

AGENDA
SAN MATEO COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT
REGULAR MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES
August 24, 2011, 6:00 p.m.
District Office Board Room, 3401 CSM Drive, San Mateo, CA 94402

NOTICE ABOUT PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AT BOARD MEETINGS

The Board welcomes public discussion.

- *The public's comments on agenda items will be taken at the time the item is discussed by the Board.*
- *To comment on items not on the agenda, a member of the public may address the Board under "Statements from the Public on Non-Agenda Items;" at this time, there can be discussion on any matter related to the Colleges or the District, except for personnel items. No more than 20 minutes will be allocated for this section of the agenda. No Board response will be made nor is Board action permitted on matters presented under this agenda topic.*
- *If a member of the public wishes to present a proposal to be included on a future Board agenda, arrangements should be made through the Chancellor's Office at least seven days in advance of the meeting. These matters will be heard under the agenda item "Presentations to the Board by Persons or Delegations." A member of the public may also write to the Board regarding District business; letters can be addressed to 3401 CSM Drive, San Mateo, CA 94402.*
- *Persons with disabilities who require auxiliary aids or services will be provided such aids with a three day notice. For further information, contact the Executive Assistant to the Board at (650) 358-6753.*
- *Regular Board meetings are tape recorded; tapes are kept for one month.*

Government Code §54957.5 states that public records relating to any item on the open session agenda for a regular board meeting should be made available for public inspection. Those records that are distributed less than 72 hours prior to the meeting are available for public inspection at the same time they are distributed to the members of the Board. The Board has designated the Chancellor's Office at 3401 CSM Drive for the purpose of making those public records available for later inspection; members of the public should call 650-358-6753 to arrange a time for such inspection.

6:00 p.m. ROLL CALL

Pledge of Allegiance

DISCUSSION OF THE ORDER OF THE AGENDA

MINUTES

11-8-2 [Minutes of the Study Session of August 10, 2011](#)

STATEMENTS FROM EXECUTIVES AND STUDENT REPRESENTATIVES

STATEMENTS FROM THE PUBLIC ON NON-AGENDA ITEMS

NEW BUSINESS

11-8-1A [Approval of Personnel Actions: Changes in Assignment, Compensation, Placement, Leaves, Staff Allocations and Classification of Academic and Classified Personnel](#)

11-8-2A [Exempt Classified and Academic Supervisory Salary Schedule](#)

11-8-3A [Recommendation for Administrator Employment Contract Renewals](#)

Approval of Consent Agenda

All items on the consent agenda may, by unanimous vote of the Board members present, be approved by one motion after allowing for Board member questions about a particular item. Prior to a motion for approval of the consent agenda, any Board member, interested student or citizen or member of the staff may request that an item be removed to be discussed in the order listed, after approval of remaining items on the consent agenda.

- 11-8-1CA [Ratification of May and June 2011 District Warrants](#)
- 11-8-2CA [Renewal of Contract with Thomas F. Casey for Legal Services](#)
- 11-8-3CA [Approval of Student Accidental Injury Insurance Program, 2011-12](#)
- 11-8-4CA [Approval of Community College League of California \(CCLC\) and California Community College Athletic Association \(CCCAA\) Membership Dues, 2011-12](#)

Other Recommendations

- 11-8-101B [Rescision of May 16, 2011 Adoption of Addendum to Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration for Facility Improvements at College of San Mateo and Rescision of Approval of Demolition of the Building 20 Complex at CSM](#)
- 11-8-102B [Adoption of Revised Addendum to Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration for Facility Improvements at College of San Mateo and Approval of Demolition of the Building 20 Complex at CSM](#)

The Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration for Facility Improvements at College of San Mateo (December 2006), which is referenced in item 11-8-102B, can be accessed at

http://www.smccd.edu/accounts/smccd/boardoftrustees/files/2006_1220_CSM_CIP2Study.pdf

- 11-8-103B [Acceptance of United Way of the Bay Area and Franklin Templeton Funding to SparkPoint Skyline College for Financial Education](#)

INFORMATION REPORTS

- 11-8-3C [Student Participation in College Decision Making](#)

STATEMENTS FROM BOARD MEMBERS

COMMUNICATIONS

RECESS TO CLOSED SESSION

1. Closed Session Personnel Items

A. Public Employment:

- 1. Employment: **Cañada College** – Communication Studies Instructor, Humanities & Social Science; Director of Articulation & Orientation, Counseling Services; **Skyline College** – Office Assistant II, Counseling Services; Financial Aid Technician, Enrollment Services; Student Activities Assistant, Student Services

B. Public Employee Discipline, Dismissal, Release

2. Conference with Labor Negotiator
Agency Negotiator: Harry Joel
Employee Organizations: AFT, AFSCME and CSEA
3. Conference with Legal Counsel – Existing Litigation – 2 Cases
 - a. Friends of the College of San Mateo Garden v. San Mateo County Community College District et al. (Case # 506455)
 - b. Citizens for a Green San Mateo v. San Mateo County Community College District et al. (Case # CIV506800)

CLOSED SESSION ACTIONS TAKEN

ADJOURNMENT

**Minutes of the Study Session of the Board of Trustees
San Mateo County Community College District
August 10, 2011, San Mateo, CA**

The meeting was called to order at 6:06 p.m.

Board Members Present: President Richard Holober, Vice President Dave Mandelkern, Trustees Helen Hausman, Patricia Miljanich and Karen Schwarz, Student Trustee Barry Jointer

Others Present: Chancellor Ron Galatolo, Executive Vice Chancellor Kathy Blackwood, Skyline College Vice President of Instruction Michael Williamson, College of San Mateo President Michael Claire, Cañada College President Jim Keller and District Academic Senate President Diana Bennett

Pledge of Allegiance

DISCUSSION OF THE ORDER OF THE AGENDA

None

MINUTES

It was moved by Trustee Schwarz and seconded by Vice President Mandelkern to approve the minutes of the July 27, 2011 meeting of the Board. Trustee Hausman noted that she was not present at the meeting; the minutes will be amended to reflect this. President Holober asked that the statement on page 4, "President Holober said that in the future, the Board should be asked to approve any agreement that is created with another academic institution," be amended to reflect his statement that in the future, the Board might want to consider whether they should approve such agreements. Trustee Hausman abstained from voting and the remainder of Board members voted "Aye" to approve the minutes as amended.

STATEMENTS FROM THE PUBLIC ON NON-AGENDA ITEMS

None

STUDY SESSION

PRESENTATION OF TOP LINE RESULTS FORM SURVEY OF VOTERS CONDUCTED BY FM3 (11-8-1C)

David Metz, a partner with Fairbank, Maslin, Maullin, Metz & Associates-FM3, presented highlights of a survey recently completed for the District to assess the feasibility of a potential bond measure. Mr. Metz addressed the following:

Methodology: FM3 completed 800 telephone interviews with San Mateo County voters who are likely to vote in the November 2011 election. Interviews were conducted between July 14-21 and were done on both land-line and cellular telephones.

Key Findings:

- Although voters are concerned about the economy, job creation and government spending, they value the County's local community colleges and are willing to invest in improving the quality of education they offer.
- Voters solidly support a bond measure to repair and improve college facilities, particularly to improve safety, upgrade technology and expand science education and job training opportunities.
- Statistically, there is no difference in support levels for a \$341 million versus a \$546 million bond measure. Support for both amounts is above the required 55% vote threshold throughout the survey.
- Overall, results suggest that with a strong public education and outreach effort, a community college bond measure is well-positioned to win voter approval in November.

Context for the Election: Respondents were asked to rank issues in order of importance on a four-point scale. Results were consistent with those of a previous survey completed in 2001. Results show that:

- Offering affordable, quality higher education opportunities in the County is considered either “very important” or “somewhat important” by 90% of respondents.
- Improving the quality of education at local community colleges is considered either “very important” or “somewhat important” by 88% of respondents.
- Providing training opportunities to working adults to upgrade technical job skills is considered either “very important” or “somewhat important” by 88% of respondents.
- Perceptions of the District and each of the Colleges are overwhelmingly positive; 60% or more of respondents reported either a “very favorable” or “somewhat favorable” opinion and less than 5% reported either a “somewhat unfavorable” or “very unfavorable” opinion.
- Nearly three-fourths of respondents said the following statement was either very accurate or somewhat accurate: “The San Mateo County Community College District does a good job of serving people in my part of the County.”
- Approximately one-half of respondents had some recollection that the District has won approval for other finance measures in recent elections and that there have been some financial losses to the District, whether specifically associated with the County’s investment in Lehman Brothers or not. Forty-one percent believe the District manages its money responsibly while only 14% believe it does not.

Attitudes Toward a Potential Bond Measure: Bond measure language was tested, using language similar to that used in prior elections. One-half of those surveyed were asked about support for a \$341 million bond measure and one-half were asked about support for a \$564 million bond measure. The total “yes” responses (definitely yes, probably yes, and undecided, lean yes) was 65% for the \$564 million bond and 66% for the \$341 million bond. The total “No” responses (definitely no, probably no, and undecided, lean no) was 25% for both amounts. Overall support remained constant after respondents were told of the tax impact of the measure.

In terms of demographics, women are slightly more supportive than men; voters in Daly City and the unincorporated areas of the County offer the highest levels of support; both apartment dwellers and homeowners offer solid support, with 73% of apartment dwellers in support vs. 64% of homeowners; and the measure enjoys high levels of support within each of the five Supervisorial Districts.

Mr. Metz also discussed Funding Priorities that were favored by voters and some positive and negative arguments for a potential bond.

After hearing messages that may be presented by opponents of a bond measure, respondents were still inclined to support a measure: the total yes vote was 65% initially; 69% after hearing supportive statements, and 66% after hearing oppositional statements.

Conclusions:

- A \$564 million bond measure to fund infrastructure improvements at San Mateo County Community Colleges has a very good chance of securing voter approval in November 2011.
- Solid levels of support likely stem from positive perceptions of the District’s colleges and the value they add to the community.
- While voters are not fully aware of the specific impact state budget cuts have had on the District, they view state takeaways in general as a compelling reason to support a local community college bond measure.
- Voters also see a natural link between the challenges of the current fiscal environment, increased demand for affordable higher education options and the role community colleges can play in training and re-training students to succeed in today’s competitive, technologically advanced economy.
- Emphasizing these themes in public information and outreach efforts will likely solidify support for the measure if the District decides to move forward.

President Holoher asked if the results of the survey are fairly consistent with those of other surveys throughout the State. Mr. Metz said there is a broad positive sentiment toward community colleges and the role they play, particularly in a difficult economy. The very high level of favorable support for the District and the Colleges, along with the high level of support for the potential bond measure, are more unusual.

REPORT ON UNMET FACILITIES NEEDS (11-8-2C)

José Nuñez, Vice Chancellor, Facilities Planning, Maintenance & Operations, reviewed unmet needs at the Colleges and Districtwide, as presented in the 2011 Facilities Master Plan, which was approved by the Board on July 27, 2011. A copy of Vice Chancellor Nuñez' presentation is attached to the minutes.

Regarding the Coastside Joint Use Facility, which is listed under Districtwide Unmet Needs, Chancellor Galatolo said the Board has shown strong support for having a Coastside presence and the program there was created as a result of the last bond measure. There is currently a great deal of interest on the part of a number of potential partners with whom Chancellor Galatolo, former Executive Vice Chancellor Keller and others have been meeting. The funding needed was formerly listed as approximately \$80 million, but was changed to "TBD" because of the intention to continue to work with potential partners and the Board and, as a result, correctly size what the needs are.

Chancellor Galatolo said the list of unmet needs is a work in progress and, as in the past, will change due to changes in enrollment demands, emerging markets and, most importantly, State funding or lack thereof.

NEW BUSINESS

ADOPTION OF RESOLUTION NO. 11-10 ORDERING AN ELECTION TO AUTHORIZE THE ISSUANCE OF SCHOOL BONDS, ESTABLISHING SPECIFICATIONS OF THE ELECTION ORDER, AND REQUESTING CONSOLIDATION WITH OTHER ELECTIONS OCCURRING ON NOVEMBER 8, 2011 (11-8-100B)

It was moved by Trustee Miljanich and seconded by Trustee Hausman to approve the adoption of Resolution 11-10.

Sarah Boone, a member of the Skyline College Theater Club, asked if the plans for the demolition and rebuilding of Building 1 at Skyline include a new theater. Chancellor Galatolo said preliminary plans do include a theater.

Allan Alifano, Vice Mayor of Half Moon Bay, said the City Council is very enthusiastic about having a District presence on the Coast. He said it could energize many activities on the Coast by combining such things as the library, police substation, seniors, Boys and Girls Clubs, and others. He said a key element is the possibility of making some profit, e.g. teaching during the day and being a profit center at night. For example, a facility could be a culinary academy during the day and a restaurant at night, or a facility for teaching how to perform CAT Scans during the day and actually performing Scans for Coastside residents at night. Vice Mayor Alifano said it would also be helpful to move some County activities to the Coastside to make life easier for the residents. He said the City Council is extremely pleased that the District is considering the joint use facility.

Michael Stogner asked how many of the 800 people surveyed by FM3 are property owners, what the amount is per \$100,000 of assessed value that property owners would pay, and what the duration of the bond is. Chancellor Galatolo said the duration of a bond is typically 30 years but may be shorter or longer. The amount per \$100,000 is reflected in the official ballot statement language as determined by the underwriter; that number is \$12.92 for a \$564 million bond. Chancellor Galatolo said he does not know how many of the 800 people surveyed are property owners; however, it is a statistically relevant sample reflecting owners and apartment dwellers throughout the community who are likely to vote.

Trustee Miljanich said she is concerned about the proposed addition of the following sentence in the ballot measure language: "This list is not definitive and binding; projects may change in scope or nature as construction planning takes place and as the District's needs change and evolve over the next five years." She said this sentence is so open-ended that it might look as if the District is asking for a blank check. She said that it is important for the community to understand that, while the Facilities Master Plan is a guide and some changes may come up, the District is working hard to clearly outline what voters will be asked to pay for. Vice President Mandelkern said there have been many comments from members of the public over the past few months about the District doing things that were not specifically spelled out in the last bond measure. He said the purpose of the added sentence would be to make it clear that the bond list is not cast in concrete and there may be change as the needs of the District change and more is learned during the construction process. Trustee Miljanich said that clarifying language was already added to the Facilities Master Plan. She said that people have strong feelings about the projects they want and this proposed language, particularly the use of the words "not binding," may be perceived as the District trying to "slip something

in.” She said it may have to be assumed that the public knows that things might come up during any construction or remodel project. Vice President Mandelkern said the recent past indicates that some component of the public would like to hold the District to the bond project list without exception. Chancellor Galatolo said it is important to underscore that staff takes the bond project list to the Bond Oversight Committee and connects every project to a bullet point on that list. He said that adding the above referenced sentence might be seen as a disclaimer rather than a supportive comment and people might actually reconsider their support once they get to the “disclaimer.” Trustee Miljanich said she believes the Board and District staff must use common sense about making decisions when problems arise and not overreact to a small number of people. Trustee Schwarz said she agrees with Trustee Miljanich’s comments. She said the proposed language was not used in the previous bond measures and the District has been commended by the Civil Grand Jury. She said a very small number of people have asked questions and she believes those questions have been answered. Trustee Hausman added that the words “not binding” might raise a red flag for some people. She said she assumes that people will understand that, even if there are changes in the plans, the amount of the financial obligation people take on will not change.

Trustee Schwarz said the District has gone to the voters twice before for the same reasons and it is difficult for voters to understand that the projects have not been completed because State funding has not come through. She asked if the ballot measure is correlating with the fact that students are being turned away because the classes they need are not available. Chancellor Galatolo said the overarching issue is whether voters are willing to support a bond measure, for how much, and for what. He said it is true that the situation is exacerbated by the money lost from the County’s investment in Lehman Brothers, the money guaranteed by a State bond that never occurred, and the fact that there have been no subsequent State bonds. In addition, State funds for deferred maintenance, scheduled maintenance and Hazmat removal have dried up. Barbara Christensen, Director of Community/Government Relations, calculated that \$200 million in facilities funding has been lost over the past three-year period. There will be no State bond in 2012 and very possibly in 2014 as well. Trustee Miljanich said the public must be informed that the District did not directly invest in Lehman Brothers and did not mishandle funds. She said the public should also be informed that existing buildings have to be maintained and, if funds to do so are not obtained through an instrument such as a bond, the funds will have to be taken away from classes.

Vice President Mandelkern said that just because you can do something doesn’t necessarily mean you should do it. He said he approaches the discussion on this bond measure differently than on previous bonds, mainly because the economic times are different. At a time when people are feeling the effects of the downturn in the economy, a number of other school districts are putting bond measures and parcel taxes on the ballot. There is an increasing demand locally on taxpayers to support items that previously were supported by property taxes or apportionments from the State. In the past, the campuses were not touched for 40 or more years and there were buildings that were obsolete and badly in need of refurbishment or destruction and replacement. Now that much has been done on each campus, Vice President Mandelkern said he must weigh whether it is appropriate to ask the public for more dollars and for what purpose. His conclusion is that the District has had a severe drop in funding from the State and, if there are things that we can do through local funding to enable us to serve more students in the primary areas that the Board has identified as core objectives – transfer education and career/technical education – it would seem to be different use of bond money than in the past. He believes it would be an appropriate use because, as shown in the survey, the public makes the connection between the overall economic situation and the need for continued vocational training. They also make the connection between cuts in State funding and the difficulty for students to access higher education locally and to gain access to the UC and CSU systems, and they look to the community colleges to fill the gap. He noted that the Board has heard several times that the lack of science lab space and classroom space for the science and technology programs at Cañada College are inhibiting the District’s ability to meet the needs of students to prepare them for transfer or for good jobs in the community. Vice President Mandelkern said that if capital expenditure dollars are not coming from the State and people are willing to support these types of activities locally, it would seem to him to be an appropriate use of bond money. He said there are creative ways to use capital money to expand our reach to students and increase the number of students we serve. For example, the program on the Coastside was an ambitious and worthwhile program that was funded by bond dollars but had to be scaled back due to budget cuts and use of all of the money from the first bond issue. Putting this and other programs in place with a revenue generation capability could help offset some of the direct classroom costs and the cost of faculty and staffing which cannot be addressed through bond dollars, but can free up general fund dollars to use for that purpose.

Vice President Mandelkern pointed out that the temporary increase in the State sales tax expired on July 1, 2011. He said that the State sales tax has gone down by 1%. An average family that might spend \$40,000-\$50,000 per year in San Mateo County will see a \$400-\$500 savings in sales taxes. Vice President Mandelkern said it would not be inappropriate for K-12 and community college districts to at least ask the public if they are willing to reinvest that savings in local education. He said it would have been more appropriate for the State to maintain that revenue source and spend it on higher education throughout the State, but that did not happen.

Trustee Miljanich said the reality is that the District must take care of itself and the community because the State is not providing the funding that is needed. She said we owe it to our students and future students to at least give the public the opportunity to consider the bond measure. Vice President Mandelkern said he agreed with this statement and added that if the measure is on the ballot, it is not a given that it will pass; the public will decide, by a super majority, whether or not to support the measure.

President Holober said the document titled "Exhibit A" contains the language that would go into the ballot pamphlet if the resolution is approved and, therefore, any changes must be precise. He said he too sees the downside of the phrase "this list is not definitive and binding," as discussed earlier. There was general Board consensus to not add any part of the proposed sentence.

Regarding the proposal to delete the word "mechanical" from the phrase, ". . .replace aging mechanical systems with energy efficient models. . .", President Holober said such removal broadens the scope so that it may apply to all systems, such as telephones. After further discussion, there was general Board consensus to strike the word "mechanical."

Under the "Technology and Equipment" heading, there is a sentence that reads "Fund the replacement or upgrade of instruction, computers and technology equipment." There was considerable discussion on whether to add the word "ongoing" to read, "Fund the ongoing replacement or upgrade. . ." or to have the sentence read, "Establish an endowment fund for the replacement or upgrade. . ." President Holober and Trustee Miljanich said they would be concerned about using the word "endowment" because of the possible negative interpretation of that term. Vice President Mandelkern said he believes in being transparent with the public and they should be informed of the intention of setting up a fund to replace equipment over time; therefore, he would agree with adding the word "ongoing." Chancellor Galatolo said that in the poll, 70% of respondents were much more likely or somewhat more likely to support use of bond funds to "create a fund to support future replacement/upgrades of classroom and computer equipment." Trustee Miljanich said she did not read this as meaning one-time replacement only. President Holober suggested using the wording that 70% of respondents supported. Trustee Hausman added that the language should be kept simple and understandable. Vice President Mandelkern said he is concerned that questions could be raised later about why the money was not used right away for equipment replacement, but said he would go along with the majority of his colleagues, who all indicated their preference to keep the sentence in its original form.

President Holober said he appreciates Vice Mayor Alifano and his colleagues attending the meeting. He said the Board has wanted and attempted for several years to have a physical presence on the Coastside and he wants to continue conversations regarding opportunities to work with local agencies. He said that going in the direction of this kind of teamwork provides exciting opportunities.

President Holober said that if the Board approves the resolution and the public approves a bond measure, he is concerned with how the proceeds of a bond sale would be invested until the funds are spent. He said that, while the poll shows the public is less than highly aware of the Lehman Brothers fiasco, he believes that the District must come up with a better vehicle for where to put the money than the vehicle the District was told was the only option. Executive Vice Chancellor Blackwood said she has opened discussions with the County Treasurer and was told that the District will be able to do directed investments. President Holober asked if the Local Agency Investment Fund is an option. Executive Vice Chancellor Blackwood said it is and is probably the best investment at this time, but there is a limit on how much can be invested. Vice President Mandelkern asked if the District has in writing the Treasurer's statement that the District has ability to direct its investments. Executive Vice Chancellor Blackwood said there was no question about this and added that language would be included in the Official Statement.

President Holober said he believes that the goals of the District to serve students by providing state-of-the-art classroom and laboratory facilities and equipment are the driving motivation for the recommended bond measure. He said that, if the measure is approved, he believes that these objectives can be pursued along with other goals that are completely compatible and cost-effective and which the Board has talked about in the past. One of these is to find opportunities for at-risk youth to be able to have future careers and achieve a middle-class existence in the County. President Holober said he would like to continue to work on this goal, along with local hire, to make sure that, within lawful limits, the bond dollars would help stimulate the local San Mateo County economy and put County residents to work. He said that, even as needs change, these goals would fall within the general category of the following item on the Bond Projects List: “prepare students for high-demand 21st century job by constructing and upgrading classrooms and job training facilities.”

President Holober called for a vote on the motion to adopt Resolution No. 11-10. The motion carried, all members voting “Aye.” Student Trustee Jinter cast an advisory “Aye” vote.

RECESS TO CLOSED SESSION

President Holober said that during Closed Session, the Board will (1) consider the personnel items listed as 1A and 1B on the printed agenda, (2) hold a conference with labor negotiator Harry Joel; the employee organizations are AFT, AFSCME and CSEA, and (3) hold a conference with legal counsel regarding one cases of existing litigation as listed on the printed agenda.

The Board recessed to Closed Session at 7:45 p.m. and reconvened to Open Session at 9:00 p.m.

CLOSED SESSION ACTIONS TAKEN

President Holober reported that at the Closed Session just concluded, the Board voted 5-0 to approve the items listed as 1A and 1B on the printed agenda.

ADJOURNMENT

It was moved by Trustee Miljanich and seconded by Trustee Mandelkern to adjourn the meeting. The motion carried, all members voting “Aye.” The meeting was adjourned at 9:05 p.m.

Submitted by

Ron Galatolo
Secretary

Approved and entered into the proceedings of the August 24, 2011 meeting.

Dave Mandelkern
Vice President-Clerk



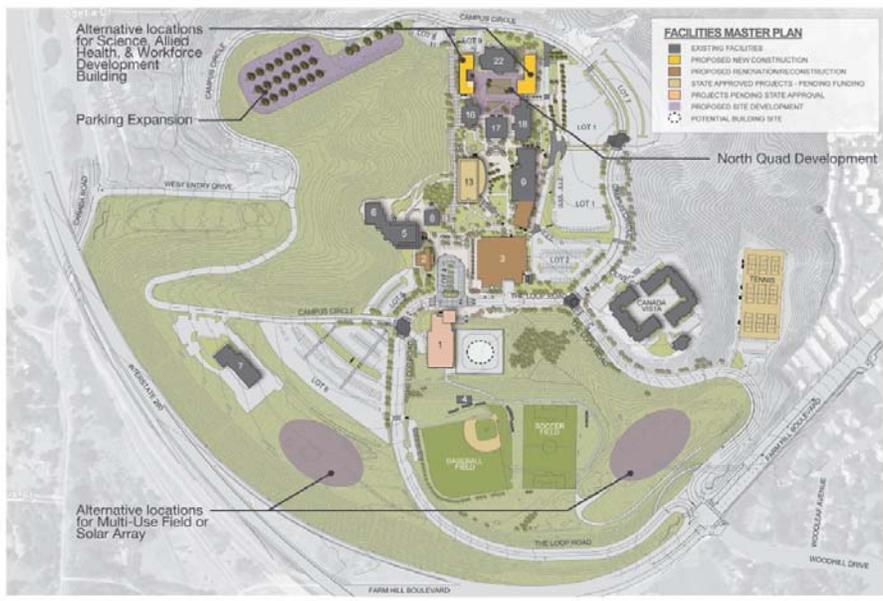
UNMET NEEDS

AUGUST 10, 2011

Proposed Projects



Cañada College Facilities Master Plan 2011



College of San Mateo Facilities Master Plan 2011



Skyline College Facilities Master Plan 2011



District Wide & College Unmet Needs Summary

Facility	Funding Needed
Cañada College	\$114,900,000
College of San Mateo	\$146,053,000
Skyline College	\$140,164,000
District Wide	\$162,725,000
Grand Total:	\$563,842,000

Cañada College Unmet Needs

Project	Bldg#	Funding Needed	Description
Physical Education & Athletics Building	1	\$20,000,000	Modernization & New Construction
Humanities/Arts/Theater Building	3	\$8,000,000	Modernization
Academic/Technical Building	13	\$20,000,000	Modernization
Renewable and Alternative Energy Projects	n/a	\$10,000,000	n/a
North Quad Development	n/a	\$4,500,000	New Construction
Future Science/Allied Health/ Workforce Development Building	TBD	\$40,000,000	New Construction
Kinesiology Program	2	4,900,000	Modernization
Renovation of south wing, ground			

College of San Mateo Unmet Needs			
Project	Bldg#	Funding Needed	Description
Science Labs	12	\$8,400,000	Modernization
Emerging Technologies Program	19	\$28,000,000	Modernization
Exterior Amphitheatre/ Demolish B1	1	\$6,500,000	Demolition & New Construction
Library Modernization	9	\$15,000,000	Modernization
Gymnasium Building	8	\$25,000,000	Modernization & Expansion
Theatre Improvements	2, 3	\$5,000,000	Modernization
Renewable and Alternative Energy Systems	n/a	\$8,500,000	New Construction
Data Center/Campus Security	n/a	\$20,000,000	Demolition & New Construction

Skyline College Unmet Needs			
Project	Bldg#	Funding Needed	Description
Social Science & Creative Arts Building	1	\$66,000,000	Demo & New Construction
Student Services Building	2	\$12,017,000	Modernization
Library/Learning Resource Building	5	\$7,500,000	Modernization
Center for Kinesiology and Human Performance/ Environmental Studies	n/a	\$36,000,000	New Construction
Renewable and Alternative Energy Systems	n/a	\$5,647,000	New Construction
Pac Heights Demo & North Campus Improvements	19	\$10,000,000	Demo & New Construction

District Wide Unmet Needs

Project	Bldg#	Funding Needed	Description
Coast Side Joint Use Facility	n/a	TBD	New Construction
Campus Utilities Repairs & Upgrades	n/a	\$7,800,000	Facilities
Hazardous Materials Abatement	n/a	\$7,000,000	Facilities
Sitework & ADA Accessibility Upgrades	n/a	\$5,000,000	Facilities
Roadway and Parking Lot Repairs	n/a	\$14,750,000	Demo & New Parking
AED (Defibrillators) Purchase & Installation	n/a	\$175,000	Facilities
Boiler Plant Air Quality Upgrades	n/a	\$3,000,000	Facilities

District Wide Capital Fund Needs

Project	Bldg#	Funding Needed	Description
Network and Phone Equipment	n/a	\$15,000,000	ITS
Technology Upgrades	n/a	\$47,000,000	ITS
Classroom Furniture & Equipment	n/a	\$20,000,000	ITS
Various Facility/Capital Repairs	n/a	\$40,000,000	Facilities
Surveillance/Camera/ACAM/EAS Upgrades	n/a	\$3,000,000	Security
Subtotal:		\$125,000,000	



President's Report to the Board of Trustees

Dr. Regina Stanback Stroud
August 24, 2011

SKYLINE SHINES

Professor Pat Deamer Honored With Skyline Shines Award



On Skyline College's Opening Day event on August 16, Professor Patricia Deamer was presented with the Skyline Shines Award for her dedication and commitment to students and student success. She has committed herself to teaching, learning, and advocacy for the benefit of her students and colleagues. She has a steadfast commitment and dedication to students and her ongoing advocacy and efforts to promote equity and fairness in education.

Pat and other African American colleagues who were concerned about how African American students were faring at Skyline College created its notable African-American Success Through Excellence and Persistence (ASTEP) program. The creators are also advocates and mentors for African American students, steering them toward scholarship and leadership opportunities, and helping them to mediate conflict when such occasions arise. Pat is a primary fundraiser for the Skyline scholarships designated for African American students.

In Fall 2006, Pat created the Math Academy that is open to all students interested in succeeding in Algebra. Proudly referring to this class as her private United Nations, she fosters a collaborative learning environment in which students can openly grapple with the problem sets both in class and study halls after class. Pat, not only uses untraditional methods in her classroom to teach students how "to do the math," she also gets them to understand mathematical processes and "not to fear" the subject. As a result, her students succeed at a 15-20% higher rate than the

average math students.

Pat, however, does more than just teach mathematics; she instills in her students a sense of "community" in the way she encourages their involvement in campus, District, and community-wide efforts to support and promote ASTEP, Math Academy, other student programs and Skyline College. Pat's students not only see themselves as math students, they see themselves as artists, teachers, builders, scientists, doctors, advocates, activists, and the list goes on.

Pat is actively involved with many community organizations. In addition to raising scholarship monies for her sorority, she organized College Day for Black Expo, a major Bay Area event that connected African American students with colleges, and hosted an informational booth there for Southern University, her alma mater, and other Historically Black Colleges. She also served on former Oakland Mayor Ron Dellums' Task Force on Education.

Last, but by no means least, Pat has devoted much of her time to faculty advocacy. Pat promotes fairness and diversity as a College, District, and State-wide participant in the Academic Senate. She has also played key leadership roles in the American Federation of Teachers and the Faculty Association of California Community Colleges. Pat inspires her students and colleagues to explore and accept their potential and, with that, to strive towards making change in the world. Congratulations to Pat Deamer.

Cherie Napier Honored With Community Member Skyline Shines Award

The President's Council is made up of community, civic, and business leaders who help people love Skyline College and the community it serves. They come from all walks of life and make contributions in the way of their time, energy, and connections to help Skyline College realize its goals and be the prize community resource and cultural center that it is.



This coveted support team does not exist serendipitously. It takes leadership that has a vision and conviction—leadership that understands and buys into the values of Skyline College. On Tuesday, August 16 at Skyline College's Opening Day event, President Stanback Stroud was joined by faculty and staff to honor the leader of the President's Council and 2011 recipient of the Community Skyline Shines Award, Cherie Napier.

Cherie is the Marketing Manager for Serramonte Shopping Center. She consistently finds ways to connect Skyline College with the center to the benefit of both. She is passionate about education and wasted no time in making a strong connection to the college.

Under her leadership, the council has grown into a coveted body of folks who have a sense of pride, ownership and investment in Skyline College. During the Opening Day event, the 2011 President's Innovation Fund video was shown to faculty and staff. The video shows all of the great and innovative things at Skyline College that the President's Innovation Fund has supported. That fund is made possible by the President's Council. Under Cherie's leadership the council has raised and allocated more than \$100,000 in President's Innovation Funds so that faculty and staff as a college committee may embark upon some of their most innovative ideas.

Cherie also makes sure that Skyline College and its programs are connected to the recruitment activities and publicity at the Serramonte Shopping Center

College Days, whether it is by hosting a fashion show that also connects the Cosmetology program and the Fashion Merchandising program to the community or participating in the green living fair. Congratulations to Cherie Napier.

PROGRAMS

Phi Theta Kappans Teaching Older Adults

Skyline College's Phi Theta Kappa members developed a program called CLICS: Computer Literacy and Internet Competency for Seniors. The research that the students did earlier this year showed older adults can actually get some of the greatest benefits from computer use. The internet can prevent social isolation and provide mental stimulation. Moreover, people can remain independent because they can do many of their chores such as shopping and bill paying online.

In the spring, the Skyline College Phi Theta Kappa students developed one-hour training sessions to help get older people to go online. The lessons include safety tips to avoid scams and spams. During the summer, the students visited senior centers almost daily to give their popular training.

The students are doing a remarkable job helping people and representing Skyline College. More senior centers are requesting more and there have been requests for CLICS sessions in Spanish too. No special knowledge or

computer science is necessary. If there are students looking for community service or just wanting to contribute to society, they may contact Skyline College's Phi Theta Kappa chapter Vice-president of Records, Denice Sy, at dsy2@my.smccd.edu or the Phi Theta Kappa Advisor Professor Chris Case at case@smccd.edu

In the photo below, Skyline College Phi Theta Kappans and MESA students (Math English Science Achievement) are planning the lessons. From left to right are: Kayla Aung, Elena Anuryeva, Richard Porter, Charity Walden, Anand Singh, and Julie Chou Inset: Katrina Cheung teaches her pupil how to take a self-portrait.





President's Report to the SMCCCD Board of Trustees

President Michael Claire ~ August 24, 2011

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Hall Of Fame Honors CSM's Athletic Legacy

On September 23-24, the college will celebrate nearly 90 years of its sports legacy with the induction of the inaugural class of honorees into CSM's Athletic Hall of Fame. The Hall of Fame is designed to honor the many athletes who achieved excellence in competition, coaches who made a difference in the lives of their athletes, and contributors who have helped to build and maintain the college's rich athletic heritage. The two-day event begins on Friday, September 23 at 4 pm with a ribbon cutting ceremony to dedicate the Hall of Fame Plaza, located outside of the Gymnasium (Building 8), at the mall level. This will be followed by a no-host cocktail hour and a silent auction at 4:45 pm and the induction dinner starting at 6 pm, all held in the Bayview Dining Hall in College Center. **Hal Ramey** KCBS sports director, afternoon sports anchor and CSM alum, will serve as Master of Ceremonies for the induction ceremony. Sixteen former athletes and/or coaches will be formally inducted into the Hall, including five that will be honored posthumously*. **John Madden**, former professional football coach, analyst and broadcaster, will be unable to attend but has accepted the invitation to be inducted. This year's roster of inductees will include:

- Jack Avina** - Basketball Coach
- Ray Balsley*** - Basketball/Golf Coach
- Neal Dahlen** - Football Coach
- Bill Dickey** - Football Coach/Administrator
- Jenny Freeman** - Student/Athlete Softball
- Herb Hudson*** - Coach/Administrator
- Nicole Carroll-Lewis** - Student/Athlete Track
- Tom Martinez** - Football, Softball, Basketball Coach
- Murius McFadden*** - Coach/Administrator
- John Noce** - Baseball Coach
- Bill Ring** - Student/Athlete Football
- Bob Rush** - Coach, Track & Field, Cross Country
- Ted Tollner** - Football Coach
- Bill Walsh*** - Student/Athlete Football
- Archie Williams*** - Student/Athlete Track



September 23, 2011

The accomplishments of this group are indeed impressive as there are 13 Super Bowl rings and an Olympic gold medal earned by the honorees.

The Hall of Fame inductees will be introduced and honored at CSM's home football game on Saturday, September 24 against West Valley at 1pm. More information on the Hall of Fame is available at collegeofsanmateo.edu/halloffame.

New Students Receive Warm CSM Welcome

On Friday, August 12, more than 200 new CSM students and their families attended Welcome Day. The event began with a welcome by President Michael Claire, Vice President of Student Services Jennifer Hughes, and Student Body President Paige Kupperberg. After a pancake breakfast in College Center, students were given a brief presentation with start of the semester tips. Members of some of CSM's student clubs, including Alpha Gamma Sigma, Phi Theta Kappa, and Psychology Club were also on hand to provide information and campus tours. Welcome Day was coordinated by **Aaron Schaefer** and **Fauzi Hamadeh** of the Office of Student Life & Leadership Development.



Student Senate Attends Summer Retreat



During the summer, members of the 2011/12 Student Senate participated in a three-day leadership and development retreat held at Alliance Redwoods Conference Grounds in Occidental. Developed by the CSM Office of Student Life & Leadership Development, the conference provided training in personal development, leadership styles, interpersonal communication, and social change. To gain insight into their personalities and leadership styles they took the Myers-Briggs Indicator test. Students also clarified their own personal values, learned about ethical leadership and decision-making, and collaborated in developing group values. Finally, the members of student government participated in a ropes course that highlighted the importance of teamwork, communication, and collaboration.

Members of CSM's student government for 2011/12 are: **Paige Kupperberg**, President; **Daniella Medeiro**, Vice President; **Regina Ramos**, Secretary; **Nioratra Benyasri**, Finance Director; **Hayley Sharpe**, Vice Chair; Senators **Paola Alunni**, **Losili Alusa**, **Kat Alvarado**, **Brittany Arthur**, **Nicholas Carlozzi**, **Julie Anne Crews**, **Shine Gao**, **Bailey Girard**, **Niko Larot**, **Melanie Medeiro**, **Carlos Mesquita**, **Michael Norton**, **Allie Patawaran**, **Matt Schmeackle**, **Epine Siaopo**, **Jeff Stanley**, **Christopher Tran**, and **Emmeline Wong**; and Associate Senators **Ahmad Albawayah**, **Cecile Basnage**, **Jeff Gonzalez**, **Sashka Leahy**, **Tryn Miller**, **Doug Robinson**, and **Nick Vasquez**. (Article and photos contributed by Fauzi Hamadeh)



Operation Welcome Mat Creates Smooth Start For Fall Semester



CSM's Operation Welcome Mat (OWM) has just wrapped up another successful week of activity assisting students in finding their way around campus. A cadre of volunteers comprised of staff members and student ambassadors, wearing easily identifiable blue shirts, were deployed at various strategic locations in the throughout the day and evening to guide students and answer questions. OWM was coordinated by **Alex Guiriba** of the Community Relations and Marketing Office.



(Photo credits: Alex Guiriba)

Baseball Players Score Big in University Transfer



While CSM's baseball team posted an impressive 2010-11 season which ended in the Super Regional Tournament, even more notable are transfer and scholarship numbers for the student athletes. From last year's team, 10 bulldog players were recruited by universities with seven receiving scholarships:

Nate Bobrowski – St. Edwards College *

Devin Bradley – Coastal Carolina University *

Doug Caldwell – St Mary's College *

Josh Fredendall – University of Washington *

Joe Goldenberg – University of Hawaii

Riley Goulding – University of Texas Pan American *

Griffin Kirsch – University of Nevada Reno

Justin Maffei – University of San Francisco *

Zach Sanford – Sonoma State University *

Sean Walters – Sonoma State University

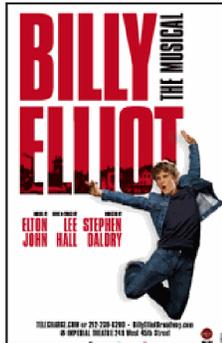
* scholarship

(Photo source: CSM Athletics website)

Kudos

~ Professor of Music **Mike Galisatus** performed with his jazz quartet and vocalist Rhonda Benin at a community open house sponsored by the Friends of the Millbrae Library. Galisatus, a trumpeter, has recorded with Pete Escovedo and Queen Ida and has performed with many noted artists including Natalie Cole, Gladys Knight, Kenny Loggins, Johnny Mathis and Mel Torme. He is a guest conductor throughout the state and is currently serving as president of the Bay Section of the California Association for Music Education.

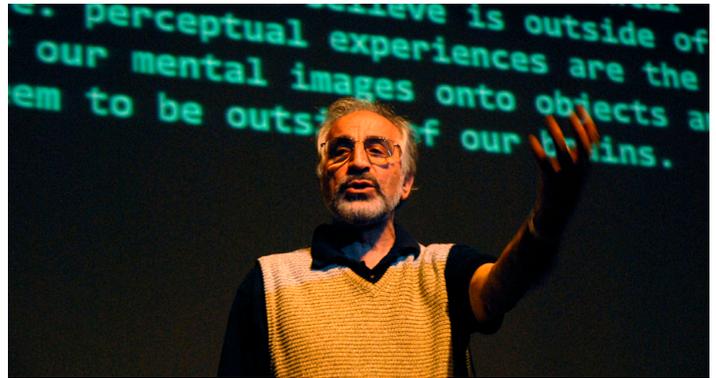
~ College of San Mateo music instructor **Tim Devine** is currently performing with the orchestra of the national touring company of *Billy Elliot* at the Orpheum Theater in San Francisco. Tim has played music professionally for the past 23 years and has achieved an impressive list of musical theater successes that include playing for the pre-Broadway world premieres of *Lestat* (featuring the music of Sir Elton John), *The Mambo Kings* and *Lennon*. He has also performed with the following national tours: *In the Heights*, *Young Frankenstein*, *Dreamgirls*, *West Side Story*, *Shrek-The Musical*, *The Color Purple*, *Avenue Q*, *Chicago*, and *Hairspray*; and the long-running, local cabaret show, *Teatro Zinzanni*. (Image source: unknown)



~ CSM alum **Edmar Castaneda** was featured in an article in the *San Jose Mercury News*, "Pan American Jazz from Edmar Castaneda," on July 22, 2011. A virtuoso on the Colombian harp, Castaneda recently made his Northern California band leading debut at the Campbell Recital Hall, as part of the Stanford Jazz Festival. He has an upcoming album, "Double Portion" in which he alternates between Colombian and concert harp, playing solo and duo with other Pan-American musicians. He has also collaborated with jazz greats Wynton Marsalis, John Scofield and John Patitucci. (Photo source: Edmar Castaneda, from NPR website)



~ Professor **Mohsen Janatpour** has a collection of his paintings on exhibit in the Peninsula Ballet Theatre's Arts Center, located at 1880 South Grant Street in San Mateo. Janatpour's work is influenced by the philosophies of his favorite poets, authors and artists: Rumi, Khayyam, da Vinci, Goya, Picasso, Klee and Magritte. He has created a visual composition he refers to as "symvisio" (together viewing). A symvisio brings together three to five panels, each a unified composition that can stand on its own. The exhibit will remain on view through the end of August.



