) height restrictions for the campus specified in the zoning code. The following proposed projects were mentioned in the EIR as exceeding the height restrictions: Library/Learning Resource Center, Allied Health/Sciences Center, and the Fire/Life/Safety Training Tower. However, in 2003, in conjunction with certification of the EIR and approval of the Facilities Master Plan, the Los Angeles Community College District Board of Trustees, as permitted by state law, exempted Valley College classroom facilities from local zoning requirements. Additionally, given the location of these structures and their distance from off-campus residential uses, these structures would not materially conflict with the intent of the zoning code.

Hydrology and Water Quality

Surface Waters

Construction Impacts:

Proposed changes in the scale and scheduling of the project elements would not result in significant new construction impacts to surface waters because the previous scale of the proposed project (an increase of 289,500 sf of impervious surfaces) already requires that the College, as mandated by the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board's (RWQCB's) Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (Large MS4) permit, develop a Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plan (SUSMP) and a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) to detail Best Management Practices (BMPs) prior to the issuance of a grading permit. Additionally, the previous scale of development already requires conformance to the requirements of a Small Separate Storm Sewer System NPDES (Small MS4) permit issued by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), which mandate construction site storm water runoff controls similar to those imposed by the Large MS4 permit. The proposed Facilities Master Plan changes would require the same conformance to these permits and the development of the various plans incorporating BMPs. It is further anticipated that the scheduling changes would not result in significant new environmental impacts, since previously identified impacts are not affected by schedule. Therefore, the proposed project, as revised, would not cause new construction impacts to surface waters and the previously proposed mitigation measures are adequate.

Operational Impacts:

Proposed changes in the scale and scheduling of the project elements would not result in significant new operational impacts to surface waters because the College would still have to comply with SUSMP design guidelines outlined in the California Storm Water Best Management Practices Handbook (1993) and RWQCB trash, nitrogen, and coliform Total Maximum Daily Limits (TDMLs) requirements. Therefore, the proposed project changes would not cause new operational impacts to surface waters and the previously proposed mitigation measures are adequate.

Groundwater

Construction Impacts:

Proposed changes in the scale and scheduling of the project elements would not result in significant new construction impacts to groundwater because the proposed changes would still not require the pumping of groundwater for the construction of the elements of the Facilities Master Plan. Additionally, incorporation of the proposed changes would still meet all the requirements of the Small MS4 permit including incorporation of all BMPs, which are detailed in the Hydrology and Water Quality section of the Facilities Master Plan EIR. Therefore, the proposed project, as revised, would not cause new construction impacts to groundwater and the previously proposed mitigation measures are adequate.

Operational Impacts:

Proposed changes in the scale and scheduling of the project elements would not result in significant new operational impacts to groundwater because the proposed changes would still require the adherence to all applicable permits and implementation of required BMPs, which should treat all runoff and remove pollutants from the campus to the greatest extent possible. Therefore, the proposed project changes would not cause new impacts to floodplains and the previously proposed mitigation measures are adequate.

Floodplains

Proposed changes in the scale and scheduling of the project elements would not result in significant new environmental impacts to floodplains because all changes would occur within the previously determined site boundaries, which have already been determined to be outside a 500-year floodplain. Therefore, the proposed project changes would not cause new impacts to floodplains; there were no previously proposed mitigation measures and no additional mitigation measures are required.

Air Quality

Construction Impacts:

Demolition

Proposed changes in the scale and scheduling of the project elements would not result in significant new construction impacts to air quality due to demolition because the changes are not significantly greater than what was proposed previously in the EIR, and because the contractor would still have to comply with the requirements of Southern California Air Quality Management District's Rule 1403 regarding asbestos control and would still incorporate mitigation measures for the control of fugitive dust emissions, which are detailed in the Air Quality section of the 2003 Facilities Master Plan EIR. Therefore, the proposed project changes would not cause significant new impacts to air quality, due to demolition during the construction phase, and the previously proposed mitigation measures are adequate.

Grading and Excavation

Proposed changes in the scale and scheduling of the project elements could result in new construction impacts to air quality due to grading and excavation because the total acreage of exposed soils could increase during the construction phase. However, fugitive dust emission mitigation measures outlined in the Air Quality section of the Master Plan EIR would reduce fugitive dust emissions by 60 percent, which should adequately protect sensitive receptors from adverse health effects due to construction dust and should result in a less-than-significant impact to air quality regardless of the proposed scale and scheduling changes. Therefore, the proposed project changes would not cause new significant impacts to air quality due to grading and excavation, and the previously proposed mitigation measures are adequate.

