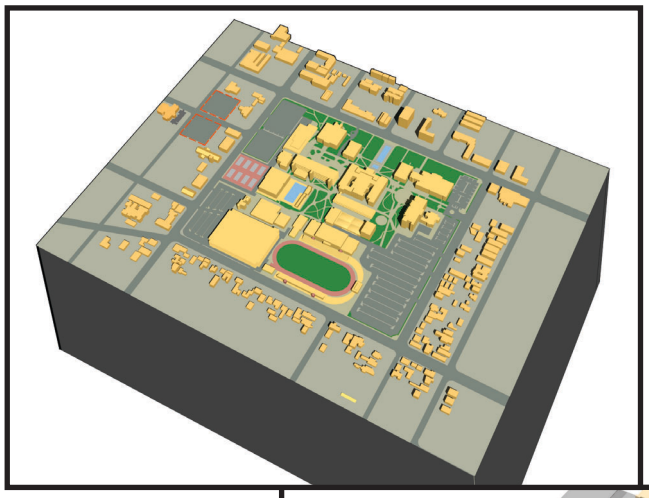
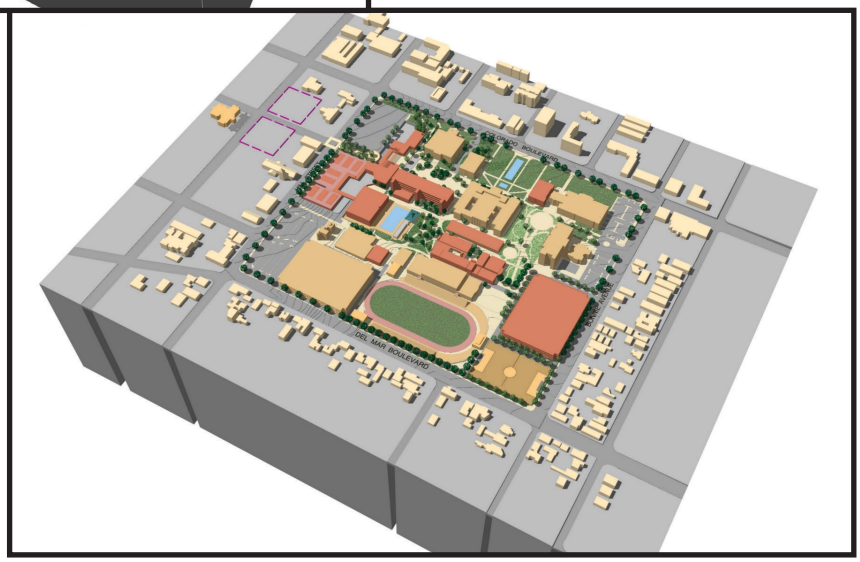
Pasadena City College Master Plan 2010

Final Environmental Impact Report

State Clearinghouse Number 2002091106



EXISTING CAMPUS



PROPOSED MASTER PLAN 2010 PROJECTS

Prepared for

Pasadena Area Community College District

Prepared by

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May 2003

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SUMMARY

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S-1 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Pasadena City College can trace its roots back to 1911 when 18 acres were acquired for the construction of a new campus for Pasadena High School. In 1924, the Pasadena Board of Education approved the establishment of a 2-year junior college to be an extension of Pasadena High School. Pasadena Junior College was established on March 28, 1924, and continued to share its campus with Pasadena High School until 1960. The college and high school shared management until 1967, when the Pasadena Area Junior College District was formed as an entity separate from the Pasadena Unified School District. The name was changed to the Pasadena Area Community College District (PACCD) in 1970.

Today, Pasadena City College (PCC) is a 2-year community college accredited by the Western Association of Schools and Colleges. Pasadena City College is the primary facility of the Pasadena Area Community College District and serves a district population of over 447,000 in 10 communities. The communities of Altadena, Arcadia, La Cañada-Flintridge, Pasadena, San Marino, Sierra Madre, South Pasadena, and Temple City; as well as portions of El Monte and Rosemead; are included in the PACCD. Figure 1-1 shows the District and the location of PCC. The District serves the following high schools: Arcadia, Blair, John Muir, La Cañada, Marshall Fundamental, Pasadena, Pasadena Alternative, Pasadena Continuation, Rosemead, San Marino, South Pasadena, and Temple City. The college offers academic associate degree and occupational associate degree programs in the arts and sciences as well as occupational certificate programs and certificate of achievement programs. Day, evening, and weekend classes are presented in 60 academic program areas and 70 vocational program areas.

In addition to its academic mission, PCC plays an important role in community life. Facilities contributing to the community include a Community Education Center at 3035 East Foothill Boulevard and a Child Development Center at 1324 East Green Street. The Community Education Center provides its students with vocational training for entry-level positions in a variety of occupations, while the Child Development Center (CDC) serves as a laboratory facility for students in the college's Early Childhood Education program. The CDC serves children from 4 months of age through kindergarten enrollment and is open to student parents enrolled at Pasadena City College and the Community Education Center, faculty and staff of the college, and the Pasadena area community. PCC also operates an Extended Learning Center, which serves more than 11,000 clients annually and offers programs ranging from elementary school tutoring programs through adult continuing education courses. Besides being open to the general public for such events as art exhibitions, musical presentations and lectures, the campus is home to the PCC Flea Market the first Sunday of each month. The market has more than 450 vendors and is often attended by thousands of visitors and shoppers. Proceeds from the Flea Market provide funds for student scholarships and activities. Figure S-2 shows the main campus and other facilities operated by PCC.

Enrollment in Fall 2002 at PCC was about 30,000 students. By 2010, enrollment may be expected to be as much as 34,000. To provide a comprehensive range of educational programs,