(Photo provided by Mohsen Janatpour)

~ **Mike Wallace, Jr.**, who was an outstanding safety during the Bulldogs' 2010 season, has accepted a scholarship to play at Abilene Christian University (ACU) in Abilene, Texas. ACU has one of the nation's best Division II football programs.

~ **Ryan Beckwith**, former assistant track coach at CSM, has been hired as the new athletic director at Bakersfield College. While at CSM, Beckwith worked with sprinters and hurdlers. He is also currently in training for the 2012 Olympics in the decathlon. (Photo source: Bakersfield College.com)



~ **Beverley Madden**, director of community relations and marketing, has been appointed as the treasurer for Thrive (Alliance of Nonprofits of San Mateo County).

Student Success Story: Alex Quintana

**College of San Mateo, Associate degree
UC Santa Cruz, philosophy major**

Alex Quintana arrived in the United States from his native Peru when he was nine years old. Upon graduation from Hillsdale High School, Alex was eligible to attend a university, but for economic reasons, decided to enroll at CSM and followed a transfer path to a university.

At CSM, he hit the ground running. Alex was a full time student, worked 25 hours a week in a local bakery to support his education and he quickly was immersed in college life.

Alex became an integral part of student government where he was able to bridge his passion and dedication to issues of social justice with the desire to stand up for the students he represented. He honed his leadership skills, serving as senator, finance director and vice president of the Associated Students and president of the Latinos Unidos Club. Through his hard work, he was one of the first students to raise political issues regarding underrepresented AB-540 students. Alex worked to increase the awareness of the Latino culture on campus through a variety of student-sponsored events. For his service to CSM, Alex received a number of scholarships and awards including the prestigious Allan R. Brown Student Service Award.

As a student representative on several college committees Alex proved to be an articulate and effective voice of the students. When CSM celebrated the grand opening of its flagship building, College Center, Alex was selected as the student speaker for the event. *“Through leadership activities, CSM has helped me develop my principles and values, and advocate for the rights of the lost voices of underrepresented students,”* says Alex.

As a student in the EOPS program, Alex had access to support services to ensure his success in college. Members of the EOPS staff, especially **Sylvia Aguirre** and **Lorena del Mundo**, were supportive and provided guidance in recommending classes and resources that helped Alex work toward his educational goals. Through EOPS, Alex was inspired to assume an active role as a student of color and became a part of the “movimeiento” (movement) stand up for the rights of students of color and challenging injustice.

Student Activities Assistant **Fauzi Hamadeh** describes Alex as “a true success story.” “When Alex joined student government, he was quiet and reserved. As he grew into a



leader and discovered his own potential, Alex became an outspoken voice for students. He has worked extensively on behalf of CSM’s students, especially those who face challenges that would prevent them from succeeding in college. Working with faculty, staff, administrators, and other students, Alex has tackled the tough issues facing our students and our college. He has earned the respect of his peers and the campus community for his leadership, his integrity, and his dedication” says Hamadeh.

During the time he spent at CSM, Alex had the opportunity to “sample” various subjects as possible majors. While he originally planned to study law, he found inspiration in his philosophy professor, **Dave Danielson**, and the subject matter. “Philosophy opened up my eyes to a new understanding of the past and present, and possibilities for the future.” In fall 2011, Alex transferred to UC Santa Cruz as a philosophy major with the goal of teaching at the college level. (Photo credit: Community Relations and Marketing)



SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST:

- The STEM programs at Cañada will be the focus of an article in the September newsletter produced by the League for Innovations.
- Rob Dean Earns Championship Ring.
- Faculty, staff impressed with remodeled Buildings 5 & 6.

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Costume Making Class Sails With "Pinafore"



Judy Jackson's MacIvane is transforming the play, *H.M.S. Pinafore* with a new set of costumes designed by students in her "Costume for Theatrical Production" class. The costumes are being designed for the play's summer production by The Lamplighters, a musical theater group based in San Francisco. In 1980, The Lamplighters created a new vision of *H.M.S. Pinafore* that included sparkling new designs by John C. Gilkerson. In the 31 years and multiple productions that have been staged since, those costumes have been re-used, revitalized and re-purposed. As wonderful as those costumes were, they could only last for so

long. Now, thanks in part to the generous donations of the company's supporters and a unique collaboration with the Fashion Department of Cañada College, this summer's production will once again set sail with a fresh new look. In order to build new costumes on such a large scale a creative solution was needed. This came in the form of the "Costuming for Theatrical Production" class offered as part of the Theater Costuming Certificate at Cañada's Fashion Design Dept. The certificate is the brainchild of Lamplighter's own MacIvaine, who is an instructor in the Fashion Design program. The new program trains students in the skills of costume design and production, and the opportunity to work on an actual production is a

crucial element. Matching a classroom full of eager students to the needs of the company for some beautiful new costumes was a perfect fit. According to Ronda Chaney, chair of the Fashion Program, "This is a wonderful opportunity for community college students to utilize what they have learned in their Cañada College fashion classes. Students are designing, developing patterns, fitting, constructing and altering the garments for *H.M.S. Pinafore*... this real life experience is valuable for those wishing a career in theater costuming." Judy's new designs are set in the period of the "Belle Époque," at the end of the 19th century.



Janet Stringer, Dean of Science and Technology, attended the two-year/four-year Engineering Students Transfer Policy Summit in Virginia this summer to help determine how many students who have substantially completed an engineering/engineering technology program of study in a community college transfer to a baccalaureate engineering/engineering technology degree program irrespective of whether they have completed the requirements to obtain an associate's degree. The organizations are trying to gauge the preparation and success of community college students in baccalaureate engineering programs across the country.

Amelito Enriquez, professor of mathematics and engineering, organized the summer engineering institute.



Students Gather Soap Root to Learn About Native American Culture

Anthropology instructor Jessica Einhorn traveled with a small group of students in June to the foothills of the Sierra Nevada mountains to gather soap root and learn about the Northfork Rancheria of Mono Indians. The Northfork Mono tribe are Western Mono Indians, whose traditional homeland is in the southern Sierra Nevada foothills. The Mono language is part of the Uto-Aztecan language family. Their oral



history is included in Mono traditional narratives. The tribe gathered soap root to make baskets. "It was a great learning experience for our students, who worked directly with a tribal elder.

A Good Word for Word Jam



Christian Ayala was quick to admit he was nervous about coming back to school. He graduated from high school in 2003 but hasn't been in a classroom since. He knew he had to brush up on his reading and writing skills so he participated in Word Jam, a free, one-week program designed to help students improve those skills. "It was an amazing program," Ayala said. "I participated in Word Jam, scored higher on the placement test, and I was able to skip the remedial classes and start in college-level English."

Christian works for a plumbing company and can't attend school full-time so the ability to

bypass pre-college English and writing was important to him. "I did not want to spend the time taking the lower level classes but I tested low in my initial placement test," he said. "Word Jam taught me some new skills and helped me remember some of the rules I learned in high school."

Christian said each student in Word Jam wrote an essay and worked one-on-one with the instructors to improve their writing techniques. "It had been a while since I had written an essay so it was a big help to be able to work with the professors individually and ask them questions. I feel that I'm more prepared to start the fall semester and I'm confident that I can pass the classes and earn my degree."

Engineering Instructors Converge on Cañada

In June, Cañada hosted the Summer Engineering Teaching Institute for engineering faculty from community colleges all over the state. Supported by a grant from the National Science Foundation, the Institute's goals were to assist engineering faculty in developing a Tablet-PC-enhanced

model of engineering instruction, increase their involvement in developing and implementing online courses, and address the challenges faced by community college engineering programs due to the increasing diversification of engineering transfer requirements. Participants included engineering faculty from

colleges around the state. The institute was organized by Amelito Enriquez, professor of engineering and mathematics. Many community college programs are discontinuing their engineering programs and severing the pipeline that feeds into the universities and the workplace.



Rob Dean, the newly-hired public safety officer who routinely patrols Cañada College, shows off his San Francisco Giants World Championship ring. Prior to joining the district, Dean worked as an assistant in the clubhouse for the Giants. He was lucky enough to travel with the team during the World Series and, like all Giants employees, received a championship ring from management. "It's such a thrill," he said. "The organization was first-class all the way. They treated every employee with respect." Dean said it was a special opportunity to work in the visiting clubhouse for the Giants during their championship run.



Engineering Students Participate in NASA Internships

Twelve Cañada Students Worked Alongside NASA Ames Research Center Engineers This Summer as Part of an Internship Program

John Paulino spent his summer learning the basics of earthquake engineering thanks to a unique opportunity to work side-by-side with engineers at the NASA Ames Research Center.

Paulino was one of 12 Cañada students participating in the internship program, which is funded through a three-year, \$450,000 grant from NASA. The grant is expected to help improve student success in math and engineering courses by contextualizing the learning. "We designed the beams and columns for a three-story building using the Equivalent Lateral Force Procedure," Paulino said. "We also checked the performance of our building using Time History Analysis. To improve our columns, we did research on various types of seismic frames and earthquake resisting systems."

Amelito Enriquez, professor of

mathematics and engineering, said the grant enables the college to provide students a hands-on research experience with NASA Ames researchers and senior-level engineering design courses. "This will better prepare our



students not only for transfer to four-year colleges and universities but for the workplace," he said.

David Carrillo led a team of Cañada students that built a printed circuit board at NASA. "We learned how to use special

software and we also learned the importance of following rules and procedures when designing projects," he said. "The internship taught us not to deviate from standards because that's when errors occur."

Carrillo will be transferring to UCLA this fall to study electrical engineering.

Jose Carrillo worked with several interns to design a lab on embedded systems that will be used as part of a graduate-level class at San Francisco State University this fall.

"It can be tough to work together as a team but if you set daily and weekly goals you can accomplish your task," he said.

Additional students will participate in the internship program with NASA engineers over the next two years.

Open House Highlights Career Opportunities for Students in Court Interpretation

Business is booming for court interpreters. According to a recent study, more than 200 languages are spoken in California. Of the state's 36 million people, about 20 percent speak English less than "very well." That's almost 7 million Californians who would need help from an interpreter if

they found themselves in court. So it's no surprise that the interest in San Francisco State University Spanish-Language Interpretation program at the Center for International and University Studies at Cañada College is high. Eric Bishop, the program director at SFSU, recently held an open house at the CIUS where students were surprised

to learn about the high demand for court interpreters and the high pay. In addition, most interpreters work as independent contractors for the courts and can set their own hours and work schedule. "This is a very lucrative profession with flexible hours," said Lucy Carter, director of the CIUS. "Students are interested in the program."

Center for Entrepreneurial Opportunities to Open Aug. 17

Catherine Fraser, adjunct faculty, and Kay O’Neill, Director of Workforce Development, will launch the Center for Entrepreneurial Opportunities on Aug. 17. Using a min-grant award, the center will provide an educational ‘incubator’ hub for small businesses in San Mateo County. Through distance learning, hybrid and online courses, dynamic speakers from local industries and internships in local businesses, students will learn current and comprehensive skills they need to create a successful business endeavor. Current business owners will also be able to use the Center. Also, a new 24 unit Certificate of Achievement in Entrepreneurship will incorporate industry specific contextualized tools to engage students from diverse backgrounds to become successful entrepreneurs. The Center will be located in the newly renovated Buildings 5-6. “Whenever I mention the center at public meetings, I get the most enthusiastic response from our local business leaders,” O’Neill said. “There are already students lined up who want to use the Center to learn how to start their own businesses.”

Jeanne Gross Participates in National Endowment for the Humanities Workshop Focused on the Experience of Immigrants

After attending the CIETL Workshop in January concerning various professional development opportunities, ESL Professor Jeanne Gross applied for, and was accepted, into one of the National Endowment for the Humanities summer workshops.

On July 31, Gross attended “Passages: Community Memory and Landmarks of Migration” in Cleveland, Ohio. The purpose of the workshop was to provide community college faculty with an intensive research workshop into the specific experiences of immigrants and to provide them with tools for continuing their individual research. In preparation for the



workshop, participants are asked to read works investigating historical interpretations of the immigration experience. Several of these scholars will be present to dialog with participants.

Cañada, District Represented at Special Event in San Francisco Honoring “Ping Pong” Diplomacy



VICE CHANCELLOR JING LUAN AND CAÑADA PRESIDENT JIM KELLER TALK WITH SAN FRANCISCO MAYOR ED LEE.

Vice Chancellor Jin Luan and Cañada College Interim President Jim Keller traveled to San Francisco in July for a special event honoring a delegation of Chinese table tennis for the 40th anniversary of the historic “Ping Pong Diplomacy” match between the U.S. and China. Luan and Keller discussed the district’s partnership with Tianhua University and the growing number of Chinese students attending university in the United State. “Our relationship with Tianhua was greeted enthusiastically by Chinese leaders at the event,” Keller said. “They were excited to see that we are taking the lead and were anxious to help us in any way.”

JENNY CASTELLO, PROFESSOR OF ESL, TESTIFIES BEFORE THE LITTLE HOOVER COMMISSION ON THE COLLEGE PARTNERSHIP WITH ALLIES AND ITS IMPACT IN THE REDWOOD CITY COMMUNITY

Jenny Castello, professor of ESL, testified before the Little Hoover Commission in Sacramento this summer. She shared information with the commission about Cañada’s partnership with the Sequoia Adult School and ALLIES, an evolving network of

educators and their partners exploring systemic solutions to the area’s language issues. With one-third of Silicon Valley residents being immigrants, nearly a half of the workforce foreign born, and close to two-thirds of those

under 18 the children of immigrants, leaders in the San Mateo county and Santa Clara county region are trying to find innovative ways for non-native speakers to learn English. Castello told members of the Little Hoover

Commission the benefits associated with ALLIES. The Little Hoover Commission was established in 1962 and is charged with investigating state government operations to make sure they are efficient and effective.

BOARD REPORT 11-8-1A

TO: Members of the Board of Trustees

FROM: Ron Galatolo, Chancellor-Superintendent

PREPARED BY: Harry W. Joel, Vice Chancellor, Human Resources and Employee Relations
(650) 358-6767

APPROVAL OF PERSONNEL ITEMS

Changes in assignment, compensation, placement, leaves, staff allocations and classification of academic and classified personnel:

A. REASSIGNMENT

Skyline College

Patricia Mendoza Financial Aid Technician Enrollment Services

Reassigned from a full-time, 12-month per year Office Assistant II position in the Skyline Financial Aid Office, effective August 1, 2011, replacing Karen Chadwick who was reassigned.

District Office

Joseph Puckett Utility Engineer Facilities Planning & Operations

Reassigned from a full-time, 12-month per year Custodian position, effective August 15, 2011, replacing Romulus Langi who was reassigned.

David McCargar Utility Engineer Facilities Planning & Operations

Reassigned from a full-time, 12-month per year Groundskeeper position, effective August 15, 2011. The change in staff allocation was Board approved on June 22, 2011.

Yanely Pulido Administrative Assistant Institutional Research

Reassigned from a full-time, 12-month per year Administrative Assistant position in the Construction Planning Department, effective September 6, 2011. The change in staff allocation was Board approved on June 22, 2011.

B. CHANGE IN STAFF ALLOCATION

Cañada College

1. Recommend an increase in staff allocation to add one full-time (100%) 12-month per year Program Services Coordinator position at Grade 27 of the Classified Salary Schedule (60) in the Center for International and University Studies, effective August 25, 2011. This position will assist with the increasing demand for international student admissions assistance.
2. Recommend an increase in staff allocation to add one full-time (100%) 12-month per year Project Director position at Grade 175S of the Classified Professional Salary Schedule (40) in the Center for International and University Studies, effective August 25, 2011. This position will provide specialized services to support the growing number of international students enrolled.

College of San Mateo (KCSM)

Recommend creation of a new classified position classification, “KCSM Radio Engineer,” at Grade 36 of the Classified Salary Schedule (60), effective August 25, 2011.

Also recommend an increase in staff allocation to add two full-time 12-month per year KCSM Radio Engineer positions. The increase in staff allocation will address the needs of KCSM radio operations.

Skyline College

1. Recommend approval of a temporary increase in staff allocation for one 11-month position at the Skyline College Physical Education/Athletics/Dance Division for 2011-12 academic year, effective July 1, 2011. This temporary increase will cover a one month period.

Allocation

Athletic Trainer

Incumbent

Joanne Silken

Assignment

One additional month

2. Recommend a temporary increase in staff allocation to add one full-time academic Counselor position for the Career Advancement Academy, effective for the 2011-12 year. The position will be grant funded.

C. SHORT-TERM, NON-CONTINUING POSITIONS

The following is a list of requested classified short-term, non-continuing services that require Board approval prior to the employment of temporary individuals to perform these services, pursuant to Assembly Bill 500 and its revisions to Education Code 88003:

<i>Location</i>	<i>Division/Department</i>	<i>No. of Pos.</i>	<i>Start and End Date</i>		<i>Services to be performed</i>
Cañada	Enrollment Services	1	8/01/2011	9/30/2011	Admissions & Records Assistant III: Continue to provide assistance during the Degree Works implementation. <i>This item was delayed due to deferment of the 8/10/11 Open Board Report.</i>
Cañada	Instruction/Library	1	8/11/2011	12/31/2011	Library Support Specialist: Assist with extended hours for the Library, including weekend hours; performs technical processing of library materials; staffs library circulation service desk, and collects payments of fines and fees. <i>This item was delayed due to deferment of the 8/10/11 Open Board Report.</i>
Cañada	Student Services/Student Support & TRiO Program	2	9/12/2011	12/16/2011	Instructional Aide I: Provide individual and group tutoring to Upward Bound high school students; assist in developing effective study skills and habits; conduct weekly tutorials at Sequoia High School; facilitate pre-college workshops.
Skyline	Language Arts/Learning Resources	1	8/25/2011	12/31/2011	Program Services Coordinator: Assist intermittently with orientations, classroom visits, workshops, and new innovative programs being implemented in 2011-12

BOARD REPORT NO. 11-8-2A

TO: Members of the Board of Trustees

FROM: Ron Galatolo, Chancellor

PREPARED BY: Kathy Blackwood, Interim Executive Vice Chancellor, 358-6869
Harry Joel, Vice Chancellor, Human Resources, 358-6767

**EXEMPT CLASSIFIED AND ACADEMIC SUPERVISORY
SALARY SCHEDULE**

Background

The District reviews the compensation of its collective bargaining groups on a regular basis as part of the negotiation process. The District has not, however, engaged in a regular review of the classified and academic supervisory compensation. As a matter of fact, there are no records of this group's compensation ever being reviewed. In 2004 and again in 2006, the District completed a survey of faculty salaries comparing our faculty salaries to those of the Bay Ten community college districts. Every four years the District completes a salary survey of CSEA represented benchmark positions that are jointly agreed upon between CSEA and the District. These regular salary surveys are used as the basis for adjustments in the salary schedules for employees represented by AFT and CSEA. In addition, the Board of Trustees approved a new administrative executive salary schedule in December 2007 that was implemented in January 2008. The District has not, however, engaged in a regular review of the classified and academic supervisory compensation. As such, staff believed it was time to benchmark these positions to complete the review of compensation. One other aspect of the review was to determine whether or not many of these positions should be classified as exempt from overtime since they meet the test of exemption. As the survey was conducted, it was determined that of the Bay Ten community college districts only one other district considered classified supervisory employees as non-exempt from overtime. All other eight districts placed these positions into exempt classifications.

Methodology

Following the methodology of the administrative and executive compensation study, staff used the Bay Ten to determine comparable compensation. Staff also decided to review positions that are most common to all districts and benchmark the remaining positions to these; this is similar to how both the administrative and classified salary schedules are reviewed and compared. The positions selected for study were Bookstore Manager, Director of Marketing, Communications and Public Relations, Accountant, Director of Financial Aid Services, Payroll Supervisor and Controller. Staff attempted to benchmark the Director of Library Services, Director of DSPS, and Director EOPS; however, staff found no consistent structuring of the positions throughout the Bay Ten. Accordingly staff used internal comparisons to rank these positions.

To be consistent with the District's salary range reviews of AFT and CSEA, staff determined that new classified and academic supervisory salary ranges should rank within the top three or four of the comparison districts.

On-going review and assessment

As noted above, the District has never reviewed classified and academic supervisor salaries. It is important that the adjustments made be appropriate, and that the District engage in an on-going review as it does with its collective bargaining groups. The collective bargaining process incorporates periodic review of comparative compensation. It is equally important that classified and academic benchmark salaries be reviewed regularly and appropriate adjustments occur to sustain San Mateo Community College District's competitiveness with other surrounding and like-structured districts.

Implementation

The simplest and most cost-effective way to implement this proposal would be to place each employee on the lowest step of the salary schedule that does not lower his or her pay. If this were accomplished effective September 1, 2011, the annualized cost would be approximately \$54,000.

RECOMMENDATION

Based upon the data and the assessment criteria noted above, it is recommended that the Board consider the attached exempt classified and academic supervisory salary schedule that adjusts salaries of these positions stratified over 9 salary ranges effective with the first of the month in the month in which there is Board approval. It is also recommended that the individuals' salaries be placed on the lowest step of the new salary schedule that is the same or higher than the current step.

Step	Academic and Classified Supervisory and Classified Professional - Exempt									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
189E	\$ 76,000	\$ 78,280	\$ 80,628	\$ 83,047	\$ 85,539	\$ 88,105	\$ 90,748	\$ 93,470	\$ 96,275	
Bookstore Manager Learning Center Manager Supervisor of Custodial Ops.										
190 E	\$ 80,000	\$ 82,400	\$ 84,872	\$ 87,418	\$ 90,041	\$ 92,742	\$ 95,524	\$ 98,390	\$ 101,341	
Foundation Business Manager KCSM Prog Develop. Mgr. Chief Public Safety Officer Director of Community Ed Accountant										
191 E	\$ 84,000	\$ 86,520	\$ 89,116	\$ 91,789	\$ 94,543	\$ 97,379	\$ 100,300	\$ 103,309	\$ 106,409	
Dir of Business Devl & Mktg Dir of Mktg Comm & Pub Rel Director of Technology (KCSM) College Business Officer Payroll Supervisor Facilities Operations Manager										
192 E	\$ 88,200	\$ 90,846	\$ 93,571	\$ 96,379	\$ 99,270	\$ 102,248	\$ 105,315	\$ 108,475	\$ 111,729	
Director of Financial Aid Services Director, EOPS Director, Library Svcs Director, Learning Center Director of Special International Program Director of Matriculation and Counseling Director of Disabled Student Services Director of Student Support Director of Workforce Development Grant Director of Public Safety										

Director of Matriculation, Articulation and Transfer
 Director of Articulation and Orientation

193 E \$ 97,240 \$ 100,157 \$ 103,162 \$ 106,257 \$ 109,444 \$ 112,728 \$ 116,110 \$ 119,593 \$ 123,181

Director of Nursing

Director of Health Services

Director - Center for International & University Studies

194 E \$ 102,102 \$ 105,165 \$ 108,320 \$ 111,570 \$ 114,917 \$ 118,364 \$ 121,915 \$ 125,572 \$ 129,340

Manager of Compensation & Benefits

195 E \$ 107,207 \$ 110,423 \$ 113,736 \$ 117,148 \$ 120,662 \$ 124,282 \$ 128,011 \$ 131,851 \$ 135,806

196 E \$ 112,567 \$ 115,944 \$ 119,422 \$ 123,005 \$ 126,695 \$ 130,495 \$ 134,410 \$ 138,442 \$ 142,595

Human Resources Manager

District Budget Officer

Controller

197 E \$ 118,195 \$ 121,741 \$ 125,393 \$ 129,155 \$ 133,030 \$ 137,021 \$ 141,131 \$ 145,365 \$ 149,726

BOARD REPORT NO. 11-8-3A

TO: Members of the Board of Trustees

FROM: Ron Galatolo, Chancellor

PREPARED BY: Harry W. Joel, Vice Chancellor, Human Resources & Employee Relations, 358-6767

RECOMMENDATION FOR ADMINISTRATOR EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT RENEWALS

In 2008, the Board of Trustees approved, as a part of the overall administrator compensation program, to place administrators who were not already covered by an employment contract on a rolling two year contract. In addition, the Board of Trustees annually renews contracts for administrators who have been on employment contracts. Accordingly, the District administrator contracts are now being submitted for approval to extend the contracts for one more year. There are a total of five executive and nineteen administrator positions under contract for renewal.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the employment contracts for all administrator positions listed below be approved for renewal as follows:

Position	Contract Duration
Vice Chancellor, Auxiliary Services & Enterprise Ops.	July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2014
Vice Chancellor, Educational Services & Planning	July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2014
Vice Chancellor, Facilities	July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2014
Vice Chancellor, Human Resources	July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2014
Director of Community and Government Relations	July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2014
Vice President, Instruction, Cañada, CSM	July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2013
Vice President Student Services, Cañada & CSM	July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2013
Dean of Business, Workforce and Athletics, Cañada	July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2013
Dean of Science and Technology, Cañada	July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2013
General Manager, KCSM	July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2013
Dean of Counseling, Advising & Matriculation, CSM	July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2013
Dean of Language Arts, CSM	July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2013
Dean of Business and Technology, CSM	July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2013
Dean of Creative Arts & Social Science, CSM	July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2013
Dean of Language Arts, CSM	July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2013
Dean of Math and Science, CSM	July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2013
Dean of Physical Education and Athletics, CSM	July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2013
Dean of Social Science & Creative Arts, Skyline	July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2013
Dean of Language Arts & Learning Res., Skyline	July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2013
Dean of Kinesiology, Athletics & Dance, Skyline	July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2013
Director of General Services	July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2013
Dean of Enrollment Services, CSM	July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2013

Dean, Planning, Research & Inst. Effect., CSM, Sky	July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2013
Director, Center for International Trade Development	July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2013
Director of Business Services, Skyline	July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2013
Director, Planning & Research, Cañada	July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2013

BOARD REPORT NO. 11-8-1CA

TO: Members of the Board of Trustees
FROM: Ron Galatolo, Chancellor
PREPARED BY: Kathryn Blackwood, Executive Vice Chancellor, 358-6869

RATIFICATION OF MAY AND JUNE 2011 DISTRICT WARRANTS

Attached as Exhibits A and B are the warrants in excess of \$10,000 that were issued in the months of May and June 2011 respectively. The schedules include total warrants issued for the subject period in addition to the warrant sequences. The District now seeks Board approval of the warrants listed in the attached Exhibits.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the Board of Trustees approve the warrants issued during the period May 1, 2011 through June 30, 2011 and ratify the contracts entered into leading to such payments.

SAN MATEO COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT
MAY 1-31, 2011
WARRANT SCHEDULE GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO \$10,000

Check Number	Check Date	Vendor Name	Check Amount	Description
<u>District Accounts Payable</u>				
022507	05/05/11	Associated Std -Canada	37,127.21	Cañada ASB Bank Transfer
022509	05/05/11	Casey Printing, Inc.	36,501.16	Skyline Schedules Printing Services
022510	05/05/11	Constellation NewEnergy Inc.	22,823.35	Utilities
022512	05/05/11	Dovetail Decision Consultants, Inc.	13,366.66	CSM Furniture Design Standard Consulting Services
022513	05/05/11	DRB Management Services Corporation	10,945.00	Districtwide Project Management Services
022514	05/05/11	Interline Brands Inc.	20,452.74	Districtwide Custodial Supplies Purchase
022515	05/05/11	Krueger International	70,179.24	CSM & Skyline Furniture Purchase
022516	05/05/11	NetVersant Solution II LP	13,333.33	Districtwide Monthly Monitoring Fees
022517	05/05/11	SM County Community College District	37,743.04	Replenish Flex Spending Account
022520	05/05/11	SMCCCD Bookstore	45,152.21	CSM Special Programs Book Purchase
022521	05/05/11	SMCCCD Bookstore	102,445.62	Skyline Special Programs Book Purchase
022524	05/05/11	Sutro Tower Inc.	17,247.00	KCSM Transmitter Leasing Fee
022525	05/05/11	Urtext	10,312.50	Districtwide CPD Consulting Services
022528	05/05/11	Xerox Corporation	11,663.78	Skyline & District Copiers Maintenance & Usage
022583	05/12/11	U.S. Bank National Association ND, .	110,769.90	Districtwide Procurement Card Payment
022585	05/12/11	Associated Std-CSM	30,000.00	CSM ASB Bank Transfer
022587	05/12/11	Casey Printing, Inc.	41,275.37	CSM Schedules Printing Services
022588	05/12/11	Cor-O-Van Moving & Storage Co.	17,317.32	CSM Moving Services
022593	05/12/11	Krueger International	80,062.76	CSM & Skyline Furniture Purchase
022600	05/12/11	Schneider Electric Buildings Americas, Inc.	17,818.66	Districtwide Building Management Maintenance Services
022604	05/12/11	SMCCCD Bookstore	17,083.62	Cañada Special Programs Book Purchase
022662	05/19/11	Associated Std -Canada	14,912.00	Cañada Special Programs Bus Passes Purchase
022663	05/19/11	Bunton Clifford Associates, Inc.	43,448.25	Cañada Architectural Services
022665	05/19/11	Computerland	33,031.11	ITS & CSM Servers & Projectors Purchase
022666	05/19/11	Constellation NewEnergy Inc.	32,681.44	Utilities
022670	05/19/11	Dovetail Decision Consultants, Inc.	18,245.08	CSM & Skyline Furniture Design Standard Consulting Services
022672	05/19/11	Krueger International	94,970.74	CSM & Skyline Furniture Purchase
022675	05/19/11	NetVersant Solution II LP	13,333.33	Districtwide Monthly Monitoring Fees
022677	05/19/11	Official Payments Corporation	13,263.56	Student Websmart Monthly Service Fees
022683	05/19/11	Urtext	22,500.00	Districtwide CPD Consulting Services
022724	05/26/11	CIS, Inc	10,895.00	CSM DSA Inspection Services
022725	05/26/11	Computerland	12,186.77	CSM Equipment & Cañada Software Purchase
022728	05/26/11	DRB Management Services Corporation	23,210.00	Districtwide Project Management Services
022730	05/26/11	Krueger International	72,015.03	CSM & Skyline Furniture Purchase

SAN MATEO COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT
MAY 1-31, 2011
WARRANT SCHEDULE GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO \$10,000

Check Number	Check Date	Vendor Name	Check Amount	Description
022737	05/26/11	Xerox Corporation	70,932.34	CSM Copier Purchase & Skyline Maintenance & Usage
437931	05/02/11	Dell Computers	61,009.82	CSM Printers & ITS Equipment Purchase
437932	05/02/11	Emmett W. MacCorkle Inc. Insurance Services	23,179.00	Annual Mid-term Insurance Premium
437937	05/02/11	Pac Gas & Elec Co	18,961.36	Utilities
437938	05/02/11	Rosendin Electric, Inc.	10,800.00	CSM Electrical Services
437939	05/02/11	S.M.C.S.I.G.	147,690.97	Dental Premium Payment
437952	05/02/11	Public Empl Ret Sys	1,169,515.49	Health Insurance Monthly Premium
437954	05/02/11	S.M.C.S.I.G.	18,266.87	Vision Premium Payment
437976	05/05/11	Bay View Painting Company	20,112.18	CSM & Skyline Painting Services
437986	05/05/11	Cumming Corporation	10,319.00	CPD Project Coordinating Services
437998	05/05/11	HMC Architects	37,400.00	Districtwide Architectural Services
438047	05/05/11	Hartford Life & Accident Insurance Co.	31,720.99	Monthly Insurance Premiums
438060	05/09/11	Advance Soil Technology Inc.	18,555.00	CSM Construction Project
438061	05/09/11	Allana Buick & Bers, Inc.	30,258.14	Districtwide Feasibility Renewable Energy Study
438076	05/09/11	C H Bull & Co	10,648.88	CSM Facilities Equipment Purchase
438085	05/09/11	Franklin Fixtures Inc.	21,317.00	CSM Furniture Purchase
438088	05/09/11	Galvez, Daniel	10,000.00	Skyline Wall Artwork
438095	05/09/11	Krueger International	102,983.12	Skyline Furniture Purchase
438102	05/09/11	Pac Gas & Elec Co	14,301.37	Utilities
438104	05/09/11	Pac Gas & Elec Co	10,747.92	Utilities
438108	05/09/11	Perfect Sky, Inc.	37,200.00	Skyline Green Innovation Challenge Program
438114	05/09/11	Sances, John J.	10,000.00	Skyline Wall Artwork
438117	05/09/11	Signet Testing Laboratories, Inc	22,594.00	Cañada Special Testing and Inspection Project
438124	05/09/11	Worthington Direct Holdings	10,970.47	CSM Equipment Purchase
438145	05/09/11	Wells Fargo Bank	290,686.44	Districtwide Procurement Card Payment
438146	05/12/11	Advance Soil Technology Inc.	12,635.00	CSM Parking Lots Project
438153	05/12/11	Bertrand, Fox and Elliot	11,728.36	District Legal Services
438155	05/12/11	Braun Construction Services, Inc.	21,707.00	CSM Construction Project
438160	05/12/11	Commercial Energy of Montana, Inc.	43,541.96	Utilities
438175	05/12/11	Long Beach Co. Comm. College Dist.	10,463.30	Skyline Green Innovation Challenge Program
438183	05/12/11	PerkinElmer Las, Inc.	24,623.67	Cañada Equipment Purchase
438205	05/12/11	CalPERS	467,495.93	Monthly PERS Contribution Advance Payment
438206	05/12/11	County of San Mateo	10,463.60	Monthly Parking Income Allocation
438237	05/16/11	Dell Computers	17,597.04	CSM Equipment Purchase
438238	05/16/11	Fitness Edge	16,600.07	Skyline PE Equipment Purchase
438267	05/16/11	Strategic Energy Innovations	24,107.59	Skyline BayCEC contractor services

SAN MATEO COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT
MAY 1-31, 2011
WARRANT SCHEDULE GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO \$10,000

Check Number	Check Date	Vendor Name	Check Amount	Description
438268	05/16/11	SunGard SCT, Inc.	23,658.00	ITS Consulting Services
438269	05/16/11	The Shirley Ware Education Center	23,301.11	Cañada SWEC Grant Contracted Services
438271	05/16/11	Vangent, Inc.	22,377.90	District TRA Compliance Services
438299	05/19/11	Bay City Boiler & Engineering Company, Inc.	37,220.82	District & Skyline Boiler Purchase & Installation
438304	05/19/11	Swinerton Management & Consulting	18,703.92	Program Management Services
438325	05/19/11	Krueger International	131,359.56	CSM & Skyline Furniture Purchase
438333	05/19/11	Pac Gas & Elec Co	28,408.30	Utilities
438335	05/19/11	Pac Gas & Elec Co	27,239.63	Utilities
438338	05/19/11	PerkinElmer Las, Inc.	20,932.51	Cañada Equipment Purchase
438348	05/19/11	Swinerton Management & Consulting	355,374.47	Program Management Services
438349	05/19/11	The Denali Group	19,170.00	Skyline Indoor Air Quality Survey
438359	05/19/11	Wausau Tile , Inc.	36,237.55	Skyline Concrete Waste Receptacles Purchase
438395	05/24/11	Archer Design, Inc.	18,504.50	Skyline Brochure Design & Printing Services
438400	05/24/11	Swinerton Management & Consulting	14,147.48	Program Management Services
438401	05/24/11	Comm College League/Calif	19,373.00	Skyline Library Subscription Services
438406	05/24/11	Hensel Phelps Construction Co.	32,526.60	Skyline Construction Project
438408	05/24/11	Hensel Phelps Construction Co.	292,739.40	Skyline Construction Project
438412	05/24/11	Landscape Forms	17,056.64	Skyline Construction Project
438414	05/24/11	McCarthy Building Companies	791,019.00	CSM Construction Project
438415	05/24/11	McCarthy Building Companies	218,844.85	Cañada Construction Project
438423	05/24/11	RW Smith & Co	13,400.18	CSM Furniture Purchase
438426	05/24/11	Strata Information Group	60,402.50	ITS Consulting Services
438427	05/24/11	Swinerton Management & Consulting	268,802.12	Program Management Services
438428	05/24/11	McCarthy Building Companies	87,891.00	CSM Construction Project
438429	05/24/11	McCarthy Building Companies	11,518.15	Cañada Construction Project
438438	05/26/11	Apple Computer, Inc	105,751.52	Cañada Computer Purchase
438439	05/26/11	Arborwell Inc.	19,005.00	CSM Tree Removing Services
438457	05/26/11	Barclay Sanitary Supplies	15,513.96	CSM Janitorial Equipment Purchase
438461	05/26/11	Candor Enterprise, Inc.	12,555.00	CSM Cleaning Services
438470	05/26/11	Golden Project Mgmt& Install LLC	24,824.48	Districtwide Equipment Receiving & Installing Services
438478	05/26/11	Krueger International	70,213.75	Skyline Furniture Purchase
438479	05/26/11	Lightfoot Ltd, Inc	21,463.21	Cañada Equipment Purchase
438481	05/26/11	MediFit Corporate Services, Inc.	20,570.00	CSM Architectural Signage Services
438507	05/26/11	Employment Development Department	21,151.50	Quarterly Unemployment Fees
EFT67239	05/13/11	State Board of Equalization	12,982.00	Districtwide Use & Sales Tax Payment

SAN MATEO COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT
MAY 1-31, 2011
WARRANT SCHEDULE GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO \$10,000

Check Number	Check Date	Vendor Name	Check Amount	Description
<u>District Payroll Disbursement (excluding Salary Warrants)</u>				
J1105552	05/02/11	US Treasury - Union Bank	1,308,444.72	Federal Tax
J1105552	05/02/11	EDD - Union Bank	264,477.56	State Tax
J1105552	05/02/11	EDD - Union Bank	16,841.50	State Disability Insurance Tax
J1105778	05/11/11	State Teacher Retirement - Cash Balance	48,273.96	STRS Retirement - Cash Balance
J1106195	05/26/11	US Treasury - Union Bank	62,135.89	Federal Tax
J1106308	05/31/11	State Teacher Retirement - County Paid	576,568.77	STRS Retirement - Defined Benefit
<u>SMCCCD Bookstores</u>				
108251	05/23/11	MBS Textbook Exchange	28,407.57	Purchase of Inventory
108262	05/23/11	SMCC College District	163,060.73	Salaries & Benefits April 2011
108269	05/23/11	SMCC College District	100,000.00	Skyline Bookstore Loan Program
EFT#73548	05/02/11	Board Of Equalization	30,571.00	Sales Tax Payment
		Subtotal	<u>9,552,467.97</u>	89%
		Warrant Issued ≤ \$10,000	<u>1,223,743.44</u>	<u>11%</u>
		Total Non-Salary Warrants Issued	<u><u>10,776,211.41</u></u>	100%
District Accounts Payable	437927-438520, 924709-924911, DD11466-22740		8,047,489.53	
District Payroll	70289-71052, DD50017389-50018848		7,485,771.89	
SMCCCD Bookstores	108149-108270, EFT#34828, EFT#73548		<u>436,177.40</u>	
	Total Warrants Including Salaries - May 2011		<u><u>15,969,438.82</u></u>	

SAN MATEO COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT
JUNE 1-30, 2011
WARRANT SCHEDULE GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO \$10,000

Check Number	Check Date	Vendor Name	Check Amount	Description
<u>District Accounts Payable</u>				
022790	06/02/11	Constellation NewEnergy Inc.	58,077.63	Utilities
022791	06/02/11	SMC College Ed. Housing Corp.	109,886.89	Cañada and CSM Vista Monthly Rent Payment
022795	06/02/11	Sutro Tower Inc.	17,247.00	KCSM Transmitter Leasing Fee
022796	06/02/11	VALIC Retirement Services Company	235,382.37	Tax Shelter Annuities
022804	06/06/11	U.S. Bank National Association ND, .	101,215.84	Districtwide Procurement Card Payment
022831	06/09/11	Cor-O-Van Moving & Storage Co.	30,287.62	Districtwide Moving Services
022832	06/09/11	Coulter Construction Inc.	28,766.54	CSM & Skyline Construction Projects
022835	06/09/11	GRD Energy Inc.	12,025.00	Skyline & Cañada Commissioning Services
022838	06/09/11	Intermountain Electric Company	16,898.80	Cañada Electrical Services
022840	06/09/11	Noll & Tam	24,476.07	CSM & Cañada Architectural Services
022846	06/09/11	SM County Community College District	28,708.71	Replenish Flex Spending Account
022848	06/09/11	Keenan & Associates	58,061.00	CSM Construction Insurance Premium
022850	06/09/11	Urtext	16,062.50	Districtwide CPD Consulting Services
022852	06/09/11	Xerox Corporation	48,505.85	CSM & Skyline Copier Purchase & Maintenance & Usage
022932	06/16/11	Computerland	10,860.00	Cañada Software Purchase
022936	06/16/11	DRB Management Services Corporation	20,655.00	CSM Project Management Services
022941	06/16/11	Noll & Tam	23,974.25	CSM & Cañada Architectural Services
022942	06/16/11	Performance Abatement Services, Inc.	31,416.00	CSM Hazardous Abatement Services
022944	06/16/11	Schneider Electric Buildings Americas, Inc.	15,027.65	Districtwide Building Management Maintenance Services
022945	06/16/11	Siemens Industry, Inc.	34,475.75	Districtwide Fire Alarm Monitoring Services
022949	06/16/11	Xerox Corporation	55,715.01	CSM Copier Purchase & Moving Services
023406	06/23/11	Atlas/Pellizzari Electric Inc.	14,077.00	CSM Electrical Services
023407	06/23/11	Bunton Clifford Associates, Inc.	16,996.90	Cañada Architectural Services
023409	06/23/11	CIS, Inc	20,785.00	Districtwide DSA Inspection Services
023410	06/23/11	Computerland	35,523.84	Districtwide Equipment Purchase
023411	06/23/11	Constellation NewEnergy Inc.	58,242.58	Utilities
023418	06/23/11	NetVersant Solution II LP	13,333.33	Districtwide Monthly Monitoring Fees
023419	06/23/11	Performance Abatement Services, Inc.	18,825.00	CSM Hazardous Abatement Services
023424	06/23/11	TRC Engineers, Inc.	14,450.00	Cañada Soil Quality Inspection Services
023425	06/23/11	Xerox Corporation	17,409.40	CSM Copier Purchase
438543	06/02/11	Comm College League/Calif	16,679.68	CSM Library Electronic Info Resources
438544	06/02/11	Contra Costa Comm Coll Dist.	24,309.12	Skyline Green Innovation Challenge Program
438550	06/02/11	Escalambre, Richard L.	12,865.00	Skyline Automotive Instructional Materials
438553	06/02/11	Fotronic Corporation	24,773.10	CSM Business/Technology Equipment Purchase