Dirt and Debris Piling

Proposed changes in the square footage and sequencing of the project elements would not result in new construction impacts to air quality due to dirt and debris piling because the proposed changes are not significantly different from what was previously proposed, and because the contractor would still have to incorporate mitigation measures previously outlined, including "[watering] excavated soil piles hourly or cover piles with temporary covering" (AQ-3 in the Facilities Master Plan EIR). Therefore, the proposed project changes would not cause new impacts to air quality, due to dirt and debris piling in the construction phase, and the previously proposed mitigation measures are adequate.

Equipment

Proposed changes in the square footage and sequencing of the project elements would not result in significant new construction impacts to air quality due to equipment because the contractor would still have to incorporate gaseous emissions mitigation measures

previously outlined (AQ-11, AQ-12, and AQ-13 in the Master Plan EIR), which include measures to locate vehicle staging areas, to the greatest feasible extent, away from areas where sensitive receptors and students congregate and to utilize alternative diesel fuels. No new types of equipment would be necessary because of proposed changes to the Facilities Master Plan. Therefore, the proposed project changes would not cause new impacts to air quality, due to equipment in the construction phase, and the previously proposed mitigation measures are adequate.

Trucks

Proposed changes in the square footage and sequencing of the project elements would not result in significant new construction impacts to air quality due to trucks because the contractor would still have to implement mitigation measures previous outlined in the Air Quality section of the Facilities Master Plan EIR, which include measures to: (1) “moisten excavated soils prior to loading on truck” (AQ-5); (2) “apply cover to all loads of dirt leaving the site or leave sufficient freeboard capacity in truck to prevent fugitive dust emissions en route to disposal site” (AQ-6); and (3) “sweep streets to remove dirt carried out by truck wheels” (AQ-7). Therefore, the proposed project changes would not cause significant new impacts to air quality, due to trucks in the construction phase, and the previously proposed mitigation measures are adequate.

Employee Vehicles

Proposed changes in the square footage and sequencing of the project elements would not result in significant new construction impacts to air quality due to employee vehicles because the previous analysis assumed a high number of as many as 200 employees working on any given day during the peak construction period. As revised, the proposed project is unlikely to result in increases of employees working on any given day above 200 individuals. Therefore, the proposed project changes would not cause significant new impacts to air quality due to employee vehicles in the construction phase. No mitigation measures were proposed previously and no additional mitigation measures are required.

Odors

Proposed revisions to the project elements would not result in new construction impacts to air quality due to odors because the Master Plan EIR did not identify any known sources of odors onsite that would cause significant odor impacts during the construction phase. Previously proposed air quality mitigation measures are therefore adequate.

Toxics

Proposed revisions to the project elements would not result in significant new toxics-related construction impacts to air quality. This is due to the fact that the contractor would still have to comply with the requirements of Southern California Air Quality Management District’s Rule 1403 regarding asbestos control and would still incorporate

mitigation measures for gaseous emissions for diesel exhaust (which is considered a carcinogen by the California Air Resources Board (CARB), which are detailed in the Air Quality section of the Master Plan EIR. Construction activities associated with the proposed project would be sporadic, transitory, and short term in nature. The assessment of cancer risk is typically based on a 70-year exposure period. Because exposure to diesel exhaust would be well below the 70-year exposure period, construction of the proposed project is not anticipated to result in an elevated cancer risk to exposed persons due to the short-term nature of construction. As such, the proposed project changes would not cause significant new impacts to air quality during the construction phase, and the previously proposed mitigation measures are therefore adequate.

Sensitive Receptors

Proposed revisions to the project elements are not expected to result in significant new construction air quality impacts to sensitive receptors (e.g., the Child Development Center located on-campus and Grant High School adjoining the campus) because the total acreage of exposed soils would not increase substantially (from 10.1 acres in the peak quarter) during the construction phase. Fugitive dust emission mitigation measures outlined in the Air Quality section of the Facilities Master Plan EIR would reduce fugitive dust emissions by 60 percent, which should adequately protect these sensitive receptors from adverse health effects due to construction dust associated with the project as now revised, and new significant impacts to air quality due to grading and excavation in the construction phase are not anticipated. Therefore, the previously proposed mitigation measures are adequate.

Operational Impacts:

Regional: Proposed minor changes in the square footage and sequencing of the project elements would not result in significant new operational impacts to regional air quality because regardless of the small-scale changes project elements, the proposed project is already accounted for in the regional Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) by the Southern California Association of Government's (SCAG's) regional forecasts. Those forecasts have been incorporated into the AQMP baseline. As a result, all operational emissions have been offset through control measures in the AQMP. Therefore, the proposed project, as revised, would not cause new significant impacts to regional air quality in the operational phase and the previously proposed mitigation measure is adequate.

Local: Air quality impacts at the local level would be similar to impacts at the regional level because of the small net change in project elements. Therefore, the proposed project changes would not cause new significant impacts to local air quality in the operational phase and the previously proposed mitigation measure is adequate.