Figure S-1: Pasadena Area Community College District Map

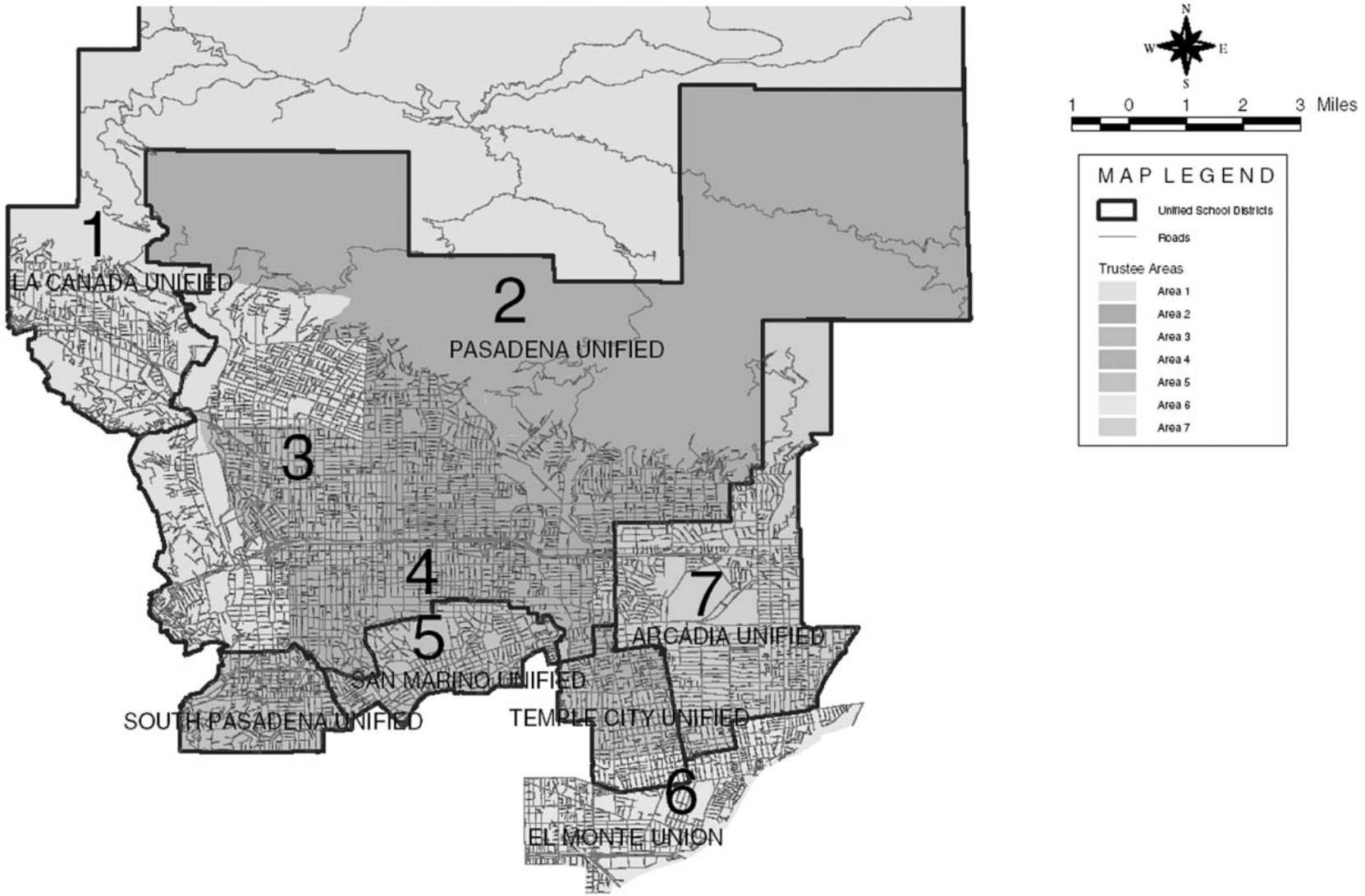
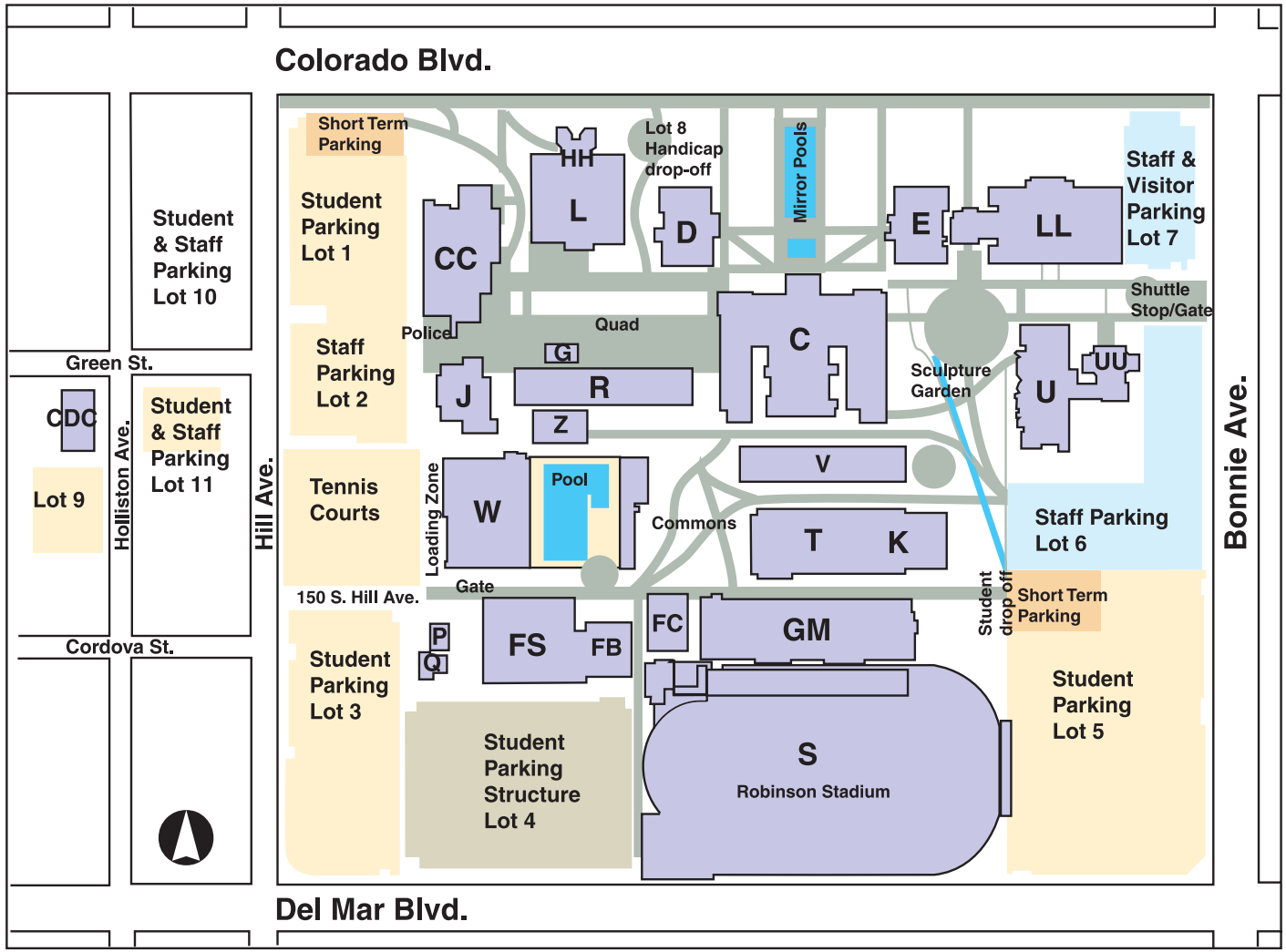


Figure S-2: Existing Pasadena City College Facilities



Source: Pasadena City College, 2002.

PCC has approximately 425 faculty, librarians, counselors and administrators, and over 700 adjunct faculty. There are also over 400 maintenance, trades, professional, clerical, and management personnel, for a staffing total of about 1,525. Assuming that future staffing levels compared to student enrollment were to remain the same as the current ratio (5.1 percent), future staffing could increase to about 1735 by 2010.