SAN MATEO COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT
JUNE 1-30, 2011
WARRANT SCHEDULE GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO \$10,000

Check Number	Check Date	Vendor Name	Check Amount	Description
438574	06/02/11	Pac Gas & Elec Co	23,511.52	Utilities
438587	06/02/11	Robert A. Bothman	127,735.02	CSM Construction Project
438591	06/02/11	San Mateo Union High School District	32,870.00	CSM Middle College Salaries
438599	06/02/11	Robert A. Bothman	14,192.78	CSM Construction Project
438607	06/02/11	American Federation of Teachers	51,907.65	Monthly Union Dues
438611	06/02/11	C S E A	11,961.54	Monthly Union Dues
438612	06/02/11	CalPERS	471,124.19	Monthly PERS Contribution Advance Payment
438641	06/02/11	Hartford Retirement Plans Service Center	41,758.13	Tax Shelter Annuities
438661	06/02/11	Pac Gas & Elec Co	18,341.64	Utilities
438664	06/02/11	Public Empl Ret Sys	1,161,619.31	Health Insurance Monthly Premium
438667	06/02/11	S.M.C.S.I.G.	18,413.36	Vision Premium Payment
438668	06/02/11	S.M.C.S.I.G.	147,939.51	Dental Premium Payment
438680	06/02/11	U.S. Postal Services	15,000.00	CSM Postage
438681	06/02/11	U.S. Postal Services	15,000.00	CSM Postage
438682	06/02/11	U.S. Postal Services	10,000.00	CSM Postage
438689	06/02/11	Vavrinek, Trine, Day & Co.	17,500.00	Districtwide Auditing Services
438693	06/06/11	Advanced E-Learning Solutions	48,500.00	ITS Support Services
438704	06/06/11	Barclay Sanitary Supplies	16,021.49	CSM Janitorial Supplies Purchase
438706	06/06/11	Bay View Painting Company	10,900.00	CSM Exterior Painting Project
438716	06/06/11	Dell Computers	10,858.47	CSM Computer Purchase
438722	06/06/11	HMC Architects	56,100.00	Districtwide Architectural Services
438733	06/06/11	Pankow Special Projects, L.P.	238,103.10	CSM Construction Project
438759	06/06/11	Hartford Life & Accident Insurance Co.	31,710.81	Monthly Insurance Premiums
438771	06/06/11	Pankow Special Projects, L.P.	26,455.90	CSM Construction Project
438778	06/06/11	Wells Fargo Bank	307,705.22	District Procurement Card Payment
438786	06/09/11	Bay View Painting Company	67,840.45	CSM & Skyline Exterior Painting Project
438793	06/09/11	Cumming Corporation	14,119.00	CPD Project Coordinating Services
438796	06/09/11	Equipment Supply Co. Inc.	37,631.85	Skyline Appliances Purchase
438799	06/09/11	Fitness Edge	16,206.76	Skyline PE Equipment Purchase
438804	06/09/11	John Plane Construction	93,971.00	Cañada Construction Projects
438807	06/09/11	Kimbia Inc	11,426.81	KCSM Monthly Internet Credit Card Transaction Service
438817	06/09/11	Pac Gas & Elec Co	11,686.52	Utilities
438819	06/09/11	Pankow Special Projects, L.P.	705,080.70	CSM Construction Project
438825	06/09/11	Silicon Valley Shelving & Equip., Inc.	13,423.23	Skyline Furniture Purchase
438833	06/09/11	West Coast Industries, Inc	12,511.23	CSM Chiller Purchase & Installation
438848	06/09/11	Pankow Special Projects, L.P.	78,342.30	CSM Construction Project

SAN MATEO COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT
JUNE 1-30, 2011
WARRANT SCHEDULE GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO \$10,000

Check Number	Check Date	Vendor Name	Check Amount	Description
438873	06/13/11	Industrial Employers/Distributors Assoc.	10,437.58	Districtwide Labor Relations Services
438880	06/13/11	Long Beach Co. Comm. College Dist.	24,302.66	Skyline Green Innovation Challenge Program
438894	06/13/11	Radonich Enterprises, Inc.	11,680.00	Skyline Construction Project
438895	06/13/11	Red Bird LLC	26,123.53	Cañada Humanities Equipment Purchase
438896	06/13/11	San Bruno Mun Util	11,747.40	Utilities
438909	06/13/11	VS Athletics, Inc.	14,070.75	CSM PE Equipment Purchase
438938	06/16/11	Apple Computer, Inc	47,366.25	CSM Language Arts Computer Purchase
438951	06/16/11	Calif Water Service Co	13,528.17	Utilities
438954	06/16/11	Commercial Energy of Montana, Inc.	59,307.74	Utilities
438957	06/16/11	Cumming Corporation	10,659.50	CPD Project Coordinating Services
438958	06/16/11	Dell Computers	70,760.87	Cañada Computer Purchase
438969	06/16/11	Hewlett Packard Company	19,456.41	Cañada HP Tablets Purchase
438970	06/16/11	James Middleton and Associates, Inc.	12,759.22	Cañada Parking Meters Purchase
438971	06/16/11	JH Technologies, Inc.	40,259.28	Cañada Science & Technology Equipment Purchase
438975	06/16/11	KK Audio Inc.	13,760.55	CSM Equipment Purchase
438983	06/16/11	Pac Gas & Elec Co	28,750.72	Utilities
438985	06/16/11	Pape Material Handling Inc.	32,083.93	CSM Equipment Purchase
438992	06/16/11	RGA Environmental, Inc.	24,427.35	CSM Environmental Testing Services
438996	06/16/11	Salon Equipment. Com	10,446.98	Skyline Cosmetology Equipment Purchase
439002	06/16/11	SunGard SCT, Inc.	11,495.25	ITS Consulting Services
439025	06/16/11	Official Payments Corporation	16,013.19	Student Websmart Monthly Service Fees
439033	06/16/11	State Board of Equalization	19,096.00	Districtwide Use & Sales Tax Payment
439441	06/20/11	Bunton Clifford Associates, Inc.	70,782.37	Cañada Architectural Services
439476	06/23/11	Advance Soil Technology Inc.	16,392.50	CSM Geotechnical & Special Inspections
439480	06/23/11	Allana Buick & Bers, Inc.	28,177.50	Districtwide Feasibility Renewable Energy Study
439482	06/23/11	Apple Computer, Inc	14,011.42	Cañada Computers Purchase
439509	06/23/11	Hensel Phelps Construction Co.	11,659.90	Skyline Construction Project
439516	06/23/11	Hensel Phelps Construction Co.	104,939.10	Skyline Construction Project
439518	06/23/11	Island Advertising Specialties	16,467.77	CSM Advertising Materials
439527	06/23/11	Long Beach Co. Comm. College Dist.	11,600.29	Skyline Green Innovation Challenge Program
439529	06/23/11	McCarthy Building Companies	512,221.50	CSM Construction Project
439543	06/23/11	Select Spa Source	157,207.26	Skyline Cosmetology Equipment Purchase
439554	06/23/11	Turf and Industrial Equipment Company	12,043.72	Facilities Equipment Purchase
439555	06/23/11	McCarthy Building Companies	56,913.50	CSM Construction Project
439568	06/23/11	Calif Water Service Co	15,556.11	Utilities
439591	06/23/11	U.S. Postal Services	20,000.00	Skyline Postage

SAN MATEO COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT
JUNE 1-30, 2011
WARRANT SCHEDULE GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO \$10,000

Check Number	Check Date	Vendor Name	Check Amount	Description
439592	06/23/11	U.S. Postal Services	10,000.00	Skyline Postage
439596	06/23/11	Vavrinek, Trine, Day & Co.	15,000.00	District Auditing Services
439605	06/27/11	Ash Enterprise International, Inc.	41,000.00	CSM Lighting Systems Purchase & Installation
439628	06/27/11	Swinerton Management & Consulting	11,123.94	Program Management Services
439630	06/27/11	Computerland	53,288.06	Cañada Software Purchase
439633	06/27/11	County of San Mateo	21,620.46	Skyline Bay Area Clean Energy Careers Project
439640	06/27/11	Foundation for California Community College	64,275.03	Skyline Green Innovation Challenge Program
439641	06/27/11	Foundation for California Community College	88,535.24	Skyline Green Innovation Challenge Program
439652	06/27/11	Long Beach Co. Comm. College Dist.	68,972.63	Skyline Green Innovation Challenge Program
439662	06/27/11	Pac Gas & Elec Co	11,587.81	Utilities
439665	06/27/11	Pac Gas & Elec Co	25,191.73	Utilities
439666	06/27/11	Pac Gas & Elec Co	19,335.14	Utilities
439672	06/27/11	Peralta Comm. College District	79,959.19	Skyline Bay Area Clean Energy Careers Project
439673	06/27/11	Perfect Sky, Inc.	41,250.00	Skyline Green Innovation Challenge Program
439679	06/27/11	San Mateo Union High School District	26,000.00	CSM Tech Prep Annual Reimbursement
439684	06/27/11	Strata Information Group	74,976.80	ITS Consulting Services
439686	06/27/11	Swinerton Management & Consulting	211,354.83	Program Management Services
439687	06/27/11	Systems and Space, Inc.	37,634.09	Skyline Shelving Purchase & Installation
439720	06/28/11	Brunswick Corporation	15,310.59	Skyline PE Equipment Purchase
439732	06/28/11	Pac Gas & Elec Co	22,931.93	Utilities
439735	06/28/11	Q Builders, Inc.	34,172.93	CSM & Skyline Construction Projects
439740	06/28/11	SMCCCD Bookstore	28,960.59	Cañada Special Projects Books Purchase
<u>District Payroll Disbursement (excluding Salary Warrants)</u>				
J1106921	06/01/11	US Treasury - Union Bank	1,332,433.13	Federal Tax
J1106921	06/01/11	EDD - Union Bank	265,737.18	State Tax
J1106921	06/01/11	EDD - Union Bank	19,354.65	State Disability Insurance Tax
J1106854	06/07/11	State Teacher Retirement - Cash Balance	55,060.94	STRS Retirement - Cash Balance
J1107080	06/22/11	US Treasury - Union Bank	67,424.61	Federal Tax
J1107860	06/28/11	State Teacher Retirement - County Paid	224,600.64	STRS Retirement - Defined Benefit

SAN MATEO COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT
 JUNE 1-30, 2011
 WARRANT SCHEDULE GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO \$10,000

Check Number	Check Date	Vendor Name	Check Amount	Description
		<u>SMCCCD Bookstores</u>		
108322	06/14/11	SMCC College District	159,524.47	Salaries & Benefits May 2011
EFT#09470	06/24/11	Board of Equalization	16,323.29	Sales Tax Payment
		Subtotal	9,972,911.09	80%
		Warrants Issued ≤ \$10,000	2,539,923.83	20%
		Total Non-Salary Warrants Issued	12,512,834.92	100%
District Accounts Payable		438521-439743, 924912-925710, DD22762-23723	10,287,764.65	
District Payroll		71053-71857, DD50018849-50019741	5,099,008.48	
SMCCCD Bookstores		108271-108339, EFT#09470	253,846.73	
		Total Warrants Including Salaries - June 2011	15,640,619.86	

BOARD REPORT NO. 11-8-2CA

TO: Members of the Board of Trustees
FROM: Ron Galatolo, Chancellor
PREPARED BY: Barbara Christensen, Director of Community/Government Relations, 574-6510

RENEWAL OF CONTRACT WITH THOMAS F. CASEY FOR LEGAL SERVICES

In December 2007, the Board approved a six-month contract to engage the services of Thomas F. Casey, former County Counsel. In June 2008, July 2009 and July 2010, the Board approved additional one-year contracts with Mr. Casey. During this time, he has assisted the District with a variety of legal issues including the Cañada Vista housing project, redevelopment, governmental relations and tax legislation, among others.

The District would like to extend the contract with Mr. Casey for the period July 1, 2011 through March 31, 2012. During this time, the majority of his services will be in relation to the four current cases of litigation involving the District. He will also continue to assist with redevelopment matters and a variety of other legal issues.

Mr. Casey's hourly rate is \$150.00.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the Board authorize the Executive Vice Chancellor to enter into a contract to retain Thomas F. Casey for the legal work described above beginning July 1, 2011 through March 31, 2012, at an hourly rate of \$150.00, for a total amount not to exceed \$22,500.00.

BOARD REPORT NO. 11-8-3CA

TO: Members of the Board of Trustees
FROM: Ron Galatolo, Chancellor-Superintendent
PREPARED BY: Kathy Blackwood, Executive Vice Chancellor, 358-6790

APPROVAL OF STUDENT ACCIDENTAL INJURY INSURANCE PROGRAM, 2011-12

The District has maintained a student accidental injury insurance program since 1961, providing coverage for all enrolled students of the District. In an attempt to minimize premium increases, the District conducts an annual search for an insurance plan that would provide features equitable with previous years' plans at a reasonable cost.

Student Insurance Agency submitted a proposal which is comparable coverage for the major features of prior plans. The plan offers combined student/athlete accidental injury coverage and catastrophic coverage. The basic student/athlete accidental injury plan covers 100% reimbursement level for reasonable and customary charges, and a heart/circulatory benefit with no deductible. Additionally, the plan provides medical expenses for an accidental injury up to a limit of \$100,000 for expenses incurred during the two years following an injury, with a limit of \$25,000 for athletic injuries. An injured student's medical expenses are covered when in excess of benefits from any personal medical insurance carried by that student. The benefits of the plan are primary, however, for students with no other medical insurance. The premium for 2011-12 is \$251,240.

The combined plan offered by Student Insurance Agency includes catastrophic coverage that the District has carried since 1989-90. The plan covers catastrophic injuries extending the benefit limits and period of coverage for athletic injuries for a premium of \$17,051. The plan provides catastrophic coverage to students other than athletes for a premium of \$10,870. The maximum lifetime benefit is \$1,000,000.

The total cost for combined programs is \$279,161 which is a 41% increase due to the high volume of our loss history in the past few years. The annual cost for the basic and catastrophic coverage is offset somewhat by health fee income and is paid from the College budgets.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the Board of Trustees approve student accidental injury insurance and catastrophic injury programs through Student Insurance, as described above, for a total premium amount of \$279,161.

BOARD REPORT NO. 11-8-4CA

TO: Members of the Board of Trustees

FROM: Ron Galatolo, Chancellor-Superintendent

PREPARED BY: Kathy Blackwood, Executive Vice Chancellor, 358-6790

**APPROVAL OF COMMUNITY COLLEGE LEAGUE OF CALIFORNIA (CCLC) AND
CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY COLLEGE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION (CCCAA)
MEMBERSHIP DUES, 2011-12**

The Community College League of California (CCLC) was formed in 1990 as the result of the merger of the California Association of Community Colleges (CACC), the California Community College Trustees (CCCT), and the Chief Executive Officers of the California Community Colleges. The CCLC staff provides assistance to its members in the areas of education services, research and policy analysis, governmental relations, communications, athletics and association operations as well as facilitation of Board retreats and sponsorship of workshops and seminars.

The District has been a member in good standing of the CCLC since its inception in 1990 and was a member of the CACC and CCCT for many years prior to the merger.

The CCLC assesses its dues annually in conjunction with the dues for the California Community College Athletic Association (CCCAA) which is a part of the CCLC. For 2011-12, the total being assessed by CCLC/CCCAA for the District's annual membership is \$39,701.

Payment of the CCLC portion of the dues (\$26,351) is prorated among the Board of Trustees, the Chancellor's Office, and the three Colleges. Payment of the CCCAA portion of the dues (\$13,350) is prorated among the three Colleges only.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the Board of Trustees approve payment of Community College League of California membership dues, including dues for the California Community College Athletic Association, in the amount of \$39,701 for 2011-12.

BOARD REPORT NO. 11-8-101B

TO: Members of the Board of Trustees

FROM: Ron Galatolo, Chancellor

PREPARED BY: Barbara Christensen, Director of Community/Government Relations, 574-6510

REVISION OF MAY 16, 2011 ADOPTION OF ADDENDUM TO INITIAL STUDY AND MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION FOR FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS AT COLLEGE OF SAN MATEO AND REVISION OF APPROVAL OF DEMOLITION OF THE BUILDING 20 COMPLEX AT CSM

After weighing the potential ramifications of undertaking a costly and time-consuming defense of the lawsuit filed by Friends of the College of San Mateo Gardens, District staff has recommended that the Board rescind its May 16, 2011 approval of the Building 20 demolition project and adoption of an addendum to the 2006 Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Facilities Master Plan. Although the District by no means concedes that the pending lawsuit has legal merit, the District is aware that even a successful defense of the litigation would necessarily be time-consuming and expensive, and would inevitably create uncertainties, while the suit pended, regarding the long-term viability of the approved project. The District has, therefore, determined that prudence dictates the preparation of a revised addendum as a means of strengthening the defensibility of the CEQA documentation prepared for the project and rendering the current case moot.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the Board rescind the May 16, 2011 adoption of the Addendum to the Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration for facility improvements at College of San Mateo and also rescind the approval of the demolition of the Building 20 Complex at CSM.

BOARD REPORT NO. 11-8-102B

TO: Members of the Board of Trustees

FROM: Ron Galatolo, Chancellor

PREPARED BY: Barbara Christensen, Director of Community/Government Relations, 574-6510

ADOPTION OF REVISED ADDENDUM TO INITIAL STUDY AND MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION FOR FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS AT COLLEGE OF SAN MATEO AND APPROVAL OF DEMOLITION OF THE BUILDING 20 COMPLEX AT CSM

When the 2006 Facilities Master Plan was adopted by the Board of Trustees, the plan recommended that the District remodel the Building 20 complex which, at that time, housed the CSM Floristry and Horticulture programs and several student services offices. The District applied for State funding for this project, but the project was not funded, which caused the District to re-evaluate the usefulness and need for Building 20.

Building 20 and the associated greenhouses are nearly 50 years old, in great disrepair, non-ADA compliant and grossly underutilized (programs that had been located there have moved to the new College Center). The Horticulture program has been on hiatus for the past two years, due to budget cuts, and the Floristry program serves 4.3 full time equivalent students, most of whom are non-majors. The Board recently voted to discontinue the Horticulture/Floristry program after the 2011-12 academic year. The one classroom located in Building 20 is not needed due to the fact that the College has added approximately 41,750 sq. ft. of new classroom, lab and office space over the past eight years. The District's facilities condition database indicates that all building systems in Building 20 are beyond their service life, except for the floor slab, exterior walls and roof. The Facilities Condition Index (FCI) for Building 20 is 68.36%, which indicates it is in very poor condition.

As a result, the Administration has concluded that it would be unnecessary and uneconomic to renovate the nearly 50-year-old Building 20 and the associated greenhouses and lath house. Instead, the District proposes to demolish the Building 20 complex; retain the majority of the North Garden area, the Dawn Redwood tree and some surrounding grassy area to be used by science faculty; construct approximately 180-200 parking spaces (replacing 30-40 spaces now there); and establish a new "mini ecosystems" landscaping scheme designed by faculty in the slopes surrounding the new parking lot. Due to the opening of the new Building 10, new parking spaces on the east side of campus are definitely needed. The garden area can be used for the plant species that are most critical to the College's biological sciences programs.

Because the District's plans for the Building 20 complex have changed from what was studied in the Initial Study (IS), completed in late 2006, and the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND), completed in early 2007, the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires an evaluation of the impact that the changed project might have on the environment. Specifically, the project change requires evaluation under Public Resources Code Section 21166 and Section 15162 of the State CEQA Guidelines, which provide that when an EIR or negative declaration has been adopted for a project, no subsequent environmental document is required for a later activity under that project unless one or more of the following has transpired:

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

When a new or more severe impact is identified that can be mitigated to a less-than-significant level, the lead agency can adopt a subsequent MND. When the project change does not result in a new or substantially more severe impact than identified in an earlier study, the lead agency can adopt an Addendum, per CEQA Guidelines Section 15164.

The District contracted with ICF International, a global firm that provides a variety of professional services, including environmental analysis, to government and commercial clients. ICF International acquired Jones & Stokes, the firm that completed the District's 2006-2007 environmental analyses of the three campus Facilities Improvement Projects. The same scientists and professionals who were involved in the earlier study worked on the subsequent environmental work on the Building 20 complex.

ICF concluded, after studying the potential impacts of the proposed change in the Building 20 project on all categories of the CEQA checklist, that the changed project would not result in any new or substantially more severe impacts than were previously identified in the 2006 Initial Study/MND. Therefore, an Addendum was prepared for the Board's consideration and approval on May 16, 2011.

After the Board approved the Addendum and the project changes to the Building 20 Complex, a group calling itself Friends of the College of San Mateo Gardens sued the District, alleging that the Board had failed to adequately comply with CEQA in adopting the Addendum, and asserting there were potentially significant impacts relating to aesthetics, biological and cultural resources from the changes to the project and that an EIR should be prepared.

The District engaged in extensive settlement discussions with the group, but has been unable to reach a satisfactory agreement to resolve the lawsuit. After weighing the potential ramifications of undertaking a

costly and time-consuming defense of the lawsuit, the Board directed District staff to consider revisions to the Addendum and to bring back a recommendation for any further action at the August 24, 2011 Board meeting.

Staff worked with ICF to prepare the attached revised Addendum for the Board's consideration. The revised Addendum provides more detail about the project changes than were previously discussed in the original Addendum, and the document more specifically addresses the effects of the project changes on the issues of aesthetics, biological and cultural resources and cumulative impacts. At the time the original Addendum was adopted, plans for the Building 20 area had not been finalized. In this Addendum, we are able to more accurately describe and analyze the changes to the project that were refined and amplified during the bid process on this project.

The ultimate conclusion of this study – that the project changes would not result in any new or more severe significant impacts than previously identified in the 2006 IS/MND – remains unchanged, and therefore District staff believe that an Addendum is still the appropriate environmental documentation pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Sections 15162 and 15164 to analyze and disclose the impacts of the proposed project changes to the Building 20 Complex.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the Board consider both the 2006 Initial Study/MND and the environmental analysis included in the attached revised Addendum and adopt the revised Addendum to the 2006 Initial Study/MND. It is further recommended that the Board approve the change in the Building 20 project from a remodeling project to demolition of the Building 20 complex; retain the majority of the North Garden area, the Dawn Redwood tree and some surrounding grassy area to be used by science faculty; construct approximately 180-200 parking spaces (replacing 30-40 spaces now there); and establish a new “mini ecosystems” landscaping scheme designed by faculty for the slopes surrounding the new parking lot.

CEQA ADDENDUM

EVALUATION OF PROJECT CHANGE TO BUILDING 20 COMPLEX, COLLEGE OF SAN MATEO

PREPARED FOR:

San Mateo County Community College District
3401 CSM Drive
San Mateo, CA 94402
Contact: Barbara Christensen
650.574.6560

PREPARED BY:

ICF International
75 E. Santa Clara Street, Suite 300
San Jose, CA 95113
Contact: Kate Giberson
408.216.2820

August 2011



ICF International. 2011. *Revised CEQA Addendum - Evaluation of Project Change to Building 20 Complex, College of San Mateo*. August. (ICF 00296.11.) San Jose, CA. Prepared for San Mateo County Community College District, San Mateo, CA.

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Attachments

- Attachment 1 Mitigation Monitoring Program, San Mateo County Community College District Facility Improvements at College of San Mateo**
- Attachment 2 Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Analysis for the Demolition of San Mateo County Community College District's Building 20 Complex, College of San Mateo**
- Attachment 3 Dawn Redwood Tree Assessment prepared by Monarch Consulting Arborists (February 18, 2011)**
- Attachment 4 Bird Nesting and Bat Habitat Assessment for the Building 20 Complex performed by Wildlife Research Associates (July 28, 2011)**

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

BAAQMD	Bay Area Air Quality Management District
BMPs	Best Management Practices
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CSM	College of San Mateo
cy	cubic yards
EIR	environmental impact report
GHG	greenhouse gas
IS	initial study
MND	Mitigated Negative Declaration
sf	square feet
SMCCCD	San Mateo County Community College District
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
TAC	Toxic Air Contaminants

Introduction

On January 24, 2007, the San Mateo County Community College District (SMCCCD) Board of Trustees (Board) certified an Initial Study and adopted the 2006 Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) for the Facility Improvements at College of San Mateo project (CSM Project).¹ The 2006 IS/MND analyzed the environmental impacts associated with approval of a number of facility improvement projects proposed on the 154-acre College of San Mateo campus (CSM Campus), including renovation of existing buildings, demolition of obsolete buildings, construction of new and/or replacement buildings, and renovation and construction of new parking lots.

Renovation of the Building 20 complex was among the improvements originally included in the CSM Project. SMCCCD's request for state funding for the Building 20 complex renovations has not been approved. Because state funding has not been obtained for the renovations, the SMCCCD Administration has re-evaluated the merits of renovating the Building 20 complex. In light of the fact that all programs and courses that were located in Building 20 when the 2006 IS/MND was approved have since relocated to other campus buildings, and the Board has decided not to continue offering some of these programs and courses, the SMCCCD Administration has concluded that it would be unnecessary and uneconomic to renovate the nearly 50 year old building and associated greenhouse and storage building. This conclusion is further supported by the fact that the buildings are in great disrepair, non-ADA compliant, and are known to contain asbestos. Therefore, instead of renovating the Building 20 complex as analyzed in the 2006 IS/MND, SMCCCD proposes to demolish the Building 20 complex and replace it with parking lot, accessibility, and landscaping improvements.

On May 16, 2011, the SMCCCD Board held a public hearing on a proposed addendum to approve the change from the previously approved CSM Project and 2006 IS/MND. During the hearing, after public comment and deliberation, the Board unanimously adopted the addendum to the 2006 IS/MND for the CSM Project.

In June of 2011, a group of "community residents and concerned citizens" formed an unincorporated association called "The Friends of the College of San Mateo Gardens" (Association). The Association filed a lawsuit (Petition) against SMCCCD on June 16, 2011, challenging the SMCCCD Board's decision to adopt the addendum to the 2006 IS/MND. In their Petition, the Association explained that they oppose the addendum because the Building 20 complex includes classroom, laboratory, greenhouse, offices and garden space enjoyed by the entire college community. The Association also asserted that the project change may result in significant aesthetic and cultural impacts due to the demolition of a gardens that they described as a "well-used, much-loved cultural landscape that now provides the only mature green area on the campus conducive to reading and walking and student activities...."

The assertions in the Petition demonstrate a misunderstanding of both the scope and purpose of the project change identified in the addendum. After attempting to resolve these misunderstandings through good-faith settlement negotiations and consideration of the cost of protracted litigation in a time of severe budget shortfalls, the SMCCCD Administration has proposed that the Board rescind its

¹ Jones & Stokes. 2006. Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration for Facility Improvements at College of San Mateo. Prepared for the San Mateo County Community College District, San Mateo, California. December. San Jose, California.

May 16, 2011 approval of the addendum and consider adopting this revised addendum that includes additional analysis intended to clarify and amplify the conclusions contained in the original addendum to respond to the public's concerns expressed up to and during the May 16, 2011, public hearing and in the Association's Petition.

The following comprises the revised addendum to the 2006 IS/MND for the CSM Project. Pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines Section 15164, it is concluded from the following analysis that the change in the CSM Project described below would not result in any new or substantially more severe impact relative to the CSM Project as defined in the prior 2006 IS/MND. The SMCCCD Board will consider this revised addendum, with the 2006 IS/MND, when determining whether to approve the CSM Project change.

The existing Building 20 complex is comprised of:

- Building 20. This is a small cast in place concrete building containing one classroom and lab facilities. The building is in disrepair and known to contain hazardous building materials (i.e., asbestos). Floristry and horticulture instruction were formerly delivered in this building. Student services (Multicultural Center and Educational Opportunity Programs and Services) have also been provided in Building 20 in the past. No programs or courses are currently housed in Building 20, and the building is vacant.
- Greenhouse. This is a glass and metal frame structure formerly housing plant specimens for horticulture and certain science courses. As with Building 20, the greenhouse is also in disrepair and known to contain hazardous building materials (i.e., asbestos).
- Lath house. This is a small open structure comprised of wood fencing with a small enclosed storage room wherein seedlings were cultivated and materials stored.
- Garden areas. The garden area on the north side of Building 20 (North Garden) consists of a lawn and landscaped area set against the slope. The garden area on the south side of Building 20 (South Garden) consists of two separate components: an educational demonstration garden consisting of plants that are suitable for floral work and a landscaped area that includes a semi-mature non-native *Metasequoia glyptostroboides* (dawn redwood) tree.
- Parking lots. Three parking lots are located in the complex (20, 20A and 20M) with approximately 40 combined parking spaces.

As demonstrated in this revised addendum, demolition of the Building 20 complex structures (i.e., Building 20, greenhouse and lath house) and expansion of the existing parking lots constitutes a minor change in the CSM Project. As discussed in the 2006 IS/MND, the CSM Project included the demolition of sixteen buildings (1, 5, 6, 10, 11, 15, 17, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29). The SMCCCD Administration ultimately determined not to demolish buildings 15 and 17. By this revised addendum, demolition of the aging Building 20 complex structures replaces buildings 15 and 17 on the list of buildings proposed for demolition as part of the CSM Project. Demolition of the Building 20 complex buildings would allow for the expansion of the existing parking lots in the Building 20 complex to accommodate between 140 and 160 additional parking spaces. This parking lot expansion constitutes a three to four percent (3-4%) increase in Campus-wide parking availability over existing levels, and provides additional parking in the northern area of the campus where parking spaces are most deficient.

The majority of the garden and landscaped areas included in the existing Building 20 complex would be retained and improved as part of the proposed change to the CSM Project. Over eighty percent (80%) of

the North Garden would be retained and improved. In the South Garden, approximately forty-five percent (45%) of the South Garden would be retained including the semi-mature non-native *Metasequoia glyptostroboides* (i.e., dawn redwood) tree and lawn area surrounding it. The remaining approximately fifty-five (55%) of the South Garden – consisting of the demonstration garden, paved walkways and a portion of the lawn area – would be removed.

This revised addendum includes the following sections.

- CEQA Requirements, describing the findings necessary for adoption of an addendum
- Description of Project Change to the Building 20 complex
- Analysis of Project Change Relative to the 2006 IS/MND

CEQA Requirements

The improvements and changes to the campus originally approved as part of the CSM Project are extensive and include the following:

- **Renovate or Replace Building 1.** Building 1 would either be expanded and renovated, or demolished and replaced with a new building within the same approximate footprint as the existing building. Building 1 is used to house school administration and student services.
- **Renovate Buildings 2, 3, and 4.** Buildings 2, 3, and 4 would be renovated. Existing uses within the buildings include art and music.
- **Replace Buildings 5 and 6.** Buildings 5 and 6, Parking Lot 4 to the west, and the swimming pools to the east would be demolished and replaced with a new Wellness/Workforce/Aquatics Center, which would include an approximately 65,330-square foot (sf), two-story building and new swimming pools. Buildings 5 and 6 currently house the Student Center, including the bookstore, cafeteria, counseling and training center, and student activities center. These uses would be relocated to the new Student Services/Administration/Cafeteria/Student Activities (Student Center), to be located on the current site of Buildings 10 and 11.
- **Renovate Building 8.** Building 8, the gymnasium, would be renovated.
- **Replace Buildings 10 and 11.** Buildings 10 and 11 would be demolished and replaced with the new 85,593-square foot, three-story Student Services/Administration/Cafeteria/Student Activities (Student Center) on the same general footprint. Buildings 10 and 11 formerly housed Life Science and Science classrooms, but are now primarily vacant since the science programs were relocated to the new Science Building 36, which opened in September 2006.
- **Renovate Buildings 12, 14, and 16.** Buildings 12, 14, and 16 would be renovated. These buildings currently house classrooms and laboratories.
- **Demolish and Replace Buildings 15 and 17.** Buildings 15 and 17, currently faculty offices, would be demolished. A new approximately 33,000-square foot, two-story faculty building would be constructed on approximately the same footprint as Building 17.
- **Renovate Buildings 19 and 20.** Buildings 19 and 20 would be renovated. These buildings currently house engineering, technology, computer information systems, horticulture, and student service programs.
- **Demolish Buildings 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29 and Expand Parking Area.** These nine buildings, which are located north of new Building 36 and the plaza, would be demolished and replaced with a new parking Lot 11. As part of this improvement project, existing parking Lots 9 and 10 would be renovated and expanded. The three parking lots would together border the north campus entrance and would include trees and tree-lined pedestrian walkways to the plaza and to Building 36. Although there is adequate parking elsewhere on campus, the addition of parking in this area would provide more direct access to the campus core. The existing uses in these buildings include cosmetology, dental assisting, nursing lab, locker rooms, machinery/manufacturing, graphics, welding, and other labs. These uses would be relocated into newly renovated or newly constructed space on campus.

- **Relocate Building 34.** Building 34, which is a modular “Butler Building” that currently houses the Information Technology/Media Services, could be relocated to parking Lot 12A to the northwest.
- **Renovate Parking Lots 1 and 2.** Parking Lots 1 and 2, on the southwest side of campus, would be renovated for improved safety and circulation.
- **Renovate Plazas and Pedestrian Corridors.** Existing plazas and pedestrian corridors would be renovated for improved accessibility as well as updated pedestrian amenities (i.e., benches, waste collection) and landscaping to provide a well-defined campus connection. The existing plaza north of Building 36 would be renovated to include new landscaping, benches, and a water feature to provide a main entry from the new and renovated parking area to the north. The existing pedestrian corridor extending south from Building 36 and the existing plaza east of Buildings 2, 3, and 4 would be enhanced with new landscaping and pedestrian amenities.
- **Main Entrance Enhancement and New Traffic Roundabouts.** The main entrance to campus extends from Hillsdale Boulevard along both the main entry roadway and CSM Drive. The current main entry road may be de-emphasized by reconfiguring its juncture with Hillsdale Boulevard. The CSM Drive entry would be emphasized with a new traffic roundabout at the Hillsdale Boulevard/CSM Drive intersection and with a new tree-lined promenade leading east (between Parking Lots 1 and 2) from the roundabout to the campus core and a second roundabout where CSM Drive meets the main entry road. Other enhancement features in this area could include additional landscaping, lighting, terracing, signage, and a water feature.
- **Internal Roadway Resurfacing and Enhancement.** The main campus loop road and other internal roadways could be repaved but would not be widened, unless it was an unusually narrow (below standard width) roadway. Vehicular crossings throughout the loop road would be modified with landscape treatment and pedestrian safety measures.

In compliance with CEQA, the SMCCCD analyzed the potential for environmental impacts of the above improvements included in the CSM Project and concluded that, as mitigated, the project would have no significant adverse effects on the environment, and adopted an IS/MND to that effect. Some activities originally contemplated in the 2006 IS/MND were later determined to be unnecessary and are therefore no longer scheduled for implementation, such as the demolition of Buildings 15 and 17. Therefore, although 2006 IS/MND analyzed the impacts of demolishing sixteen buildings (1, 5, 6, 10, 11, 15, 17, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29), only fourteen buildings have been or are scheduled for demolition as part of the CSM Project.

This revised addendum examines the proposal to demolish the three structures in the Building 20 complex to replace demolition of Buildings 15 and 17 as analyzed in the IS/MND. The facilities improvements analyzed in the 2006 IS/MND included renovating the Building 20 complex. Since that time, as discussed below in the Project Description, the SMCCCD Administration determined that the Building 20 complex is no longer needed and proposes to: demolish the buildings in the complex, replace the existing three parking lots with a single 180-200 space parking lot, retain and improve the dawn redwood tree area and surrounding landscaping as well as the majority of the North Garden, establish new “mini-ecosystems” areas on the slopes surrounding the new parking lot, and relocate the demonstration garden to areas around Building 36, if faculty requests the existing demonstration garden to be relocated and establishes a continued need for a teaching garden for use in instruction. Consistent with CEQA’s requirements, all pertinent environmental

commitments and mitigation measures adopted with the 2006 IS/MND would also apply to this action.

This project change requires evaluation under CEQA. Section 15162 of the State CEQA Guidelines provides that when a negative declaration has been adopted for a project, no subsequent environmental impact report (EIR) or negative declaration is required for a later activity under that project unless one or more of the following has transpired:

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

When a new or substantially more severe impact is identified that can be mitigated to a less-than-significant level, the lead agency can adopt a subsequent MND. Where the activity does not cause any new impact or substantially more severe impact, the lead agency can adopt an addendum, per CEQA Guidelines Section 15164.

The proposed change in the project analyzed in the 2006 IS/MND is analyzed below in light of the provisions of Sections 15162 and 15164. All of the pertinent mitigation measures from the 2006 IS/MND continue to apply to the proposed change in the project (see Attachment 1, Mitigation Monitoring Program). The conclusion of the analysis that follows is that the change to the CSM Project proposed in this revised addendum would have no new or substantially more severe impacts than previously identified in the 2006 IS/MND.

The following analysis will first describe the project change relative to the Building 20 complex and then provide a brief analysis for all the environmental topics addressed in the 2006 IS/MND. A more extensive analysis of air quality and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions has been conducted because new statutory and regulatory requirements relating to these issues have been adopted since the approval of the 2006 IS/MND. This analysis requires detailed information regarding the

cubic yards (cy) of materials being demolished, recycled and hauled offsite. Some of this information is provided in the body of this report, while most of the details are included in the air quality and GHG technical memorandum (see Attachment 2, Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Analysis for the Demolition of San Mateo County Community College District's Building 20 complex).

Description of Project Change to the Building 20 Complex

The facility improvements approved in 2007 and covered in the 2006 IS/MND include renovation of ten buildings, including the Building 20 complex, and demolition of sixteen buildings. Renovation of existing buildings could include upgrades for compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) requirements including reconstruction of the bathrooms; improvements to mechanical systems, new lighting, and new telephone/data systems; cosmetic improvements such as paint, new flooring, and new window coverings; and acoustic upgrades such as new ceiling tile. Renovation activities at the Building 20 complex would have included partial demolition of interior spaces and removing hazardous building materials (i.e., asbestos).

Since 2007, the SMCCCD Administration has re-examined the need for Building 20 complex and has decided to demolish the Building 20 complex because its buildings are nearly 50 years old, in great disrepair, non-ADA compliant, and no longer serve active college programs. The SMCCCD's facilities condition database indicates that all building systems in Building 20 are beyond their service life, except for the floor slab, exterior walls and roof. The Facilities Condition Index (FCI) for Building 20 is 68.36%, which indicates it is in very poor condition.² For these reasons, Building 20 has been grossly underutilized in recent years.

Currently no courses are offered in the building. In prior years the courses most commonly offered in Building 20 were in the Horticulture and Floristry programs. The Horticulture program, which was housed in Building 20, has been on hiatus for the past two years, due to budget cuts. The Floristry program, although ongoing, only serves 4.3 full time equivalent students, most of whom are non-majors. Floristry program courses are currently being taught in Building 36. Recently the College of San Mateo Administration recommended that the Horticulture and Floristry programs be discontinued due to low enrollment among other reasons. The Board unanimously accepted this recommendation on July 27, 2011. In addition, the one classroom located in Building 20 is not needed for any courses due to the fact that the College has added approximately 41,750 sf of new classroom, lab and office space over the past eight years. Because Building 20 is vacant, the Horticulture and Floristry programs are being eliminated, and the greenhouse and lath house are minimally utilized, SMCCCD Administration has determined that the facilities are not required components of the CSM Project.

Due to the opening of the new Building 10, new parking spaces on the east side of CSM Campus are needed. Expansion of the Building 20 complex parking lots (lots 20, 20A, and 20M) into a single larger parking lot would address this need. Therefore, the SMCCCD Administration decided that it

² An FCI represents the ratio of the cost to correct a facility's deficiencies to the current replacement value of the facility. For example, if a building's replacement value is \$1,000,000 and the cost of correcting its existing deficiencies is \$100,000, the building's FCI is $\$100,000 \div \$1,000,000$; that's 0.10 or 10 percent. The larger the FCI, means poorer condition of the facility. General industry guidelines are: 0 - 5% is good; 5.01 - 10% is fair; and greater than 10% is poor. (See Facility Utilization Space Inventory Option Net (FUSION) dictionary at <http://cccfusion.org/UserResources/Dictionary/tabid/478/FilterID/259/Default.aspx> [FUSION is part of a state-wide program managed by the Foundation for California Community Colleges (FCCC) and the California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office (CCCCO) with the goal to streamline the process for funding, managing and completing community college facility projects].)