Transportation, Traffic, and Parking

Transportation

Proposed changes in the square footage and sequencing of the project elements would not result in significant new impacts to transportation because the proposed changes would not increase the current or forecasted project-related numbers of students and employees at the College. Accordingly, the number, frequency, or operations of transportation modes currently servicing, or anticipated to service, the College would not change. Therefore, the proposed revisions to the project would not cause new impacts to transportation and the previously proposed mitigation measures are adequate.

Traffic

Proposed changes in the square footage and sequencing of the project elements would not result in significant new impacts to traffic because the proposed changes would not increase the current or project-related numbers of students and employees at the College or, as result, the number of daily trips to the College forecasted in the Master Plan EIR. The August 2003 Final EIR assumed buildout of the Master Plan facilities in the 2008/2009 academic year. The traffic analysis conducted as part of the Final EIR determined potential impacts based on the anticipated increase in the number of FTE students by the buildout year. The Master Plan at that time envisioned academic growth to 15,693 FTE students by the 2008/2009 academic year based on a 3 percent growth rate per year and 13,393 FTE in the 2002/2003 academic year. Buildout of the proposed Master Plan facilities is now expected to occur in the 2010/2011 academic year. The projected FTE in the new buildout year of 2010/2011 is expected to be 13,818 based on a 3 percent growth rate applied to the 11,920 FTE for the most recent academic year (2005/2006). The total trips and net increase in trips (see Table 1 in Fehr & Peers/Kaku Associates attached December 13, 2006 Technical Memorandum) generated by the increase in enrollment are lower than the increases projected in the August 2003 Final EIR. Therefore, no additional significant traffic impacts would occur as a result of the changes to the Facilities Master Plan.

Parking

Proposed changes in the project elements could reduce the supply of parking on the campus and adjacent public streets by about 116 spaces below what was previously assumed in the Master Plan EIR (4,273 versus 4,389 spaces). The 4,273 spaces provided under the 2006 Master Plan would continue to exceed the 4,190 parking space requirement as determined in the 2003 Final EIR. Therefore, the proposed project, as revised, would not cause new significant impacts to parking. There were no previously proposed mitigation measures and no new mitigation measures are required.

Noise

Construction Impacts:

Proposed changes in the scale and scheduling of the project elements would not result in significant new construction noise impacts because the number and type of noise-generating construction activities would not substantially change. Thus, the amount and type of construction noise generated would remain the same. Construction of these revised elements would still comply with the city's noise ordinance. On-campus academic facilities (e.g., classrooms in the immediate vicinity of construction sites, and Grant High School) could still experience significant short-term increases in noise levels due to construction activities as identified in the EIR. The proposed project changes would not result in substantial new construction noise impacts and the previously proposed mitigation measures are therefore adequate.

Operational Impacts:

The proposed changes to the scale and scheduling of Master Plan project elements would not result in changes to the campus' designated uses or activities. Therefore, the types or amounts of noise generated on the college campus in the future would not change. Proposed changes would not result in significant new operational noise impacts, and previously proposed mitigation measures remain adequate.

Geology & Soils

Construction Impacts:

The proposed changes to the scale and scheduling of Master Plan project elements would not result in significant new seismic, geologic, or soils-related impacts during construction. The location of all construction and staging would continue to remain on-campus in locations previously proposed for construction, thus, hazards posed by the geologic and seismic environment would be less than significant. Soil erosion and topography alteration impacts would remain less than significant. Soil erosion control measures (Best Management Practices) previously proposed would be applied to any additional excavation, thus reducing soil erosion /topography alteration to a less than significant level. All other mitigation measures set forth in the EIR would still be adequate.

Operational Impacts:

Ground Rupture & Strong Ground Shaking: The proposed changes to the scale and scheduling of the project elements would not result in significant geologic/seismic impacts because the geographical setting of the project would not change. Design and construction of proposed changes to buildings would continue to conform to all applicable provisions of the California State Architect (which follows guidelines set forth in the 1988 California Building Code). Additionally, construction would still continue to

conform to the 1997 Uniform Building Code earthquake design criteria for Seismic Zone 4.

Liquefaction Potential: Valley College is situated in a liquefaction zone, as discussed in the EIR. However, the proposed changes to the project would not increase liquefaction risk. As per the EIR, appropriate mitigation measures will be implemented in the design and construction of proposed altered facilities. Therefore, previously proposed mitigation measures remain adequate.

Unsuitable Soil Conditions: Site-specific geotechnical investigations would still be conducted, as previously proposed, to determine appropriate mitigation measures.

Slope Failure/Landslides, Earthquake Induced Flooding: No new impacts would result from the proposed project as revised.