S-2 DEVELOPMENT OF THE MASTER PLAN

Most of PCC's academic and vocational programs function within a 53-acre main campus, which is only about two-thirds the size of most community colleges in the California Community College system. An initial phase of master planning and redevelopment of the campus between 1990 and 2000 resulted in the construction of a modern library facility, a new gym and track facility, an Aquatic Center, the Community Education Center, the Child Development Center, the Facilities Services building, a 2,068-space parking structure, and multiple building/classroom refurbishments. Nonetheless, PCC's older classroom/ laboratory facilities are undersized to meet current enrollments, poorly configured for current course offerings, and/or lack the equipment necessary for proper instruction. The District has completed a master planning effort to address campus needs for the 2000 to 2010 time period. *Master Plan 2010* outlines a series of improvements that will complete the overall renovation of the PCC main campus and create facilities that meet both current and forecasted instructional needs.

S-3 PROJECT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

PCC's ~~Educational~~ Institutional Master Plan sets forth the broad goals and more focused objectives for guiding PCC's educational development. Many of these goals and objectives in turn can be supported through the provision and improvement of the physical 'infrastructure' of the campus, including classrooms, laboratories and other learning facilities, buildings, grounds, parking areas and other student and staff facilities. In a similar way, Master Plan 2010, by setting out the development plan that encompasses the physical facilities of the campus, becomes a way in which the objectives of the ~~Educational~~ Institutional Master Plan can be realized.

The facilities master plan (Master Plan 2010) is based on goals that directly emanate from 1) specific directions from the Pasadena Area Community College District Board of Trustees, 2) the objectives of the ~~Educational~~ Institutional Master Plan, and 3) faculty and staff-identified facility needs and issues. These goals are as follows:

1. Characterize the scale and location of future new classroom and laboratory spaces for PCC that will be needed to meet the demands of an expanded student enrollment and the demands for effective learning environments.

2. Identify the nature and location of needed facility and technology upgrades throughout the Campus, especially those that impact the effectiveness of student learning.

3. Identify the type, size, and location of additional student parking facilities conveniently accessible to the main campus with minimal circulation and visual impacts on the local neighborhood.

4. Create learning environments that promote critical thinking and communication between faculty and students.

5. Efficiently utilize existing PCC property resources while identifying any additional property needed to complete PCC's educational mission.

6. Create an aesthetically attractive campus conducive to student learning and use.

7. Provide for the continual use and accessibility of PCC facilities to the community at large, to the degree that campus learning activities are not compromised.

8. Provide the information base needed to support PCC requests for governmental, institutional and corporate grants and sponsorship for programs.

The PACCD Board of Trustees set the following specific objectives for the Master Plan and its related background studies:

1. Explore the dimensions of the potential capacity of the main campus in terms of the ultimate number of students that could be supported by a logical build-out of the Campus. Identify the configuration of facilities needed to support the instruction of the ultimate number of students, including the following types of facilities and campus assets: academic buildings, support buildings, parking, outdoor physical education facilities and campus open spaces.

2. Develop a concept plan for an Arts Building that would replace the existing inadequate facilities used by the Performing and Communication Arts Division and the Visual Arts and Media Studies Division.

3. Develop a concept plan for an Industrial Technology facility to update several programs within the Engineering and Technology Division, including those that would be displaced from the T Building by the construction of the Arts Building, proposed for the T/K Building site.

4. Improve campus accessibility for the typical student who arrives at the main campus by automobile. Specifically, explore alternatives to provide more parking on and/or in the vicinity of the main campus.

5. Develop a logical sequence of development for anticipated new projects which acknowledges the needs for funding, construction phasing, capacities for instructional delivery, and the impacts that those projects will have on existing facilities, as secondary effects of the main projects.

S-4 PROJECT LOCATION AND SETTING

The main campus of Pasadena City College is located in the 1500 block of E. Colorado Boulevard, in the city of Pasadena, California. The main campus is bounded on the north by Colorado Boulevard, on the west by Hill Avenue, on the south by Del Mar Boulevard, and on the east by Bonnie Avenue. The main campus encompasses about 53 acres.

PCC also includes a number of nearby facilities owned and operated by PCC. The Child Development Center and two student parking lots are located along Holliston Avenue, one block to the west of Hill Avenue. PCC owns nine residential properties on the east side of Bonnie Avenue. These properties have largely been acquired as part of PCC's Building Construction program. PCC also operates a Community Education Center at 3035 East Foothill Boulevard, approximately two miles form the main campus. Figure S-2 shows the location of the main campus and nearby facilities.

S-5 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The master planning process led to the development of seven areas of improvement that are described below. Additional details for individual projects within these seven areas of improvement are shown in Chapter 2.

1. The Performing and Communications Arts Division and the Visual Arts and Media Studies Division are two extremely popular PCC programs that currently operate in physical facilities that are largely inadequate to accommodate current course sizes and enrollments, or to support current and projected course offerings. Further, these facilities cannot address the needs for individual and group learning made possible through new technologies. To address the future needs of these programs, a combined Arts Building is proposed that will properly accommodate both programs in a modern facility designed for new technology-oriented instruction and, where needed, provide updated industry-specific equipment. The building will include a number of "smart classrooms" and computer lab facilities that will be jointly shared by the Performing and Communications Arts Division and the Visual Arts and Media Studies Division disciplines. Minimal-cost outdoor spaces for ceramics and sculpture course instruction, student gathering and art display would be developed as part of the building program. The site for the new facility would be created through the removal of the existing music building (K Building) and the existing technology building (T Building).

2. The Printing Technology, Building Construction, Automotive Technology, Machine Shop Technology, Welding and Screen Printing programs are now located in the T and V Buildings. These academic and training spaces are not adequate to utilize the technology required by these programs, nor can they support the programs' student loads. To provide the updated facilities required for these high-enrollment programs, it was determined that a new Industrial Technology Building could be created to accommodate and modernize several of the Engineering and Technology programs. Moving the Industrial Technology facilities to a new location would also provide a central campus site for the needed new Arts Building. The proposed Industrial Technology Building would also provide better service access and outdoor storage yards needed by several of these programs. It would resolve the current conflicts between student walkways and trucks accessing their campus destinations.

3. Parking is one of the most critical daily issues at PCC. Currently, there are only 3,713 parking spaces (excluding handicapped spaces) to serve a student population of about 30,000. A five level parking structure, with one level below grade is proposed to be constructed adjacent to Bonnie Avenue, about mid-way between Colorado and Del Mar

Boulevards. The structure would provide about 2,000 spaces. A multi-purposed physical education field would be located alongside, at the corner of Bonnie and Del Mar.

4. The existing Campus Center (CC Building) is not adequate to meet demands and would be demolished in order to create a more functional Campus Center, a Campus Café, Campus Security Office, Associated Students offices, student copy center and coffee bar. Critical to the Campus Center are the Bookstore and Student Business Office, both of which are essential for the proper operation of PCC College.