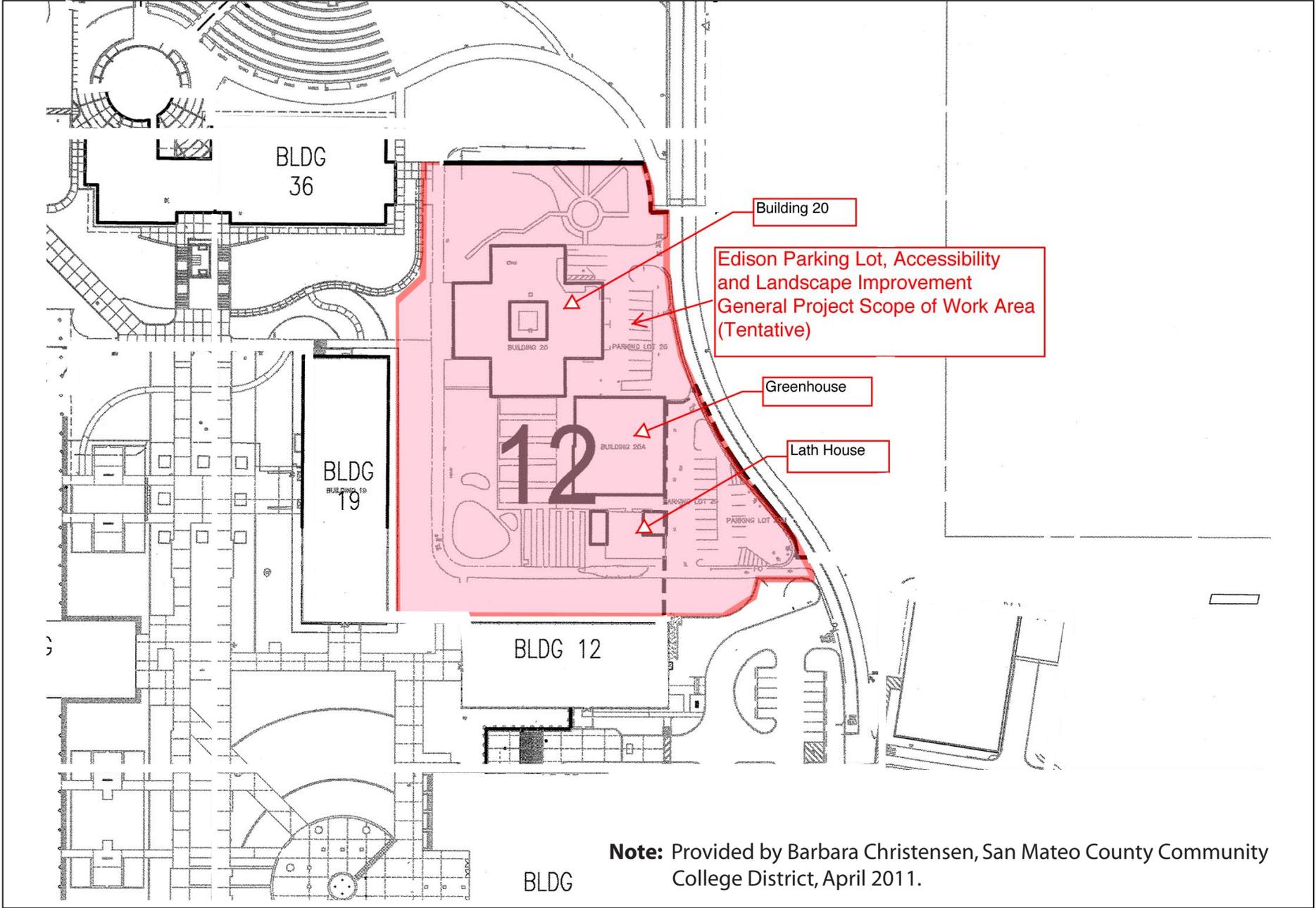
would be best to demolish Building 20 and the associated greenhouse and lath house to construct a single parking lot containing approximately 180-200 parking spaces (replacing the 30-40 existing parking spaces). As contemplated, the proposed change to the CSM Project would retain the majority of the North Garden, retain and improve the semi-mature non-native dawn redwood tree and lawn area surrounding it consistent with the tree protection recommendations set forth in the Dawn Redwood Tree Assessment, pp. 8-10 (Attachment 3), establish new “mini-ecosystems” areas (i.e., areas planted with new plants from an extensive palette of native species to represent several California ecosystem zones) along the slopes to be used by science classes, and relocate the demonstration garden to the area around Building 36, if faculty requests the existing demonstration garden to be relocated and establishes a continued need for a teaching garden for use in instruction.

Demolition of the Building 20 complex would not increase the total scope of building demolition projects contemplated in the CSM Project and associated IS/MND because two of the buildings originally contemplated for potential demolition in the CSM Project (Buildings 15 and 17) are no longer scheduled for demolition. Together Buildings 15 and 17 consist of approximately 32,000 sf, whereas the Building 20 complex structures (Building 20, greenhouse and lath house) consist of a combined total of about 13,000 sf. Therefore, demolition of the Building 20 complex structures constitutes a smaller demolition project than the previously assumed demolition of Buildings 15 and 17, and will result in fewer cubic yards of demolished building materials.

Approximately forty-five percent (45%) of the South Garden, including the semi-mature non-native *Metasequoia glyptostroboides* (i.e., dawn redwood) tree and lawn area surrounding it, would be retained and improved with additional plantings, or approximately a 7,430-sf decrease. Of this 7,430-sf decrease, the demonstration garden makes up 6,936-sf of the reduction in the size of the South Garden. The demonstration garden will be relocated to areas around Building 36, if requested by science faculty and the faculty establishes a continued need for a demonstration garden for use in instruction. Additionally, over eighty percent (80%) of the North Garden (approximately 16,150 sf out of approximately 19,185 sf of garden and landscaped area currently included in the North Garden) would be retained and improved for use by science classes. Moreover, as part of the proposed CSM Project change, the SMCCCD has committed to transplant some plants from the South Garden to other areas retained by the project change or to purchase new specimens of a similar kind and quality in accordance with plans prepared by the science faculty.

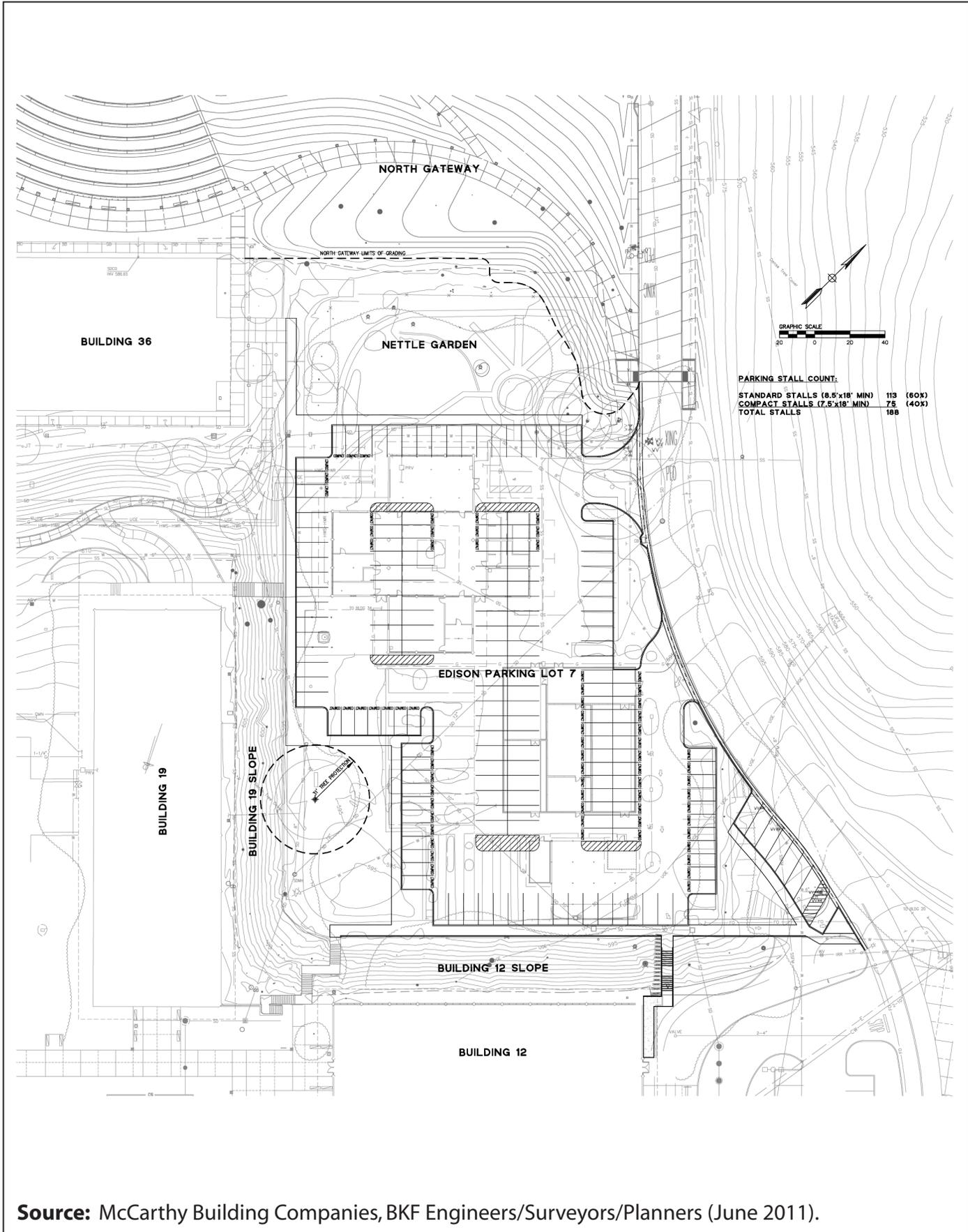
The 154-acre CSM Campus has approximately 86 acres of landscaped or open space. As a result of the proposed CSM Project change, the total garden and landscaped area within the Campus would decrease by approximately 0.24 acres. Therefore, the project change proposed in the revised addendum would result in a loss of less than one-third of one percent (i.e. under 0.33%) of the garden, landscaped, and open space areas located within the CSM Campus.

This revised addendum provides both visual (compare Figures 1 & 2) and numerical (compare Tables 1 & 2) representations of the proposed change between the existing Building 20 complex and the proposed CSM Project change. Figure 3 illustrates a plan view of the proposed Edison parking lot. Figures 4 and 5 present aerial photos of the existing structures and gardens at the Building 20 complex, respectively. Figure 6 includes pictures of Building 20 and associated greenhouse and storage buildings. As demonstrated by Figure 6 the existing buildings are in significant disrepair.



00296.11 Evaluation (5-2011).JD

Figure 1
Project Area for Demolition of Building 20 Complex



00296.11 Evaluation (8-2011) JD



Graphics...00296.11 Evaluation (8-2011) JD



North Garden



South Garden

Graphics...00296.11 Evaluation (8-2011)JD



Building 20



Lath House

Graphics...00296.11 Evaluation (8-2011)JD

Demolition of Building 20 Complex

The Building 20 complex is comprised of:

- Building 20. This is a small cast in place concrete building containing one classroom and lab facilities. The building is in disrepair and known to contain hazardous building materials (i.e., asbestos). Floristry and horticultural instruction were formerly delivered in this building. Student services (Multicultural Center and Educational Opportunity Programs and Services) have also been provided in Building 20 in the past. No programs or courses are currently housed in Building 20, and the building is vacant. This building would be demolished.
- Greenhouse. This is a glass and metal frame structure housing plant specimens for horticulture and certain science courses. As with Building 20, the greenhouse is also in disrepair and known to contain hazardous building materials (i.e., asbestos). This structure would be demolished.
- Lath house. This is a small open structure comprised of wood fencing with a small enclosed storage room wherein seedlings are cultivated and materials stored. This structure would be demolished.
- Adjoining garden areas. The North Garden includes a lawn enclosed by a landscaped area set against the hill. The North Garden also includes an uneven brick circular walkway that was created by laying brick over sand. The pathway would be removed as part of the North Garden improvements. In total, over eighty percent (80%) of the North Garden would be retained and improved. The South Garden contains two sections: a demonstration garden consisting of ground-level planting beds separated by paved walkways and a landscaped area including a semi-mature non-native *Metasequoia glyptostroboides* (i.e., dawn redwood) tree. In the South Garden, approximately forty five percent (45%) of the South Garden would be retained including the semi-mature non-native *Metasequoia glyptostroboides* (i.e., dawn redwood) tree and lawn area surrounding it. The remaining approximately fifty-five (55%) of the South Garden – consisting of the demonstration garden, paved walkways and a portion of the lawn area – would be removed. The College of San Mateo Administration has offered to relocate the demonstration garden for use by floristry classes in 2011-12 to an area adjacent to the Building 20 complex located southeast of Building 36 (see Figure 2) as part of this proposed change to the CSM Project, but it is unclear at this time whether the science faculty will request this replacement. The demonstration garden will be relocated if the science faculty requests development of the Building 36 replacement garden and demonstrates a continuing need for a demonstration garden for use in instruction. If the demonstration garden is relocated to Building 36, the proposed replacement garden would be approximately six percent (6%) larger than the existing demonstration garden area.
- Parking lots. Three parking lots are located in the complex (20, 20A and 20M) with approximately 40 combined parking spaces. These parking lots would be expanded to create the Edison Parking lot with between 140 and 160 additional parking spaces (180-200 total spaces).

Table 1. Existing Conditions at the Building 20 Complex

Component	Estimated Square Feet
North Garden	19,185
Slope landscape areas	18,400
South Garden	13,620
Courtyard and landscaping islands	4,790
Subtotal, landscaping	55,995
Buildings, asphalt parking, sidewalks	48,840
Total area	104,835

Note: Refer to Figure 4 for an aerial view of the existing Building 20 Complex.

Table 2. Proposed Conditions (Edison Parking Lot, Accessibility and Landscape Improvement Plan)

Component	Estimated Square Feet
North Garden	16,150
Slope landscape areas	18,400
South Garden	6,190
Landscaped islands and planter areas	4,825
Subtotal, landscaping	45,565
Asphalt and sidewalks	59,270
Total area	104,835
Relocated Demonstration Garden ^a	7,380

^a The relocated demonstration garden is not included in the subtotal for landscaping or the total area of the Building 20 Complex because (1) the demonstration garden will only be relocated if the science faculty requests development of the Building 36 replacement garden and demonstrates a continuing need for a demonstration garden for use in instruction, and (2) the area proposed for the relocated demonstration garden is considered part of Building 36, northeast of and adjacent to the Building 20 complex. If the demonstration garden is relocated to Building 36, the proposed replacement garden would be approximately six percent (6%) larger than the existing demonstration garden area, which is approximately 6,936-sf including paved walkways located between the row planters. Note: Refer to Figure 2. The specific number of parking spaces and the specific size of the North Garden/ landscape area would be determined when engineering and design are complete.

The proposed change to the South Garden requires three existing trees as well as other plants and landscaping elements to be removed. Some of the trees, plants and landscaping elements removed from the South Garden would either be relocated within the proposed Edison parking lot landscaped areas prior to demolition or new plant materials of a similar kind and quality would be purchased and planted in accordance with plans prepared by the science faculty. .

The CSM Project change requires the removal of three trees in the South Garden Area: an Atlas cedar tree on the slope in the southeastern corner of the South Garden near the existing stairway and two purple leaf plums also located in the South Garden. None of these are protected trees.³ The Atlas

³ CSM is not subject to the San Mateo City tree protection ordinance.

cedar is located in an area that is to be planted to form a new mini-ecosystem so its removal will have minimal aesthetic impact; the plums are common ornamentals and will be replaced with native plantings as part of the mini-ecosystems. The existing stairway would also be replaced. Landscaping improvements would include new conifers planted along Perimeter Drive to screen the parking lot, new plantings along the southern edge of the North Garden to screen it from the parking lot, and new trees/plants along the southern and western slopes as part of the mini-ecosystem described below. As indicated in the 2006 IS/MND project description, tree removal would be compensated with the planting of replacement trees and vegetation.

Materials Generated

The combined gross square footage of the three structures is 13,126 sf.⁴ Demolition of the three structures and minor site improvements in their vicinity would yield approximately 910 cy of building materials (Table 3). As discussed, the CSM Project did not consider demolition of the Building 20 complex structures. However, the CSM Project included the demolition of Buildings 15 and 17. Buildings 15 and 17 have a combined square footage of approximately 31,964 sf, and if demolished, would have yielded substantially more building waste materials than the 13,216 sf Building 20 complex. Therefore, because demolition of Buildings 15 and 17 is no longer contemplated as part of the CSM Project, the CSM Project, including the project change proposed in this revised addendum, would generate less cubic yards of building waste materials than assumed and analyzed in the 2006 IS/MND.

Table 3. Materials Generated from Demolishing Building 20 Complex

Component	Estimated Materials Generated from Demolition (cubic yards)
Building 20	400 cy concrete
Greenhouse and Lath House (curb and gutter removal)	100 cy concrete
Walkways (excluding the walkway between the two stairs at each end of Building 19)	50 cy concrete
Parking areas	160 cy asphalt and concrete
Planting and landscape area stripping (concrete, asphalt, and miscellaneous stone walkway removal)	200 cy
Total	910 cy

Of the 910 cy of materials generated by demolition, approximately 610 cy would be concrete or asphalt. Demolition of this nature is generally accomplished utilizing a D-9 dozer with one ripping tooth, a large excavator, and a claw excavator. As part of the overall facility improvements plan covered in the 2006 IS/MND, demolished concrete and asphalt would be brought to an onsite crushing operation where it would be reduced to the allowable sizes for recycling as engineered fill and incorporated into future improvements.⁵ The remaining approximately 300 cy would be comprised of glass, steel, wood, and miscellaneous rubbish and would be removed from the site to licensed recycling and/or disposal facilities. Removal activities are expected to occur concurrently

⁴ Building 20 is a 6,991 sf concrete structure. The greenhouse and lath house comprise 6,135 sf.

⁵ Demolition and disposal would be consistent with applicable laws and regulations identified in the 2006 IS/MND.

with demolition and recycling activities. All materials are expected to be removed from the site in as few as two or as many as 20 trucks leaving the site per day, depending on the efficiencies determined by the construction contractor. The removal schedule is included in the air quality and GHG analysis (Attachment 2).

The structures are known to contain hazardous building materials. A certified industrial hygienist has completed testing of the buildings materials and is developing plans and specifications for abatement of hazardous materials. Abatement would be completed by a licensed abatement contractor under the supervision of the certified industrial hygienist prior to the commencement of any demolition activities. If the Building 20 complex was renovated as originally contemplated by the CSM Project, the hazardous materials would have also needed to be removed from the buildings. Therefore, this aspect of the demolition process is substantially similar to the abatement and disposal that would have been required during building renovations.

Construction Schedule and Hours

Demolition of the Building 20 complex would occur as part of the remaining work for the overall facility improvements plan, which called for the demolition of sixteen other buildings (some of which were to be replaced with new buildings). However, two of sixteen buildings originally scheduled for potential demolition as part of the CSM Project (i.e., Buildings 15 and 17) are no longer proposed for demolition. Demolition of the Building 20 complex structures would replace Buildings 15 and 17 as part of the building demolition list for the CSM Project.

The first stage of demolition would include abatement and removal of hazardous materials at the Building 20 complex. Thereafter, the subject structures would be demolished. Upon completion of the demolition, construction activities to develop the parking lot and improve garden and landscaped areas would commence. Consistent with Measure N-1 described in the MMP of the 2006 IS/MND (see Attachment 1): "The normal working day for construction activities will be between 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. on weekdays. If construction is scheduled for Saturdays or Sundays to avoid disrupting college operations, construction hours will be between 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. construction on Sundays will be avoided if possible, and there will be no construction on public holidays."

Construction Equipment and Duration

The estimated construction equipment and duration of use is presented below for purposes of the air quality and GHG analysis. The construction durations are based on a 7:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. work day.

Estimated Parking Lot Construction Schedule Duration

Hazardous Materials Abatement/Building Demolition: 5 weeks

Rough Grading: 2 weeks

Importing new soil/materials: 1 week

Utility Installation: 1 week

Concrete Work: 1 week

Paving and Striping: 2 weeks

Landscape and Irrigation: 3 weeks

Demolition and Parking Lot Construction Equipment

Abatement and Rough grading equipment:

- A mini frontloader (bobcat) (3 weeks during abatement phase)
- A D-9 bulldozer with a ripper (2 weeks during rough grading phase)
- A compactor for road sub-grade (2 weeks during rough grading phase)
- An excavator to rough grade other areas (2 weeks during rough grading phase)
- A 10-wheel dump truck to move material around the site (4 weeks during demolition and rough grading phases)
- A water truck to provide dust control on a daily basis (2 weeks during rough grading phase)

Utility installation equipment:

- A backhoe for utility trenching (1 week during utility installation phase)
- Manual labor forces to place utility pipes, structures, catch basins and storm water treatment facilities (1 week during utility installation phase)
- A wheel vibrator on a backhoe for compacting utility trench backfill (1 week during utility installation phase)
- Multiple concrete trucks for placing concrete structures associated with the utilities (1 week during utility installation phase)
- Multiple 10-wheel dump trucks to bring trench backfill material to the site from off-site sources (1 week during utility installation phase)
- A water truck to provide for dust control on a daily basis (1 week during utility installation phase)

Concrete work equipment:

- A road grader and compactor to prepare sub-grade installation of curb, gutter, sidewalk and final asphalt paving (1 week during concrete work phase)
- Multiple concrete trucks for placing concrete curbs, gutters and sidewalk (1 week during concrete work phase)
- Multiple 10-wheel dump trucks to import aggregate base rock for installation and compaction of curb, gutter and sidewalk (1 week during concrete work phase)

Paving and striping equipment:

- A road grader and compactor to prepare sub-grade installation of final asphalt paving (2 weeks during paving work phase)
- Paving machine with manual labor for placing asphalt material. (2 weeks during paving phase)

- Multiple 10-wheel dump trucks to bring hot asphalt to the site for placement (2 weeks during paving phase)
- A water truck to provide for dust control on a daily basis (2 weeks during concrete and paving phase)

Landscape and irrigation equipment:

- Skid steer w/ multiple attachments (3 weeks during landscape and irrigation phase)
- Ripper (3 weeks during landscape and irrigation phase)
- A backhoe for trenching (3 weeks during landscape and irrigation phase)
- Auger (3 weeks during landscape and irrigation phase)
- Plate compactor (3 weeks during landscape and irrigation phase)
- Rototillers (3 weeks during landscape and irrigation phase)
- Multiple 10-wheel dump trucks for soil amendment (3 weeks during landscape and irrigation phase)
- Manual labor forces for final landscaping, planting and irrigation with multiple trucks to deliver trees, shrubs, top soil, irrigation and erosion control materials (3 weeks during landscape and irrigation phase)

Additional Best Management Practices

The Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) strongly recommends that construction projects incorporate its latest Best Management Practices (BMPs) for dust, construction emissions, and greenhouse gas emissions reduction. Although these requirements are not technically mandated by the BAAQMD, they help reduce pollution from those sources. In order to conform to the BAAQMD's current recommendations and proactively address the issue of air quality, the SMCCCD modifies the 2006 IS/MND's implementation measure AQ-1 as follows and incorporates it into the CSM Project as a BMP:

Measure AQ-1: Implement BAAQMD Basic Construction Mitigation Measures to Control Construction-Related Fugitive Dust, Exhaust, and Greenhouse Gas Emissions

The SMCCCD will ensure that the construction contractor implements all required BAAQMD basic control measures to minimize fugitive dust emissions. The SMCCCD will ensure, through contract provisions and specifications, that the contractor adheres to the mitigation measures before and during construction and documents compliance with the adopted mitigation measures. Documentation will be provided to the SMCCCD on a weekly basis. The contract provisions and specifications will authorize the SMCCCD to sanction contractors for non-compliance. These measures include the following to address construction-related fugitive dust emissions:

- All exposed surfaces (e.g., parking areas, staging areas, soil piles, graded areas, and unpaved access roads) will be watered two times per day.
- All haul trucks transporting soil, sand, or other loose material off-site will be covered.

- All visible mud or dirt track-out onto adjacent public roads will 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 roads will be limited to 15 miles per hour.
- All roadways, driveways, and sidewalks to be paved will be completed as soon as possible. Building pads will be laid as soon as possible after grading unless seeding or soil binders are used.
- Post a publicly visible sign with the telephone number and contact person at the SMCCCD regarding dust complaints. This designated person will respond and take corrective action within 48 hours. The Air District's phone number will also be visible to ensure compliance with applicable regulations.

These measures include the following to address construction-related exhaust emissions:

- Idling times will be minimized by shutting off equipment when it is not in use or by reducing the maximum idling time to 5 minutes (as required by the California airborne toxics control measure Title 13, Section 2485 of California Code of Regulations [CCR]). Clear signage will be provided for construction workers at all access points.
- All construction equipment will be maintained and properly tuned in accordance with manufacturer's specifications. All equipment will be checked by a certified mechanic and determined to be running in proper condition prior to operation.

In addition, to conform to the BAAQMD's guidance to reduce GHG emissions, the SMCCCD will implement, to the extent feasible, the BAAQMD's GHG BMP practices outlined in their CEQA Guidelines to address GHG emissions. The SMCCCD will ensure, through contract provisions and specifications, that the contractor adheres to the feasible and appropriate mitigation measures before and during construction and documents compliance with the adopted mitigation measures. Documentation will be provided to the SMCCCD by the contractor on a weekly basis. The contract provisions and specifications will authorize the SMCCCD to sanction contractors for non-compliance. These BMPs include:

- Alternative-fueled (e.g., biodiesel, electric) construction vehicles/equipment of at least 15 percent of the fleet;
- Local building materials of at least 10 percent; and
- Recycle at least 50 percent of construction waste or demolition materials.

Math/Science Division Teaching Garden (Mini-Ecosystems)

In conjunction with installation of the proposed Edison parking lot, the landscaped slopes to the south and west of the Building 20 complex would be planted with new plants and trees from an extensive palette of native species to represent several California ecosystem zones. These mini-ecosystems (Figure 7), primarily designed by CSM's science faculty, would be used for instructional purposes. The following mini-ecosystems are proposed: redwood forest; redwood forest/oak woodland ecotone; Douglas fir forest; seasonal garden (to be installed atop the existing low wall on

the western side of the complex); riparian/streambank (to adjoin the unused cascade fountain in the southwestern corner of the site); chaparral; mixed conifer/mixed evergreen; and scrub oak.

Additional species to be planted in each of the areas to demonstrate the typical ecosystem include, but would not be limited to the following, by area:

- Redwood forest: bracken fern, deer fern, giant western chain fern, redwood sorrel, scarlet lobelia, western sword fern, and other fern species
- Redwood forest/oak woodland ecotone: canyon pink Huechera, grevillea, island coral bells, Manzanita, woodland strawberry, woodland strawberry, and wood rose
- Douglas fir forest: canyon pink Huechera, giant western chain fern, island coral bells, and various Manzanita species
- Seasonal garden: various bulbs to provide spring flowers
- Riparian/streambank: horsetail, leopard lily, maidenhair fern, stream orchid, and western azalea
- Chaparral: California fuschia, Matilija poppy, sticky monkey flower, and various sage species
- Mixed conifer/mixed evergreen: blueberry, baneberry, California mock orange, coffeeberry, elderberry, spice bush, and Western burning bush
- Scrub oak: blue oak, California scrub oak, various ceanothus species, and scrub oak

College of San Mateo Math/Science Division Teaching Garden
Conceptual Plan for Hillsides North of Building 19 and West of Building 12

May, 2011
Lin Bowie and Dr. Tania Beliz

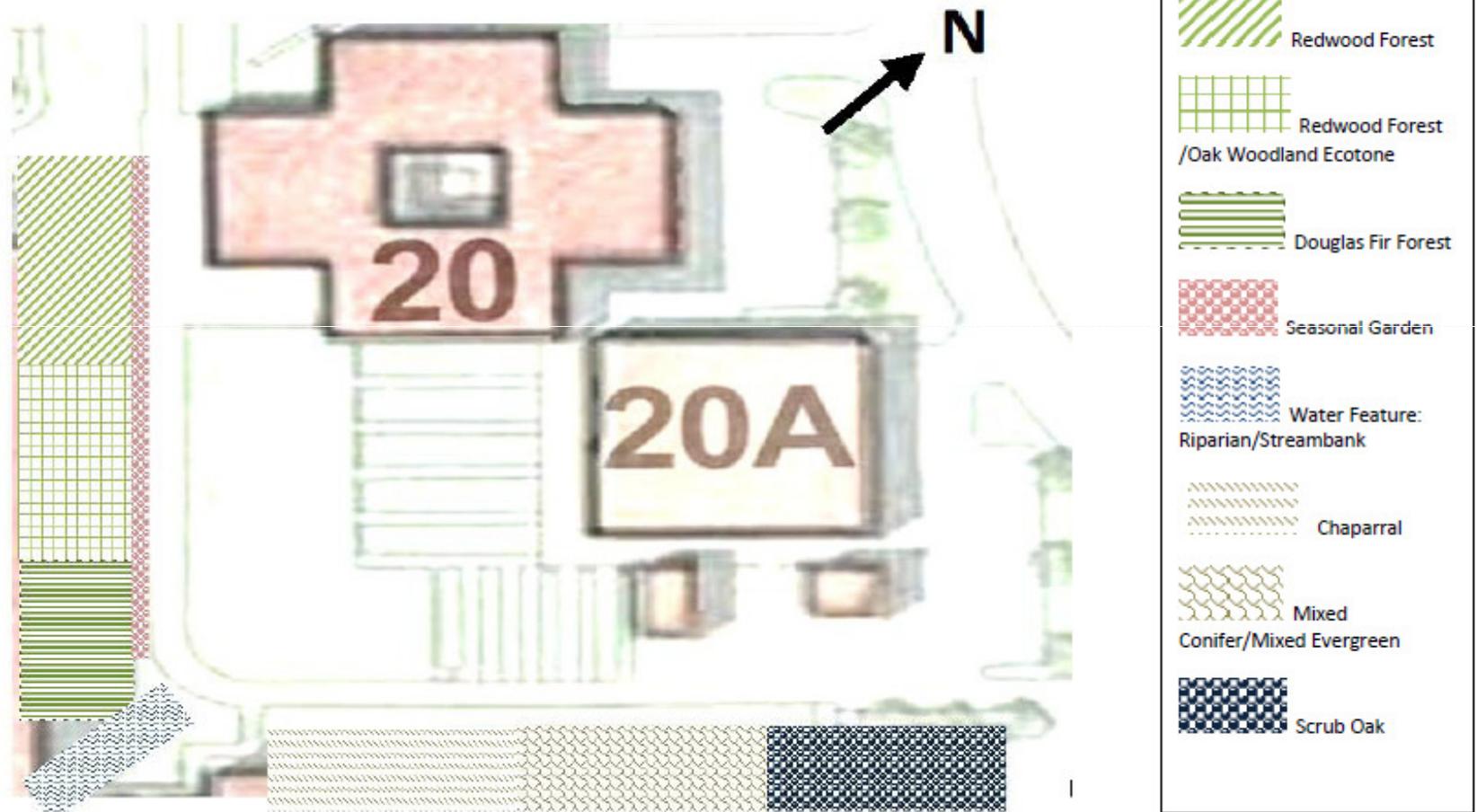


Figure 7
Mini Exosystems Proposed Landscaping Plan

Descriptions of Ecosystem Zones

Note: Plants listed below are intended to convey concept. Refer to list above for programmed species.



Redwood Forest

Description: This area will be used to educate students on the California Redwood Forest plant community. The opportunities can be improved by leaving the understory, litter and duff intact. Currently, the litter and soil is developed enough to support white coral fungus colonies in the spring. Additions to this ecosystem to improve instruction and add aesthetic value would include:

Scarlet Lobelia (*Lobelia cardinalis*)

Redwood Sorrel (*Oxalis oregano*)

Deer Fern (*Blechnum spicant*)

Giant Western Chain Fern (*Woodwardia fimbriata*)

Western Sword Fern

Bracken Fern

Polypodium

Five-Finger Fern

Maidenhair Fern

Succulent Hill-

Dudleyas

Sedums



Redwood Forest /Oak Woodland Ecotone

Description: This area is just adjacent /south of the redwood groves. It is a perfect condition to illustrate the ecology of forest openings and edges. Plants that occupy these slightly sunnier locations can provide a bit of a flower show and contrast with the shadier understories of the tree ecosystems. A mix of native and ornamental plants that produce flowers and seeds of botanical interest are already present at this site. Removal of the sweet broom (Additions of compatible plants will improve add additional edge habitat species and also provide more color in this sunnier area:

Manzanita (*Arctostaphylos*) (Varieties TBD)

Grevillea (*Grevillea* varieties TBD)

Wood Rose (*Rosa gymnocarpa*)

Woodland Strawberry (*Fragaria californica*)

Island Coral Bells (*Heuchera maxima*)

Canyon Pink Heuchera (*H. 'Canyon Pink*)



Douglas Fir Forest

Description: This area is dominated by the mature Douglas Fir and is used to educate students about the Douglas Fir Forest ecosystem. Douglas Fir occurs in a different microclimate than the redwood forest. It is valuable to compare and contrast these two forest types. This area also has a mature understory supporting some unusual bryophytes, one genus *Anthoceros*, (hornwort). This area should be left mostly undisturbed. A few repetitions of some of the flowering species that occur in the redwood forest could be added here to improve the aesthetics and provide some landscape interest, while preserving the natural quality of the hill:

Giant Western Chain Fern (*Woodwardia fimbriata*)

Island Coral Bells (*Heuchera maxima*)

Canyon Pink Heuchera (*H. 'Canyon Pink'*)

Hairy Manzanita (*Arctostaphylos columbiana*)

Hoary Manzanita (*Arctostaphylos canescens*)



Seasonal Garden

Description: The retaining wall area can be used as a seasonal garden. The wells from the retaining wall blocks can be planted with various bulb plants for a spring flower show. Seasonal gardens provide the opportunities to teach about temperate climates and plant adaptations to the seasons of the year. This area would be left dormant in the dry season. A variety of bulb plants already grow here. Additional bulb plants would be added. Each well of the retaining wall could have a different bulb display showing species, hybrids and bulbs from around the world.



Water Feature: Riparian/Streambank

Description: This area includes the functional but non-operational fountain. Even though the fountain is not operational, there are mature plants and bryophyte and lichen communities that exist in the understory. The overstory has a nice collection of conifer trees (Conifer Corner) that shade the water feature and support shade plants. This fountain could be upgraded and would be a lovely aesthetic addition to the complex. The moisture would maintain the existing community. Species that prefer a moist environment and typically occur in riparian or streambank conditions could be added:

Leopard Lily (*Lilium pardinalum*)

Native Maidenhair Ferns (*Adiantum*)

Stream Orchid (*Epipactis gigantean*)

Western azalea (*Rhododendron occidentale*)

Equisetum telmatea



Chaparral

Description: This area of the hill, now adjacent to Building 12, presents an opportunity to display shrub ecosystems, particularly chaparral. This area currently includes some mature shrub specimens, in addition to some important botanical specimens (Mahonia, Agathis). Additions of shrub species here, in groupings for color, will add additional botanical specimens and improve the aesthetics. Salvias are an important group of Mediterranean plants that occur in a variety of shrub/chaparral ecosystems. They also provide a nice color show with other plants and are important habitat plants. A collection of Salvias, mostly native cultivars, along with other showy plants, including upright and spreading forms, would be a compatible addition to this area:

Cleveland Sage Hybrid *Salvia* 'Whirly Blue'

Salvia 'Bees Bliss'

Hummingbird Sage (*Salvia spathacea*)

Black Sage (*Salvia mellifera*)

Sticky Monkey Flower (*Mimulus aurantiacus*)

California Fuchsia (*Epilobium canum* or hybrids)

Matilija Poppy (*Romneya coulteri*)

Deerweed (*Lotus scoparius*)



Mixed Conifer/Mixed Evergreen

Description: an unusual and mature Italian Stone Pine dominates this area of the hill. The understory is acidic due to the needles dropped from this tree. This area gives the opportunity to discuss some of the mixed conifer ecosystems found in California and in the Mediterranean climates and to highlight acid-loving plants. There is room here to introduce some understory native plants that can produce showy flowers, seasonal color, and fruits. These additions would be spaced so that their growth forms, flowering and fruiting habits could be shown:

Sweet Osmanthus (*Osmanthus fragrans*)

Spice Bush (*Calycanthus occidentalis*)

Blueberry (*Vaccinium* -variety TBD)

Coffeeberry (*Rhamnus californica*)

Western Burning Bush (*Euonymus occidentalis*)

Baneberry (*Actea rubra*)

California mock orange (*Philadelphus californicus*)

Elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*)



Scrub Oak

Description: This area contains some shrubby oaks (*Quercus agrifolia*), a juvenile Interior Live Oak (*Q. wislizeni*) and some mature ceanothus shrubs. Oaks are an important component of many California ecosystems. This area should be left intact, with the addition of some additional examples of shrub-form oaks. The ceanothus collection that will be removed at the north end of this area due to construction should be moved here. Some possible additions are:

Blue Oak (*Quercus douglasii*)

Scrub Oak (*Quercus berberidifolia*)

California Scrub Oak (*Quercus dumosa*)

Ceanothus spp. (protect from deer until established)

Analysis of Project Change Relative to 2006 IS/MND

Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Sections 15162 and 15164, a determination of whether a project change requires preparation of a subsequent EIR, subsequent negative declaration, addendum, or no further documentation requires an agency to compare the previously approved project as analyzed in the prior environmental documentation to the proposed changed project, also taking into account relevant current conditions. As such, this section evaluates the project change proposed for the Building 20 complex relative to the CSM Project as analyzed in the 2006 IS/MND. Therefore, consistent with the CEQA Guidelines, the environmental baseline for this subsequent analysis is the existing environment plus all completed, ongoing, and proposed projects contemplated in the CSM Project and evaluated in the 2006 IS/MND, such as the North Gateway Project⁶.

In total, the 2006 IS/MND analyzed the impacts of renovating ten buildings, including the Building 20 complex, and demolishing sixteen buildings. The Building 20 complex consists of three structures totaling approximately 13,000 sf (Building 20 is about 6,991 sf and the greenhouse and lath house together are roughly 6,135 sf). As discussed, SMCCCD has determined not to demolish Buildings 15 and 17 (approximately 32,000 combined sf). Demolition of the Building 20 complex structures consists of a substantially smaller proposed demolition project than demolition of Buildings 15 and 17. Therefore, because Buildings 15 and 17 will no longer be demolished, the inclusion of the Building 20 complex demolition within the CSM Project does not expand the scope of demolition activities contemplated in the 2006 IS/MND. This evaluation describes the change to the project and determines if there is substantial evidence of a new or substantially more severe impact not disclosed in the 2006 IS/MND. All mitigation measures identified in the 2006 IS/MND, including Measure AQ-1 as revised in this document, would remain in place and applicable to the changed project.

Aesthetics

The 2006 IS/MND adopted for the CSM Project found no significant adverse impacts on aesthetics as a result of that project. In place of the existing building, greenhouse, lath house, three parking lots with approximately 40 spaces, and garden/landscaped areas, the project change would install a new 180-200 space parking lot, retain and improve much of the existing garden/landscaped area within the Building 20 complex (approximately 80%),⁷ and create new educational “mini-ecosystems” as described in the project description. For a visual depiction of the proposed change compare Figure 1 (existing Building 20 complex and gardens) to Figure 2 (proposed project change to Building 20 complex). The mini-ecosystems would replicate typical native California plant ecosystems.

The lighting of the proposed parking lot would be as described in the 2006 IS/MND for the project as a whole: focused onsite, generally directed downward, and incorporating shielding to prevent

⁶ Although the name “North Gateway” was not used until after the 2006 IS/MND was approved, the North Gateway Project encompasses projects included in the CSM Project in the northern area of the CSM campus adjacent to the Town of Hillsborough including demolition of buildings 21-29, renovation and expansion of the parking lots in the northern portion of the campus, renovation of adjacent outdoor spaces, etc.

⁷ As demonstrated in Table 1 above, the Building 20 complex currently includes 55,995-sf of garden and landscaped area. Table 2 above demonstrates that the proposed CSM Project change would retain 45,565-sf of garden and landscaped area within the Building 20 complex.

fugitive glare. Light standards would be low enough to limit the potential for light backscatter into the night sky, as well as incidental light spillover. The CSM Campus is an urban campus located atop a hill. It is an existing light source as a result of lighting of buildings, walkways, quads, and parking lots. The proposed parking lot is located below the main campus buildings, so its lighting would not be noticeable from campus. Existing plantings east of Perimeter Road would partially block views of its additional light from outside of campus, and it would partially be masked by the existing campus lighting levels. New conifers to be planted along the eastern side of the parking lot and existing plantings to be retained would block vehicle headlights from within the parking lot. (See Figure 3.) Additionally, if the Building 20 complex structures were renovated as contemplated by the CSM Project and analyzed in the IS/MND, then the renovations and resulting increased use of the complex would also increase the duration and quantity of light emanating from the Building 20 complex. Therefore, expansion of the parking lots to create the Edison parking lot would result in a minor increase in light and glare visible from the Building 20 complex area as compared to the levels associated with the originally approved CSM Project. For these reasons, the proposed project change would not result in a new or substantially more severe impact from light and glare than disclosed in the 2006 IS/MND.

The existing gardens can be characterized as containing four components: the North Garden, the landscaping within the interior courtyard of Building 20, the South Garden (which is comprised of the demonstration garden and the landscaped area including the dawn redwood), and the slopes on the southern and western edge of the area. These slopes are currently have trees and plantings. The changed project will retain most of this landscaping and add more native plants/trees to provide a more verdant understory. The courtyard landscaping would not be retained. However, the courtyard landscaping is in poor condition and is not visible from outside Building 20.

The existing North Garden is framed by the slope leading up to the main part of the CSM Campus, as well as established landscaping on the slope (see Figures 4 and 5). The North Garden is an open area containing perimeter landscaping, a lawn, a walking path along the base of the slope, a picnic area, and circular brick walkway. The circular brick walkway was constructed on a sand base and is uneven, unkempt, and not conducive to wheelchair access. The pathway would be removed as part of the North Garden improvements. Most of the North Garden (over 80%) would be retained and rehabilitated as part of the CSM Project change. This will include repairing or removing damaged fencing, improving the walkways, and installing an additional bench.

The existing South Garden is also defined by the slopes leading up to the main campus area (see Figures 4 and 5). A paved access pathway runs along the base of the slopes south and west of the garden to provide access to the rear of Building 20. The garden is a flat open area, generally rectangular in shape. The southwestern portion of the South Garden consists of a lawn and related landscaping. A feature of the western portion is a dawn redwood (i.e., *Metasequoia glyptostroboides*) tree located near the access road along the western side of the garden. This non-native tree and some lawn area around it will be retained as part of the project. The remainder of the South Garden consists of a lawn area and the demonstration garden. The demonstration garden is comprised of ground level beds containing a wide variety of native and ornamental plantings utilized for instructional purposes. Paved walkways provide access between the planter beds. The existing South Garden has defined planter areas. The new plantings on the landscaped slopes would trend more toward the "native" with development of the mini-ecosystems.