Paleontology

Construction Impacts:

In the EIR it was concluded that only if construction elements exceed a depth of +/-14 feet, is it likely that paleontological resources would be encountered. Any excavation into the Pleistocene sediments below 14 feet could potentially result in the destruction of unique fossil resources. Construction-related excavation activities associated with the proposed project are not expected to change due to the revisions to sequencing and square footage. Only one project was identified that might have foundations that potentially go deeper than 14 feet: the Allied Health/Sciences Building. Previously required mitigation measures would be adequate, however, to reduce impacts to a less than significant level.

Operational Impacts:

Incorporation of the proposed changes to the Master Plan project elements would have no effect on the geologic environment, and would not result in any operational impacts to paleontological resources.

Hazardous Materials

Construction Impacts:

There are no new proposed changes that would result in significant hazardous materials impacts related to construction. Mitigation measures previously proposed must still be accomplished prior to construction of each proposed project to allow development of appropriate worker protection and waste management plans (as discussed in the EIR). All previously proposed mitigation measures would still apply and would still be adequate.

Operational Impacts:

Proposed changes in the scale and scheduling of Master Plan project elements would not change the use or storage of Hazardous Materials on or adjacent to the campus. Thus, no new or increased significant hazardous materials impacts would result.

Public Services

Construction Impacts:

Police Protection: Construction of the proposed changes to project elements would not result in any new significant impacts to Police Services. Previously proposed mitigation measures remain adequate.

Fire Protection: Construction of the proposed changes to project elements would not result in any new significant impacts to Fire Services. Previously proposed mitigation measures remain adequate.

Schools: Construction of the proposed changes to project elements would not introduce any new significant impacts to schools. Previously proposed mitigation measures remain adequate.

Recreation & Parks: Construction of the proposed changes to project elements would not introduce any new significant impacts to recreational opportunities or Parks.

Operational Impacts:

Police Protection: The proposed changes to project elements would not result in increased enrollment, and thus would not place any additional demand upon police protection for the college campus. Thus, there would not be any new significant impacts to Police Services.

Fire Protection: The proposed changes to project elements would not result in a substantial net increase in building square footage on the campus from what was identified in the 2003 Final EIR. Thus the 2006 Master Plan would not create additional demand on fire services, as no large new buildings are being proposed beyond what was identified in the 2003 EIR and because renovated facilities would continue to be built in accordance with the most current building and fire standards specified by state and city codes. Thus, operation of the proposed changes would not result in any new significant impacts to Fire Services. Previously proposed mitigation measures would still be adequate.

Schools: Operation of the proposed changes to project elements would not introduce any new significant impacts to schools.

Recreation & Parks: Operation of the proposed changes to project elements would not pose any new significant impacts to recreational opportunities or parks.

Public Utilities

Construction Impacts:

Construction of proposed changes to Master Plan project elements would not increase the demand for energy or water supplies nor the generation of wastewater. The proposed changes are not expected to substantially increase the amount of solid waste generated. The majority of construction and demolition debris would be diverted to a C&D recycling facility. Thus, construction of facilities under the 2006 Master Plan would not result in any new significant impacts.

Operational Impacts:

Enrollment at the College would not change due to changes to the Facilities Master Plan project elements. Thus, water consumption, wastewater generation, solid waste generation, and energy consumption would not substantially differ from what was identified in the 2003 EIR. The proposed changes would still comply with green, energy efficient, sustainable design guidelines as set forth in the LEED Guidelines. Because no significant impact would result from operation of the proposed project changes, the mitigation measures previously proposed would still be adequate.

Finding

This Addendum to the Program Environmental Impact Report for Valley College Facilities Master Plan reflects the independent judgment of the Los Angeles Community College District. In all cases, the revisions proposed only minimally change the project from what was originally discussed in the 2003 Program EIR. The proposed project will result in no additional significant inmitigable environmental impacts. Consequently, as revised, the project would not affect the original project approval determination.

Date

Larry Eisenberg
Director of Facilities Planning
Los Angeles Community College District

**ATTACHMENT – DRAFT TRAFFIC AND PARKING TECHNICAL
MEMORANDUM (12/13/06)**

DRAFT

TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM

TO: Lee Lisecki, Jones & Stokes

FROM: Tom Gaul and Geetika Maheshwari

DATE: December 13, 2006

SUBJECT: Valley College Master Plan
Los Angeles, California

REF: 2090

Fehr & Peers/Kaku Associates, Inc. was asked to conduct a qualitative analysis of the potential for parking and traffic impacts due to the proposed changes to the Valley College Facilities Master Plan that have occurred subsequent to the analyses conducted as part of the August 2003 Final Environmental Impact Report (EIR). The attachment to this memorandum includes the site plan as proposed in the August 2003 Final EIR and the revised site plan (2006).