5. Leveraging the use of existing campus structures, a series of projects is proposed that would re-create and reconfigure unused and underutilized building spaces. This would create new classroom and laboratory spaces needed to accommodate new long-term student enrollment as well as accommodate the secondary effects associated with the construction of the proposed Arts Building. Although the necessary modifications vary in type and degree, in most cases the extent of the anticipated changes is not considered major. For example, when the Visual Arts and Media Studies Division moves into the new Arts Building, the areas they vacate in the R, Z, and E Buildings would be remodeled into general classrooms, labs, and offices. Similarly, when the Industrial Technology Building is completed, the Welding and Machine Shops would be converted to fulfill current needs, including general classrooms. A section of the V Building, including the drafting area would be reconfigured to be the new home of the Architecture Program, which would have had its location in the current T Building demolished. The W Building would be used as "surge space" during the construction process. It would be possible for the Bookstore to use the gymnasium section for the time that the new Campus Center is being built. Likewise, the Performing and Communications Arts Division could occupy the first floor during construction of the Arts Building. Thereafter, the W Building would be used for general classrooms and offices, along with its support role in terms of the Aquatic Center and the Physical Education Program. Locker Rooms and Dance Rooms will be retained. The gymnasium would be converted into a state-of-the-art Fitness Center.

6. A series of utility, landscape and gateway projects would increase the functionality of the campus, as well as beautify and enhance pedestrian and vehicular circulation. Of equal importance is the need to provide the necessary infrastructure to accommodate technology advances and to support the functional requirements for modern classrooms.

7. All proposed parking improvements include related improvements in campus vehicular and pedestrian accessibility and circulation, including improved circulation on the streets that surround the campus. Primary among these improvements are two new entry/gateway facilities that would be located at northwest and east campus locations. The East Gateway on Bonnie Avenue would be a new east campus entrance drive/ turnaround that would serve the proposed parking structure and act as a bus loading area for the band, athletic teams, and instructional field trips. For the West Gateway, the existing driveway between Parking Lots 1 and 2 and the CC Building would be removed, and an enhanced entry provided to the parking lots and the new Campus Center.

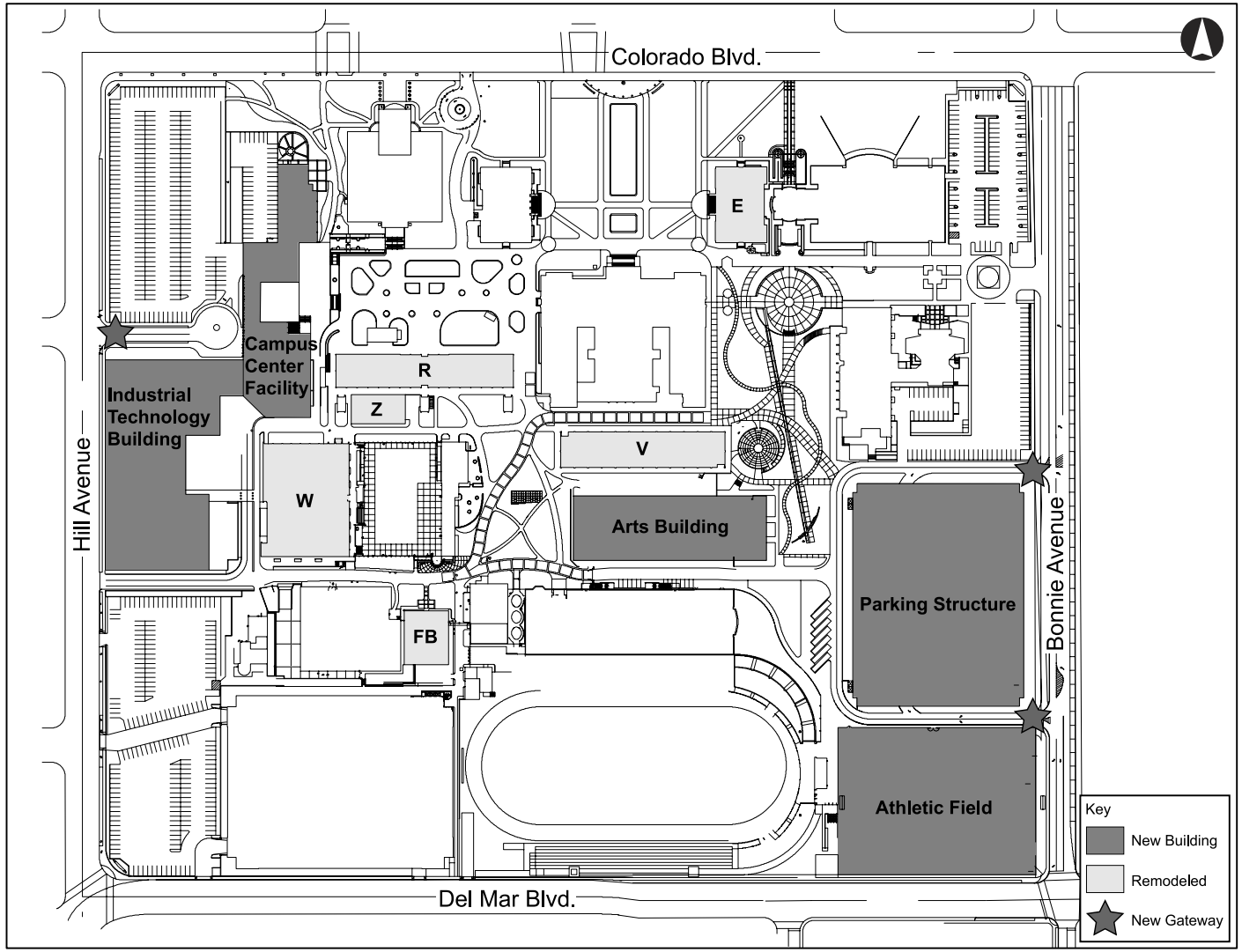
Tentative costs for the program of projects have been developed and are shown in Table S-1. Funding for the program of projects would be provided by the voter-approved Measure P General Obligation bond measure. Figure S-3 shows the locations of proposed projects.

Table S-1: Projected Costs

Facility	Cost (in Millions)	Facility	Cost (in Millions)
Arts Building		**Campus Center**	
Construction Cost (year 2000 $, including contingencies)	28.6	Construction Cost (year 2000 $, including contingencies)	17.6
Design/development	2.6	Design/development	1.8
Inflation (5 yrs @ 4.5%/yr.	7.7	Inflation (6 yrs @ 4.5%/yr.	5.9
Equipment Furnishings	6.1	Equipment Furnishings	4.3
Total Projected Cost	*45.0*	*Total Projected Cost*	*29.6*
Industrial Technology Building		**Reconstruction of Existing Spaces**	
Construction Cost (year 2000 $, including contingencies)	17.7	Construction Cost (year 2000 $, including contingencies)	10.3
Design/development	1.6	Design/development	1.1
Inflation (3 yrs @ 4.5%/yr.	3.3	Inflation (5 yrs @ 4.5%/yr.	2.8
Equipment Furnishings	3.3	Equipment Furnishings	2.7
Total Projected Cost	*25.9*	*Total Projected Cost*	*16.9*
Parking Structure		**Campus Infrastructure Upgrades**	
Construction Cost (year 2000 $, including contingencies)	20.9	Construction Cost (year 2000 $, including contingencies)	6.4
Design/development	1.8	Design/development	.5
Inflation (3 yrs @ 4.5%/yr.	1.4	Inflation (5 yrs @ 4.5%/yr.	1.0
Equipment Furnishings	0.5	Equipment Furnishings	0,1
Total Projected Cost	*24.6*	*Total Projected Cost*	*8.0*
Total Cost of Master Plan 2010 = $150 Million			

Source: Pasadena City College, 2002.