The demonstration garden and paved walkways currently included in the South Garden would be removed. The College of San Mateo Administration has offered to relocate the demonstration

garden for use by floristry classes in 2011-12 to an area adjacent to the Building 20 complex located east and southeast of Building 36 (see Figure 2) as part of this proposed change to the CSM Project, but it is unclear at this time whether the science faculty will request this replacement. The demonstration garden will be relocated if the science faculty requests development of the Building 36 replacement garden and demonstrates a continuing need for a demonstration garden for use in instruction.

Existing views from the garden consist of the landscaped slopes and buildings above them to the west, north, and south, and of distant views of ridgetop homes, San Mateo, and the San Francisco Bay beyond. These views are also available from the campus above the Building 20 complex. The existing view from the garden is not unique, and any reduction of the view resulting from new landscaping along the eastern edge of the site would not create a new significant effect.

There are no established, objective criteria for evaluating the aesthetic effect resulting from removal of a portion of the gardens. Accordingly, subjective personal opinions regarding the impact on the gardens may vary.

Building 20, the adjoining greenhouse and lath house are nondescript buildings located in a hollow below much of the main campus. As described above, these buildings are in poor condition. (See Figure 6.) Aesthetic impact analysis is subjective in nature. The Building 20 complex is physically removed from the main areas of the CSM Campus by virtue of its lower elevation. To be seen, the viewer must be either passing by along Perimeter Road, or looking down from the main part of campus. Therefore, it is not visible from most of the campus. Additionally, due to surrounding geography, the Building 20 complex and associated gardens are largely not visible from outside the campus. Moreover, these buildings do not frame any interesting views, are not aesthetically pleasing or outstanding in their own rights, nor do they contribute to any aesthetic composition within this portion of the CSM Campus. The Building 20 complex provides distant views of the Bay. As noted previously, these views are also available from the campus above the Building 20 complex. The additional tree planting proposed as part of the CSM Project change may reduce distant views of the Bay from some vantage points. However, overall the proposed CSM Project change would enhance distant panoramic views of the Bay by demolishing Building 20, the greenhouse, and lath house thereby increasing the number of vantage points these distant views of the Bay are visible from within the complex.

The reduction of existing garden and landscaping area included in the Building 20 complex including the demonstration garden does not result in a new significant aesthetic impact. To put the garden and landscaped area that would be removed by the CSM Project change in perspective, the CSM Campus has approximately 86 acres of landscaped or open space. Therefore, the CSM Project change analyzed in this revised addendum would result in a loss of less than one-third of one percent (i.e., under 0.33%) of the garden, landscaped, and open space areas currently located within the CSM Campus. Moreover, the existing garden areas contain no unique visual elements or unique plants (other than the dawn redwood, which would remain in place).

The remaining garden areas would be rehabilitated with new walkways and new plantings. In addition, the new plantings, including the proposed "mini-ecosystems" described in the project description, which would be installed on the southern and western slopes for the Math/Science Division Teaching Garden (including new redwood and oak trees and understory plantings) would enhance the aesthetics of those slopes from these garden areas. For all of the reasons discussed

above, the proposed CSM Project change would not result in a new or substantially more severe impact than disclosed in the 2006 IS/MND.

Agricultural Resources

The College of San Mateo is an urban campus and the changed project would not affect agricultural land. The 2006 IS/MND determined that the CSM Project would have no impact on agricultural resources. This conclusion is unchanged. Therefore, the proposed project change would not result in a new or substantially more severe impact than disclosed in the 2006 IS/MND.

Air Quality

The 2006 IS/MND analyzed the potential for the CSM Project to adversely affect air quality for criteria pollutants, based on the BAAQMD's then applicable 1999 guidelines. The 2006 IS/MND concluded that all potentially significant impacts could be reduced to a less-than-significant level with mitigation. The SMCCCD committed to Measure AQ-1 (implement dust-control measures to protect air quality during construction) to address this potential impact. No analysis was done in 2006 of the CSM Project's potential contribution to GHG emissions since that was not required by either the BAAQMD or the State CEQA Guidelines at that time.

Since adoption of the 2006 IS/MND, the BAAQMD has updated its CEQA Guidelines (June and December 2010) and the California Natural Resources Agency has amended the State CEQA Guidelines (March 2010). These guidelines now require that lead agencies analyze a project's GHG emissions as part of CEQA review process. In addition, the BAAQMD adopted "Screening Tables for Air Toxics Evaluation During Construction" in May 2010.

ICF International air quality technical specialists prepared a memorandum to examine whether the proposed change, in light of the new requirements of the BAAQMD and State CEQA Guidelines, would result in a new or substantially more severe impact from GHG or Toxic Air Contaminants (TAC) emissions in relation to the 2006 IS/MND. The air quality technical memorandum is attached to this revised addendum (see Attachment 2).

The memorandum provides an analysis of the degree of change between renovation of existing CSM Building 20 complex, as previously analyzed in the 2006 IS/MND and the proposed project change that would demolish, rather than renovate, Building 20, the greenhouse and lath house, as well as provide for other improvements (landscaping and new parking lot). It evaluates the change in criteria pollutant, TAC, and GHG emissions between the two project scenarios based on the BAAQMD's current guidance.⁸ The analysis assumed that the only difference between the previously analyzed project and the proposed project change would be with respect to construction activities.

⁸ As discussed previously, two of the sixteen buildings listed for potential demolition in the CSM Project and evaluated in the 2006 IS/MND are no longer scheduled for demolition. Because Buildings 15 and 17 are approximately 19,000 sf larger than the Building 20 complex, demolition of those buildings would have resulted in greater air quality impacts. In evaluating potential air quality impacts associated with the CSM Project change, the Air Quality Memorandum evaluates the additional emissions associated with the Building 20 complex demolition and parking lot expansion. The Air Quality Memorandum does not take into account the reduction in air quality impacts resulting from the decision not to demolish Buildings 15 and 17 as evaluated in the 2006 IS/MND.

No substantial operational changes that would impact air quality are expected because the functions in Building 20 (student services, instruction and office space) have been relocated elsewhere on the CSM Campus.

The 2006 IS/MND concluded that the CSM Project would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan, with implementation of Measure AQ-1. The analysis of the changed project found the change in the project would cause no change in this conclusion.

The 2006 IS/MND found that the CSM Project would not violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation. The BAAQMD's 1999 air quality guidance did not contain numeric thresholds for construction emissions; the 2010 guidance does. As shown in Table 2 of Attachment 2, implementation of the changed project instead of the previously analyzed renovation would not result in new or more severe impacts on air quality. Daily emissions of NO_x, PM₁₀ exhaust, and PM_{2.5} exhaust would increase slightly with demolition compared to renovation, but at levels far below current BAAQMD construction-related thresholds. Given that emissions would not be more severe than previously analyzed in the 2006 IS/MND, as well as the fact that emissions would be far below BAAQMD's construction thresholds, the proposed project change is not expected to violate any air quality standard or to contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation.

Additionally, because the BAAQMD has modified its recommended *Basic Construction Mitigation Measures* since preparation of the 2006 IS/MND, this revised addendum modifies Measure AQ-1 to conform to the BAAQMD's current recommendations (refer to *Additional Best Management Practices* above).

The 2006 IS/MND concluded that the CSM Project would have a less than significant impact on exposure of sensitive receptors⁹ to substantial pollutant concentrations. Since that time, the BAAQMD has developed a screening approach to conduct initial evaluation of potential health risks associated with construction activities. The screening methodology lists the minimum distance required between construction activities and sensitive receptors to ensure that cancer and non-cancer risks associated with the project change are less than significant per BAAQMD significance thresholds. Applying that methodology to the proposed change, the closest sensitive receptors to the construction site are over 560 feet (170 meters) away, and the CSM child development center is over 640 feet (195 meters) from construction activities. Therefore, sensitive receptors would not be subject to significant health risks, as these distances are beyond the 100 meter distance recommended in the BAAQMD's construction screening criteria. The construction period is well below the recommended cancer risk assessment period of 70-years. In addition, implementation of BAAQMD *Basic Construction Mitigation Measures* would help to reduce diesel particulate matter emissions during construction. TAC and PM_{2.5} levels generated by the proposed project change are

⁹ The BAAQMD's CEQA Guidelines define a sensitive receptor as a facility or land use that includes members of the population that are particularly sensitive to the effects of air pollution, such as children, the elderly, and people with illnesses (BAAQMD 2011, Attachment 2). Examples of sensitive receptors include schools, hospitals, and residential areas. The BAAQMD's CEQA Guidelines further indicates that sensitive individuals are "those segments of the population most susceptible to poor air quality: children, the elderly, and those with pre-existing serious health problems affected by air quality" (BAAQMD 2011, Attachment 2). Based on this definition, a community college/university campus and its students are generally not considered to be a sensitive land use or contain sensitive receptors, as the population of a community college/university campus and its students do not generally consist of children, the elderly, and those with pre-existing serious health problems affected by air quality.

therefore not expected to exceed the BAAQMD thresholds, nor result in increased health risks to sensitive receptors within 1,000 feet of the project area. Therefore, the proposed project change would not result in a new or substantially more severe impact than disclosed in the 2006 IS/MND.

The 2006 IS/MND concluded that the CSM Project would not create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people. The analysis of the proposed change found that any odors emitted during construction would be temporary and localized. Therefore, the proposed project change would not result in a new or substantially more severe impact than disclosed in the 2006 IS/MND.

The 2006 IS/MND did not examine the State CEQA Guidelines' new GHG questions (i.e., whether the project would generate a significant amount of GHG emissions, either directly or indirectly, or conflict with any applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing GHGs). As a result, it did not make a conclusion regarding the significance of the project's contribution to GHG emissions. The air quality technical memorandum (Attachment 2) evaluated the GHG emissions of the changed project in light of the BAAQMD's 2010 guidance and concluded that construction emissions are anticipated to be well below the BAAQMD's operational threshold of 1,100 metric tons/year (the BAAQMD has no threshold for construction emissions – because GHGs are long lasting in the atmosphere, construction and operational emissions are essentially the same). The BAAQMD recommends the implementation of GHG BMPs to further minimize construction-related GHG emissions. As described under "Additional Best Management Practices", these BMPs are incorporated into Measure AQ-1. The tree replacement and additions in this area and adjacent areas that are part of the project change would ensure continued GHG sequestration roughly equivalent with that currently provided by the garden area that is to be removed.

Therefore, the proposed project change would not result in a new or substantially more severe impact than disclosed in the 2006 IS/MND.

The air quality technical memorandum (Attachment 2) further concluded that implementation of the project change would generate a less than significant level of GHG emissions following implementation of best management practices for GHGs. Thus, project-generated GHG emissions would not conflict with the State goals listed in Assembly Bill 32 or in any preceding state policies adopted to reduce GHG emissions. Furthermore, once construction is completed, there would be no long-term operational activities associated with the demolished buildings and parking lot. Thus, this impact is considered less-than-significant.

The BAAQMD does not have separate thresholds for analyzing climate change cumulative impacts. If annual emissions of operational-related GHGs exceed the thresholds, then the proposed project as changed would result in a cumulatively considerable contribution of GHG emissions and a cumulatively significant impact to global climate change. The project's construction-related emissions are short-term and would be below BAAQMD thresholds. In addition, there would be no net long-term sources of emissions, as no operational increase is expected. Therefore, the project change would not result in cumulative impacts on GHG emissions and climate change.

Biological Resources

The 2006 IS/MND examined the potential for the CSM Project to adversely affect biological resources and found that the area is currently developed/landscaped and has little habitat value for sensitive species. This examination included a review of the pertinent literature regarding sensitive

species (including the California Natural Diversity Database) and a reconnaissance survey of the site. In the 2006 IS/MND, the analysis concluded: “proposed activities would directly disturb only developed/landscaped and ruderal/disturbed areas; therefore, the proposed project would not affect important natural communities.” With regard to sensitive plant species, the analysis concluded: “[b]ased on the absence of suitable habitat, no sensitive plant species are expected to occur in the study area”. Sensitive plant species are those listed under the California Native Plant Protection Act or by the California Native Plant Society on its native plants lists. Similarly, with regard to special status wildlife species, the CSM Campus lacks suitable habitat for most species. The analysis concluded: “non-special-status migratory birds, including raptors, have the potential to nest on campus. Although most of these species are not considered special status wildlife species, their occupied nests and eggs are protected under the California Fish and Game Code, Sections 3503 and 3503.5 and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA).” As a result of these findings, the 2006 IS/MND concluded that the impact would be less than significant with a mitigation measure (Measure BIO-1) that will avoid the potential to destroy migratory birds’ nests.

The Building 20 complex includes landscaped areas and a garden that support a number of specimen plants that are either non-native or not a part of a natural landscape on the CSM Campus. As noted in the 2006 IS/MND, the original construction of the campus removed all native vegetation from the site. The existing campus is an urbanized setting with no natural vegetation at the Building 20 complex. The 2006 IS/MND found that botanical specimens were not sensitive biological resources because they do not fall under the accepted definition of a natural community or sensitive plant species. This circumstance has not changed.

ICF biologists reviewed the site and concluded that the existing Building 20 complex gardens provide limited habitat for common animal species, but the gardens do not provide unique habitat that is not available elsewhere within the campus and the region around it. For example, the persistence of western bumblebees is not dependent on the garden. These bees pollinate and forage on everything from flowers to berry bushes to fruit trees. Similarly, although a member of the public informed SMCCCD staff that they saw a great blue heron at the site in the past, the site lacks the water and foraging area typically required by this species (the bird may have visited to hunt voles or gophers). There is no shortage of similar foraging habitat in and around the CSM Campus. Therefore, the approximately 0.24 acre reduction in the total garden and landscaped area on the CSM Campus proposed by the changed CSM Project would have an insignificant impact on habitat for any animal species.

Specifically, Table 4 lists the plant and tree species identified by faculty as being most important for the academic program that would be replaced, removed or relocated as a result of demolishing the Building 20 complex site and indicates that each specimen would either be replaced with a new plant or transplanted to the available garden/landscape areas in and around the Building 20 complex as part of the proposed Edison parking lot, accessibility and landscape improvement plan¹⁰. None of plants being removed are protected species.

The dawn the trees/redwood would be retained in its current location consistent with the tree protection recommendations set forth in the Dawn Redwood Tree Assessment, pp. 8-10

¹⁰ San Mateo County Community College District (SMCCCD). 2011. *Faculty Report on the College of San Mateo Botanical Collection*. Prepared by SMCCCD faculty for the SMCCCD, San Mateo, California. May, 2011. San Mateo, California.

(Attachment 3). It is a deciduous conifer, native to the Sichuan area of China, and a distant relative of California's redwoods (they are members of the same taxonomic family) ¹¹.

In addition to the relocation, replacement of plants included in Table 4, the CSM Project change includes the planting of additional trees and plants for the mini-ecosystems described above.

The proposed change would occur within the area previously studied in the 2006 IS/MND and would be subject to Mitigation Measure BIO-1. Therefore, the proposed project change would not result in a new or substantially more severe impact than disclosed in the 2006 IS/MND.

¹¹ Attachment 3, Dawn Redwood Tree Assessment prepared by Monarch Consulting Arborists (February 18, 2011).

Table 4. Plant and Tree Species Replaced, Removed or Relocated From the Building 20 Complex Due to Demolition of Building 20 Complex¹²

Species	Current Location and Proposed Action	Species Status
<i>Agave americana</i>	Current: South landscape area Proposed: Transplant to North Garden landscape area	Non-Native, not protected
<i>Aloe arborescens</i>	Current: South landscape area Proposed: Transplant to North Garden landscape area	Non-Native, not protected
<i>Bryophytes</i>	Current: Lath House Proposed: Transfer to terrariums for classroom use	Some species could be native, but horticulturally grown specimens would not be protected
<i>Cycas revolute</i>	Current: Building 20 courtyard Proposed: Transplant to North Garden landscape area	Non-Native, not protected
<i>Garrya elliptica</i> 'James Roof'	Current: South landscape area Proposed: Replace in kind in North Garden landscape area	Native, not protected
<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	Current: South garden area Proposed: Remain in place, remove or transplant to available landscape area	Non-Native, not protected
<i>Pieris Formosa forrestii</i>	Current: South landscape area Proposed: Replace in kind in North Garden landscape area	Non-Native, not protected.
<i>Pieris japonica</i>	Current: South landscape area Proposed: Replace in kind in North Garden landscape area	Non-Native, not protected
<i>Psilotum</i>	Current: Greenhouse Proposed: Transfer to terrariums for classroom use	Non-Native, not protected

¹² This list is not exhaustive. It details the trees/plants that were identified by faculty as being important for the academic program. Additional plant species present in the adjoining southern and western slopes (i.e., between Buildings 12, 19, and 36 and the Building 20 complex) include: blue Atlas cedar (*Cedrus atlantica glauca*), strawberry tree (*Arbutus unedo*), stone pine (*Pinus pinea*), vine hill Manzanita (*Arcostaphylos densiflora*), agathis, *Cryptomeria japonica* and *japonica elegans*, cherry, Monterey cypress (*cupressus macrocarpa*), Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menzies*), coastal redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*), buckeye (*Aesculus californica*), jujube (*Zizyphus jujube*), and hornwort.

<i>Selaginella</i>	Current: Greenhouse Proposed: Transfer to terrariums for classroom use	Some species could be native, but horticulturally grown specimens would not be protected
<i>Taxus baccata</i> 'Stricta'	Current: Adjacent to southwest corner of Building 20 Proposed: Transplant to North Garden landscape area	Non-Native, not protected

Cultural Resources

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5, subdivision (a)¹³ discusses the criteria for determining whether a building is a historical resource. It provides as follows:

(a) For purposes of this section, the term "historical resources" shall include the following:

(1) A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code §5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4850 et seq.).

(2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.

(3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code §5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852) including the following:

(A) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;

(B) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;

(C) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or

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

¹³ See also Public Resources Code section 21084.1.

(4) The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code), or identified in an historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in Public Resources Code sections 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

A cultural resources inventory was undertaken for the College of San Mateo as part of the 2006 IS/MND analysis. This included searches of the National Register of Historic Places, California Historical Landmarks, the California Inventory of Historical Resources, and local historic registers. No cultural resources, including historic structures, were identified on the campus. Therefore, no component of the Building 20 complex, which is less than 50 years old, is of historical or cultural significance.

Although some have described the gardens as a “cultural landscape,” there is no such term in CEQA nor is it found in Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, which establishes the criteria for determining the significance of historical resources. In order to ensure that any unknown archaeological resources would not be adversely affected during construction of the CSM Project, the 2006 IS/MND incorporated two mitigation measures relating to the discovery of resources and Native American burials (Measures CR-1 and CR-2, respectively). These measures would continue to apply to the proposed change.

Some students and other members of the public that have participated in prior SMCCCD Board hearings have described the circular brick walkway included in the North Garden as the “Hopi ceremonial circle”. Neither SMCCCD nor College of San Mateo Administration is aware of the origin of this description of the walkway. The walkway was not created by the Hopi people or any other Native American group. The circular brick walkway is in disrepair, provides inadequate wheelchair access, and as such will not be retained as part of the proposed CSM Project change. As with the other components of the Building 20 complex, the circular walkway is not a cultural or historical resource pursuant to CEQA. Furthermore, it does not constitute a unique archaeological resource. “A nonunique archaeological resource need be given no further consideration” under CEQA. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21083.2, subd. (h).)

There is no evidence that the proposed change to the CSM Project would adversely affect cultural resources. Therefore, the proposed project change would not result in a new or substantially more severe impact than disclosed in the 2006 IS/MND.

Geology and Soils

The 2006 IS/MND concluded that the CSM Project would not result in any significant impact or require any mitigation in order to reduce an impact below the level of significance. The proposed change would involve the demolition of existing structures and installation of a parking lot. It would not involve any activities that would expose persons to increased risk, nor would it result in substantial soil erosion or instability. Therefore, the proposed project change would not result in a new or substantially more severe impact than disclosed in the 2006 IS/MND.

Hazards and Hazardous Materials

The 2006 IS/MND examined the potential for the CSM Project to result in significant impacts in regard to hazards and hazardous materials. It concluded that impacts would be less than significant, with the adoption of mitigation for naturally occurring asbestos that might be encountered during ground disturbing activities through early identification of such deposits (Measure H-4) and minimization of exposure during such activities (Measures H-5 and H-6). In addition to those measures, the SMCCCD committed to three additional measures requiring: preparation and implementation of a spill prevention, control, and countermeasure program for construction activities in order to avoid accidental contamination by hazardous, toxic, or petroleum substances during construction and demolition (Measure H-1); and preparation of a site safety plan to protect people from residual soil or groundwater contamination during construction (Measure H-2); and measures to protect people from exposure to lead and asbestos as a result of building renovation and demolition activities (Measure H-3).

The proposed changed project would incorporate all of these measures. The demolition and construction activities now proposed for the Building 20 complex would be essentially the same as demolition and construction activities expected to occur elsewhere on campus as part of the CSM Project. Similarly, renovation of the Building 20 complex would result in substantially similar potential for exposure to asbestos as demolition of the Building 20 complex structures because asbestos removal would also have been a component of building restoration. Therefore, the proposed project change would not result in a new or substantially more severe impact than disclosed in the 2006 IS/MND.

Hydrology and Water Quality

The 2006 IS/MND examined the potential for the CSM Project to result in significant effects on hydrology and water quality and concluded that any impacts would be less than significant with mitigation. Project construction is not expected to contribute to reduced surface water quality as a result of mitigation requiring preparation and implementation of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) as described in Measure WQ-1, and the spill prevention, containment, and countermeasures required by Measure H-1. Potential impacts from changes in drainage patterns are mitigated by Measure WQ-2 (implement measures to ensure new impervious surfaces do not result in increased hydrograph modification impacts to local creeks).

As discussed in the 2006 IS/MND, overall construction under the CSM Project would convert existing lawn and landscaped areas to parking lots, which would result in more than 10,000 square feet of new impervious surface. Impacts to water quality from stormwater runoff are managed under the San Mateo Countywide Stormwater Pollution Prevention Program (STOPPP) National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Municipal Stormwater permit, which requires new development projects that would create more than 10,000 square feet of impervious surfaces to comply with additional regulations for stormwater quality treatment. The CSM Project is therefore subject to the Provision C.3 requirement of the STOPPP NPDES permit to incorporate stormwater treatment controls measures, stormwater quantity controls, source controls, and site design measures to reduce water quality impacts of stormwater runoff for the life of the project. The same requirement applies to the changed project (see Measure WQ-2).

The proposed changed project would incorporate all of these measures. The demolition and construction activities now proposed for the Building 20 complex would be essentially the same as demolition and construction activities expected to occur elsewhere on campus as part of the CSM Project. Whereas the proposed change would result in additional impervious surface in the form of the parking lot, its impact would be mitigated by Measure WQ-2. Therefore, the proposed project change would not result in a new or substantially more severe impact than disclosed in the 2006 IS/MND.

Land Use and Planning

The 2006 IS/MND found that the CSM Project would not result in any impact on land use and planning. The demolition and construction activities now proposed for the Building 20 complex would be essentially the same as demolition and construction activities expected to occur elsewhere on campus as part of the CSM Project. Therefore, the proposed project change would not result in a new or substantially more severe impact than disclosed in the 2006 IS/MND.

Mineral Resources

The 2006 IS/MND concluded that the CSM Project would have no impact on known mineral resources or mineral recovery. There is no evidence that this has changed. The demolition and construction activities now proposed for the Building 20 complex would be essentially the same as demolition and construction activities expected to occur elsewhere on campus as part of the CSM Project. Therefore, the proposed project change would not result in a new or substantially more severe impact than disclosed in the 2006 IS/MND.

Noise

The 2006 IS/MND examined the potential for the CSM Project to result in significant effects on noise and concluded that any impacts would be less than significant with mitigation. The SMCCCD committed to Measure N-1 (implement measures to minimize effects of construction-related noise) as part of the project description.

The demolition and construction activities now proposed for the Building 20 complex would be essentially the same as demolition and construction activities expected to occur elsewhere on campus as part of the CSM Project. The same is true of operations, albeit with noise levels from the proposed parking lot potentially lower than from renovated and occupied buildings. Therefore, the proposed project change would not result in a new or substantially more severe impact than disclosed in the 2006 IS/MND.

Population and Housing

The 2006 IS/MND concluded that the CSM Project would have no impact on population and housing. The proposed change would not increase the size of the College of San Mateo or otherwise result in

more students moving to the surrounding community. Therefore, the proposed project change would not result in a new or substantially more severe impact than disclosed in the 2006 IS/MND.

Public Services

The 2006 IS/MND found that the CSM Project would not result in any impact on public services. The proposed change would not increase capacity or student enrollment at the College of San Mateo. Nor, would it create a greater demand for services. The demolition of the Building 20 complex and its replacement with a parking lot and landscaping would reduce needed services below those discussed in the 2006 IS/MND. Therefore, the proposed project change would not result in a new or substantially more severe impact than disclosed in the 2006 IS/MND.

Recreation

The CSM Project analyzed in the 2006 IS/MND would not have any significant impacts on recreation. Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines suggests that a project may have a significant effect on recreation if it would either: (1) increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated; or (2) include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment.

As discussed under Public Services, the proposed change would not result in an increase in students. Therefore it would not increase the use of existing recreational facilities nor result in environmental effects from the construction or expansion of recreational facilities. The gardens are currently used for passive recreation (i.e., strolling and contemplation). The proposed change would include the development of “mini-ecosystem” in the slopes in the Building 20 complex, retain and improve the majority of the North Garden (approximately 80%), and retain a portion of the South Garden (approximately 45%) including the semi-mature non-native *Metasequoia glyptostroboides* (i.e., dawn redwood) tree and lawn area surrounding it. The retained portions of the South and North Gardens would include improved walking paths, a new bench, and wheelchair accessibility to these areas. The amount of walking paths included in the remaining garden/landscaped area will be similar to the existing amounts. Benches and other passive recreation amenities would continue to be available. One additional bench would be added in the North Garden.

The 154-acre CSM Campus has approximately 86 acres of landscaped or open space. In total, the proposed CSM Project change would reduce the garden and landscaped area available on Campus by approximately 0.24 acres. Therefore, the project change proposed in this revised addendum would result in a loss of less than one-third of one percent (under 0.33%) of the garden, landscaped, and open space areas currently located within the CSM Campus.

The Building 20 complex South and North Garden areas are used as passive recreation by a limited number of students and faculty. Removal of a portion of it would not substantially increase the use of other passive recreation areas nor create a sufficient demand to require the construction of additional passive recreation areas and the related physical changes in the environment. Therefore, the proposed project change would not have a new or substantially more severe impact than disclosed in the 2006 IS/MND.

Transportation and Traffic

The 2006 IS/MND examined the potential for the CSM Project to result in significant impacts on traffic and concluded that any impacts would be less than significant with mitigation. The SMCCCD committed to Measure T-1 (implement a traffic control plan during construction) as part of the project description in order to reduce the potential impact on traffic to a less than significant level. The proposed demolition of the Building 20 complex and construction of the Edison parking lot, accessibility, and landscaping improvement plan would generate only a small amount of additional daily traffic during construction. (See Attachment 2.) It would not result in a new or substantially more severe impact on construction-related traffic than disclosed in the 2006 IS/MND.

The project change would provide needed parking for CSM. The Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE) *Parking Generation*, 4th Edition handbook sets the average Peak Parking Ratio parking demand at 0.18 vehicles per school population for Community Colleges, with a range from 0.12 to 0.36 vehicles per school population.¹⁴ CSM has chosen to apply the mid-range number--0.24 vehicles per student,¹⁵ plus 1 space per faculty/staff member in order to provide a conservative estimate of parking need.

Due to the lack of state funding, the College enrolled the fewest number of students this past Fall than it has in any other year since 1968—10,588 students. An additional 7,594 students were on the wait list for classes the day before school started in the Fall, which indicates the true demand for classes at CSM.

The 2006 IS/MND evaluated the potential impacts of the CSM Project based on enrollment levels of up to 15,000 students per year consistent with historical enrollment levels at the Campus. (2006 IS/MND, p. 3-66.) Using the 0.24 vehicles per school population standard, at 15,000 students, plus 600 faculty/staff, CSM would need 4,200 spaces. The College currently has 4,054 spaces. Although the 2006 IS/MND concluded that parking impacts of the CSM Project would be less than significant, a parking deficit could occur in years where enrollment is at or near 15,000 students. By developing the Edison parking lot, the proposed CSM Project change would address most if not all of this deficit, thus preparing the College to accommodate higher] enrollment levels when the economy improves. Specifically, the CSM Project change would add an additional 140 to 160 parking spaces on campus resulting in between 4,194 and 4,214 total parking spaces.

In addition to this long term need, the College needs additional parking spaces in the near term to offset the loss of 600-800 spaces during the 18-24 month construction period for the North Gateway project. North Gateway is one component of the facilities improvements described and analyzed in the 2006 IS/MND. The north end of the CSM Campus will be closed off during construction of this component due to the need to demolish eight buildings, re-grade and replant the site, and create new parking. The proposed Edison parking lot itself would not generate traffic. It would provide parking spaces for parking demand generated by students and faculty at the CSM Campus. The

¹⁴ The handbook does not include faculty and staff parking in the estimate.

¹⁵ The mid-range number chosen is the median of the range, and is slightly higher than the estimated average demand in the Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE) *Parking Generation*, 4th Edition handbook. The handbook estimates the average parking requirements for community colleges generally. Use of the 0.24 vehicles per student standard was chosen to account for the fact that the College of San Mateo was originally carved from the top of a hill and has limited public transportation options (i.e., only two bus lines provide direct service to the CSM campus).

proposed project change would not increase student populations or substantially increase traffic to and from the campus. Therefore, it would not result in a new or substantially more severe impact on area traffic than disclosed in the 2006 IS/MND.

The proposed project change would exchange parking lots 20, 20A and 20M with a capacity of approximately 40 parking spaces for a larger lot with the capacity for 180-200 parking spaces. This parking lot expansion constitutes a three to four percent (3-4%) increase in Campus-wide parking availability over existing levels. Currently, the parking at the CSM Campus is concentrated at the west end of campus near the main entrance, and at the northern end along Perimeter Road which circles the main campus buildings. The proposed project change would provide additional parking capacity within the campus to meet existing parking demand at its eastern end. Access to Edison lot would be directly from Perimeter Road. The proposed project change would result in additional traffic along the eastern portion of Perimeter Road to reach the new parking spaces. However, the additional trips would be dispersed throughout the day as students come and go to classes and are not expected to result in an unacceptable level of congestion on Perimeter Road. Therefore, the proposed project change would not result in a new or substantially more severe impact on area traffic than disclosed in the 2006 IS/MND.

By addressing the potential parking deficit on Campus and providing parking during continued development of the CSM Project, the CSM Project change would further reduce the less-than-significant parking impacts identified in the 2006 IS/MND.

Utilities and Service Systems

The CSM Project analyzed in the 2006 IS/MND would not have any significant impacts on utilities and service systems. As discussed above, the proposed project change would not result in an increase in students and therefore would not increase demand for utilities and service systems. Demolition of the Building 20 complex and its replacement with the Edison parking lot, accessibility, and landscaping improvements would most likely reduce operational demand for utilities and service systems in comparison to renovation and continued operation of the Building 20 complex, as described in the CSM Project examined in the 2006 IS/MND.

The proposed project change would generate an additional approximately 300 cy of solid waste to be disposed, in comparison to the CSM Project. As part of the CSM Project covered in the 2006 IS/MND, demolished concrete and asphalt would be brought to an onsite crushing operation where it would be reduced to the allowable sizes for recycling as engineered fill and incorporated into future improvements. As discussed in the Project Description, the remaining approximately 300 cy would be comprised of glass, steel, wood, and miscellaneous rubbish and would be removed from the site to licensed recycling and/or disposal facilities. Removal activities are expected to occur concurrently with demolition and recycling activities.

The CSM Project examined in the 2006 IS/MND included the demolition of sixteen buildings on the CSM Campus. However, two of sixteen buildings originally scheduled for potential demolition as part of the CSM Project (i.e. Buildings 15 and 17) are no longer proposed for demolition. Demolition of the Building 20 complex structures would replace Buildings 15 and 17 as part of the building demolition list for the CSM Project. The additional 300 cy of demolition waste created by the proposed CSM Project change is fully offset by the waste averted by the decision not to demolish Buildings 15 and 17. Moreover, 300 cy of demolition waste does not amount to a substantial

increase in solid waste and would not adversely affect the capacity of the nearby landfill. Therefore, the proposed project change would not result in a new or substantially more severe impact than disclosed in the 2006 IS/MND.

Cumulative Impacts

CEQA requires the examination of the project's contribution to any significant cumulative impact. The cumulative impact on a given resource is made up of the individual contributions of past, present and reasonably foreseeable future activities. When a project's contribution is cumulatively considerable, it is considered to be a significant contribution. A project may make a cumulatively considerable contribution to a cumulative impact even when its direct individual impact is less than significant.

The 2006 IS/MND did not identify any considerable contributions to significant cumulative impacts that would result from the CSM Project. As discussed above, the proposed project change would not result in new or substantially more severe impacts than disclosed in the 2006 IS/MND. Air quality and GHG analyses are inherently cumulative in nature. Attachment 2 (Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Analysis) analyzed the proposed project change's potential impacts and found that it would have no new or greater impact than the previously approved CSM Project. Similarly, water quality analysis is inherently cumulative in nature due to regulatory concerns over sediment and other materials entering surface waters from multiple sources. Maintaining water quality standards is addressed on that basis through the SWPPP and STOPPP NPDES Municipal Stormwater permit requirements. As discussed above, water quality measures would be implemented in the proposed project change through compliance with the 2006 IS/MND mitigation measures.

Traffic has not been identified as a cumulative impact. Even if it were, the parking lot that is part of the changed project will provide additional parking to the northeast portion of campus, but would not generate new traffic. In comparison, the renovation of Building 20 analyzed in the 2006 IS/MND would generate new vehicle trips from students attending classes there. Therefore, the changed project would make a smaller contribution to traffic than would the renovation analyzed in the 2006 IS/MND.

As noted in the aesthetic impact discussion, the Building 20 complex is physically removed from the main areas of the CSM Campus by virtue of its lower elevation. To be seen, the viewer must be either passing by along Perimeter Road, or looking down from the main part of campus. Due to the limited visibility of Building 20 complex and the urban setting of the entire CSM Campus, the proposed project change will not result in a cumulatively considerable aesthetic impact.

As no known cultural resource impacts are associated with the project change and the 2006 IS/MND included mitigation to address potential impacts to unknown cultural resource impacts, the project change will not result in a cumulatively considerable cultural resource impact.

The project change will result in approximately 0.24 acre reduction in the total garden and landscaped area on the CSM Campus, or a 0.33% reduction in all open space on the CSM Campus. Therefore, there is no shortage of similar foraging habitat in and around the CSM Campus. No reasonably foreseeable projects are anticipated to remove or significantly affect the remaining open space within the CSM Campus and surrounding area. Therefore, the project change will not result in a cumulatively considerable biological resource impact.

There are no other cumulative impacts to which the changed project might contribute. Given that every impact of the CSM Project change would not be substantially different than the impacts of the CSM Project analyzed in the 2006 IS/MND and would incorporate all of the implementation measures and mitigation measures described in that CEQA document (including the revision to implementation measure AQ-1 to match the new BAAQMD measure), the proposed project change would similarly not make a considerable contribution to a significant cumulative impact.

As described above, the 2006 IS/MND analyzed an extensive set of facility improvements at CSM. As a point of clarification, the North Gateway project that is soon to begin construction is one component of the facilities improvements analyzed in the 2006 IS/MND. The project change analyzed in this revised addendum is not a part of the North Gateway project. Rather, as a component of the CSM Project analyzed in the 2006 IS/MND, the North Gateway project is part of the baseline upon which potential impacts of the CSM Project change have been evaluated. Additionally, these two activities are going through separate design processes, are proposed to be constructed separately, and would be constructed by different contractors. While both are part of the facility improvements analyzed in the 2006 IS/MND, the two activities have independent utility for the College.

Conclusion

For all issue areas, the project change would not result in a new or substantially more severe impact than disclosed in the 2006 IS/MND. Therefore, this revised addendum to the 2006 MND is the appropriate CEQA documentation. An addendum need not be circulated for public review but can be included in or attached to the adopted MND. The decision-making body (SMCCCD Board of Trustees) will consider the addendum with the adopted MND before making a decision on the project change. (CEQA Guidelines, § 15164.)