TRAFFIC ANALYSIS

The August 2003 Final EIR assumed a buildout year of 2008/2009 academic year for the Valley College Facilities Master Plan. The traffic analysis conducted as part of the Final EIR determined potential impacts based on the anticipated increase in the full-time equivalent (FTE) students by that buildout year. The Master Plan at that time envisioned academic growth to 15,693 FTE students by the 2008/2009 academic year based on a 3% growth rate per year and 13,393 FTE in the 2002-2003 academic year. Due to delays in implementing the Master Plan, the last major project in the Master Plan is now expected to be completed by the 2010/2011 academic year, the new buildout year for the Master Plan. The projected FTE in the buildout year of 2010/2011 is 13,818 based on a 3% growth rate applied to the 11,920 FTE for the most recent academic year (2005/2006). Table 1 provides a comparative analysis showing the total and net new trips projected to be generated in future year 2008/2009 as per the August 2003 Final EIR (based on 15,693 FTE) and in future year 2010/2011 (based on 13,818 FTE). As illustrated in the table, the total trips and the net increase in trips over existing conditions projected to be generated in 2010/2011 academic year, the new buildout year of the Master Plan, are lower than projected for 2008/2009 in the August 2003 Final EIR. Since the projected FTE and net increase in trips for the new buildout year are lower than the assumed FTE and projected net increase in trips in the August 2003 Final EIR, no additional significant traffic impacts are expected due to the delay in the implementation of the Master Plan.

To: Mr. Lee Lisecki
December 13, 2006
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The revised site plan was analyzed for any additional traffic impacts that may result due to the proposed changes. The parking spaces under the revised site plan would be distributed around the campus in a similar fashion as the site plan proposed in the August 2003 Final EIR there would be a net increase of approximately 17 and 34 spaces on the north and west side of the campus respectively and a net decrease of about 53 spaces on the south side of the campus when the revised site plan is compared to the site plan evaluated in the August 2003 Final EIR, which are trivial changes. The main access points to the various parking lots would be the same as in the previous plan. It is thus anticipated that project traffic would access the site in a fashion similar to that analyzed in the August 2003 Final EIR. Therefore, no additional traffic impacts would be generated by the proposed site plan changes beyond those already identified in the August 2003 Final EIR.

PARKING ANALYSIS

The parking study for the August 2003 Final EIR determined that the proposed number of parking spaces on the Valley College campus would increase from approximately 3,863 existing to about 4,170 at buildout (year 2008) of the Master Plan. The Master Plan at that time envisioned academic growth to 15,693 FTE students by the 2008/2009 academic year. Growth in parking need generated by students, faculty/staff, and campus visitors related to this projected academic growth were estimated by applying empirical parking requirement ratios derived from existing Valley College conditions. Peak requirements for about 4,190 parking spaces during the weekday daytime peak and 3,515 spaces during the weekday evening peak were projected at buildout, including a 10% circulation factor.

The Master Plan at that time provided for 4,170 spaces on campus (including internal street parking) plus 219 on-street spaces on blocks immediately fronting the campus, for a total of 4,389 spaces serving the campus. Based on the recent changes to the Master Plan, 4,168 spaces on campus plus 105 spaces on public streets for a total of 4,273 spaces would be provided, which continues to exceed the 4,190 parking space requirement as determined in the August 2003 Final EIR¹. Table 2 provides a summary of the parking spaces under existing conditions, as proposed in the August 2003 Final EIR and as proposed in the revised site plan.

It should be noted that, even though the projected 13,818 FTE at the new buildout year of 2010/2011 for the Master Plan is lower than the projected FTE in the August 2003 Final EIR, the revised site plan does not downsize the parking supply. Table 3 provides the peak parking analysis for existing conditions (year 2002/2003), projected future conditions 2008/2009 as per the August 2003 Final EIR (based on 15,693 FTE) and projected future conditions for the new buildout year of 2010/2011 (based on 13,818 FTE) of the Master Plan. As illustrated in the

¹ There is a minor difference in how some of the street parking is categorized. Street parking on Coldwater Canyon Extension and on Hatteras Street between Ethel Avenue and Coldwater Canyon Extension was counted in the Final EIR parking study as part of the public street spaces, whereas the current count includes them in the internal campus tabulation rather than as public street parking. This does not affect the finding that sufficient parking would be provided in total.

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table, the surplus parking spaces relative to the requirement for the project year (2010/2011) is higher than the surplus for both the existing conditions and the projected future conditions (2008/2009) per the August 2003 Final EIR. The proposed parking supply would permit growth at some future time beyond 2010/2011 to a level similar to that originally projected for 2008/2009.

If you have any questions or comments, please call us at 310-458-9916.