Figure S-3: Proposed Master Plan Development



Source: Pasadena City College, 2002.

S-6 ALTERNATIVES TO THE PROPOSED PROJECT

S-6.1 No Project Alternative

According to the *CEQA Guidelines* (Section 15126.6(e)(3)(B)), the No Project Alternative is defined as the "circumstance under which the project does not proceed." The impacts of the No Project Alternative shall be analyzed "by projecting what would reasonably be expected to occur in the foreseeable future if the project were not approved, based on current plans and consistent with available infrastructure and community services." The purpose of describing and analyzing the No Project Alternative is "to allow decision-makers to compare the impacts of approving the proposed Project with the impacts of not approving the proposed Project."

Under the No Project Alternative, no comprehensive program of improvement projects would be implemented. The PCC campus would largely remain as is and would continue to operate and provide services in a manner similar to current conditions. New improvements and renovation work would be minimal, intermittent, and would consist primarily of projects that could be funded under annual budgets. As a result of the limited extent of improvements that might occur under the No Project Alternative, future enrollment growth could be constrained and would likely be less than the approximately 34,000 students projected in the year 2010 under the Master Plan. The current demands placed on aging facilities would continue, and could result in higher maintenance costs.

The No Project Alternative project would not result in some the significant or potentially significant impacts of the proposed project described in Chapter 3 of this EIR. No impacts would occur to the following environmental areas (for which potential impacts would occur under the proposed project): air quality, biology, cultural resources, geologic/seismic, hazards/hazardous materials, hydrology/water quality, and noise. The No Project Alternative would result in continuing traffic and parking problems, since there would be no additional parking provided and no traffic mitigation measures implemented on streets or at intersections surrounding the campus.

S-6.2 Alternatives Considered During the Master Plan Planning Process

During the 4-year master planning process, a committee composed of staff, student, faculty and administration representatives developed program needs, and developed and analyzed a host of alternatives, including options for the siting of facilities. PACCD also worked with community stakeholders in analyzing alternative development schemes, as well as where facilities would be located. Two facilities arose as of most concern: the proposed parking structure and the proposed athletic field. For the parking structure, the issues associated with placing it along Holliston Street or Bonnie Street were considered. A primary concern was safety, or perceived safety concerns, with the Holliston Street location. A survey of students indicated that the Holliston location, although only one block off of the main campus, was considered to be less safe than the Bonnie location, which is within the main campus.

Early in the planning process, the athletic field was proposed to be located on the roof of the parking structure. Consultation among staff and community members raised concerns about noise and light impacts from an elevated field, leading to the decision to site the field at the southeast corner of the campus in an area now used for surface parking.

S-6.3 Additional Alternatives Developed for this EIR

a. Alternative Scheduling Scenarios

PCC staff tested a number of trial development schedules to develop a recommended timetable for construction. From an environmental perspective, the key differences among these schedules were the potential effects to air quality issues during the construction period. Depending on the sequence of construction and renovation activities, the peak months of construction activity, and thus the peak periods for possible air quality impacts, would vary. Overall, the scheduling scenarios would have led to similar amounts of forecasted construction impacts and the same, or very similar, set of mitigation measures as is proposed. Potential impacts to other environmental areas would be identical, regardless of the sequence of construction.

b. Alternative Enrollment Growth Scenarios

Master Plan 2010 is based on accommodating a forecasted student population of about 34,000 by 2010. If enrollment were to remain stable at about 30,000, the various elements of Master Plan 2010 would still be needed in order to update classroom facilities, accommodate current technologies, address aging infrastructure, improve access to the campus, improve parking, and improve the operational efficiencies of individual facilities. The environmental impacts of development of the same set of improvements, but with a lower enrollment, would be very similar to the impacts identified for the higher enrollment. Future traffic conditions (with a new parking structure) but serving a population of only 30,000 would likely result in slightly less traffic impacts. For the lower forecast, the transportation demand management mitigation measures identified for the higher forecast would likely still be needed. It is also likely that the intersection improvement mitigation measures identified for the higher forecast would be needed for the lower forecast, since the underlying conditions that drive the need for improvements exist at the present time.

c. Reduced Construction Alternatives

Three scenarios were developed, based on isolating three sets of improvements envisioned in the Master Plan: replacement buildings, renovated buildings, and parking improvements.

Scenario 1: No Replacement/New Buildings. Under this scenario, the proposed Arts, Industrial Technology and new Campus Center would not be built. The renovations of Buildings E, FB, R, V W and Z, and construction of the new parking structure, gateways and athletic field would occur. The general effect of this scenario is the that educational programs meant to occupy the new Arts and Industrial Technology Buildings would continue to operate in their current locations. Those locations are overcrowded, inadequate, and, in some cases, unsafe facilities. They do not meet current needs for teaching venues. The overall environmental impacts and

necessary mitigation measures for Scenario 1 would be similar to those identified for the full build-out of *Master Plan 2010* since the scenario still includes a substantial amount of construction activity on the campus.

Scenario 2: No Renovated Buildings. Under this scenario, the proposed renovations of Buildings E, FB, R, V, W and Z would not be undertaken, but the new Arts, Industrial Technology and new Campus Center would be built, along with the proposed parking structure, gateways and athletic field. The effect of this scenario would be that the subject buildings would remain in their current condition and opportunities to create nearly three dozen new or updated classrooms would be lost. The overall environmental impacts and necessary mitigation measures for Scenario 2 would be similar to those identified for Scenario 1 and *Master Plan 2010*, since Scenario 2 still includes a substantial amount of construction activity on the campus.

Scenario 3: No Parking Structure, Gateways or Athletic Field. Under this scenario the proposed parking structure and its two associated projects, the East Gateway and the athletic practice field, would not be built. In addition, the West Gateway would not be built. The three new proposed buildings and six renovated buildings identified in Master Plan 2010 would be constructed. The primary effects under this scenario would be the loss of adequate parking supply to relieve current and future demands, loss of the opportunity to create the athletic practice field, and opportunities to enhance key entry points to the campus. From an environmental perspective, impacts under this scenario would be nearly identical to those under Scenarios 1 and 2 since there would still be substantial construction activities on campus, except with regard to noise impacts. Under Scenario 3, there would probably be no construction-period noise impacts along Bonnie Avenue because construction activities would then be sufficiently removed from these residences that noise levels from construction could likely be below the impact threshold (i.e., ambient + 5 decibels). Also under this scenario, the significant noise impacts associated with activity on the practice athletic field (i.e., band practice) would be eliminated. Except for the noise mitigation measures identified for noise control at the athletic field (measures NC-1 through NC-3), the same mitigation measures identified for Master Plan 2010 full build-out would still apply.