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Attachment 1

**Mitigation Monitoring Program, San Mateo
County Community College District Facility
Improvements at College of San Mateo**

Mitigation Monitoring Program, San Mateo County Community College District Facility Improvements at College of San Mateo

	Mitigation Measure	Responsibility for Implementation	Responsibility for Monitoring
Before Construction			
	<p>N-1. Implement Measures to Minimize Effects of Construction-Related Noise. The following noise-control measures would be included in the construction contract specifications to reduce and control noise generated from construction, demolition, and renovation-related activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The normal working day for construction activities will be between of 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. on weekdays. If construction is scheduled for Saturdays or Sundays to avoid disrupting college operations, construction hours will be between 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. Construction on Sundays will be avoided if possible, and there will be no construction on public holidays. When activities must occur outside the hours specified above, local barriers around equipment and other noise attenuating devices will be used if necessary to limit noise to acceptable levels. ■ Construction equipment will have appropriate mufflers, intake silencers, and noise-control features, and would be properly maintained and equipped with exhaust mufflers that meet state standards. ■ Vehicles and other gas- or diesel-powered equipment will be prohibited from unnecessary warming up, idling, and engine revving. ■ A sign will be posted at the construction site giving the name and telephone number or e-mail address of the District staff member whom the public should contact with any noise complaints. If necessary due to complaints, the construction contractor will provide additional noise-attenuating measures such as additional mufflers or engine shrouding. 	Construction Planning Office	Facilities Planning Office
	<p>WQ-2. Implement Measures to Ensure New Impervious Surfaces do not Result in Increased Hydrograph Modification Impacts to Local Creeks. If the total area of new impervious surface is greater than 10,000 square feet, the District will comply with the Provision C.3 measures as directed by guidelines presented in STOPPP (2005). To ensure that new impervious surface associated with the proposed project do not cause increased hydrograph modification impacts, the District will either (1) comply with the provisions of the existing STOPPP Hydrograph Modification Management Plan (HMP) under the STOPPP municipal NPDES permit (if approved and in-place by the time the project is implemented); or (2) develop and implement their own HMP for proposed project facilities. If prepared, a project-specific HMP will be developed by a state-certified hydrogeologist (CHg) or state-licensed civil engineer, and will be subject to review and approval by the STOPPP and Regional Board prior to implementation. Measures will be designed and implemented to ensure that the volumes and durations of post-project runoff from the site match the characteristics of pre-project runoff.</p>	Construction Planning Office	Facilities Planning Office

	Mitigation Measure	Responsibility for Implementation	Responsibility for Monitoring
	<p>To meet hydromodification management requirements, the project-specific HMP will address the following.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Site planning to reduce runoff effects by minimizing impervious surface and maximizing the extent of landscaping and other permeable surface treatments to the maximum extent consistent with accomplishing project goals and objectives. ■ Installation of end-of-pipe, instream, and/or restorative measures that stabilize or restore the receiving channel to a level that can absorb flows from project runoff which are capable of moving sediment and eroding stream bank material; or, installation of a detention facility using a flow duration control approach that retains runoff onsite with gradual discharge to groundwater through infiltration, reduction by evapotranspiration, and/or discharge to the downstream watercourse, at a level less than the critical flow for bed and bank mobility of the stream. ■ Administrative and operational requirements, including operational runoff management measures, operations and maintenance agreements, to ensure continuing performance of hydromodification measures as intended by the designer. 		
	<p>H-1. Prepare and Implement a Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Program for Construction Activities. The District or its contractor will develop and implement a Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Program (SPCCP) to minimize the potential for and effects from spills of hazardous, toxic, or petroleum substances during construction and demolition activities. The SPCCP will be completed before any construction or demolition activities begin. Implementation of this measure will comply with state and federal water quality regulations.</p> <p>The District will review and approve the SPCCP before onset of construction activities. The District will routinely inspect the construction area to verify that the measures specified in the SPCCP are properly implemented and maintained. The District will notify its contractors immediately if there is a noncompliance issue and will require compliance.</p> <p>The federal reportable spill quantity for petroleum products, as defined in 40 CFR 110, is any oil spill that includes any of the following.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Violates applicable water quality standards. 	Construction Planning Office	Facilities Planning Office

	Mitigation Measure	Responsibility for Implementation	Responsibility for Monitoring
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Causes a film or sheen on or discoloration of the water surface or adjoining shoreline. ■ Causes a sludge or emulsion to be deposited beneath the surface of the water or adjoining shorelines. <p>If a spill is reportable, the contractor’s superintendent will notify the District, and the District will take action to contact the appropriate safety and clean-up crews to ensure that the SPCCP is followed. A written description of reportable releases must be submitted to the San Francisco Bay RWQCB. This submittal must contain a description of the spill, including the type of material and an estimate of the amount spilled, the date of the release, an explanation of why the spill occurred, and a description of the steps taken to prevent and control future releases. The releases would be documented on a spill report form.</p> <p>If a reportable spill has occurred and results determine that project activities have adversely affected surface water or groundwater quality, a detailed analysis will be performed by a registered environmental assessor to identify the likely cause of contamination. This analysis will conform to American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) standards, and will include recommendations for reducing or eliminating the source or mechanisms of contamination. Based on this analysis, the District and its contractors will select and implement measures to control contamination, with a performance standard that groundwater quality must be returned to baseline conditions. These measures will be subject to approval by the District.</p>		
	<p>H-2. Prepare a Site Safety Plan (Soil and Groundwater Management Plan) to Protect People from Residual Soil /Groundwater Contamination During Construction. The construction specifications will include this measure to protect construction workers and/or the public from known or previously undiscovered soil and groundwater contamination during construction activities. Prior to excavation, a Site Safety Plan (Soil and Groundwater Management Plan) will be prepared and, at a minimum, include the following.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Require all construction activities involving work in proximity to potentially contaminated soils and/or groundwater be undertaken in accordance with California Occupational Safety and Health Administration (Cal-OSHA) standards, contained in Title 8 of the CCR. ■ Establish soil and groundwater mitigation and control specifications for construction activities, including health and safety provisions for monitoring exposure to construction workers, procedures to be undertaken in the event that previously unreported contamination is discovered, and emergency 	Facilities Planning Office	Facilities Planning Office

	Mitigation Measure	Responsibility for Implementation	Responsibility for Monitoring
	<p>procedures and responsible personnel.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Procedures for managing soils and groundwater removed from the site to ensure that any excavated soils and/or dewatered groundwater with contaminants are stored, managed, and disposed in accordance with applicable regulations. 		
	<p>H-3. Implement Measures to Protect People from Exposure to Lead and Asbestos in Buildings During Building Renovation or Demolition Activities. To protect construction workers and members of the public from known or undiscovered hazardous building materials, including asbestos and lead, all demolition activities will be undertaken in accordance with Cal-OSHA standards, contained in Title 8 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR). During demolition activities, all building materials containing lead-based paint shall be removed in accordance with Cal-OSHA Lead in Construction Standard, Title 8, California Code of Regulations 1532.1. All potentially friable asbestos-containing materials (ACMs) shall be removed in accordance with National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) guidelines prior to building demolition or renovation that may disturb the materials. Applicable standards include the following.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The facility will be inspected before any renovation occurs in which 160 square feet or more of building materials or 260 linear feet or more of pipe insulation will be disturbed at a regulated facility , or any demolition occurs at a regulated facility. ■ An asbestos notification form will be submitted to the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) for any regulated asbestos abatement project or regulated demolition 10 working days before the activity begins. ■ If ACMs are discovered during a renovation or demolition, they must be removed before the project may proceed. Also, the Cal-OSHA and California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal-EPA) hazardous waste regulations apply in most cases. 	Construction Planning Office	Facilities Planning Office
	<p>H-4. Identification of Naturally-Occurring Asbestos, Serpentine, or Ultramafic Rock Prior to Ground-Disturbing Activities. In order to determine whether areas subject to ground disturbance are subject to hazards associated with naturally occurring asbestos, and ensure that any such hazards are appropriately mitigated, the District will require the site-specific geotechnical investigation (soils report) prepared for each project to include an assessment of the potential for the presence of naturally occurring asbestos, serpentine/serpentinite, and ultramafic rock at the surface and to the anticipated depth of</p>	Construction Planning Office	Facilities Planning Office

	Mitigation Measure	Responsibility for Implementation	Responsibility for Monitoring
	excavation or disturbance, within the entire disturbance footprint. If any of these materials is present, or potentially present, and could be disturbed by project activities, Mitigation Measure H-5 will be implemented. Mitigation Measure H-6 will be implemented at all times, to ensure that hazards associated with previously unknown naturally occurring asbestos hazards are appropriately mitigated.		
	<p>H-5. Implement Measures to Protect People from Exposure to Known Areas of Naturally Occurring Asbestos During Ground Disturbing Activities. To protect construction workers and members of the public from exposure to known areas of naturally-occurring asbestos (NOA), all ground disturbing activities will be undertaken in accordance with all applicable Cal-OSHA standards, contained in Title 8 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR). In addition, any ground-disturbing activity in an area that meets one or more of the applicability criteria for the Asbestos Airborne Toxic Control Measure (ATCM) for Construction, Grading, Quarrying, and Surface Mining Operations, as adopted by the California Air Resources Board (CARB), is subject to the requirements therein. Per section 93105(b) of the ATCM, these criteria are as follows.</p> <p>(1) The area to be disturbed is located in a geographic ultramafic rock unit; or</p> <p>(2) The area to be disturbed has naturally-occurring asbestos, serpentine, or ultramafic rock as determined by the owner / operator, or the Air Pollution Control Officer (APCO); or</p> <p>(3) Naturally-occurring asbestos, serpentine, or ultramafic rock is discovered by the owner/operator, a registered geologist, or the APCO in the area to be disturbed after the start of any construction, grading, quarrying, or surface mining operation.</p> <p>For construction projects that disturb areas of 1 acre or less, the District will implement standard dust mitigation measures before construction begins, and will maintain each measure throughout the duration of the construction project. The following additional measures will be implemented in accordance with Section 93105 (e)(1) of the ATCM and will be undertaken in concurrence with the dust control measures identified in Environmental Measures AQ-1, Implement Dust-Control Measures to Protect Air Quality During Construction, and WQ-1, Implement Erosion-Control Measures to Protect Water Quality During Construction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Equipment used during excavation, grading, and construction activities will be washed down before moving from the property onto a paved public road. 	Construction Planning Office	Facilities Planning Office

	Mitigation Measure	Responsibility for Implementation	Responsibility for Monitoring
	<p>■ Any visible track-out on the paved public road will be cleaned using wet sweeping or a high-efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filter equipped vacuum device within twenty-four hours.</p> <p>For construction projects that disturb areas greater than 1 acre in size, the District will submit an asbestos dust mitigation plan to the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) for review and approval, in accordance with Section 93105(2)(A) of the ATCM, before the start of any construction or grading activity. The provisions of the dust mitigation plan will be implemented before construction begins, and will be maintained throughout the duration of the construction or grading activity. The asbestos dust mitigation plan will address the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Prevention of dust emissions offsite ■ Control of dust for disturbed areas and storage piles ■ Traffic control for on-site unpaved areas; ■ Control for earthmoving activities ■ Track-out prevention ■ Control for off-site transport ■ Post-construction stabilization of disturbed areas ■ Air monitoring for asbestos (if required by the district Air Pollution Control Officer [APCO]) <p>For at least 7 years after completion of the project, the District will maintain records of the results of any air monitoring conducted at the request of the BAAQMD Air Pollution Control Officer; documentation for any geologic evaluation conducted on the property; and/or the results of any asbestos bulk sampling that was completed at the project site.</p>		
During Construction			
	<p>AQ-1. Implement Dust-Control Measures to Protect Air Quality During Construction. To control dust emissions generated during construction of the proposed project, the following Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) measures for construction emissions of particulate matter over 10 microns in size (PM10) will be implemented.</p>	Construction Planning Office	Facilities Planning Office

	Mitigation Measure	Responsibility for Implementation	Responsibility for Monitoring
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Water all active construction areas at least twice daily. ■ Cover all trucks hauling soil, sand, and other loose materials, or require all trucks to maintain at least 2 feet of freeboard. ■ Pave, apply water three times daily, or apply (nontoxic) soil stabilizers on all unpaved access roads, parking areas, and staging areas at construction sites. ■ Sweep streets daily (with water sweepers) if visible soil material has been carried onto adjacent public streets. ■ Suspend excavation and grading activity when winds (instantaneous gusts) exceed 25 miles per hour. ■ Limit speed of vehicles to 15 miles per hour or less at construction sites. 		
	<p>B-1. Conduct Tree Removal and Building Demolition Outside of the Migratory Bird Nesting Season. Removal of trees and demolition of structures will occur outside of the migratory bird nesting season. The typical nesting season for migratory birds in this part of California is April 15 through July 31. If tree removal or building demolition must take place during the nesting season, these activities shall be preceded by a survey for nesting migratory birds. If bird nests are discovered in the trees or on the buildings, they shall not be removed while the nest(s) are active.</p>	Construction Planning Office	Facilities Planning Office
	<p>WQ-1. Implement Erosion-Control Measures to Protect Water Quality During Construction. To minimize the mobilization of sediment to storm drains and adjacent water bodies the following erosion- and sediment-control measures would be included in the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP); this plan will be included in the project’s construction specifications, based on standard industry measures and standard dust-reduction measures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Cover or apply nontoxic soil stabilizers to inactive construction areas (previously graded areas inactive for ten days or more) that could contribute sediment to waterways. ■ Enclose and cover exposed stockpiles of dirt or other loose, granular construction materials that could contribute sediment to waterways. ■ Contain soil and filter runoff from disturbed areas by berms, vegetated filters, silt fencing, straw wattle, plastic sheeting, catch basins, or other means necessary to prevent the escape of sediment from the disturbed area. 	Construction Planning Office	Facilities Planning Office

	Mitigation Measure	Responsibility for Implementation	Responsibility for Monitoring
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Prohibit the placement of earth or organic material where it may be directly carried into a stream, marsh, slough, lagoon, or body of standing water. ■ Prohibit the following types of materials from being rinsed or washed into streets, shoulder areas, or gutters: concrete, solvents and adhesives, fuels, dirt, gasoline, asphalt, and concrete saw slurry. <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Conduct dewatering activities according to the provisions of the SWPPP. Prohibit placement of dewatered materials in local waterbodies or in storm drains leading to such bodies without implementation of proper construction water quality control measures.</p>		
	<p>CR-1. Implement Measures to Protect Previously Unidentified Cultural Resources During Construction. In order to minimize or avoid impacts on buried cultural resources, including human remains, should any be present on the project site, the District has committed to the following measures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Stop Work if Buried Cultural Resources Are Discovered. If buried cultural resources, such as chipped or ground stone, historic debris, building foundations, or human bone or paleontological resources are discovered inadvertently during ground-disturbing activities, work will stop in that area and within 100 feet of the find until a qualified professional archaeologist can assess the significance of the find and develop appropriate treatment measures in consultation with the District, the City and other appropriate authority. The District will be responsible for ensuring that treatment measures are implemented. ■ Comply with State Laws Relating to Human Remains. According to the California Health and Safety Code, six or more human burials at one location constitute a cemetery (Section 8100); disturbance of Native American cemeteries is a felony (Section 7052). Section 7050.5 requires that construction or excavation be stopped in the vicinity of discovered human remains until the coroner can determine whether the remains are those of a Native American. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the coroner must contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). <p>If human remains of Native American origin are discovered during project construction, it will be necessary to comply with state laws relating to the disposition of Native American burials, which fall under the jurisdiction of the NAHC (Public Resources Code [PRC] Section 5097). Consequently, if any human remains are discovered or recognized in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, there will be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent human remains (1) until the San Mateo County Coroner has been informed and has determined that no investigation of the cause of death is required; and (2) if the remains are of</p>	<p>Construction Planning Office</p>	<p>Facilities Planning Office</p>

	Mitigation Measure	Responsibility for Implementation	Responsibility for Monitoring
	<p>Native American origin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ the descendents of the deceased Native American(s) have made a recommendation to the landowner or the person responsible for the excavation work regarding means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any associated grave goods as provided in PRC Section 5097.98; or ❑ the NAHC has been unable to identify a descendent or the descendent failed to make a recommendation within 24 hours after being notified by the NAHC. 		
	<p>H-6. Implement Measures to Protect People from Exposure to Previously Unrecognized Areas of Naturally Occurring Asbestos During Ground Disturbing Activities. To protect construction workers and members of the public from exposure to previously unrecognized areas of naturally-occurring asbestos (NOA), all ground disturbing activities will be undertaken in accordance with all applicable Cal-OSHA standards, contained in Title 8 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR). If previously unrecognized areas of naturally-occurring asbestos, serpentine, or ultramafic rock are discovered by the District, a registered geologist, or the APCO in the area to be disturbed after the start of any construction or grading, the District will notify the BAAQMD of the discovery no later than the next business day. In addition, the following conditions apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ For construction projects that disturb areas of 1 acre or less, the District will implement standard dust control measures in accordance with 93105 (e)(1) of the ATCM and as identified in Environmental Measures AQ-1 and WQ-1 within 24 hours of the discovery. These measures will be implemented before construction begins, and will be maintained throughout the duration of the construction project. ■ For construction projects that disturb areas greater than 1 acre in size, the owner/operator will submit an asbestos dust mitigation plan to BAAQMD within 14 days of the discovery, and will implement standard dust control measures in accordance with 93105 (e)(1) of the ATCM and as identified in Environmental Measures AQ-1 and WQ-1 until the provisions of the approved asbestos dust mitigation plan are implemented. The dust mitigation will be implemented within 14 days of approval. The measures required therein will be implemented before construction begins, and will be maintained throughout the duration of the construction or grading activity. <p>For at least 7 years after completion of the project, the District will maintain records of the results of any air monitoring conducted at the request of the BAAQMD Air Pollution Control Officer; documentation for any geologic evaluation conducted on the property; and/or the results of any</p>	Construction Planning Office	Facilities Planning Office

	Mitigation Measure	Responsibility for Implementation	Responsibility for Monitoring
	asbestos bulk sampling that was completed at the project site.		
	<p>T-1. Implement a Traffic Control Plan During Construction. The District will require the construction contractor(s) to develop a traffic control plan to minimize the effects of construction traffic on the surrounding area, as appropriate. (A traffic control plan may not be required for minor construction activities.) The plan will be subject to review and approval by the District. The District will be responsible for monitoring to ensure that the plan is effectively implemented by the construction contractor. The construction traffic control plan will include the following requirements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Provide clearly marked pedestrian detours if any sidewalk or pedestrian walkway closures are necessary. ■ Provide clearly marked bicycle detours if heavily used bicycle routes must be closed, or if bicyclist safety would be otherwise compromised. ■ Provide crossing guards and/or flag persons as needed to avoid traffic conflicts and ensure pedestrian and bicyclist safety. ■ Use nonskid traffic plates over open trenches to minimize hazards. ■ Locate all stationary equipment as far away as possible from areas used heavily by vehicles, bicyclists, and pedestrians. ■ Notify and consult with emergency service providers and provide emergency access by whatever means necessary to expedite and facilitate the passage of emergency vehicles. ■ Avoid routing construction traffic through residential areas to the extent feasible. Prohibit mobilization and demobilization of heavy construction equipment during AM and PM peak traffic hours. ■ Provide access for driveways and private roads outside the immediate construction zone by using steel plates or temporary backfill, as necessary. ■ Prohibit construction worker parking in residential areas. 	Construction Planning Office	Facilities Planning Office

Attachment 2

**Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Analysis for the
Demolition of San Mateo County Community
College District's Building 20 Complex, College
of San Mateo**



Memorandum

Date:	August 9, 2011
To:	Kate Giberson, Project Manager, ICF
From:	Shannon Hatcher and Matthew McFalls, Air Quality Specialists
Subject:	Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Analysis for the Demolition of San Mateo County Community College District's Building 20 Complex, College of San Mateo

Introduction

This memorandum provides an analysis of the degree of change in air quality impacts that would occur if the Building 20 complex is demolished instead of renovated, as analyzed in the San Mateo County Community College District's (SMCCCD) 2006 Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) for the Facilities Improvements at College of San Mateo (CSM)¹. This memorandum also addresses impacts the proposed project change would have relevant to greenhouse gas emissions, a new requirement since the 2006 IS/MND was prepared.

The existing CSM Building 20 complex, which is comprised of:

- Building 20, a small cast in place concrete classroom and lab structure wherein floristry and horticulture instruction have previously been delivered, and student services (Multicultural Center and Educational Opportunity Programs and Services) have been located in the past;
- Greenhouse, a glass and metal frame structure housing plant specimens for horticulture and certain science courses;
- Lath house, a small open structure comprised of wood fencing with a small enclosed storage room wherein seedlings are cultivated and materials stored; and
- Parking lots 20, 20A and 20M with approximately 40 parking spaces.

The proposed project change would result in the demolition, rather than renovation, of the Building 20 complex and replacement with the Edison parking lot, accessibility, and landscaping improvement plan (which includes 125-200 parking spaces). The combined gross square footage of the three existing structures is 13,126 square feet (sf). Demolition of the three structures and minor site improvements in their vicinity would yield approximately 910 cubic yards (cy) of building materials.

¹ Jones & Stokes. 2006. Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration for Facility Improvements at College of San Mateo. Prepared for the San Mateo County Community College District, San Mateo, California. December. San Jose, California.

Of the 910 cy of materials generated by demolition, approximately 610 cy would be concrete or asphalt. Demolition of this nature is generally accomplished utilizing a D-9 dozer with one ripping tooth, a large excavator, and a claw excavator. As part of the overall facility improvements plan covered in the 2006 IS/MND, demolished concrete and asphalt would be brought to an onsite crushing operation where it would be reduced to the allowable sizes for recycling as engineered fill and incorporated into future improvements. The remaining approximately 300 cy would be comprised of glass, steel, wood, and miscellaneous rubbish and would be removed from the site to licensed recycling and/or disposal facilities. Removal activities are expected to occur concurrently with demolition and recycling activities. All materials are expected to be removed from the site in as few as two or as many as 20 trucks leaving the site per day, depending on the efficiencies determined by the construction contractor.

Additionally, the SMCCCD modifies the 2006 IS/MND's mitigation measure AQ-1 to incorporate the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD)'s current recommendations and Best Management Practices (BMPs) for dust, construction emissions, and greenhouse gas emissions. Although these requirements are not technically mandated by the BAAQMD, they help reduce pollution from those sources. In order to conform to the BAAQMD's current recommendations and proactively address the issue of air quality, the SMCCCD modifies the 2006 IS/MND's implementation measure AQ-1 as follows and incorporates it into the project as a best management practice (BMP):

Measure AQ-1: Implement BAAQMD Basic Construction Mitigation Measures to Control Construction-Related Fugitive Dust, Exhaust, and Greenhouse Gas Emissions

The SMCCCD will ensure that the construction contractor implements all required BAAQMD basic control measures to minimize fugitive dust emissions. The SMCCCD will ensure, through contract provisions and specifications, that the contractor adheres to the mitigation measures before and during construction and documents compliance with the adopted mitigation measures. Documentation will be provided to SMCCCD on a weekly basis. The contract provisions and specifications will authorize the SMCCCD to sanction contractors for non-compliance. These measures include the following to address construction-related fugitive dust emissions:

- All exposed surfaces (e.g., parking areas, staging areas, soil piles, graded areas, and unpaved access roads) will be watered two times per day.
- All haul trucks transporting soil, sand, or other loose material off-site will be covered.
- All visible mud or dirt track-out onto adjacent public roads will 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 roads will be limited to 15 miles per hour.
- All roadways, driveways, and sidewalks to be paved will be completed as soon as possible. Building pads will be laid as soon as possible after grading unless seeding or soil binders are used.
- Post a publicly visible sign with the telephone number and contact person at the SMCCCD regarding dust complaints. This person will respond and take corrective action within 48 hours. The Air District's phone number will also be visible to ensure compliance with applicable regulations.

These measures include the following to address construction-related exhaust emissions:

- Idling times will be minimized by shutting off equipment when it is not in use or by reducing the maximum idling time to 5 minutes (as required by the California airborne toxics control measure Title 13, Section 2485 of California Code of Regulations [CCR]). Clear signage will be provided for construction workers at all access points.
- All construction equipment will be maintained and properly tuned in accordance with manufacturer's specifications. All equipment will be checked by a certified mechanic and determined to be running in proper condition prior to operation.

In addition, to conform to the BAAQMD's guidance to reduce GHG emissions, the SMCCCD will implement, to the extent feasible, the BAAQMD's GHG BMP practices outlined in their CEQA Guidelines to address GHG emissions. The SMCCCD will ensure, through contract provisions and specifications, that the contractor adheres to the mitigation measures, where feasible and appropriate, before and during construction and documents compliance with the adopted mitigation measures. Documentation will be provided to the SMCCCD by the contractor on a weekly basis. The contract provisions and specifications will authorize the SMCCCD to sanction contractors for non-compliance. These BMPs include:

- Alternative-fueled (e.g., biodiesel, electric) construction vehicles/equipment of at least 15 percent of the fleet;
- Local building materials of at least 10 percent; and
- Recycle at least 50 percent of construction waste or demolition materials

This analysis evaluates the change in criteria pollutant, toxic air contaminant (TAC), and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions between the two project scenarios. This analysis takes into account BAAQMD CEQA Guidelines, which were updated in June and December 2010 and finalized in May 2011 (BAAQMD 2010, 2011), as well as the revised State CEQA Guidelines, which went into effect in March 2010 and require that lead agencies analyze a project's GHG emissions as part of CEQA review process. This analysis assumes the only difference between the previously analyzed project and the proposed project would be with respects to construction activities. No changes are expected in the operations that were previously analyzed.

Analysis of Criteria Pollutant, Toxic Air Contaminant, and Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Thresholds of Significance

Based on the CEQA Guidelines Appendix G, an impact pertaining to air quality is considered significant if it would:

- conflict with or obstruct implementation of an applicable air quality management plan;
- violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation;

- result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is in nonattainment under an applicable NAAQS or CAAQS (including releasing emissions that exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors);
- expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations; or
- create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people.

In addition, based on the CEQA Guidelines Appendix G, a proposed project would have a potentially significant effect related to GHG emissions if it would:

- generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment, or
- conflict with any applicable plan, policy, or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases.

The CEQA Guidelines further state that the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied on to make the determinations above. The BAAQMD has developed significance criteria, as updated in their CEQA Guidelines (Bay Area Air Quality Management District 2011). Consequently, the proposed project would have a significant impact on air quality if it would exceed any of the thresholds summarized in Table 1.

The 2006 IS/MND has analyzed the project's potential impacts on air quality. CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 provides that no subsequent Environmental Impact Report (SEIR) is required unless a substantial change in the project or its circumstances or new information of substantial importance indicates that the project, as changed, would have a new significant effect not previously analyzed or result in a substantial increase in the severity of a previously analyzed significant effect. Therefore, this analysis examines whether the change in the previously approved project would result in a new or substantially more severe impact than was disclosed in the 2006 IS/MND. The change in air emissions would be the net change between the project as previously analyzed and with the proposed change involving the demolition, rather than renovation, of the Building 20 complex.

After the 2006 IS/MND was approved, the BAAQMD updated their CEQA guidelines in 2010. As part of the update to their CEQA guidelines, the BAAQMD expanded their construction analysis requirements. In their previous 1999 CEQA guidelines, the BAAQMD did not have quantifiable thresholds of significance for construction activities and only addressed fugitive dust emissions. The BAAQMD's 1999 CEQA guidelines indicated that implementation of BAAQMD-required mitigation measures would be sufficient to control fugitive dust emissions from construction activities to a less-than-significant level. The BAAQMD revised their CEQA guidelines in June 2010 (updated in May 2011) to include numeric thresholds of significance for construction activities, revised their standard construction fugitive dust control measures, and expanded their required control measures to include exhaust emissions. Consequently, this analysis evaluates changes in emissions between the 2006 IS/MND and the proposed project change and also updates the mitigation strategies to include those now currently required by the BAAQMD. The SMCCCD revised Measure AQ-1 to account for BAAQMD's changes to fugitive dust control measures and additional exhaust and greenhouse gas control measures. As previously indicated, these measures have been incorporated into the project and comply with BAAQMD mitigation requirements.

Table 1. Summary of Current BAAQMD CEQA Thresholds

Pollutant	Construction Phase	Operational Phase
ROG	54 pounds per day	54 pounds per day
NO _x	54 pounds per day	54 pounds per day
PM2.5	54 pounds per day (exhaust only) or implement fugitive dust best management practices (BMPs)	54 pounds per day (exhaust only)
PM10	82 pounds per day (exhaust only) or implement fugitive dust BMPs	82 pounds per day (exhaust only)
CO	Exceed the CAAQS 1-hour or 8-hour standard	
TACs	<p>At the Project level, result in an increase of 10 in 1million cancer risk or an increased non-cancer risk of >1.0 Hazard Index for sensitive receptors located within 1,000 feet of the project area; or increase PM2.5 concentrations by 0.3 µg/m³ for sensitive receptors located within 1,000 feet of the project area</p> <p>At the Cumulative level, result in an increase of 100 in 1 million cancer risk or an increased non-cancer risk of >10.0 Hazard Index for sensitive receptors located within 1,000 feet of the project area; or increase PM2.5 concentrations by 0.8 µg/m³ for sensitive receptors located within 1,000 feet of the project area</p>	
GHGs	None	Compliance with Qualified GHG Reduction Strategy OR 1,100 MT of CO ₂ e/yr OR 4.6 MT CO ₂ e/SP/yr (residents+employees)
Source: BAAQMD 2011		

Methods

Construction of the changed Project would generate criteria pollutant, TAC, and GHG emissions. In addition, the proposed 1.4 acre parking lot would attract motor vehicle trips to the project site. However, no operational changes are associated with the new parking lot, as it would not generate any new trips and is expected to accommodate approximately 125-200 cars that are currently parking elsewhere on campus. The methods to evaluate construction-related emissions are described below.

Criteria Pollutant Emissions

Construction

Construction of the changed Project would result in the short-term generation of emissions of ROG, NO_x, PM10 and PM2.5. Emissions would originate from construction equipment exhaust, heavy duty haul truck exhaust and road dust, employee vehicle exhaust and road dust, fugitive dust from demolition and site clearing, exposed soil eroded by wind, and reactive organic gases (ROGs) from asphalt paving.

Emissions were estimated using the URBEMIS2007, Version 9.2.4 emissions model. It was assumed that construction associated with demolition, debris hauling, concrete recycling, and paving activities would occur beginning in July 2011 and continuing until December 2011. It should be noted that the actual construction dates represent assumed start and end dates based on the construction durations provided by the project applicant; while actual construction dates may vary, the total construction duration of each phase would remain unchanged. Based on the information summarized in the description of the changed Project, the following assumptions were made:

- 13, 126 square feet (ft²) would be demolished, which would yield 910 cy of debris.
- Up to 20 trucks per day would haul demolition debris
- Of the 910 cy of debris, 300 cubic yards would be hauled to offsite locations. The remaining 610 cy would be recycled on-site.
- Construction related to the 1.4 acre parking lot would include grading, utility installation, concrete work, paving, and landscaping. On-road hauling trips would include two of each dump, concrete, and asphalt trucks per day, with materials hauling and import distance of 50 miles.

Information regarding the construction schedule, types and number of construction equipment, the number of heavy duty truck trips, and acreage to be paved was obtained from the SMCCCD (SMCCCD 2011). URBEMIS defaults with respect to horsepower and load factor for off-road equipment, round-trip truck hauling distance, and employee commute amount and distance were used, and are summarized in Table 2.

Toxic Air Contaminants

Construction of the changed project would result in the short-term generation of toxic air contaminants (TACs) emissions. TAC emissions would originate primarily due to the operation of diesel fueled off- and on-road construction equipment and vehicles. The BAAQMD has established thresholds for the evaluation of TACs relevant to cancer and non-cancer risks as well as exhaust PM_{2.5} concentrations, as shown in Table 1. The BAAQMD's *Screening Tables for Air Toxics Evaluation During Construction* (BAAQMD 2010) was used to analyze construction-related TAC emissions resulting from the proposed project.

In addition, as disclosed in the 2006 IS/MND, the existing structures are known to contain hazardous building materials (i.e., asbestos and lead paint). A certified industrial hygienist has completed testing of the buildings materials and is developing plans and specifications for abatement of hazardous materials. As the facility plan was originally envisioned and analyzed, abatement was to occur before the Building 20 complex was renovated.

For the changed project, abatement would be completed by a licensed abatement contractor under the supervision of the certified industrial hygienist prior to the commencement of any demolition activities. Demolition of buildings containing asbestos would be subject to BAAQMD Regulation 11, Rule 2. The purpose of BAAQMD Regulation 11, Rule 2 is to limit asbestos emissions from demolition or renovation of structures and the associated disturbance of asbestos-containing waste material generated or handled during these activities. BAAQMD Regulation 11, Rule 2 addresses the national emissions standards for asbestos, and also includes additional requirements. BAAQMD Regulation 11, Rule 2 requires Lead Agencies and their contractors to notify BAAQMD of any regulated renovation or demolition activity, including a description of structures and methods utilized to determine whether asbestos-containing materials are potentially present. All asbestos-containing material found on the site must be removed prior to demolition or renovation activity in accordance with BAAQMD Regulation 11, Rule 2, including specific requirements for surveying, notification, removal, and disposal of material containing asbestos. The BAAQMD has indicated that minimizing the release of airborne asbestos emissions through compliance with BAAQMD Regulation 11, Rule 2 would result in a less-than-significant impact to air quality and no further analysis about the demolition of asbestos-containing materials is needed in a CEQA document (BAAQMD 2011).

Table 2. Assumptions Used in URBEMIS Modeling

Phase	Start date ¹	End date ¹	Equipment Type	Number per Day
<i>Demolition Activities</i>				
Demolition of Building 20	7/11/2011	7/22/2011	Excavators	2
			D-9 Dozer	1
Demolition of Lath and Greenhouse	8/29/2011	9/9/2011	Excavators	2
			D-9 Dozer	1
Concrete Recycling	7/11/2011	9/9/2011	Crushers	4
Haul Building 20 Debris	7/13/2011	7/19/2011	Hauling Trucks	20
Haul Lath and Greenhouse Debris	8/31/2011	9/13/2011	Hauling Trucks	20
<i>Parking Lot and Landscaping</i>				
Rough Grading	10/17/2011	10/27/2011	D-9 Dozer	1
			Compactor	1
			Excavator	1
			Dump Truck (on-site only)	2
			Water Truck	1
Utility Installation	10/24/2011	10/28/2011	Backhoe	1
			Wheel Vibrator (on backhoe)	1
			Water Truck	1
			Concrete Trucks	2
			Dump Trucks	2
Concrete	10/28/2011	11/4/2011	Road Grader	1
			Compactor	1
			Water Truck	1
			Concrete Trucks	2
			Dump Trucks	2
Paving and Striping	11/7/2012	11/18/2012	Road Grader	1
			Paving Machine	1
			Water Truck	1
			Dump Trucks	2
Landscaping and Irrigation	11/21/2012	12/9/2012	Skid Steer Loader	1
			Ripper	1
			Backhoe	1
			Auger	1
			Rototiller	1
			Water Truck	1
			Dump Trucks	2
			Material Deliveries	2
¹ Actual construction dates may vary, although the total construction duration of each phase will remain unchanged. Source: SMCCCD 2011				

Greenhouse Gases

GHG emissions from construction are primarily the result of fuel use by off-road construction equipment and on-road delivery, hauling, and construction employee vehicles. The primary GHG emissions generated by these sources are carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), and nitrous oxides (N₂O).

CO₂ emissions were estimated using URBEMIS2007 and the assumptions described above for criteria pollutant emissions. URBEMIS does not quantify CH₄ and N₂O emissions from off-road equipment or vehicle traffic. Emissions of CH₄ and N₂O from diesel equipment and haul trucks were determined by scaling the construction CO₂ emissions predicted by URBEMIS by the ratio of CH₄/CO₂ (0.000057) and N₂O/CO₂ (0.000026) emissions expected per gallon of diesel fuel according to the California Climate Action Registry (CCAR) (California Climate Action Registry 2009). GHG emissions from gasoline-powered worker commutes were determined by dividing the annual CO₂ emissions from construction worker and vendor commutes by 0.95. This statistic is based on the EPA's recommendation that CH₄, N₂O, and other GHG emissions account for 5% of on-road emissions (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 2011).

Project-Level Impacts

Conflict with or Obstruct Implementation of the Applicable Air Quality Plan

The 2006 IS/MND identified this impact as less than significant with mitigation and identified Measure AQ-1, Implement Dust-Control Measures sufficient to mitigate impacts to less than significant. Since the 2006/IS/MND, Measure AQ-1 has been revised for the proposed project to include revisions to the BAAQMD's required construction mitigation measures, including measures to control exhaust emissions.

A project is deemed inconsistent with air quality plans if it would result in population and/or employment growth that exceeds growth estimates included in the applicable air quality plan, which, in turn, would generate emissions not accounted for in the applicable air quality plan emissions budget. Therefore, proposed projects need to be evaluated to determine whether they would generate population and employment growth and, if so, whether that growth would exceed the growth rates included in the relevant air plans.

Functions occurring in the Building 20 complex are either no longer needed or would be accommodated elsewhere on the CSM campus. The one classroom in Building 20 is no longer needed, and the student services have been relocated to Building 10. There would be no additional construction beyond that described in the facilities improvement program approved in 2007 or this project description. Therefore, the proposed project Change would not create jobs nor would it increase population growth or student enrollment. In addition, the changed project would implement BAAQMD's *Basic Construction Mitigation Measures* to further minimize construction-related air emissions, and emissions would neither exceed applicable BAAQMD thresholds, as described below, nor impede attainment or maintenance of the NAAQS or CAAQS. Consequently, the project would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan. This impact is considered to be less than significant.

Violate Any Air Quality Standard or Contribute Substantially to an Existing or Projected Air Quality Violation

The 2006 IS/MND identified this impact as less than significant. Construction-related emissions would originate from construction equipment exhaust, heavy duty haul truck exhaust and road dust, employee vehicle exhaust and road dust, fugitive dust from demolition and site clearing, exposed soil eroded by wind, and ROG's from asphalt paving. Emissions would vary substantially depending on the level of activity, specific construction operations, and wind and precipitation conditions.

Daily construction emissions associated with demolition, paving, and associated activities (hauling, concrete recycling, utility installation, etc.) are presented in Table 3. As shown in Table 3, implementation of the changed project instead of the previously analyzed renovation (i.e., the 2006 IS/MND) would not result in new or more severe significant impacts on air quality. Daily emissions of NO_x, PM10 exhaust, and PM2.5 exhaust would increase slightly with demolition compared to renovation, but at levels far below BAAQMD construction-related thresholds. Given that emissions would not be more severe than previously analyzed in the 2006 IS/MND, as well as the fact that emissions would be far below BAAQMD's construction thresholds, the proposed project is deemed to not violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation. This impact is considered to be less than significant.

Table 3. Summary of Construction Emissions (Unmitigated Pounds per Day)^a

Year and Phase	ROG	NO _x	CO	PM10 Exhaust	PM10 Dust	PM2.5 Exhaust	PM2.5 Dust
Demolition	5	46	27	2	23	2	5
Paving	5	46	21	2	7	2	1
Max Daily (Proposed Project)	5	46	27	2	23	2	5
Max Daily (2006 IS/MND)	8	37	61	1	--	1^b	--
<i>Change from 2006 IS/MND</i>	-3	9	-34	1	--	1	--
BAAQMD Threshold	54	54	--	82	--	54	--
Significant?	No	No	--	No	--	No	--
^a Unmitigated emissions include BAAQMD <i>Basic Construction Mitigation Measures</i> , which are required for all projects. ^b URBEMIS2002, used in the 2006 IS/MND, did not present PM2.5 emissions. For purposes of analysis, URBEMIS2007 default PM2.5/PM10 fraction of 0.992 for diesel exhaust was used.							

While Table 3 indicates that construction emissions would be below BAAQMD's construction thresholds, the BAAQMD recommends that all projects implement all *Basic Construction Mitigation Measures* whether or not construction-related emissions exceed applicable thresholds of significance. Consequently, Mitigation Measure AQ-1 (Implement BAAQMD Basic Construction Mitigation Measures to Control Construction-Related Fugitive Dust, Exhaust, and Greenhouse Gas Emissions), which has been incorporated into the project and is described above, would comply with BAAQMD mitigation requirements.

Expose Sensitive Receptors to Substantial Pollutant Concentrations?

The 2006 IS/MND identified this impact as less than significant. The BAAQMD's CEQA Guidelines define a sensitive receptor as a facility or land use that includes members of the population that are particularly sensitive to the effects of air pollution, such as children, the elderly, and people with illnesses (BAAQMD 2011). Examples of sensitive receptors include schools, hospitals, and residential areas. The BAAQMD's CEQA Guidelines further indicates that sensitive individuals are "those segments of the population most susceptible to poor air quality: children, the elderly, and those with pre-existing serious health problems affected by air quality" (BAAQMD 2011). Based on this definition, a community college/university campus and its students are generally not considered to be a sensitive land use or contain sensitive receptors, as the population of a community college/university campus and its students do not generally consist of children, the elderly, and those with pre-existing serious health problems affected by air quality. In addition, there are no residential units located on campus. Sensitive receptors located within 1,000 of the project site include residential land uses located over 560 feet (170 meters) northeast of the project site and a child development center over 640 feet (195 meters) northeast of the project site, located on campus.

Diesel particulate matter (DPM), which is classified as a carcinogenic toxic air contaminant by the ARB, is the primary pollutant of concern with regards to health risks to sensitive receptors. Construction equipment operating on-site and heavy duty truck hauling will emit diesel exhaust, which can be inhaled by nearby sensitive receptors. DPM emitted by these sources can remain airborne for several days. After the 2006 IS/MND was prepared, the BAAQMD revised their CEQA guidelines to include a screening approach to conduct initial evaluation of potential health risks associated with construction activities (BAAQMD 2010). The screening methodology lists the minimum distance required between construction activities and sensitive receptors to ensure that cancer and non-cancer risks associated with the project are less than significant per BAAQMD significance thresholds (BAAQMD 2010).

The screening approach lists the minimum distance required between construction activities for residential, commercial, and industrial land uses and sensitive receptor locations to ensure health risks remain below BAAQMD thresholds. Table 4 summarizes the BAAQMD's Construction Screening Criteria for commercial land uses. Construction activities associated with a community college land use are not included in the screening approach. However, construction activities associated with the proposed project would be similar in terms of equipment and intensity as for a commercial project of similar size. The minimum distance required for a commercial project on up to 2.8 acres is 100 meters from the project site (Table 4). Sensitive receptor locations at distances greater than 100 meters away would not be subject to significant health risks, as health risk would be reduced at locations beyond 100 meters.

The closest sensitive receptors to the construction site are over 560 feet (170 meters) away, and the child development center is over 640 feet (195 meters) away from construction activities. Therefore, sensitive receptors would not be subject to significant health risks, as these distances are beyond the 100 meter distance recommended in the BAAQMD's construction screening criteria. Construction is anticipated to last approximately five months, which is well below the recommended cancer risk assessment period of 70-years. In addition, implementation of BAAQMD *Basic Construction Mitigation Measures* would help to reduce DPM emissions during construction. TAC and PM_{2.5} levels generated by the proposed project are therefore expected to neither exceed the

BAAQMD thresholds nor result in increased health risks to sensitive receptors within 1,000 feet of the project area. This impact is considered less than significant.

Table 4. BAAQMD Commercial Land Use Construction HRA Screening Distances

Number of Units or Square Feet for Commercial Land Use	Project Site Acres	Minimum offset distance (meters) from the project fence line to ensure that a sensitive receptor would have a less than significant impact ¹					
		DPM		PM2.5	Acrolein ²		Offset Required for Combined Risk w/ ASF ³
		Cancer Risk w/ ASF ³	Chronic Hazard Index	Annual Average Concentration (ig/m3)	Acute Hazard Index	Chronic Hazard Index	
5,000	0.2	100	8	75	55	1	100
10,000	0.5	100	8	75	55	1	100
30,000	1.4	100	8	80	55	1	100
<u>60,000</u> ⁴	<u>2.8</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>85</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>100</u>

Notes:

- ¹ The District thresholds are an increased cancer risk of 10 in a million, a hazard index of 1, and a PM2.5 annual average concentration of 0.3 µg/m³.
- ² The OEHHA proposes weighting cancer risk by a factor of 10 for exposures that occur from the third trimester of pregnancy to 2 years of age, and by a factor of 3 for exposures that occur from 2 years through 15 years of age. These factors are called Age Sensitivity Factors (ASF). The methodology for applying ASF to cancer risk is discussed in the documentation sections above.
- ³ Acrolein was chosen because it has greatest non-cancer health risks for toxic air contaminants contained in diesel exhaust.
- ⁴ Underlined values represent screening criteria used in the analysis.

Source: BAAQMD 2010

Create Objectionable Odors Affecting a Substantial Number of People

The 2006 IS/MND identified no impact. The generation and severity of odors is dependent on a number of factors, including the nature, frequency, and intensity of the source; wind direction; and the location of the receptor(s). Typical facilities known to produce odors include landfills, wastewater treatment plants, manufacturing plants, and certain agricultural activities. Implementation of the proposed project would result in the addition of any of these facilities. Diesel fuel combusted onsite or along hauling routes may create minor odors. However, any odors emitted during construction would be temporary and localized, and they would cease once construction activities have been completed. This impact is considered less than significant

Greenhouse Gases

Generate a significant amount of GHG emissions, either directly or indirectly

This impact was not evaluated in the 2006 IS/MND. The BAAQMD does not have an adopted threshold of significance for construction-related GHG emissions. However, the BAAQMD recommends that GHG emissions that would occur during construction be quantified and disclosed, and a determination should be made on the significance of these construction generated GHG emission impacts in relation to meeting Assembly Bill (AB) 32 GHG reduction goals. Construction

activities would generate short-term emissions of CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O. Generation of these emissions would result from fuel combustion associated with off- and on-road equipment and vehicles. GHG emissions resulting from project construction are summarized in Table 5 below.

As shown in Table 5, the changed project would result in 124.4 metric tons of CO₂e during construction activities. Although the BAAQMD has not identified a construction threshold to evaluate climate change, the BAAQMD's operational threshold indicated in Table 1 are used to determine construction-related impacts to climate change. As seen in Table 5, construction emissions are anticipated to be well below the BAAQMD's operational threshold of 1,100 MT. In addition, these emissions are considered short-term as the source of emissions will cease once construction is complete. In addition, the BAAQMD recommends the implementation of GHG best management practices (BMP) to further minimize construction-related GHG emissions. These measures are identified in Mitigation Measure AQ-1 (Implement BAAQMD Basic Construction Mitigation Measures to Control Construction-Related Fugitive Dust, Exhaust, and Greenhouse Gas Emissions), which has been incorporated into the project and is described above. With implementation of Mitigation Measure AQ-1, this impact is considered less than significant. No additional mitigation is required.

Table 5. Summary of Construction-Related GHG Emissions (Metric Tons per Year)

Year	Off-Road Equipment			On-Road Vehicles		Total CO ₂ e
	CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O	CO ₂	Other	
Demolition	57.5	0.003	0.001	13.7	0.722	72.4
Paving	37.5	0.002	0.001	13.4	0.705	52.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>95.0</i>	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.002</i>	<i>27.1</i>	<i>1.427</i>	<i>124.4</i>

Conflict with any applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing GHGs

This impact was not evaluated in the 2006 IS/MND. The State has adopted several polices and regulations for the purpose of reducing GHG emissions, beginning with AB32. To achieve these GHG reductions, there will have to be widespread reductions of GHG emissions across California. Some of those reductions will need to come in the form of changes in vehicle emissions and mileage, changes in the sources of electricity, and increases in energy efficiency by existing facilities, as well as other measures. The remainder of the necessary GHG reductions will need to come from requiring new facility development to have lower carbon intensity than business-as-usual (BAU) conditions.