TABLE 1
VALLEY COLLEGE MASTER PLAN
TRIP GENERATION ESTIMATES: ACADEMIC GROWTH [a]

	STUDENT ENROLLMENT (FTE) [a]	DAILY TRIPS	A.M. PEAK HOUR TRIPS			P.M. PEAK HOUR TRIPS		
			IN	OUT	TOTAL	IN	OUT	TOTAL
Existing Valley College In/Out Trips (Fall 2002)								
Total Campus Driveway Trips [b]		31,290	2,198	743	2,941	949	899	1,848
Estimate for On-Street Parkers [c]		<u>1,880</u>	<u>132</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>177</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>111</u>
Estimated Total Existing Trips	13,393	33,170	2,330	788	3,118	1,006	953	1,959
Empirical Trip Rates (Fall 2002)								
Trip Generation Rate per FTE [d]		2.477	74.7%	25.3%	0.233	51.4%	48.6%	0.146
August 2003 Final EIR : Future Condition (Year 2008)								
Total Trips	15,693	38,872	2,731	925	3,656	1,178	1,113	2,291
Net Increase	2,300	5,702	401	137	538	172	160	332
Projected Future Condition (Year 2010)								
Total Trips	13,818	34,227	2,405	815	3,220	1,037	980	2,017
Net Increase	425	1,057	75	27	102	31	27	58

Notes:

[a] Source: Valley College, February and March, 2003.

[b] Source: Manual in/out traffic counts conducted at Valley College campus access points in Fall 2002.

[c] Estimated existing trips generated by Valley College students parked on surrounding street frontages (Coldwater Canyon Extension, Hatteras Street, Oxnard Street, Fulton Avenue, and Burbank Boulevard). Assumed to be 6% addition to driveway trips, based on percent of existing peak parking demands that are on-street versus on-campus.

[d] Empirical trip generation rates estimated from existing count data. Rate = Existing Trips / Existing FTE Students.

**TABLE 2
VALLEY COLLEGE PARKING SUPPLY**

Lot/Street	Existing Parking [a]	Final EIR Parking [b]	Proposed Parking [c]
Lot A	397	620	468
College Rd. South	271	Included above with Lot A	126
Lot B	615	595	629
College Rd. North	148	140	190
Lot C	120	0	0
Lot D	854	745	444
Lot E	300	440	240
Lot G	882	1,015	793
Lot F	NA	NA	Included above with Lot G
Lot H	60	450	483
Quad Park	NA	NA	Included above with Lot H
Lot K	NA	165	123
Lot J	NA	NA	172
Lot L	NA	NA	170
Physical Plant	24	0	0
Administration	10	0	10
Library	NA	NA	0
M&O	NA	NA	72
Subtotal	3,681	4,170	3,920
<u>Internal Street:</u>			
W. Hatteras	48	0	41
Campus Dr	5	0	5
Campus Dr	26	0	26
Internal Street (between Campus Dr & Ethel Ave)	24	0	0
Emelita	12	0	12
Ethel Ave	67	0	67
Coldwater Extension	N/A	N/A	97
Internal Street Subtotal	182	0	248
<u>Public Street Parking:</u>			
Fulton	29	29	29
Oxnard	0	0	0
E. Hatteras	25	25	0
Coldwater Extension	89	89	N/A
Burbank	76	76	76
Public Street Subtotal	219	219	105
GRAND TOTAL PARKING	4,082	4,389	4,273

Notes:

[a] Source: Kaku Associates, Inc. fieldwork conducted in fall 2002 for Final EIR.

[b] Proposed future supply per 12/17/02 Valley College Recommended Master Plan in Final EIR. Source: tBP/Architecture, March 2003.

[c] Proposed future supply per 2006 revised Master Plan. Source: Bobrow/Thomas & Associates.

TABLE 3
PEAK PARKING ANALYSIS
VALLEY COLLEGE MASTER PLAN ACADEMIC GROWTH

	Existing Condition (2002/2003)		August 2003 Final EIR: Future Projection (2008/2009)		Future Projection (2010/2011)	
	Weekday Daytime Peak (10 - 11 A.M.)	Weekday Evening Peak (7 - 8 P.M.)	Weekday Daytime Peak (10 - 11 A.M.)	Weekday Evening Peak (7 - 8 P.M.)	Weekday Daytime Peak (10 - 11 A.M.)	Weekday Evening Peak (7 - 8 P.M.)
<i>Student Population</i>						
FTE [a]	13,393		15,693		13,818	
<i>Parking Demand & Requirement</i>						
Peak Parking Demand [a]						
On Campus	3,064	2,564				
Off-Campus Adjacent Street Parking	187	158				
Subtotal	3,251	2,722				
Contingency/Circulation Factor	10%	10%				
Parking Requirement [c]	3,576	2,994	4,190	3,515	3,689	3,095
Parking Requirement Ratio (Space per FTE)	0.267	0.224				
<i>Parking Supply & Adequacy</i>						
Parking Supply [b,c]						
On-Campus Spaces [d]	3,863	3,863	4,170	4,170	4,168	4,168
Off-Campus Spaces	219	219	219	219	105	105
Total	4,082	4,082	4,389	4,389	4,273	4,273
Surplus/(Shortfall)						
Relative to Requirement	506	1,088	199	874	584	1,178

Notes:

[a] Source: Valley College, February and March, 2003.