S-7 AREAS OF CONTROVERSY

During the Scoping process, three areas of controversy were raised: potential noise and light impacts from the proposed athletic field and potential traffic from the proposed garage. Each of these has been addressed in the assessment of impacts in Chapter 3.

S-8 ISSUES TO BE RESOLVED

Two basic issues face the PACCD Board of Directors as the lead agency:

- Selecting an alternative. In addition to the Preferred Alternative identified in this EIR, the Board may approve a variation of the alternative, or an entirely different alternative.

- Deciding whether and how to mitigate significant impacts. Measures are proposed to mitigate significant impacts of the Preferred Alternative to levels of less than significance. The Board may approve these proposed measures, variations of the proposed measures, and/or additional measures, or may determine mitigation measures are infeasible.

The specific designs for the new buildings and facilities have not yet been developed. Consequently, design details for new buildings and facilities remain to be resolved.

S-9 SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Table S-2 provides a summary of the environmental effects that would result from implementation of the proposed *Master Plan 2010*, potential mitigation measures, and the level of significance of the environmental impacts after implementation of the proposed mitigation.

In addition to the project impacts identified in Table S-2, the proposed Master Plan in combination with related projects and other development in the area could result in significant cumulative impacts in the following areas: air quality and traffic. For a detailed discussion of cumulative impacts, see Chapter 5 of this EIR.

Table S-2: Summary of Impacts and Mitigation Measures			
Issue	**Type of Impact and Level of Significance**	**Proposed Mitigation Measure**	**Impact After Mitigation**
Air Quality	Significant impacts during construction	**AQ-1:** Moisten soil not more than 15 minutes prior to moving soil and three times a day or four times a day under windy conditions in order to maintain soil moisture of 12 percent. **AQ-2:** On the last day of active operations prior to a weekend or holiday, apply water or a chemical stabilizer to maintain a stabilized surface. **AQ-3:** Water excavated soil piles hourly or cover piles with temporary coverings. **AQ-4:** Cease grading during periods when winds exceed 25 miles per hour. **AQ-5:** Moisten excavated soil prior to loading on trucks. **AQ-6:** Apply cover to all loads of dirt leaving the site or leave sufficient freeboard capacity in truck to prevent fugitive dust emissions en route to disposal site. **AQ-7:** Sweep streets to remove dirt carried out by truck wheels. **AQ-8:** Turn off equipment when not in use for longer than 5 minutes. **AQ-9:** Use bio-diesel fuel in all onsite diesel-powered equipment, if available. **AQ-10:** Use alternatively fueled (compressed natural gas (CNG), liquefied natural gas (LNG), dual-fuel or electric) construction equipment, if available. **(REVISED) AQ-11:** <u>To the extent feasible, minimize truck idling on site and locate staging areas away from locations where students are congregated and away from residential areas. This Measure is to be implemented in coordination with Traffic-1, which requires the development of a traffic management program during construction activities and approval of that plan by the City of Pasadena</u>.	Significant (exceedance of NOX standard only)
Air Quality	Potentially significant impact to regional traffic	**AQ-12:** PCC shall provide carpool and transit information to students, faculty and staff.	
Biology	Potentially significant impacts to migratory birds nesting in trees that could occur during	**BR-1:** In order to avoid violations of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act or Fish and Game Code 3503, PACCD shall attempt to limit grubbing and removal of trees and buildings during the bird breeding season (approximately March 1 to September 1, and as early as February 1 for raptors). If the bird	Less than significant

Table S-2: Summary of Impacts and Mitigation Measures			
Issue	**Type of Impact and Level of Significance**	**Proposed Mitigation Measure**	**Impact After Mitigation**
	construction activities	breeding season cannot be avoided, PACCD shall retain a qualified ornithologist to initiate surveys of the construction zone 30 days prior to the initiation of construction and weekly thereafter, with the last survey not more than three days prior to the initiation of construction, to minimize the potential for nesting following the survey and prior to construction. If the ornithologist detects any occupied nest or nests of native birds within the construction zone, PACCD will conspicuously flag off the area(s) supporting bird nests, providing a minimum buffer of 300 feet between the nests and limits of construction (500 feet for raptors). The construction crew will be instructed to avoid any activities in this zone until the bird nests are no longer occupied, per a subsequent survey by the ornithologist.	
Cultural Resources	Potentially significant impact to historic Building FB (Boiler House) if exterior work is required.	**HR-1:** If renovation of the Boiler House affects the exterior of the building, all such exterior changes will be accomplished in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards.	
	Potentially significant impacts if archeological resources or human remains are encountered during construction	**AR-1:** If buried cultural resources are uncovered during construction, all work shall be halted in the vicinity of the archaeological discovery until a qualified archaeologist can visit the site of discovery and assess the significance of the archaeological resource. **AR-2:** In the event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a location other than a dedicated cemetery, the steps and procedures specified in Health and Safety Code 7050.5, CEQA 15064.5(e), and the Public Resources Code 5097.98 shall be implemented. **AR-3:** Provisions for the disposition of recovered prehistoric artifacts shall be made in consultation with culturally affiliated Native Americans. **(NEW) AR-4**: PACCD shall retain an on-call qualified archeologist to assist PACCD in implementing the above measures.	Less than significant
Cultural Resources	Potentially significant impacts if paleontological artifacts are encountered during construction	**(REVISED) PR-1:** PACCD will monitor all subsurface excavations. If paleontological materials are encountered, PACCD shall cause a qualified paleontologist to monitor all remaining excavation work that would extend 10 feet in depth, or more into the ground. The monitor shall be empowered to temporarily halt or divert excavation equipment to allow removal of abundant or large specimens. Monitoring may be reduced if the potentially	Less than significant

Table S-2: Summary of Impacts and Mitigation Measures			
Issue	**Type of Impact and Level of Significance**	**Proposed Mitigation Measure**	**Impact After Mitigation**
		fossiliferous units, previously described, are not found to be present or, if present, are determined by qualified paleontologic personnel to have a low potential to contain fossil resources. **PR-2:** Recovered specimens shall be prepared to a point of identification and permanent preservation, including washing of sediments to recover small invertebrates and vertebrates. **PR-3:** Recovered specimens shall be curated into a professional, accredited scientific institution with permanent retrievable storage. **PR-4:** A report of findings, with an appended itemized inventory of specimens, shall be prepared. The report and inventory, when submitted to PACCD, would signify completion of the program to mitigate impacts to paleontologic resources. (**NEW) PR-5**: PACCD shall retain an on-call qualified paleontologist to assist PACCD in implementing the above measures.	
Geologic/ Soils/Seismic	Potentially significant impacts during construction from unstable temporary slopes	**GE-1:** All earthwork and grading shall meet the requirements of State of California codes and shall be performed in accordance with the recommendations in the Geotechnical Investigation conducted for each proposed project at the Pierce College campus. **GE-2:** All excavation and shoring systems shall meet the minimum requirements of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standards. **GE-3:** The project will comply with the requirements of Sections 401, 402, and 404 of the Clean Water Act and NPDES program. Compliance will include all necessary permits and a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan.	Less than significant
Geologic/Soils/ Seismic	Potentially significant impacts from strong seismic ground shaking, unsuitable soils, and soil liquefaction	**GS-1:** Geotechnical investigations shall be performed by qualified licensed professionals before final design of any structures and recommendations provided in these reports should be implemented, as appropriate. **GS-2:** Ground Shaking. Design and construction of structures for the proposed project shall conform to all applicable provisions of the California State Architect, which follows guidelines set forth in the 1998 California Building Code (CBC). The CBC is based on the 1997 Uniform Building Code (UBC) and sets forth regulations concerning proper earthquake design and engineering. In addition, design and construction shall conform	Less than significant