As discussed above, implementation of the project would generate a less than significant level of GHG emissions following implementation of best management practices for GHGs. Thus, project-generated GHG emissions would not conflict with the State goals listed in AB32 or in any preceding state policies adopted to reduce GHG emissions. Furthermore, once construction is completed, there would be no long-term operational activities associated with the demolished buildings and parking lot. Thus, this impact is considered less-than-significant.

Cumulative Impacts

Criteria Pollutants

The BAAQMD states that the proposed projects cumulative effects are to be analyzed using the same thresholds of as used to the project-level analysis. As discussed above, project-related construction emissions with the proposed change would be below BAAQMD thresholds of significance. Therefore, the changed project would not result in cumulative impacts.

Toxic Air Contaminants

The BAAQMD thresholds for analyzing the cumulative impacts associated with TACs and health risk are less stringent than the project-level thresholds. As such, because the changed project would not result in TAC impacts at the project level, the project is not anticipated to result in TAC impacts at the cumulative level.

Climate Change

The BAAQMD does not have separate thresholds for analyzing climate change cumulative impacts. If annual emissions of operational-related GHGs exceed the thresholds shown in Table 1, then the proposed project as changed would result in a cumulatively considerable contribution of GHG emissions and a cumulatively significant impact to global climate change. The project's construction-related emissions are short term and would be below BAAQMD thresholds. In addition, there would be long-term sources of emissions, as no operational increase is expected. Therefore, the project would not result in cumulative impacts on GHG emissions and climate change.

References Cited

- Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD). 2010. Screening Tables for Air Toxics Evaluation During Construction, Version 1.0. San Francisco, CA. May.
- BAAQMD. 2011. California Environmental Quality Act. Air Quality Guidelines. San Francisco, CA. June, 2010. Revised May 2011.
- San Mateo County Community College District (SMCCCD). 2011. San Mateo, CA. Email correspondence with Barbara Christensen and Karen Powell. April, 2011.
- United States Environmental Protection Agency. 2011. Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks: 1990-2009. EPA 430-R-11-005. Washington, DC. April 15, 2011.

Urbemis 2007 Version 9.2.4

Combined Summer Emissions Reports (Pounds/Day)

File Name: G:\Sacramento\LGT-Air&Noise\Air\SMCCCD\2011 Demolition Analysis 00296.11\Calcs\Demo_redo May 4.urb924

Project Name: San Mateo Community College - Building 20 demo project

Project Location: Bay Area Air District

On-Road Vehicle Emissions Based on: Version : Emfac2007 V2.3 Nov 1 2006

Off-Road Vehicle Emissions Based on: OFFROAD2007

Summary Report:

CONSTRUCTION EMISSION ESTIMATES

	<u>ROG</u>	<u>NOx</u>	<u>CO</u>	<u>SO2</u>	<u>PM10 Dust</u>	<u>PM10 Exhaust</u>	<u>PM10</u>	<u>PM2.5 Dust</u>	<u>PM2.5 Exhaust</u>	<u>PM2.5</u>	<u>CO2</u>
2011 TOTALS (lbs/day unmitigated)	5.45	48.14	26.53	0.02	43.59	2.44	46.03	9.11	2.24	11.35	5,416.01
2011 TOTALS (lbs/day mitigated)	5.45	46.25	26.53	0.02	22.51	2.44	24.95	4.71	2.24	6.95	5,416.01

Construction Unmitigated Detail Report:

CONSTRUCTION EMISSION ESTIMATES Summer Pounds Per Day, Unmitigated

<u>ROG</u>	<u>NOx</u>	<u>CO</u>	<u>SO2</u>	<u>PM10 Dust</u>	<u>PM10 Exhaust</u>	<u>PM10</u>	<u>PM2.5 Dust</u>	<u>PM2.5 Exhaust</u>	<u>PM2.5</u>	<u>CO2</u>
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8/9/2011 3:41:00 PM

Time Slice 9/12/2011-9/13/2011 Active Days: 2	0.64	10.11	3.27	0.01	40.06	0.37	40.42	8.37	0.34	8.71	1,610.40
Mass Grading 07/11/2011-09/13/2011	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.00	0.00	40.00	8.35	0.00	8.35	0.00
Mass Grading Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.00	0.00	40.00	8.35	0.00	8.35	0.00
Mass Grading Off Road Diesel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mass Grading On Road Diesel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mass Grading Worker Trips	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mass Grading 08/31/2011-09/13/2011	0.64	10.11	3.27	0.01	0.06	0.37	0.42	0.02	0.34	0.35	1,610.40
Mass Grading Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mass Grading Off Road Diesel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mass Grading On Road Diesel	0.64	10.11	3.27	0.01	0.06	0.37	0.42	0.02	0.34	0.35	1,610.40
Mass Grading Worker Trips	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Phase Assumptions

Phase: Demolition 7/11/2011 - 7/22/2011 - Demo B20

Building Volume Total (cubic feet): 73620

Building Volume Daily (cubic feet): 7362

On Road Truck Travel (VMT): 0

Off-Road Equipment:

2 Excavators (168 hp) operating at a 0.57 load factor for 5 hours per day

1 Rubber Tired Dozers (357 hp) operating at a 0.59 load factor for 5 hours per day

Phase: Demolition 8/29/2011 - 9/9/2011 - Demo Lat and green houses

Building Volume Total (cubic feet): 83892

Building Volume Daily (cubic feet): 8389.2

On Road Truck Travel (VMT): 0

Off-Road Equipment:

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2 Excavators (168 hp) operating at a 0.57 load factor for 5 hours per day

1 Rubber Tired Dozers (357 hp) operating at a 0.59 load factor for 5 hours per day

Phase: Mass Grading 7/11/2011 - 9/13/2011 - general site disturbance

Total Acres Disturbed: 0

Maximum Daily Acreage Disturbed: 2

Fugitive Dust Level of Detail: Default

20 lbs per acre-day

On Road Truck Travel (VMT): 0

Off-Road Equipment:

Phase: Mass Grading 7/11/2011 - 9/9/2011 - Concrete Recycling

Total Acres Disturbed: 0

Maximum Daily Acreage Disturbed: 0

Fugitive Dust Level of Detail: Default

20 lbs per acre-day

On Road Truck Travel (VMT): 0

Off-Road Equipment:

4 Crushing/Processing Equip (142 hp) operating at a 0.78 load factor for 5 hours per day

Phase: Mass Grading 7/13/2011 - 7/19/2011 - Haul B20 debris

Total Acres Disturbed: 0

Maximum Daily Acreage Disturbed: 0

Fugitive Dust Level of Detail: Default

20 lbs per acre-day

On Road Truck Travel (VMT): 400

Off-Road Equipment:

Phase: Mass Grading 8/31/2011 - 9/13/2011 - Haul Lat and green house debris

Total Acres Disturbed: 0

8/9/2011 3:41:00 PM

Maximum Daily Acreage Disturbed: 0

Fugitive Dust Level of Detail: Default

20 lbs per acre-day

On Road Truck Travel (VMT): 400

Off-Road Equipment:

Construction Mitigated Detail Report:

CONSTRUCTION EMISSION ESTIMATES Summer Pounds Per Day, Mitigated

ROG NOx CO SO2 PM10 Dust PM10 Exhaust PM10 PM2.5 Dust PM2.5 Exhaust PM2.5 CO2

8/9/2011 3:41:00 PM

Time Slice 9/12/2011-9/13/2011 Active Days: 2	0.64	10.11	3.27	0.01	18.98	0.37	19.35	3.97	0.34	4.31	1,610.40
Mass Grading 07/11/2011-09/13/2011	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.92	0.00	18.92	3.95	0.00	3.95	0.00
Mass Grading Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.92	0.00	18.92	3.95	0.00	3.95	0.00
Mass Grading Off Road Diesel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mass Grading On Road Diesel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mass Grading Worker Trips	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mass Grading 08/31/2011-09/13/2011	0.64	10.11	3.27	0.01	0.06	0.37	0.42	0.02	0.34	0.35	1,610.40
Mass Grading Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mass Grading Off Road Diesel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mass Grading On Road Diesel	0.64	10.11	3.27	0.01	0.06	0.37	0.42	0.02	0.34	0.35	1,610.40
Mass Grading Worker Trips	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Construction Related Mitigation Measures

The following mitigation measures apply to Phase: Demolition 7/11/2011 - 7/22/2011 - Demo B20

For Rubber Tired Dozers, the Use Aqueous Diesel Fuel mitigation reduces emissions by:

NOX: 5%

For Excavators, the Use Aqueous Diesel Fuel mitigation reduces emissions by:

NOX: 5%

The following mitigation measures apply to Phase: Demolition 8/29/2011 - 9/9/2011 - Demo Lat and green houses

For Rubber Tired Dozers, the Use Aqueous Diesel Fuel mitigation reduces emissions by:

NOX: 5%

For Excavators, the Use Aqueous Diesel Fuel mitigation reduces emissions by:

NOX: 5%

The following mitigation measures apply to Phase: Mass Grading 7/11/2011 - 9/13/2011 - general site disturbance

For Soil Stabilizing Measures, the Water exposed surfaces 2x daily watering mitigation reduces emissions by:

PM10: 55% PM25: 55%

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For Unpaved Roads Measures, the Reduce speed on unpaved roads to less than 15 mph mitigation reduces emissions by:

PM10: 44% PM25: 44%

The following mitigation measures apply to Phase: Mass Grading 7/11/2011 - 9/9/2011 - Concrete Recycling

For Soil Stabilizing Measures, the Water exposed surfaces 2x daily watering mitigation reduces emissions by:

PM10: 55% PM25: 55%

For Unpaved Roads Measures, the Reduce speed on unpaved roads to less than 15 mph mitigation reduces emissions by:

PM10: 44% PM25: 44%

For Crushing/Processing Equip, the Use Aqueous Diesel Fuel mitigation reduces emissions by:

NOX: 5%

The following mitigation measures apply to Phase: Mass Grading 7/13/2011 - 7/19/2011 - Haul B20 debris

For Soil Stabilizing Measures, the Water exposed surfaces 2x daily watering mitigation reduces emissions by:

PM10: 55% PM25: 55%

For Unpaved Roads Measures, the Reduce speed on unpaved roads to less than 15 mph mitigation reduces emissions by:

PM10: 44% PM25: 44%

The following mitigation measures apply to Phase: Mass Grading 8/31/2011 - 9/13/2011 - Haul Lat and green house debris

For Soil Stabilizing Measures, the Water exposed surfaces 2x daily watering mitigation reduces emissions by:

PM10: 55% PM25: 55%

For Unpaved Roads Measures, the Reduce speed on unpaved roads to less than 15 mph mitigation reduces emissions by:

PM10: 44% PM25: 44%

Urbemis 2007 Version 9.2.4

Combined Summer Emissions Reports (Pounds/Day)

File Name: G:\Sacramento\LGT-Air&Noise\Air\SMCCCD\2011 Demolition Analysis 00296.11\Calcs\parking lot_aug 2011.urb924

Project Name: San Mateo Community College - Parking lot activities

Project Location: Bay Area Air District

On-Road Vehicle Emissions Based on: Version : Emfac2007 V2.3 Nov 1 2006

Off-Road Vehicle Emissions Based on: OFFROAD2007

Summary Report:

CONSTRUCTION EMISSION ESTIMATES

	<u>ROG</u>	<u>NOx</u>	<u>CO</u>	<u>SO2</u>	<u>PM10 Dust</u>	<u>PM10 Exhaust</u>	<u>PM10</u>	<u>PM2.5 Dust</u>	<u>PM2.5 Exhaust</u>	<u>PM2.5</u>	<u>CO2</u>
2011 TOTALS (lbs/day unmitigated)	5.08	47.92	21.07	0.03	14.10	1.94	15.99	2.96	1.78	4.72	5,893.31
2011 TOTALS (lbs/day mitigated)	5.08	45.94	21.07	0.03	6.72	1.94	8.62	1.42	1.78	3.18	5,893.31

Construction Unmitigated Detail Report:

CONSTRUCTION EMISSION ESTIMATES Summer Pounds Per Day, Unmitigated

<u>ROG</u>	<u>NOx</u>	<u>CO</u>	<u>SO2</u>	<u>PM10 Dust</u>	<u>PM10 Exhaust</u>	<u>PM10</u>	<u>PM2.5 Dust</u>	<u>PM2.5 Exhaust</u>	<u>PM2.5</u>	<u>CO2</u>
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Time Slice 10/17/2011-10/21/2011	3.50	30.45	14.36	0.00	7.01	1.21	8.22	1.46	1.12	2.58	3,569.91
Active Days: 5											
Mass Grading 10/17/2011-10/27/2011	3.50	30.45	14.36	0.00	7.01	1.21	8.22	1.46	1.12	2.58	3,569.91
Mass Grading Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.00	0.00	7.00	1.46	0.00	1.46	0.00
Mass Grading Off Road Diesel	3.45	30.36	12.75	0.00	0.00	1.21	1.21	0.00	1.11	1.11	3,416.94
Mass Grading On Road Diesel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mass Grading Worker Trips	0.05	0.09	1.61	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	152.96
Time Slice 10/24/2011-10/27/2011	<u>5.08</u>	<u>47.92</u>	<u>21.07</u>	0.01	14.06	<u>1.94</u>	<u>15.99</u>	2.94	<u>1.78</u>	<u>4.72</u>	<u>5,893.31</u>
Active Days: 4											
Mass Grading 10/17/2011-10/27/2011	3.50	30.45	14.36	0.00	7.01	1.21	8.22	1.46	1.12	2.58	3,569.91
Mass Grading Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.00	0.00	7.00	1.46	0.00	1.46	0.00
Mass Grading Off Road Diesel	3.45	30.36	12.75	0.00	0.00	1.21	1.21	0.00	1.11	1.11	3,416.94
Mass Grading On Road Diesel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mass Grading Worker Trips	0.05	0.09	1.61	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	152.96
Mass Grading 10/24/2011-10/28/2011	1.58	17.47	6.71	0.01	7.05	0.72	7.77	1.48	0.67	2.14	2,323.40
Mass Grading Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.00	0.00	7.00	1.46	0.00	1.46	0.00
Mass Grading Off Road Diesel	1.04	9.34	3.29	0.00	0.00	0.43	0.43	0.00	0.40	0.40	958.60
Mass Grading On Road Diesel	0.52	8.09	2.61	0.01	0.05	0.29	0.34	0.01	0.27	0.28	1,288.32
Mass Grading Worker Trips	0.03	0.04	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	76.48

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Time Slice 10/28/2011-10/28/2011 Active Days: 1	3.00	33.17	13.55	<u>0.03</u>	<u>14.10</u>	1.38	15.48	<u>2.96</u>	1.27	4.23	4,494.17
Mass Grading 10/24/2011-10/28/2011	1.58	17.47	6.71	0.01	7.05	0.72	7.77	1.48	0.67	2.14	2,323.40
Mass Grading Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.00	0.00	7.00	1.46	0.00	1.46	0.00
Mass Grading Off Road Diesel	1.04	9.34	3.29	0.00	0.00	0.43	0.43	0.00	0.40	0.40	958.60
Mass Grading On Road Diesel	0.52	8.09	2.61	0.01	0.05	0.29	0.34	0.01	0.27	0.28	1,288.32
Mass Grading Worker Trips	0.03	0.04	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	76.48
Mass Grading 10/28/2011-11/04/2011	1.42	15.70	6.83	0.01	7.05	0.66	7.71	1.48	0.61	2.08	2,170.77
Mass Grading Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.00	0.00	7.00	1.46	0.00	1.46	0.00
Mass Grading Off Road Diesel	0.86	7.23	3.31	0.00	0.00	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.32	0.32	752.29
Mass Grading On Road Diesel	0.54	8.43	2.72	0.01	0.05	0.30	0.35	0.02	0.28	0.30	1,342.00
Mass Grading Worker Trips	0.03	0.04	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	76.48
Time Slice 10/31/2011-11/4/2011 Active Days: 5	1.42	15.70	6.83	0.01	7.05	0.66	7.71	1.48	0.61	2.08	2,170.77
Mass Grading 10/28/2011-11/04/2011	1.42	15.70	6.83	0.01	7.05	0.66	7.71	1.48	0.61	2.08	2,170.77
Mass Grading Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.00	0.00	7.00	1.46	0.00	1.46	0.00
Mass Grading Off Road Diesel	0.86	7.23	3.31	0.00	0.00	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.32	0.32	752.29
Mass Grading On Road Diesel	0.54	8.43	2.72	0.01	0.05	0.30	0.35	0.02	0.28	0.30	1,342.00
Mass Grading Worker Trips	0.03	0.04	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	76.48

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Time Slice 11/7/2011-11/18/2011	1.85	11.47	6.19	0.00	0.01	0.68	0.69	0.00	0.62	0.63	1,227.40
Active Days: 10											
Asphalt 11/07/2011-11/18/2011	1.85	11.47	6.19	0.00	0.01	0.68	0.69	0.00	0.62	0.63	1,227.40
Paving Off-Gas	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Paving Off Road Diesel	1.39	10.37	5.05	0.00	0.00	0.64	0.64	0.00	0.59	0.59	983.82
Paving On Road Diesel	0.07	1.05	0.34	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.03	0.04	167.09
Paving Worker Trips	0.03	0.04	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	76.48
Time Slice 11/21/2011-12/9/2011	2.39	19.67	9.82	0.01	7.03	0.89	7.92	1.47	0.82	2.29	2,877.56
Active Days: 15											
Mass Grading 11/21/2011-12/09/2011	2.39	19.67	9.82	0.01	7.03	0.89	7.92	1.47	0.82	2.29	2,877.56
Mass Grading Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.00	0.00	7.00	1.46	0.00	1.46	0.00
Mass Grading Off Road Diesel	2.12	16.21	7.13	0.00	0.00	0.77	0.77	0.00	0.71	0.71	2,187.80
Mass Grading On Road Diesel	0.21	3.37	1.09	0.00	0.02	0.12	0.14	0.01	0.11	0.12	536.80
Mass Grading Worker Trips	0.05	0.09	1.61	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	152.96

Phase Assumptions

Phase: Mass Grading 10/17/2011 - 10/27/2011 - Rough Grading

Total Acres Disturbed: 1.4

Maximum Daily Acreage Disturbed: 0.35

Fugitive Dust Level of Detail: Default

20 lbs per acre-day

On Road Truck Travel (VMT): 0

Off-Road Equipment:

- 1 Excavators (168 hp) operating at a 0.57 load factor for 5 hours per day
- 2 Off Highway Trucks (479 hp) operating at a 0.57 load factor for 5 hours per day
- 1 Plate Compactors (8 hp) operating at a 0.43 load factor for 5 hours per day
- 1 Rubber Tired Dozers (357 hp) operating at a 0.59 load factor for 5 hours per day
- 1 Water Trucks (189 hp) operating at a 0.5 load factor for 5 hours per day

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Phase: Mass Grading 10/24/2011 - 10/28/2011 - Utility Installation

Total Acres Disturbed: 1.4

Maximum Daily Acreage Disturbed: 0.35

Fugitive Dust Level of Detail: Default

20 lbs per acre-day

On Road Truck Travel (VMT): 320

Off-Road Equipment:

1 Other Material Handling Equipment (191 hp) operating at a 0.59 load factor for 5 hours per day

1 Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes (108 hp) operating at a 0.55 load factor for 5 hours per day

1 Water Trucks (189 hp) operating at a 0.5 load factor for 5 hours per day

Phase: Mass Grading 10/28/2011 - 11/4/2011 - Concrete Work

Total Acres Disturbed: 1.4

Maximum Daily Acreage Disturbed: 0.35

Fugitive Dust Level of Detail: Default

20 lbs per acre-day

On Road Truck Travel (VMT): 333.33

Off-Road Equipment:

1 Graders (174 hp) operating at a 0.61 load factor for 5 hours per day

1 Plate Compactors (8 hp) operating at a 0.43 load factor for 5 hours per day

1 Water Trucks (189 hp) operating at a 0.5 load factor for 5 hours per day

Phase: Mass Grading 11/21/2011 - 12/9/2011 - Landscaping and Irrigation

Total Acres Disturbed: 1.4

Maximum Daily Acreage Disturbed: 0.35

Fugitive Dust Level of Detail: Default

20 lbs per acre-day

On Road Truck Travel (VMT): 133.33

Off-Road Equipment:

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- 1 Bore/Drill Rigs (291 hp) operating at a 0.75 load factor for 5 hours per day
- 1 Other Equipment (50 hp) operating at a 0.62 load factor for 5 hours per day
- 1 Other Material Handling Equipment (191 hp) operating at a 0.59 load factor for 5 hours per day
- 1 Skid Steer Loaders (44 hp) operating at a 0.55 load factor for 5 hours per day
- 1 Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes (108 hp) operating at a 0.55 load factor for 5 hours per day
- 1 Water Trucks (189 hp) operating at a 0.5 load factor for 5 hours per day

Phase: Paving 11/7/2011 - 11/18/2011 - Paving and Striping

Acres to be Paved: 1.4

Off-Road Equipment:

- 1 Graders (174 hp) operating at a 0.61 load factor for 5 hours per day
- 1 Pavers (100 hp) operating at a 0.62 load factor for 5 hours per day
- 1 Water Trucks (189 hp) operating at a 0.5 load factor for 5 hours per day

Construction Mitigated Detail Report:

CONSTRUCTION EMISSION ESTIMATES Summer Pounds Per Day, Mitigated

	<u>ROG</u>	<u>NOx</u>	<u>CO</u>	<u>SO2</u>	<u>PM10 Dust</u>	<u>PM10 Exhaust</u>	<u>PM10</u>	<u>PM2.5 Dust</u>	<u>PM2.5 Exhaust</u>	<u>PM2.5</u>	<u>CO2</u>
Time Slice 10/17/2011-10/21/2011 Active Days: 5	3.50	28.94	14.36	0.00	3.32	1.21	4.53	0.69	1.12	1.81	3,569.91
Mass Grading 10/17/2011-10/27/2011	3.50	28.94	14.36	0.00	3.32	1.21	4.53	0.69	1.12	1.81	3,569.91
Mass Grading Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.31	0.00	3.31	0.69	0.00	0.69	0.00
Mass Grading Off Road Diesel	3.45	28.85	12.75	0.00	0.00	1.21	1.21	0.00	1.11	1.11	3,416.94
Mass Grading On Road Diesel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mass Grading Worker Trips	0.05	0.09	1.61	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	152.96

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Time Slice 10/24/2011-10/27/2011 Active Days: 4	<u>5.08</u>	<u>45.94</u>	<u>21.07</u>	0.01	6.68	<u>1.94</u>	<u>8.62</u>	1.40	<u>1.78</u>	<u>3.18</u>	<u>5,893.31</u>
Mass Grading 10/17/2011-10/27/2011	3.50	28.94	14.36	0.00	3.32	1.21	4.53	0.69	1.12	1.81	3,569.91
Mass Grading Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.31	0.00	3.31	0.69	0.00	0.69	0.00
Mass Grading Off Road Diesel	3.45	28.85	12.75	0.00	0.00	1.21	1.21	0.00	1.11	1.11	3,416.94
Mass Grading On Road Diesel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mass Grading Worker Trips	0.05	0.09	1.61	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	152.96
Mass Grading 10/24/2011-10/28/2011	1.58	17.00	6.71	0.01	3.36	0.72	4.09	0.71	0.67	1.37	2,323.40
Mass Grading Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.31	0.00	3.31	0.69	0.00	0.69	0.00
Mass Grading Off Road Diesel	1.04	8.87	3.29	0.00	0.00	0.43	0.43	0.00	0.40	0.40	958.60
Mass Grading On Road Diesel	0.52	8.09	2.61	0.01	0.05	0.29	0.34	0.01	0.27	0.28	1,288.32
Mass Grading Worker Trips	0.03	0.04	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	76.48
Time Slice 10/28/2011-10/28/2011 Active Days: 1	3.00	32.34	13.55	<u>0.03</u>	<u>6.72</u>	1.38	8.11	<u>1.42</u>	1.27	2.69	4,494.17
Mass Grading 10/24/2011-10/28/2011	1.58	17.00	6.71	0.01	3.36	0.72	4.09	0.71	0.67	1.37	2,323.40
Mass Grading Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.31	0.00	3.31	0.69	0.00	0.69	0.00
Mass Grading Off Road Diesel	1.04	8.87	3.29	0.00	0.00	0.43	0.43	0.00	0.40	0.40	958.60
Mass Grading On Road Diesel	0.52	8.09	2.61	0.01	0.05	0.29	0.34	0.01	0.27	0.28	1,288.32
Mass Grading Worker Trips	0.03	0.04	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	76.48
Mass Grading 10/28/2011-11/04/2011	1.42	15.34	6.83	0.01	3.36	0.66	4.02	0.71	0.61	1.31	2,170.77
Mass Grading Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.31	0.00	3.31	0.69	0.00	0.69	0.00
Mass Grading Off Road Diesel	0.86	6.87	3.31	0.00	0.00	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.32	0.32	752.29
Mass Grading On Road Diesel	0.54	8.43	2.72	0.01	0.05	0.30	0.35	0.02	0.28	0.30	1,342.00
Mass Grading Worker Trips	0.03	0.04	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	76.48

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Time Slice 10/31/2011-11/4/2011	1.42	15.34	6.83	0.01	3.36	0.66	4.02	0.71	0.61	1.31	2,170.77
Active Days: 5											
Mass Grading 10/28/2011-11/04/2011	1.42	15.34	6.83	0.01	3.36	0.66	4.02	0.71	0.61	1.31	2,170.77
Mass Grading Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.31	0.00	3.31	0.69	0.00	0.69	0.00
Mass Grading Off Road Diesel	0.86	6.87	3.31	0.00	0.00	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.32	0.32	752.29
Mass Grading On Road Diesel	0.54	8.43	2.72	0.01	0.05	0.30	0.35	0.02	0.28	0.30	1,342.00
Mass Grading Worker Trips	0.03	0.04	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	76.48
Time Slice 11/7/2011-11/18/2011	1.85	10.95	6.19	0.00	0.01	0.68	0.69	0.00	0.62	0.63	1,227.40
Active Days: 10											
Asphalt 11/07/2011-11/18/2011	1.85	10.95	6.19	0.00	0.01	0.68	0.69	0.00	0.62	0.63	1,227.40
Paving Off-Gas	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Paving Off Road Diesel	1.39	9.86	5.05	0.00	0.00	0.64	0.64	0.00	0.59	0.59	983.82
Paving On Road Diesel	0.07	1.05	0.34	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.03	0.04	167.09
Paving Worker Trips	0.03	0.04	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	76.48
Time Slice 11/21/2011-12/9/2011	2.39	18.86	9.82	0.01	3.34	0.89	4.23	0.70	0.82	1.52	2,877.56
Active Days: 15											
Mass Grading 11/21/2011-12/09/2011	2.39	18.86	9.82	0.01	3.34	0.89	4.23	0.70	0.82	1.52	2,877.56
Mass Grading Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.31	0.00	3.31	0.69	0.00	0.69	0.00
Mass Grading Off Road Diesel	2.12	15.40	7.13	0.00	0.00	0.77	0.77	0.00	0.71	0.71	2,187.80
Mass Grading On Road Diesel	0.21	3.37	1.09	0.00	0.02	0.12	0.14	0.01	0.11	0.12	536.80
Mass Grading Worker Trips	0.05	0.09	1.61	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	152.96

Construction Related Mitigation Measures

The following mitigation measures apply to Phase: Mass Grading 10/17/2011 - 10/27/2011 - Rough Grading

For Soil Stabilizing Measures, the Water exposed surfaces 2x daily watering mitigation reduces emissions by:

PM10: 55% PM25: 55%

For Unpaved Roads Measures, the Reduce speed on unpaved roads to less than 15 mph mitigation reduces emissions by:

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PM10: 44% PM25: 44%

For Water Trucks, the Use Aqueous Diesel Fuel mitigation reduces emissions by:

NOX: 5%

For Excavators, the Use Aqueous Diesel Fuel mitigation reduces emissions by:

NOX: 5%

For Plate Compactors, the Use Aqueous Diesel Fuel mitigation reduces emissions by:

NOX: 5%

For Off Highway Trucks, the Use Aqueous Diesel Fuel mitigation reduces emissions by:

NOX: 5%

For Rubber Tired Dozers, the Use Aqueous Diesel Fuel mitigation reduces emissions by:

NOX: 5%

The following mitigation measures apply to Phase: Mass Grading 10/24/2011 - 10/28/2011 - Utility Installation

For Soil Stabilizing Measures, the Water exposed surfaces 2x daily watering mitigation reduces emissions by:

PM10: 55% PM25: 55%

For Unpaved Roads Measures, the Reduce speed on unpaved roads to less than 15 mph mitigation reduces emissions by:

PM10: 44% PM25: 44%

For Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes, the Use Aqueous Diesel Fuel mitigation reduces emissions by:

NOX: 5%

For Other Material Handling Equipment, the Use Aqueous Diesel Fuel mitigation reduces emissions by:

NOX: 5%

For Water Trucks, the Use Aqueous Diesel Fuel mitigation reduces emissions by:

NOX: 5%

The following mitigation measures apply to Phase: Mass Grading 10/28/2011 - 11/4/2011 - Concrete Work

For Soil Stabilizing Measures, the Water exposed surfaces 2x daily watering mitigation reduces emissions by:

PM10: 55% PM25: 55%

For Unpaved Roads Measures, the Reduce speed on unpaved roads to less than 15 mph mitigation reduces emissions by:

PM10: 44% PM25: 44%

For Graders, the Use Aqueous Diesel Fuel mitigation reduces emissions by:

NOX: 5%

For Water Trucks, the Use Aqueous Diesel Fuel mitigation reduces emissions by:

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NOX: 5%

For Plate Compactors, the Use Aqueous Diesel Fuel mitigation reduces emissions by:

NOX: 5%

The following mitigation measures apply to Phase: Mass Grading 11/21/2011 - 12/9/2011 - Landscaping and Irrigation

For Soil Stabilizing Measures, the Water exposed surfaces 2x daily watering mitigation reduces emissions by:

PM10: 55% PM25: 55%

For Unpaved Roads Measures, the Reduce speed on unpaved roads to less than 15 mph mitigation reduces emissions by:

PM10: 44% PM25: 44%

For Skid Steer Loaders, the Use Aqueous Diesel Fuel mitigation reduces emissions by:

NOX: 5%

For Other Equipment, the Use Aqueous Diesel Fuel mitigation reduces emissions by:

NOX: 5%

For Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes, the Use Aqueous Diesel Fuel mitigation reduces emissions by:

NOX: 5%

For Bore/Drill Rigs, the Use Aqueous Diesel Fuel mitigation reduces emissions by:

NOX: 5%

For Other Material Handling Equipment, the Use Aqueous Diesel Fuel mitigation reduces emissions by:

NOX: 5%

For Water Trucks, the Use Aqueous Diesel Fuel mitigation reduces emissions by:

NOX: 5%

The following mitigation measures apply to Phase: Paving 11/7/2011 - 11/18/2011 - Paving and Striping

For Pavers, the Use Aqueous Diesel Fuel mitigation reduces emissions by:

NOX: 5%

For Graders, the Use Aqueous Diesel Fuel mitigation reduces emissions by:

NOX: 5%

For Water Trucks, the Use Aqueous Diesel Fuel mitigation reduces emissions by:

NOX: 5%

Urbemis 2007 Version 9.2.4

Combined Annual Emissions Reports (Tons/Year)

File Name: G:\Sacramento\LGT-Air&Noise\Air\SMCCCD\2011 Demolition Analysis 00296.11\Calcs\Demo_redo May 4.urb924

Project Name: San Mateo Community College - Building 20 demo project

Project Location: Bay Area Air District

On-Road Vehicle Emissions Based on: Version : Emfac2007 V2.3 Nov 1 2006

Off-Road Vehicle Emissions Based on: OFFROAD2007

Summary Report:

CONSTRUCTION EMISSION ESTIMATES

	<u>CO2</u>
2011 TOTALS (tons/year unmitigated)	78.47
2011 TOTALS (tons/year mitigated)	78.47
Percent Reduction	0.00

Construction Unmitigated Detail Report:

CONSTRUCTION EMISSION ESTIMATES Annual Tons Per Year, Unmitigated

	<u>CO2</u>
2011	78.47

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Demolition 07/11/2011-07/22/2011	7.69
Fugitive Dust	0.00
Demo Off Road Diesel	7.31
Demo On Road Diesel	0.00
Demo Worker Trips	0.38
Mass Grading 07/11/2011-09/09/2011	51.00
Mass Grading Dust	0.00
Mass Grading Off Road Diesel	48.71
Mass Grading On Road Diesel	0.00
Mass Grading Worker Trips	2.29
Mass Grading 07/11/2011-09/13/2011	0.00
Mass Grading Dust	0.00
Mass Grading Off Road Diesel	0.00
Mass Grading On Road Diesel	0.00
Mass Grading Worker Trips	0.00
Mass Grading 07/13/2011-07/19/2011	4.03
Mass Grading Dust	0.00
Mass Grading Off Road Diesel	0.00
Mass Grading On Road Diesel	4.03
Mass Grading Worker Trips	0.00

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Demolition 08/29/2011-09/09/2011	7.69
Fugitive Dust	0.00
Demo Off Road Diesel	7.31
Demo On Road Diesel	0.00
Demo Worker Trips	0.38
Mass Grading 08/31/2011-09/13/2011	8.05
Mass Grading Dust	0.00
Mass Grading Off Road Diesel	0.00
Mass Grading On Road Diesel	8.05
Mass Grading Worker Trips	0.00

Phase Assumptions

Phase: Demolition 7/11/2011 - 7/22/2011 - Demo B20

Building Volume Total (cubic feet): 73620

Building Volume Daily (cubic feet): 7362

On Road Truck Travel (VMT): 0

Off-Road Equipment:

2 Excavators (168 hp) operating at a 0.57 load factor for 5 hours per day

1 Rubber Tired Dozers (357 hp) operating at a 0.59 load factor for 5 hours per day

Phase: Demolition 8/29/2011 - 9/9/2011 - Demo Lat and green houses

Building Volume Total (cubic feet): 83892

Building Volume Daily (cubic feet): 8389.2

On Road Truck Travel (VMT): 0

Off-Road Equipment:

2 Excavators (168 hp) operating at a 0.57 load factor for 5 hours per day

1 Rubber Tired Dozers (357 hp) operating at a 0.59 load factor for 5 hours per day

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Phase: Mass Grading 7/11/2011 - 9/13/2011 - general site disturbance

Total Acres Disturbed: 0

Maximum Daily Acreage Disturbed: 2

Fugitive Dust Level of Detail: Default

20 lbs per acre-day

On Road Truck Travel (VMT): 0

Off-Road Equipment:

Phase: Mass Grading 7/11/2011 - 9/9/2011 - Concrete Recycling

Total Acres Disturbed: 0

Maximum Daily Acreage Disturbed: 0

Fugitive Dust Level of Detail: Default

20 lbs per acre-day

On Road Truck Travel (VMT): 0

Off-Road Equipment:

4 Crushing/Processing Equip (142 hp) operating at a 0.78 load factor for 5 hours per day

Phase: Mass Grading 7/13/2011 - 7/19/2011 - Haul B20 debris

Total Acres Disturbed: 0

Maximum Daily Acreage Disturbed: 0

Fugitive Dust Level of Detail: Default

20 lbs per acre-day

On Road Truck Travel (VMT): 400

Off-Road Equipment:

Phase: Mass Grading 8/31/2011 - 9/13/2011 - Haul Lat and green house debris

Total Acres Disturbed: 0

Maximum Daily Acreage Disturbed: 0

Fugitive Dust Level of Detail: Default

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20 lbs per acre-day

On Road Truck Travel (VMT): 400

Off-Road Equipment:

Construction Mitigated Detail Report:

CONSTRUCTION EMISSION ESTIMATES Annual Tons Per Year, Mitigated

	<u>CO2</u>
2011	78.47
Demolition 07/11/2011-07/22/2011	7.69
Fugitive Dust	0.00
Demo Off Road Diesel	7.31
Demo On Road Diesel	0.00
Demo Worker Trips	0.38
Mass Grading 07/11/2011-09/09/2011	51.00
Mass Grading Dust	0.00
Mass Grading Off Road Diesel	48.71
Mass Grading On Road Diesel	0.00
Mass Grading Worker Trips	2.29
Mass Grading 07/11/2011-09/13/2011	0.00
Mass Grading Dust	0.00
Mass Grading Off Road Diesel	0.00
Mass Grading On Road Diesel	0.00
Mass Grading Worker Trips	0.00

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Mass Grading 07/13/2011-07/19/2011	4.03
Mass Grading Dust	0.00
Mass Grading Off Road Diesel	0.00
Mass Grading On Road Diesel	4.03
Mass Grading Worker Trips	0.00
Demolition 08/29/2011-09/09/2011	7.69
Fugitive Dust	0.00
Demo Off Road Diesel	7.31
Demo On Road Diesel	0.00
Demo Worker Trips	0.38
Mass Grading 08/31/2011-09/13/2011	8.05
Mass Grading Dust	0.00
Mass Grading Off Road Diesel	0.00
Mass Grading On Road Diesel	8.05
Mass Grading Worker Trips	0.00

Construction Related Mitigation Measures

The following mitigation measures apply to Phase: Demolition 7/11/2011 - 7/22/2011 - Demo B20

For Rubber Tired Dozers, the Use Aqueous Diesel Fuel mitigation reduces emissions by:

NOX: 5%

For Excavators, the Use Aqueous Diesel Fuel mitigation reduces emissions by:

NOX: 5%

The following mitigation measures apply to Phase: Demolition 8/29/2011 - 9/9/2011 - Demo Lat and green houses

For Rubber Tired Dozers, the Use Aqueous Diesel Fuel mitigation reduces emissions by:

NOX: 5%

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For Excavators, the Use Aqueous Diesel Fuel mitigation reduces emissions by:

NOX: 5%

The following mitigation measures apply to Phase: Mass Grading 7/11/2011 - 9/13/2011 - general site disturbance

For Soil Stabilizing Measures, the Water exposed surfaces 2x daily watering mitigation reduces emissions by:

PM10: 55% PM25: 55%

For Unpaved Roads Measures, the Reduce speed on unpaved roads to less than 15 mph mitigation reduces emissions by:

PM10: 44% PM25: 44%

The following mitigation measures apply to Phase: Mass Grading 7/11/2011 - 9/9/2011 - Concrete Recycling

For Soil Stabilizing Measures, the Water exposed surfaces 2x daily watering mitigation reduces emissions by:

PM10: 55% PM25: 55%

For Unpaved Roads Measures, the Reduce speed on unpaved roads to less than 15 mph mitigation reduces emissions by:

PM10: 44% PM25: 44%

For Crushing/Processing Equip, the Use Aqueous Diesel Fuel mitigation reduces emissions by:

NOX: 5%

The following mitigation measures apply to Phase: Mass Grading 7/13/2011 - 7/19/2011 - Haul B20 debris

For Soil Stabilizing Measures, the Water exposed surfaces 2x daily watering mitigation reduces emissions by:

PM10: 55% PM25: 55%

For Unpaved Roads Measures, the Reduce speed on unpaved roads to less than 15 mph mitigation reduces emissions by:

PM10: 44% PM25: 44%

The following mitigation measures apply to Phase: Mass Grading 8/31/2011 - 9/13/2011 - Haul Lat and green house debris

For Soil Stabilizing Measures, the Water exposed surfaces 2x daily watering mitigation reduces emissions by:

PM10: 55% PM25: 55%

For Unpaved Roads Measures, the Reduce speed on unpaved roads to less than 15 mph mitigation reduces emissions by:

PM10: 44% PM25: 44%

Urbemis 2007 Version 9.2.4

Combined Annual Emissions Reports (Tons/Year)

File Name: G:\Sacramento\LGT-Air&Noise\Air\SMCCCD\2011 Demolition Analysis 00296.11\Calcs\parking lot_aug 2011.urb924

Project Name: San Mateo Community College - Parking lot activities

Project Location: Bay Area Air District

On-Road Vehicle Emissions Based on: Version : Emfac2007 V2.3 Nov 1 2006

Off-Road Vehicle Emissions Based on: OFFROAD2007

Summary Report:

CONSTRUCTION EMISSION ESTIMATES

	<u>CO2</u>
2011 TOTALS (tons/year unmitigated)	56.10
2011 TOTALS (tons/year mitigated)	56.10
Percent Reduction	0.00

Construction Unmitigated Detail Report:

CONSTRUCTION EMISSION ESTIMATES Annual Tons Per Year, Unmitigated

	<u>CO2</u>
2011	56.10

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Mass Grading 10/17/2011-10/27/2011	16.06
Mass Grading Dust	0.00
Mass Grading Off Road Diesel	15.38
Mass Grading On Road Diesel	0.00
Mass Grading Worker Trips	0.69
Mass Grading 10/24/2011-10/28/2011	5.81
Mass Grading Dust	0.00
Mass Grading Off Road Diesel	2.40
Mass Grading On Road Diesel	3.22
Mass Grading Worker Trips	0.19
Mass Grading 10/28/2011-11/04/2011	6.51
Mass Grading Dust	0.00
Mass Grading Off Road Diesel	2.26
Mass Grading On Road Diesel	4.03
Mass Grading Worker Trips	0.23
Asphalt 11/07/2011-11/18/2011	6.14
Paving Off-Gas	0.00
Paving Off Road Diesel	4.92
Paving On Road Diesel	0.84
Paving Worker Trips	0.38

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Mass Grading 11/21/2011-12/09/2011	21.58
Mass Grading Dust	0.00
Mass Grading Off Road Diesel	16.41
Mass Grading On Road Diesel	4.03
Mass Grading Worker Trips	1.15

Phase Assumptions

Phase: Mass Grading 10/17/2011 - 10/27/2011 - Rough Grading

Total Acres Disturbed: 1.4

Maximum Daily Acreage Disturbed: 0.35

Fugitive Dust Level of Detail: Default

20 lbs per acre-day

On Road Truck Travel (VMT): 0

Off-Road Equipment:

- 1 Excavators (168 hp) operating at a 0.57 load factor for 5 hours per day
- 2 Off Highway Trucks (479 hp) operating at a 0.57 load factor for 5 hours per day
- 1 Plate Compactors (8 hp) operating at a 0.43 load factor for 5 hours per day
- 1 Rubber Tired Dozers (357 hp) operating at a 0.59 load factor for 5 hours per day
- 1 Water Trucks (189 hp) operating at a 0.5 load factor for 5 hours per day