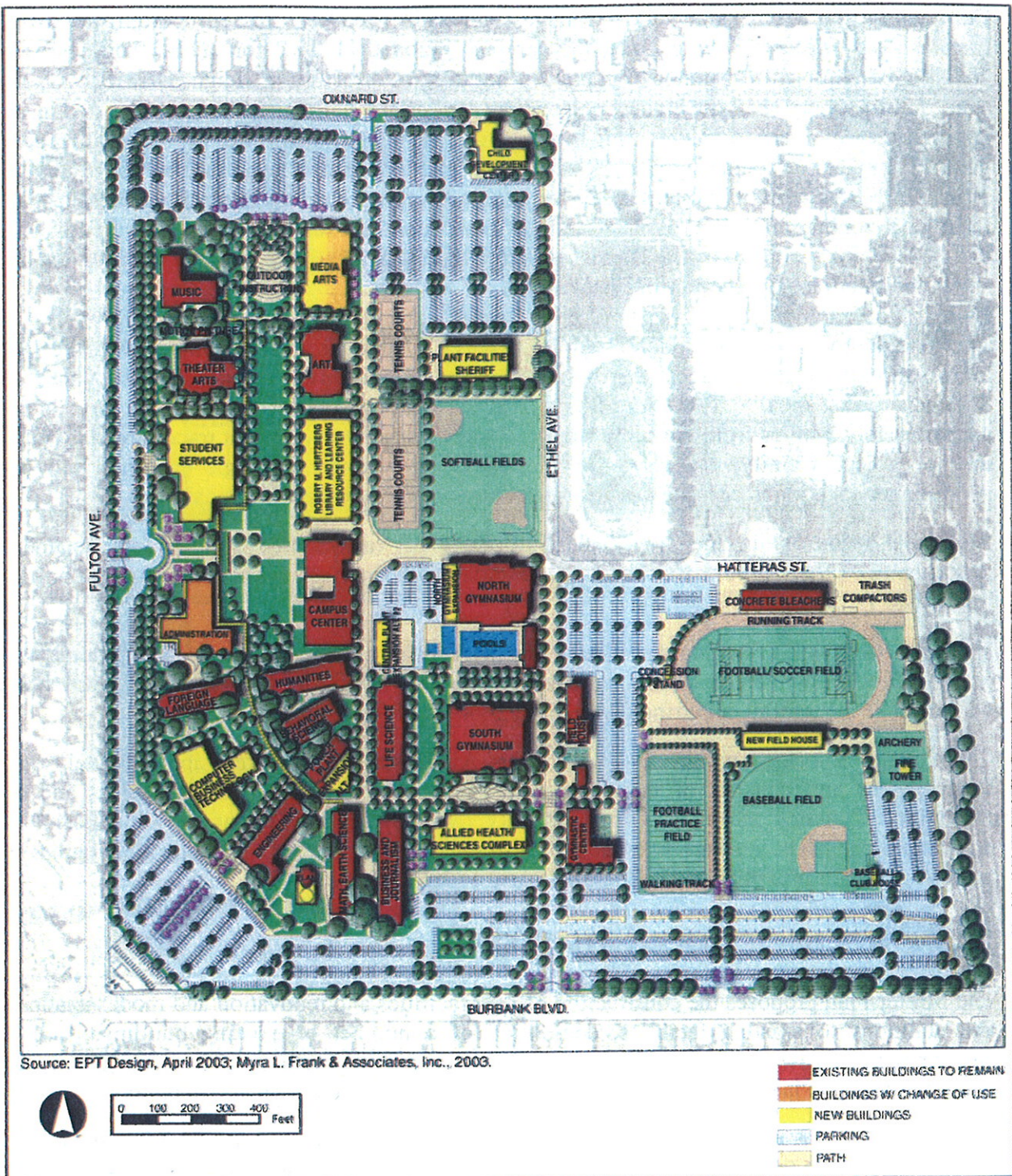
[b] Source for existing peak parking demand: parking utilization surveys conducted by Kaku Associates, Inc. on 10/2/02.