Table S-2: Summary of Impacts and Mitigation Measures			
Issue	**Type of Impact and Level of Significance**	**Proposed Mitigation Measure**	**Impact After Mitigation**
		to the 1997 UBC's earthquake design criteria for Seismic Zone 4. **GS-3:** Liquefaction. If liquefiable soils are identified by geotechnical investigations for project structures, then mitigation should be implemented. Appropriate mitigation, which could include the use of piles, deep foundations, dynamic densification, ground improvement, grouting, or removal of suspect soils, is dependent on site-specific conditions, which should be identified by the geotechnical investigation. **GS-4:** Unsuitable Soil Conditions**.** The geotechnical investigation of proposed facilities should fully characterize the presence and extent of corrosive, expansive, or loose compactable soil. Based on the collected data, appropriate mitigation can be designed. Mitigation options could include the following: removal of unsuitable subgrade soils and replacement with engineered fill, installation of cathodic protection systems to protect buried metal utilities, use of coated or nonmetallic (i.e., concrete or PVC) pipes not susceptible to corrosion, construction of foundations using sulfate resistant concrete, support of structures on deep pile foundation systems, densification of compactable subgrade soils with in-situ techniques, and placement of moisture barriers above and around expansive subgrade soils to help prevent variations in soil moisture content.	
Hazards and Hazardous Materials	Potentially significant impacts from the removal, handling, transport or disposal of hazardous materials during construction	**HM-1:** PACCD will cause all contracts for construction to include the following provisions. (1) All work will be accomplished in accordance with the most current and applicable federal and state regulations for the identification, handling, transport, disposal and remediation of hazardous materials. All work will be overseen by qualified professionals. (2) A thorough review of available environmental records and a site-specific inspection shall be completed to identify the presence or absence of hazardous materials. Record review shall identify data confirming remediation of on-site and off-site contamination of former LUST sites, or agency certified closure of the site. A detailed site inspection of hazardous material storage areas in or near proposed project areas shall be performed to determine if leaks or spills may have caused potential environmental contamination. Results of the record review and inspections will be presented in a report to PACCD. (3) For all hazardous materials that are identified, the contractor will prepare a plan for removal, handling and	Less than significant

Table S-2: Summary of Impacts and Mitigation Measures			
Issue	**Type of Impact and Level of Significance**	**Proposed Mitigation Measure**	**Impact After Mitigation**
		disposal that meets applicable federal and state regulations. Such plans will be submitted to PACCD for review before activities by the contractor are initiated. (4) For those hazardous materials that cannot be identified prior to beginning construction (e.g., contaminated soils or groundwater that would be exposed during excavation), the contractor will prepare a plan for the procedures that will be applied at such sites. This plan will address identification, testing, monitoring, handling, treatment, disposal and other all applicable procedures as specified in federal and state regulations and procedures. The plan will also include provisions for modification to respond to unforeseen circumstances, such that all work by the contractor will remain in conformity with federal and state requirements. This plan will be presented to PACCD for review and approval before activities by the contractor are initiated. (5) For all new construction activities, the contractor will prepare a plan for the procedures that will be applied at such sites. This plan will address identification, testing, monitoring, handling, treatment, disposal and other all applicable procedures as specified in federal and state regulations and procedures. The plan will also include provisions for modification to respond to unforeseen circumstances, such that all work by the contractor will remain in conformity with federal and state requirements. This plan will be presented to PACCD for review and approval before activities by the contractor are initiated. (6) Upon direction from PACCD, the contractor will submit copies of all plans to local, state and federal regulatory agencies for review and approval. **HM-2:** If the review preformed under HM-1 indicates contamination may have spread to a proposed project area on campus, an investigation shall be designed and performed to verify the presence and extent of contamination at the site. A qualified and approved environmental consultant shall perform the review and investigation. The investigation shall include collecting samples for laboratory analysis and quantification of contaminant levels within the proposed excavation and surface disturbance areas. Subsurface investigation for high potential sites shall determine the appropriate plan for worker protection and hazardous material handling and disposal procedures appropriate for the subject site. Upon direction from PACCD, the contractor will submit copies of the investigation and plan for review and approval by the Los Angeles County Fire Department, Health	

Table S-2: Summary of Impacts and Mitigation Measures			
Issue	**Type of Impact and Level of Significance**	**Proposed Mitigation Measure**	**Impact After Mitigation**
		Hazardous Materials Division or Department of Toxic Substances Control prior to construction. **HM-3:** Construction activities that require dewatering may require treatment of contaminated groundwater prior to discharge. Where dewatering is required, the contractor will develop a plan for the gathering, testing, monitoring, disposal and all other applicable procedures as specified in federal and state regulations and procedures. The plan will also identify all necessary permits, including but not limited identifying discharge points, quantities, and groundwater treatment. This plan will be presented to PACCD for review and approval before activities by the contractor are initiated. Upon direction from PACCD, the contractor will submit copies of plans to local, state and federal regulatory agencies for review and approval. The contractor will also be responsible for obtaining all necessary permits on behalf of PACCD and notifying regulatory agencies, such as California EPA, the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), and the Los Angeles County Fire Department, Health Hazardous Materials Division in advance of construction. **HM-4:** For areas with contaminated soil determined to be a hazardous waste, the contactor will provide documentation that such soil shall be excavated by personnel who have been trained through the OSHA-recommended 40-hour safety program (29CFR1910.120) with an approved plan for excavation, control of contaminant releases to the air, and offsite transport or onsite treatment. The contractor shall prepare and submit health and safety plans prepared by a qualified and approved industrial hygienist to protect the public and all workers in the construction area. Upon direction from PACCD, the contractor will submit copies of plans for re review and approval by the appropriate agencies, such as the Los Angeles County Fire Department, Health Hazardous Materials Division or California Department of Toxic Substances Control prior to construction. **HM-5:** The contactor will use standard dust suppression procedures in all construction areas (including areas of demolition, remodeling, and new construction) to reduce airborne emissions of contaminants and reduce the risk of exposure to workers and the public.	
Hydrology/	Potentially significant	**WQ-1:** PACCD will cause all contracts for construction to include the	Less than significant