Phase: Mass Grading 10/24/2011 - 10/28/2011 - Utility Installation

Total Acres Disturbed: 1.4

Maximum Daily Acreage Disturbed: 0.35

Fugitive Dust Level of Detail: Default

20 lbs per acre-day

On Road Truck Travel (VMT): 320

Off-Road Equipment:

- 1 Other Material Handling Equipment (191 hp) operating at a 0.59 load factor for 5 hours per day

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1 Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes (108 hp) operating at a 0.55 load factor for 5 hours per day

1 Water Trucks (189 hp) operating at a 0.5 load factor for 5 hours per day

Phase: Mass Grading 10/28/2011 - 11/4/2011 - Concrete Work

Total Acres Disturbed: 1.4

Maximum Daily Acreage Disturbed: 0.35

Fugitive Dust Level of Detail: Default

20 lbs per acre-day

On Road Truck Travel (VMT): 333.33

Off-Road Equipment:

1 Graders (174 hp) operating at a 0.61 load factor for 5 hours per day

1 Plate Compactors (8 hp) operating at a 0.43 load factor for 5 hours per day

1 Water Trucks (189 hp) operating at a 0.5 load factor for 5 hours per day

Phase: Mass Grading 11/21/2011 - 12/9/2011 - Landscaping and Irrigation

Total Acres Disturbed: 1.4

Maximum Daily Acreage Disturbed: 0.35

Fugitive Dust Level of Detail: Default

20 lbs per acre-day

On Road Truck Travel (VMT): 133.33

Off-Road Equipment:

1 Bore/Drill Rigs (291 hp) operating at a 0.75 load factor for 5 hours per day

1 Other Equipment (50 hp) operating at a 0.62 load factor for 5 hours per day

1 Other Material Handling Equipment (191 hp) operating at a 0.59 load factor for 5 hours per day

1 Skid Steer Loaders (44 hp) operating at a 0.55 load factor for 5 hours per day

1 Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes (108 hp) operating at a 0.55 load factor for 5 hours per day

1 Water Trucks (189 hp) operating at a 0.5 load factor for 5 hours per day

Phase: Paving 11/7/2011 - 11/18/2011 - Paving and Striping

Acres to be Paved: 1.4

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Off-Road Equipment:

- 1 Graders (174 hp) operating at a 0.61 load factor for 5 hours per day
- 1 Pavers (100 hp) operating at a 0.62 load factor for 5 hours per day
- 1 Water Trucks (189 hp) operating at a 0.5 load factor for 5 hours per day

Construction Mitigated Detail Report:

CONSTRUCTION EMISSION ESTIMATES Annual Tons Per Year, Mitigated

	<u>CO2</u>
2011	56.10
Mass Grading 10/17/2011-10/27/2011	16.06
Mass Grading Dust	0.00
Mass Grading Off Road Diesel	15.38
Mass Grading On Road Diesel	0.00
Mass Grading Worker Trips	0.69
Mass Grading 10/24/2011-10/28/2011	5.81
Mass Grading Dust	0.00
Mass Grading Off Road Diesel	2.40
Mass Grading On Road Diesel	3.22
Mass Grading Worker Trips	0.19

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Mass Grading 10/28/2011-11/04/2011	6.51
Mass Grading Dust	0.00
Mass Grading Off Road Diesel	2.26
Mass Grading On Road Diesel	4.03
Mass Grading Worker Trips	0.23
Asphalt 11/07/2011-11/18/2011	6.14
Paving Off-Gas	0.00
Paving Off Road Diesel	4.92
Paving On Road Diesel	0.84
Paving Worker Trips	0.38
Mass Grading 11/21/2011-12/09/2011	21.58
Mass Grading Dust	0.00
Mass Grading Off Road Diesel	16.41
Mass Grading On Road Diesel	4.03
Mass Grading Worker Trips	1.15

Construction Related Mitigation Measures

The following mitigation measures apply to Phase: Mass Grading 10/17/2011 - 10/27/2011 - Rough Grading

For Soil Stabilizing Measures, the Water exposed surfaces 2x daily watering mitigation reduces emissions by:

PM10: 55% PM25: 55%

For Unpaved Roads Measures, the Reduce speed on unpaved roads to less than 15 mph mitigation reduces emissions by:

PM10: 44% PM25: 44%

For Water Trucks, the Use Aqueous Diesel Fuel mitigation reduces emissions by:

NOX: 5%

For Excavators, the Use Aqueous Diesel Fuel mitigation reduces emissions by:

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NOX: 5%

For Plate Compactors, the Use Aqueous Diesel Fuel mitigation reduces emissions by:

NOX: 5%

For Off Highway Trucks, the Use Aqueous Diesel Fuel mitigation reduces emissions by:

NOX: 5%

For Rubber Tired Dozers, the Use Aqueous Diesel Fuel mitigation reduces emissions by:

NOX: 5%

The following mitigation measures apply to Phase: Mass Grading 10/24/2011 - 10/28/2011 - Utility Installation

For Soil Stabilizing Measures, the Water exposed surfaces 2x daily watering mitigation reduces emissions by:

PM10: 55% PM25: 55%

For Unpaved Roads Measures, the Reduce speed on unpaved roads to less than 15 mph mitigation reduces emissions by:

PM10: 44% PM25: 44%

For Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes, the Use Aqueous Diesel Fuel mitigation reduces emissions by:

NOX: 5%

For Other Material Handling Equipment, the Use Aqueous Diesel Fuel mitigation reduces emissions by:

NOX: 5%

For Water Trucks, the Use Aqueous Diesel Fuel mitigation reduces emissions by:

NOX: 5%

The following mitigation measures apply to Phase: Mass Grading 10/28/2011 - 11/4/2011 - Concrete Work

For Soil Stabilizing Measures, the Water exposed surfaces 2x daily watering mitigation reduces emissions by:

PM10: 55% PM25: 55%

For Unpaved Roads Measures, the Reduce speed on unpaved roads to less than 15 mph mitigation reduces emissions by:

PM10: 44% PM25: 44%

For Graders, the Use Aqueous Diesel Fuel mitigation reduces emissions by:

NOX: 5%

For Water Trucks, the Use Aqueous Diesel Fuel mitigation reduces emissions by:

NOX: 5%

For Plate Compactors, the Use Aqueous Diesel Fuel mitigation reduces emissions by:

NOX: 5%

The following mitigation measures apply to Phase: Mass Grading 11/21/2011 - 12/9/2011 - Landscaping and Irrigation

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For Soil Stabilizing Measures, the Water exposed surfaces 2x daily watering mitigation reduces emissions by:

PM10: 55% PM25: 55%

For Unpaved Roads Measures, the Reduce speed on unpaved roads to less than 15 mph mitigation reduces emissions by:

PM10: 44% PM25: 44%

For Skid Steer Loaders, the Use Aqueous Diesel Fuel mitigation reduces emissions by:

NOX: 5%

For Other Equipment, the Use Aqueous Diesel Fuel mitigation reduces emissions by:

NOX: 5%

For Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes, the Use Aqueous Diesel Fuel mitigation reduces emissions by:

NOX: 5%

For Bore/Drill Rigs, the Use Aqueous Diesel Fuel mitigation reduces emissions by:

NOX: 5%

For Other Material Handling Equipment, the Use Aqueous Diesel Fuel mitigation reduces emissions by:

NOX: 5%

For Water Trucks, the Use Aqueous Diesel Fuel mitigation reduces emissions by:

NOX: 5%

The following mitigation measures apply to Phase: Paving 11/7/2011 - 11/18/2011 - Paving and Striping

For Pavers, the Use Aqueous Diesel Fuel mitigation reduces emissions by:

NOX: 5%

For Graders, the Use Aqueous Diesel Fuel mitigation reduces emissions by:

NOX: 5%

For Water Trucks, the Use Aqueous Diesel Fuel mitigation reduces emissions by:

NOX: 5%

Construction GHG Calculations

124.4	MT CO2e over entire construction period
--------------	--

Construction Year	CO2 tons total (from URBEMIS)		CO2 MT/yr	
	Off Road Emissions	on-road emissions	Off Road Emissions	on-road emissions
Demo (2011)	63.3	15.1	57.5	13.7
Paving(2011)	41.4	14.8	37.5	13.4

total

Construction Year	Input Emissions					CO2e (metric tons/yr)
	Off Road Emissions			On road Emissions and Worker Trips		
	CO2 (metric tons/yr)	CH4 (metric tons/yr)	N2O (metric tons/yr)	CO2 (metric tons/yr)	Other (metric)	
Demo (2011)	57.5	0.003283	0.001472	13.7	0.722406	72.4
Paving(2011)	37.5	0.002145	0.000961	13.4	0.704739	52.0
Total Construction Emissions	95.0	0.01	0.002	27.1	1.4	124.4

Sources: URBEMIS 2007; CCAR 2009.

Diesel Fuel	CO2	CH4	N2O
kg CO2/gal diesel	10.15	0.00058	0.00026
g/gal diesel construction equip		0.58	0.26
ratio	1	5.71429E-05	2.56158E-05

Source: CCAR 2009

Gasoline Fuel	CO2	CH4	N2O
kg CO2/gal diesel	8.81	0.0014	0.0001
ratio	1	0.00015891	1.13507E-05

Source: CCAR 2009

Table C.6, GRP

Table C.9, GRP

tons/metric ton	Percent other GHGs (on road)
0.90718474	5%

Source: EPA GHG Inventory

Gas	GWP
CH4	21
N2O	310

Source: CCAR 2009

Attachment 3

**Dawn Redwood Tree Assessment prepared by Monarch
Consulting Arborists (February 18, 2011)**

**Dawn Redwood Tree Assessment
College of San Mateo
1700 West Hillsdale Blvd
San Mateo, CA 94402
Building 20**



Report Prepared By:

**Richard Gessner
Registered Consulting Arborist ® #496
Board Certified Master Arborist WE-4341B
*Certified Tree Risk Assessor #904***



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Summary

The dawn redwood tree is in good overall condition, has strong structural components, and is in good health. The proposed construction impact on the tree would be moderate and the suitability for preservation is good. The tree protection zone will need to be at a minimum radius of thirty feet from the main stem and steps will need to be taken before, during and after construction to ensure survival if the tree is to remain.

Introduction

Background

I met with Roger Anchartechar on January 28, 2011 to discuss the dawn redwood tree located in the turf area adjacent to Building 20A at the College of San Mateo (Appendix A). Roger informed me that the college is planning on placing a parking lot near the tree in the future and I was asked to evaluate the health and longevity of the tree. I agreed to put together a report outlining my finding and make recommendations regarding the suitability for preservation of the tree.

Assignment

- Evaluate the current health and structure of the dawn redwood *Metasequoia glyptostroboides* and assess the tree's suitability for preservation and its overall condition.
- Evaluate the potential impact that the proposed construction will have on the tree both long and short term viability of the tree.
- Provide recommendations and specifications for tree preservation.
- Produce a report documenting my findings and recommendations.

Limits of the assignment

- No aerial inspection, trenching or resistance drilling was performed, only a visual inspection from the ground.
- No biological tests were performed.
- The information in this report is limited to the condition of the tree during the inspection on January 28, 2011.
- A tree risk assessment was not performed.

Purpose and use of the report

The purpose of this report is to assess the health and structure of the dawn redwood and make recommendations for the future care of the tree. The report is intended to assist the San Mateo Community College District personnel in their decision to remove or retain the tree.



Observations

Tree Observations

The dawn redwood *Metasequoia glyptostroboides* is 30.5 inches in diameter measured at 4.5 feet above grade (**DBH**) and is 53 feet tall with one **main leader** and moderately sized **scaffold branches** (Appendix D1). The average **canopy** spread is approximately 25 feet and the tree has a **live crown ratio** of about 90 percent. Twig growth is average and there is about six inches of growth with no foliage on the tree at this time of year. The **root collar** is exposed with good taper at the base and throughout the crown. There is one small seam at the base of the tree that runs vertical and there are some dead and broken branches in the crown. Dawn redwood has an upright growth habit with a conical shape and form. The tree is considered semi-mature at this time.

Site Observations

The dawn redwood is located on the College of San Mateo campus near building 20A and is growing primarily in a turf area (Appendix A, Appendix D1). There is an asphalt pathway 5 feet from the base of the tree to the north and a planting area with a concrete boarder about 40 feet to the south. There is a brass commemorative plaque connected to the tree that is labeled “Adrian’s Tree” (Appendix D4) on the east side of the stem and a wooden bench (Appendix D2) under the tree to the east about four feet away. There are **surface roots** visible in all directions surrounding the tree. The asphalt and concrete is being heaved by roots close to the main stem as well as approximately 40 feet away (Appendix D3).

Analysis

No technical analysis or biological tests were performed.

Discussion

Dawn Redwood *Metasequoia glyptostroboides* Species Profile

The dawn redwood tree *Metasequoia glyptostroboides* is a pyramidal shaped deciduous conifer until full maturity when its top becomes more rounded. The trees were thought to be extinct until they were discovered growing in a remote area of the interior of China in the 1940’s. The trees were found along a river valley and at the edge of rice growing fields. Moist soils, full sun, and proper soil acidity (pH) are the ideal growing conditions for the trees. Dawn redwoods usually grow 75 to 100 feet tall and spread 20 to 30 feet wide with large trunks. Surface roots and frost damage can be a problem in certain growing conditions and climates.



The dawn redwood at the campus is growing in ideal conditions right now with summer irrigation and room to spread and grow. Water and sun are the critical limiting factors for long term survival of this tree while sufficient water will be the most important element.

Health and Structure Evaluation

I performed a visual inspection of the tree and documented my observations using the “Tree Assessment Field Form” (Appendix B). The form allows for documentation of structural defects and assessment of the overall health and condition of the tree.

Structural Evaluation

When performing the structural evaluation, I focused on the following areas (Adapted from Smiley, Fraedrich and Hendrickson, 2007):

- Canopy
- Main stem
- Root collar
- Soil environment

The tree canopy was inspected for the following structural defects that may contribute to failure: dead branches, previous failures, **topping** or head cuts, broken branches, **codominant stems**, **weak sprouts**, **unbalanced crown** and live crown ratio. The stem inspection focussed on the lower four to six feet where the most pressure would be if the stem were to bend during storms or high winds (Smiley, Fraedrich and Hendrickson, 2007). I looked for symptoms of decay such as **wounds**, **cavities**, cracks, **fungal conks**, **bleeding** and loose bark on both the stem and the root collar, which indicate structural defects (Appendix B *structure table*). Within the soil environment, water-logged soil from irrigation or heavy rain and high wind can contribute to failure. I looked for **girdling roots**; limited soil environment from driveways, sidewalks and buildings; and a buried root collar (potential conditions leading to root or **soil failure**).

The dawn redwood canopy has some broken branches and the tree has not been pruned significantly at any point. The upright form, one main leader and exposed root collar are indications of good structural condition with some minor defects. The soil environment was not saturated and there was no indication of over watering or conditions that would lead to soil or root failure.



Health Assessment

When performing the health assessment, I focused on the following:

- Overall appearance
- Foliar health
- Twig growth
- Environment (**abiotic disorders**)
- Presence of insects and disease (**biotic disorders**)

The overall health rating is either good, moderate, or poor. The system is based on the overall appearance of the tree, its leaf and twig growth, and the presence and severity of insects or disease. It is difficult to maintain trees in optimal condition in the urban environment due to limitations in soil, water, and light, which can limit their life span and make them prone to insect infestations and rot conditions.

Since the tree does not have leaves at this time of year I did not include foliar health in my assessment. The twig growth, overall appearance and general environment give no indications of insects, disease or other abiotic factors that would indicate poor health at this time.

Condition Rating

Tree condition is based on a scale of good, fair, and poor and is calculated using the analysis of condition factors provided in the *Guide for Plant Appraisal, 9th Edition, 2000*.

A tree's condition percentage is a determination of its overall health and structure based on five aspects: Roots, trunk, scaffold branches, twigs, and foliage. Each aspect is rated using the following point scale:

- 4= No apparent problems
- 3= Minor problems
- 2= Major problems
- 1= Extreme problems

Tree roots, trunk, and scaffold branches are rated on both health and structure where as twigs and foliage are based solely on health (ISA, 2000). The points are totaled for each tree and converted to a percentage.



Dawn redwood condition percentage calculation

	Roots	Scaffold	Small Branches	Foliage/Twigs
Health	4	4	4	4
Structure	4	3		

$$31/32 = .968 \times 100 = \mathbf{96.8\%}$$

The following scale defines the condition rating from the “condition” percentages:

- Good = 75%-100%
- Fair = 50%-74%
- Poor = > 49%

By this formula and evaluation the tree is considered to be in good condition overall with no major apparent problems.

Impact Level

Impact level defines how a tree may be influenced by construction activity and its proximity to the tree, and is described as low, moderate, or high. The following scale defines the impact rating:

- Low = The construction activity will have little impact on the tree.
- Moderate = The construction may cause future health or structural problems, and steps must be taken to protect the tree to reduce future problems.
- High = Tree structure and health will be compromised and removal is recommended, or other actions must be taken for the trees to remain.

The proposed construction will be outside the **Tree Protection Zone (TPZ)**, however there are large roots out as far as forty feet from the main stem (Appendix D3). Since most of the root zone is covered in irrigated turf and portions are to be replaced with hardscape, there may be some future health problems. The impact level is moderate and the tree can tolerate the changes in the long term if proper steps are taken and future maintenance is performed, including proper watering into the future.



Suitability for Preservation

A tree's suitability for preservation is determined on the basis of its health, structure, age, species characteristics, and longevity, using a scale of good, fair, or poor. The following list defines the rating scale:

- Good = Trees with good health, structural stability and longevity.
- Fair = Trees with moderate health or structural defects that can be mitigated through treatment.
- Poor = Trees in poor health with significant structural defects that cannot be mitigated and will continue to decline.

The dawn redwood is in good health, structurally stable and is on the younger side of its potential life span. The species characteristics and longevity make it suitable for preservation.

Long and Short Term Viability of Preservation

Trees are complex living organisms and it is not possible to quantify the long term health or condition of any living entity on Earth, including trees. Abiotic and biotic factors influence trees over time and that influence cannot be predicted. There are some cultural practices that can be employed to help ensure the survival of the dawn redwood after root loss associated with construction or development.

Dawn redwood trees perform best in moist soils and the tree sits in an irrigated turf site right now. Since part of the root zone will be replaced with concrete there will be both increased soil temperature and radiated heat near the root zone as well as loss of soil moisture. If the loss of soil moisture is not mitigated with supplemental watering and the tree is left to survive on its own in this new environment it will not survive. Keeping the current conditions inside the TPZ and watering during the summer months will be the most important factors in the tree's survival after construction. Retrofitting the irrigation to reclaimed water would also be detrimental to the tree.

The root loss outside the TPZ will affect the overall health of the tree in the short term until the tree is able to adapt to the loss. Supplemental irrigation to the tree during the summer months will help to overcome the loss of moisture that the tree will suffer from. There is currently overhead sprinklers watering the turf and tree which would be adequate irrigation into the future. Better designed irrigation systems including those that employ drip or soaker irrigation at ground level are more efficient and may be a better long term watering strategy.

Tree Protection

Tree protection focuses on protecting trees from damage to the roots, stem, or scaffold branches from heavy equipment. Two zones of protection need to be determined to protect the trees health and structure, which are the Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) and the **Critical Root Zone (CRZ)**.



The Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) is the defined area in which certain activities are prohibited in order to minimize potential injury to the tree. The TPZ can be determined by a formula based on species tolerance, tree age, and diameter at breast height (DBH) (Matheny and Clark, 1998) or by arbitrary distances such as the drip line. The species tolerance will be defined as good, moderate, or poor, and the age will be identified as young, mature, or over-mature. Once these perimeters are determined, the distance from the trunk that should be protected is calculated using the established table.

Species Tolerance to Construction Damage	Relative Tree Age	Distance from Trunk in feet per inch of Trunk Diameter
Good	Young (<20% life expectancy)	0.5 feet
	Mature (20-80% life expectancy)	0.75 feet
	Overmature (>80% life expectancy)	1 foot
Moderate	Young	0.75 feet
	Mature	1 foot
	Overmature	1.25 feet
Poor	Young	1 foot
	Mature	1.25 feet
	Overmature	1.5 feet

(Table: Matheny and Clark, 1998)

I am classifying the dawn redwood as moderately tolerant to construction damage and mature in age. The CRZ will be defined as one foot per inch trunk diameter and puts the TPZ just outside the **drip line**.

The Critical Root Zone (CRZ) is the area of soil around the trunk of a tree where roots are located that provide stability and uptake of water and nutrients required for the tree's survival. The CRZ is the minimum distance from the trunk that trenching or root cutting can occur and will be defined by the trunk diameter as a distance of three times the DBH in feet, and preferably, five times (Smiley, Fraedrich and Hendrickson, 2007). For example if the tree is two foot in diameter, the minimum CRZ distance would be six feet from the stem on one side of the tree.

The asphalt sidewalk to the north is within the CRZ. If the asphalt is to be repaired or replaced action should be taken to mitigate any damage in this area.



Conclusion

The dawn redwood tree is in good overall condition, has strong structural components, and is in good health. The proposed construction impact on the tree would be moderate and the suitability for preservation is good. The tree protection zone will need to be at a minimum radius of thirty feet from the main stem and steps will need to be taken before, during and after construction to ensure survival.

Although minimum distances away from construction and root damage have been established it is always best to preserve as much of the existing root system as possible in order to help ensure long term survival. Since dawn redwood trees perform better on irrigated sites it will be important to maintain a proper watering schedule before, during and after construction takes place.

DBH	Canopy Spread	Tree Protection Zone (TPZ)	Critical Root Zone (CRZ)	Condition	Impact level	Suitability for Preservation
30.5 inches	25 Feet	31 foot radius	7.5 feet to 13 feet	96.8% = Good	Moderate	Good

Recommendations

Option 1: Tree Protection

1. Establish tree protection fencing distances at a minimum radius of thirty feet from the main stem and outside the drip line.
2. Monitor soil moisture during and after construction and establish a proper water plan into the future to include drip or soaker type irrigation. It may be possible to ween the tree off of supplemental watering over time if the tree is watered in a systematic way. For example extending the rainy season by eight to twelve weeks annually for a period of time may be possible. Watering each spring and fall for approximately four to six weeks after rains subside in April, and prior to the fall rain in late September early October would allow for summer drought adaptation. Consult the WaterSense EPA Partnership Program to locate an irrigation specialist at <http://epa.gov/watersense/>.
3. Submit a soil sample to a local soil and plants laboratory or university extension for soil analysis. Fertilize the tree according to soil analysis results to maintain health and vigor prior to construction, root loss or damage.



4. Two to four inches of mulch, bark or wood chips should be placed under the tree if any landscape modification occurs within the TPZ into the future.
5. Use techniques and materials that will minimize the impact on the tree and help prevent future damage to the new parking lot or adjacent walkways. *Reducing Infrastructure Damage by Tree Roots: A compendium of Strategies* (Costello and Jones, 2003) outlines several different construction techniques and materials that can be used to minimize damage to the existing tree.
6. Install Deep Root Barrier® or Biobarrier® along the edge of any new hardscape outside the TPZ and CRZ to help prevent future root damage and heaving.

Option 2: Further investigation

1. Use ground penetrating radar (GPR) to determine exactly where roots are located prior to any soil compaction, grading or excavation. Map the root system within the proposed construction area to facilitate any necessary root pruning.
2. Excavate the soil in a trench at the edge of the proposed construction using a pneumatic excavating tool such as an Air Spade™ or Hydro-vac to expose roots and cut them properly.

Timing

If the construction is to occur during the summer months supplemental watering treatments should be applied to help ensure survival during and after construction.

Tree Pruning and Removal Operations

All tree pruning or removals shall be performed by a qualified arborist with a C-61/D-49 California Contractors License. Tree pruning shall be according to ANSI A-300A pruning standards and adhere to ANSI Z133.1 safety standards. Trees that need to be removed or pruned shall be identified in the pre-construction walk through.

Monitoring

Any trenching, construction or demolition that is expected to damage or encounter tree roots should be monitored by the project arborist or a qualified ISA Certified Arborist and should be documented.

The site should be evaluated by the project arborist or a qualified ISA Certified Arborist after during and after construction is complete, and any necessary remedial work that needs to be performed should be noted.



Need for Future Inspections

It shall be the responsibility of the client to ensure that future tree risk assessment inspections are conducted, by a qualified arborist, annually, or after any major weather event, to monitor and evaluate any changes in the condition or the risk associated with the trees on the property.

Tree Protection Specifications

Pre-Construction Meeting With the Project Arborist

Prior to beginning work, all contractors involved with the project shall attend a pre construction meeting with the project arborist to review the tree protection guidelines. Access routes, storage areas, and work procedures will be discussed.

Tree Protection Zones and Fencing

Tree protection fencing shall be established before the arrival of construction equipment or materials on site. Fencing shall be composed of six-foot high chain link fencing mounted on eight-foot tall, 1 7/8-inch diameter galvanized posts, driven 24 inches into the ground and spaced no more than 10 feet apart. Once established, the fencing must remain undisturbed and be maintained throughout the construction process until final inspection.

Tree Protection Signs

All sections of fencing shall be clearly marked with signs stating that all areas within the fencing are Tree Protection Zones and that disturbance is prohibited. Text on the signs should be in both English and Spanish (Appendix C).

Restrictions Within the Tree Protection Zone

No storage of construction materials, debris, or excess soil will be allowed within the Tree Protection Zone. Spoils from the trenching shall not be placed within the tree protection zone either temporarily or permanently. Construction personnel and equipment shall be routed through the easement and outside the tree protection zones.

Root Pruning

When roots over two inches in diameter are encountered they should be pruned by hand with loppers, handsaw, reciprocating saw, or chain saw rather than left crushed or torn. Roots should be cut beyond sinker roots or outside root branch junctions and be supervised by the project arborist. When completed, exposed roots should be kept moist with burlap or backfilled within one hour.



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Glossary of Terms

Abiotic disorders: Plant malady caused by non-living, environmental, or man-made agents.

Biotic disorders: Disorder caused by an infectious living agent.

Bleeding: Flow of sap from plant wounds, injuries, or pathogen invasion.

Canopy: Collective branches and foliage of a tree or group of trees' crowns. Aggregate or collective tree crowns.

Cavities: open or closed hollow within the tree stem, usually associated with decay.

Codominant stems: Forked branches nearly the same size in diameter, arising from a common junction and lacking a normal branch union.

Critical root zone (CRZ): Area of soil around a tree where the majority of roots are located and that provide stability as well as uptake water and minerals. CRZ determination is sometimes based on the drip line or multiple of DBH, but because root growth is often asymmetric due to site conditions, on-site investigation is preferred.

DBH (Diameter at Breast Height): Measures at 1.4 meters (4.5 feet) above ground in the United States, Australia (arboriculture), New Zealand, and when using the *Guide for Plant Appraisal*, 9th edition; at 1.3 meters (4.3 feet) above ground in Australia (forestry), Canada, the European Union, and in UK forestry; and at 1.5 meters (5 feet) above ground in UK arboriculture.

Drip line: Imaginary line defined by the branch spread or a single plant or group of plants.

Fungal conks: Fruiting body or non fruiting body (sterile) of a fungus. Often associated with decay.

Girdling roots: Root that encircles all or part of the trunk of a tree or other roots and constricts the vascular tissue and inhibits secondary growth and the movement of water and photosynthates.

Live crown ratio: Ratio of the height of the crown containing live foliage to the overall height of the tree.

Main leader: Woody structure bearing foliage and buds that give rise to other branches or stems.

Root collar: Flared area at the tree trunk base where roots and trunk come together.



Scaffold branches: Permanent or structural branches that form the scaffold architecture or structure of a tree.

Soil failure: Soil does not have the strength to keep the root system firmly anchored.

Surface roots: Tree roots growing along the top of the soil.

Topping: Inappropriate pruning technique to reduce tree size. Cutting back a tree to a predetermined crown limit, often at inter-nodes.

Tree Protection Zone (TPZ): Defined area within which certain activities are prohibited or restricted to prevent or minimize potential injury to designated trees, especially during construction or development.

Unbalanced crown: Bowed or curved trunks, asymmetric canopy that may or may not be able to support extra weight of snow ice or rain.

Weak sprouts: Upright, epicormic shoot arising from the trunk or branches or a plant above the root graft or soil line. Shoot arising from a latent or adventitious bud (growth point).

Wounds: A type of injury to the tree from mechanical or biological damage.

This Glossary of terms was adapted from the *Glossary of Arboricultural Terms* (ISA, 2006)



Appendix A: Site Overview

Photo courtesy of Google Earth®



The photo shows an overview of the site with the dawn redwood in the middle at the edge of the turf area.



Appendix B: Tree Assessment Field Form



Richard Gessner - Monarch Consulting Arborists - (831) 331-8982 - rick@monarcharborist.com
 P.O. Box 1010, Felton, CA 95018 - www.monarcharborist.com

Tree Assessment Field Form

Overall Condition	GOOD
Overall Risk	N/A

Client Name: SMCCD Property address/Tree location:
 Client Address: 3401 CSM DRIVE Street 2800 HUDSON AVE
BLDG BEST FLOOR/ROOM 2ND City: SAN MATEO
 Client Phone: 650 358 6844 State: CA Zip 94402
 Client E-mail: _____ Property Owner _____

Evaluator/Arborist: RICHARD GESSNER Date: 1/28/2011
 Property owner consent to evaluate Yes No _____ Signature _____

Characteristics:

Common name: DAWN REDWOOD Scientific name: _____
 DBH (4.5 feet above grade): 30.5 (inches) Height estimate: 53 (feet)
 Average canopy spread: 25 (feet) Live Crown Ratio 90 %
 Form: Excurrent (upright) Decurrent (spreading) _____ Symmetrical
 Minor Asymmetry _____ Major Asymmetry _____

Root Collar: Buried _____ Exposed Partially Buried _____
 Crown Class: Dominant Co-Dominant _____ Intermediate _____ Suppressed _____
 Age Class: Young _____ Semi-mature Mature Over mature _____

Foliar Health: Color - Normal Chlorotic Necrotic
N/A Size - Normal Small
 Density - Dense Normal Sparse WINTER/NO LEAVES PRESENT
 Twig Growth: Excellent Average 6" Poor Die back
 Wound Wood: Excellent Average Poor

Insects or disease present: Yes No _____
 Symptom: leaf spot Wilting Yellowing Galls Root rot
 Marginal burns Leaf/needle drop Stunting Plant distortion
NA Leaf mottle Dead leaf area Dead Plant

Plant part affected: Whole plant Leaves/needles Stem Roots Flowers Fruit
 Bark Other _____
 Distribution: High areas Low areas Sporadic Uniform One side

Site/Root Zone:
 Site Character: Residence Commercial Industrial Park Open space Natural
 Forest/woodland

Landscape type: Street Parkway Median Turf Bed/Boarder
 Raised bed Container

Wind Exposure: Single Above canopy Below canopy
 Recently exposed Canopy edge Blocked
 Hilltop Down slope Prevailing wind Direction SOUTH EAST

Form adapted from *A Photographic Guide to the Evaluation of Hazard Trees in Urban Areas*, Matheny and Clark, 1993 1 of 2
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Richard Gessner - Monarch Consulting Arborists - (831) 331-8982 - rick@monarcharborist.com
 P.O. Box 1010, Felton, CA 95018 - www.monarcharborist.com

Client CSM
 Tree DAWN RED
 Date 1/28/11

Irrigation: Yes No Frequency UNKNOWN
Water type: Potable Reclaimed Grey Water
System type: Drip Overhead
Soil Type: Sandy Clay Silt Loam Organic Hard Pan
Compacted Shallow Heaved Small volume
Root Zone: (%) Fill Soil Cut soil Pavement 15% Grading Construction (when?)
Obstructions: Lights Signs Line-of-site View Traffic
Sidewalk Underground utility Vegetation Building
Area Use: Lawn Recreation Parking Traffic Pedestrian Building

Past treatments: (pruning, cabling, fertilizing, spraying) **Construction Tolerance (0-5)** N/A

Tree Structure:

	Basal/Roots	Trunk	Scaffold Limbs	Branches
Poor Taper	-	-	-	-
Bow/Sweep	-	-	-	-
Codominant Stems	-	-	-	-
Multiple Attachments	-	-	-	-
Included Bark	-	-	-	-
Excessive end weight	-	-	-	-
Cracks/Splits/Seems	-	X	-	-
Wounds	-	-	-	-
Decay/Cavities	-	-	-	-
Conks/Mushrooms	-	-	-	-
Cankers/Galls/Burls	-	-	-	-
Loose/dead/Missing bark	-	-	-	-
Dead wood/Hangers/Stubs	-	-	X	X
Sap flow/Seepage	-	-	-	-
Borers/Termites/Ants	-	-	-	-
Holes (nesting, bees)	-	-	-	-
Lean	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-

Risk Rating:

Previous Failures: N/A Potential to reoccur N/A
 Size of Part (1-3) - Part most likely to fail N/A
 Target N/A (1-4) - Target(s) N/A
 Failure Potential (1-5) -
Total Points - **3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12**
 (Low Med Hi Extreme)

Samples Collected N/A

Value: Condition - % Site - % Contribution - % Placement - %

Recommendation: _____

Form adapted from *A Photographic Guide to the Evaluation of Hazard Trees in Urban Areas*, Matheny and Clark, 1993 2 of 2
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Appendix C: Tree Protection Signs

C1: English

WARNING

Tree Protection Zone

**This Fence Shall not be moved without
approval. Only authorized personnel
may enter this area!**

Project Arborist



C2: Spanish

CUIDADO

Zona De Arbol Pretejido

**Esta cerca no sera removida sin
aprobacion. Solo personal autorizado
entrara en esta area!**

Project Arborist



Appendix D: Site Photographs

D1: Entire Tree



Entire tree photo taken from the east side facing west.



D2: Root Collar Area, Bench and Pathway



The photo shows the base of the tree (root collar) along with the bench and asphalt walkway.



D3:Surface Roots and Heaved Hardscapes



(Photo 1)

This photo shows the surface roots of the trees heaving the adjacent asphalt walkway under the tree.

(Photo 2)

These surface roots in the turf are approximately 40 feet from the main stem. When trees grow in turf the roots tend to grow along the surface to compete for available water and nutrients. Notice the mow strip is buckling as well.



D4: Commemorative Plaque



This is the commemorative plaque “Adrian’s Tree” that has been placed on the tree.



Qualifications, Assumptions, and Limiting Conditions

Any legal description provided to the consultant is assumed to be correct. Any titles or ownership of properties are assumed to be good and marketable. All property is appraised or evaluated as though free and clear, under responsible ownership and competent management.

All property is presumed to be in conformance with applicable codes, ordinances, statutes, or other regulations.

Care has been taken to obtain information from reliable sources. However, the consultant cannot be responsible for the accuracy of information provided by others.

The consultant shall not be required to give testimony or attend meetings, hearings, conferences, mediations, arbitration, or trials by reason of this report unless subsequent contractual arrangements are made, including payment of an additional fee for such services.

This report and any appraisal value expressed herein represent the opinion of the consultant, and the consultant's fee is not contingent upon the reporting of a specified appraisal value, a stipulated result, or the occurrence of a subsequent event.

Sketches, drawings, and photographs in this report are intended for use as visual aids, are not necessarily to scale, and should not be construed as engineering or architectural reports or surveys. The reproduction of information generated by architects, engineers, or other consultants on any sketches, drawings, or photographs is only for coordination and ease of reference. Inclusion of said information with any drawings or other documents does not constitute a representation as to the sufficiency or accuracy of said information.

Unless otherwise expressed: a) this report covers only examined items and their condition at the time of inspection; and b) the inspection is limited to visual examination of accessible items without dissection, excavation, probing, or coring. There is no warranty or guarantee, expressed or implied, that structural problems or deficiencies of plants or property may not arise in the future.



Certification of Performance

I Richard Gessner, Certify:

That I have personally inspected the tree(s) and/or the property referred to in this report, and have stated my findings accurately. The extent of the evaluation and/or appraisal is stated in the attached report and Terms of Assignment;

That I have no current or prospective interest in the vegetation or the property that is the subject of this report, and I have no personal interest or bias with respect to the parties involved;

That the analysis, opinions and conclusions stated herein are my own;

That my analysis, opinions, and conclusions were developed and this report has been prepared according to commonly accepted Arboricultural practices;

That no one provided significant professional assistance to the consultant, except as indicated within the report.

That my compensation is not contingent upon the reporting of a predetermined conclusion that favors the cause of the client or any other party, nor upon the results of the assessment, the attainment of stipulated results, or the occurrence of any other subsequent events;

I further certify that I am a Registered Consulting Arborist® with the American Society of Consulting Arborists, and that I acknowledge, accept and adhere to the ASCA Standards of Professional Practice. I am an International Society of Arboriculture Board Certified Master Arborist and a Certified Tree Risk Assessor. I have been involved with the practice of Arboriculture and the care and study of trees since 1998.

Richard J. Gessner



ASCA Registered Consulting Arborist® #496
ISA Board Certified Master Arborist WE-4341B
ISA - PNW Certified Tree Risk Assessor #904

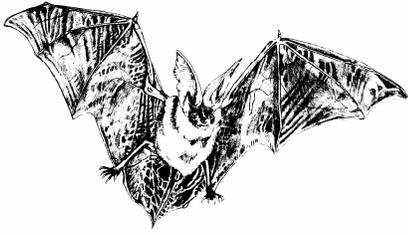
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Attachment 4

**Bird Nesting and Bat Habitat Assessment for the
Building 20 Complex performed by Wildlife
Research Associates (July 28, 2011)**



Wildlife Research Associates

Greg and Trish Tatarian

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7/28/11

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Dear Karen,

The following is a brief report of my nesting bird survey of the greenhouse buildings located on the San Mateo College campus. This survey was requested by you in advance of hazardous materials removal and building demolition, and was prompted by observations by College staff of birds potentially nesting within the building.

During our meeting today, you also informed me that the adjacent EOPS/Multicultural building will also undergo hazardous abatement and demolition, so as we discussed, I conducted a bat habitat assessment and building survey for evidence of roosting bats.

Nesting birds that would be found on the campus and have the potential to occur in and around the greenhouse or EOPS building are protected under various Federal and State laws and regulations, including the Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA), as well as the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) regulations. Bats are protected under CDFG laws and regulations, as well as CEQA.

METHODS

I met with you at the greenhouse complex at 1005 this morning, where we discussed the observations made by a San Mateo College staff member with CEQA expertise, that passerines, potentially juncos (*Junco hyemalis*). During your phone call with Trish Tatarian, Wildlife Research Associates, several days ago, you conveyed this information; Trish indicated that it was more likely that the species was not junco, which nest on the ground near cover, but perhaps black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*), a bird with similar coloration and size which is often nesting on buildings, or perhaps English house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), a species very accustomed to nesting in close proximity to humans and anthropogenic structures.

Despite the uncertainty of which bird species might have been nesting in the building, I conducted a visual and auditory survey of the interior of the entire structure, with particular focus on the room where the bird was previously observed, and where most of the remaining plants are still situated. Moving throughout the building, I mimicked distress and annoyance bird calls, stopping many times to look and listen for any bird

activity. I used 8 x 42 roof-prism binoculars to view areas not easily seen from directly beneath, such as the hanging gas heaters.

I then inspected each and every plant in the main room and an adjacent room, for evidence of past or present bird nesting activity.

After the plant inspection, I surveyed the exterior of the building complex, and conducted a brief visual and auditory survey using distress/annoyance calls in the outside garden area behind the complex.

Finally, I conducted an inspection of the EOPS/Multicultural building, using 8 x 42 binoculars, and searching for past or present evidence of bird nesting or bat roosting activity. The courtyard vegetation was surveyed for bird nesting activity, and the exterior surfaces of the walls and cantilevered eaves, as well as potential night roost areas inside the interior courtyard were surveyed for bat fecal matter, urine staining, characteristic odor, and suitable openings into the structure.

RESULTS

Birds: No nesting birds, nest structures, or bird activity was observed in any portion of the greenhouse complex, any of the inside plants, the outdoor garden, or the EOPS courtyard.

Bats: No suitable roost habitat (cavities or crevices) was found in the EOPS building, due to the construction methods and materials used for the building.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Although passerines such as those occurring within the campus can potentially nest more than once per year, it is now getting later in the year than would be typical for re-clutching to occur. No further actions are required to prevent take of birds or bats in the greenhouse building complex, the EOPS building, or the adjacent vegetation, assuming hazardous abatement begins on schedule, Monday, August 1. If demolition activities are delayed past February 15, 2012, a follow-up survey should be conducted, since it is possible that birds could begin nesting, either inside the greenhouse or within the vegetation inside the greenhouse or in the EOPS building courtyard.

Please let me know if you have any questions about this report.

Sincerely,



Greg Tatarian

BOARD REPORT NO. 11-8-103B

TO: Members of the Board of Trustees

FROM: Ron Galatolo, Chancellor

PREPARED BY: Michael Williamson, Interim Vice President, Instruction, Skyline College

**ACCEPTANCE OF UNITED WAY OF THE BAY AREA AND FRANKLIN TEMPLETON
FUNDING TO SPARKPOINT SKYLINE COLLEGE FOR FINANCIAL EDUCATION**

The United Way of the Bay Area (UWBA) has partnered with Franklin Templeton Investments (FTI) to provide a \$27,000 grant to SparkPoint Skyline College for the period April 1, 2011 to March 31, 2012. The goal of the funding is to expand financial coaching at SparkPoint Skyline College to help students and other low- and moderate-income County residents develop the financial literacy they need to achieve financial stability. The funding will enable Skyline College to provide additional staffing for financial coaching and education activities. Additionally, SparkPoint staff will work with Franklin Templeton employees to plan and develop a range of meaningful volunteer experiences for FTI employees. Examples of volunteer experiences could include:

- Serving as guest speakers at financial education workshops, trained either by UWBA through its Financial Planning Volunteer Program or by Skyline staff,
- Providing mock interviews for job search or preparation services on site at Skyline College or at Franklin Templeton Headquarters, and
- Providing general assistance at SparkPoint events.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the Board of Trustees accept the \$27,000 grant awarded to Skyline College by The United Way of the Bay Area.

San Mateo County Community College District

August 24, 2011

BOARD REPORT NO. 11-8-3C

STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN COLLEGE DECISION MAKING

There is no printed report for this agenda item.