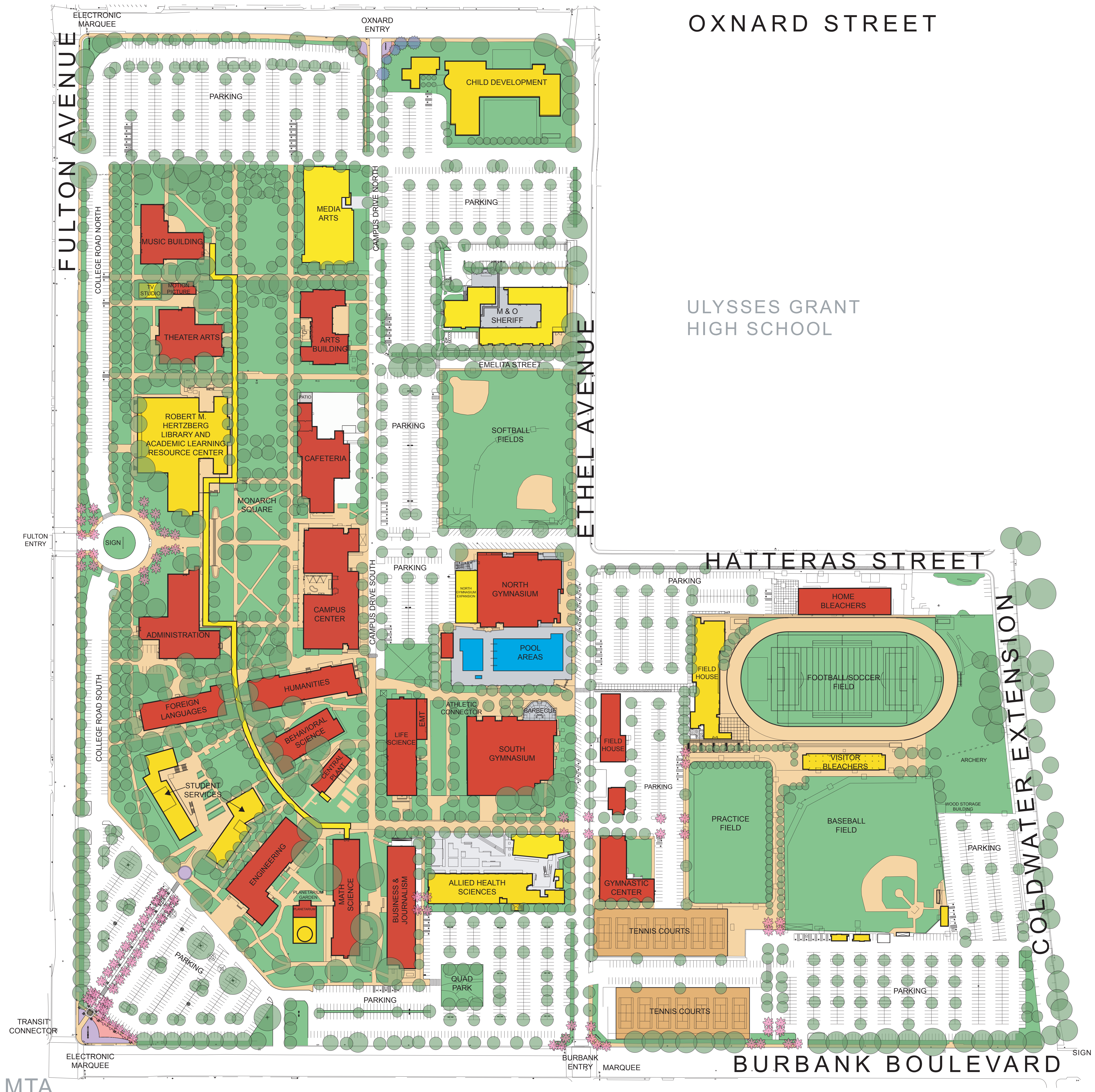
[c] Parking requirement is demand plus contingency/circulation factor. Future parking requirement estimated using ratios empirically derived from surveys, applied to future FTE.

[d] Source for existing parking supply: Kaku Associates, Inc. parking inventory conducted in Fall 2002. Source for future campus parking supply in Final EIR: tBP/Architecture, March 2003. Proposed future supply per 2006 revised Master Plan. Source: Bobrow/Thomas & Associates.

ATTACHMENT

Figure 2-5: Proposed Master Plan Development





2006 Facilities Master Plan

The recommended Master Plan organizes the campus with a new layer of site refinements to allow the college to be able to respond to future growth and change and to create a landscape that strengthens the park-like oasis.

The sites for the museum and fire tower have not been finalized and will be located on the Master Plan when selections are made.

MASTER PLAN 2006 FACILITIES MASTER PLAN LOS ANGELES VALLEY COLLEGE LOS ANGELES COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT

- EXISTING BUILDINGS REMAIN
- NEW BUILDINGS
- PARKING
- PATH