Table S-2: Summary of Impacts and Mitigation Measures			
Issue	**Type of Impact and Level of Significance**	**Proposed Mitigation Measure**	**Impact After Mitigation**
Water Quality	impacts to water quality during construction	following provisions. (1) All work shall be accomplished in accordance with the most current and applicable federal and state regulations for water quality protection. (2) All necessary permits and approvals, including but not limited to a National Pollution Discharge Elimination System permit, shall be obtained from the appropriate federal, state and local agencies with jurisdiction over hydrology and water quality; (3) Best Management Practices to assure water quality protection shall be developed and implemented; and (4) All regulatory procedures, including but not limited to development of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan, shall be met.	
Land Use/ Planning	Less than significant	None required	NA
Noise	Potentially significant impacts during construction	**CN-1:** Limit construction activities the hours between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m. No nighttime activities will be conducted. **CN-2:** Use the least noisy equipment that can accomplish the activity. **CN-3:** Keep all equipment in good working condition with high quality mufflers. **CN-4:** Advise operators to use only the necessary power to accomplish the activity and to keep all equipment powered down or turned off when not in use. **CN-5:** Use adjustable back-up alarms at the lowest setting that safety requirements will permit. **(REVISED) CN-6:** Limit the need for equipment to back up by planning on-site truck routes and loading points.	Less than significant
Noise	Significant impacts during operation of the athletic field	**(REVISED) NC-1:** The volume of PCC amplification equipment to be used on the field will be set to allow a maximum amplification increase of 20 decibels. **NC-2:** Portable speakers used at the field will be oriented in a north-south direction. **NC-3:** Permits issued for the use of the athletic field will require the use of PCC amplification equipment and the operation of that equipment by PCC personnel.	Significant (when bands use the field)

Table S-2: Summary of Impacts and Mitigation Measures			
Issue	**Type of Impact and Level of Significance**	**Proposed Mitigation Measure**	**Impact After Mitigation**
Population/ Housing	Less than significant	None required	NA
Public Services	Less than significant	None required	NA
Public Utilities	Less than significant	None required	NA
Traffic/Parking	Potentially significant impacts during construction activities	**(REVISED) TRC-1:** During the construction period, PACCD will periodically develop and implement traffic management plans. The plans will address the length and timing of any street or driveway closures, detours, changes in access to campus facilities, and any necessary coordination with police and fire departments. The plans will address construction staging and access, both on the PCC campus and in areas adjoining the campus. The plans will also include means for notifying the public about the plan, which may include newspaper notices, signs, mailings, and/or postings on the websites of PCC and other organizations. <u>The plans will include identification of a contact person and means for contacting that person at PCC. The traffic management plans will be submitted to the City of Pasadena (Transportation and Public Works Departments) for approval or concurrence on those elements of the plan which affect City streets or activities outside of the PCC boundary</u>.	Less than significant
Traffic/Parking	Significant impact to area intersections and streets from increased traffic and new traffic patterns	The following Transportation Demand Management measures will be implemented: **TDM-1:** Rideshare Program. PCC has implemented a rideshare program for employees. The rideshare matching service provided by MTA will be extended to students in the near future. **TDM-2:** Free Shuttle Service. A free shuttle is available for students wishing to travel between the Community Education Center (CEC) at 3035 E. Foothill Blvd and the PCC main campus, including PCC students parking at CEC. The shuttle runs along Foothill Blvd, Bonnie Street and Colorado Blvd and departs approximately every 30 minutes from each campus, between 7 a.m. and 10:30 p.m. weekdays. The shuttle will also stop at the Allen Avenue Gold Line light rail station after it opens in 2003. **TDM-3:** Staff Shuttle PCC non-teaching staff do not park on the main campus or at the Holliston Street lots. Free shuttle service is provided between remote parking at the CEC on Foothill Boulevard and the main	Less than significant

Table S-2: Summary of Impacts and Mitigation Measures			
Issue	**Type of Impact and Level of Significance**	**Proposed Mitigation Measure**	**Impact After Mitigation**
		campus. Additional remote parking, covered by shuttle service, is planned for a site on Kinneloa Street. **TDM-4:** Public Transit To encourage students to take public transit, PCC is cooperating with MTA to develop more programs for students, including discount monthly passes and custom bus routes. **TDM-5:** Parking Access Management. To increase traffic safety and to reduce project traffic impacts on Bonnie Street due to the new parking structure, the installation of a 3-way stop sign is proposed at the intersection of the new parking structure exit driveway and Bonnie Street. The following changes to intersections would be made, subject to the concurrence of the City of Pasadena as owners of the streets: **IIM-1**: Hill Avenue & Del Mar Boulevard – Widen northbound and southbound legs of the intersection to provide dual left-turn lanes at the southbound approach on Hill Avenue. **IIM-2:** Bonnie Street & Colorado Boulevard – Restripe the northbound approach lane to provide dual left-turn lanes to improve the intersection level of service from D to C during the PM peak hour. After this change, this intersection is still impacted, but it will operate at an acceptable level (LOS A for AM peak and LOS C for PM peak hour). **(REVISED) IIM-3:** Bonnie Street & Del Mar Boulevard – Restripe westbound approach lane on Del Mar Boulevard to provide a right-turn lane and change the existing right-through lane to through-only at the westbound approach. This requires curb parking prohibition along the north side of Del Mar Boulevard. Add a left turn arrow to control the eastbound the northbound left turn movement. Work with the City to monitor the need to lengthen the eastbound to northbound left turn lane. The lane can be lengthened from its existing 60 -foot length to 140 feet by eliminating two on- street parking spaces along the south curb. The elimination of the remaining on-street space on the south curb would allow Del Mar to be striped with a two-way-left-turn lane between Bonnie and Sierra Bonita Avenue. The need for the left turn lane extension would be monitored by	

Table S-2: Summary of Impacts and Mitigation Measures			
Issue	**Type of Impact and Level of Significance**	**Proposed Mitigation Measure**	**Impact After Mitigation**
		the City after the opening of the Bonnie parking structure. If required by the City, PCC would restripe the street to provide the longer left turn lane or the continuous two-way-left-turn lane." **IIM-4:** Allen Avenue &Colorado Boulevard – Use campus TDM program described above to reduce total net trips by an estimated 3 percent during the AM and PM peak hour. IIM-5: Allen Avenue & Del Mar Boulevard: Widen southbound approach on Allen Avenue to provide one right-turn lane and change the existing right-through lane to through-only at the southbound approach. A 3% reduction of total net trips by TDM program also applies to this intersection (NEW) IIM 6:"Hill Avenue & Colorado Boulevard – Although not specifically impacted by the new traffic added by the Master Plan implementation, the traffic signal at this intersection should be modified to add left turn arrows on all four approaches. Protective/permissive left turn phases would improve the overall operation and safety of the intersection.	
Visual	Less than significant	None required	NA

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER 1 - INTRODUCTION

Strikeouts and underlines indicate changes made from the DEIR.

1-1 PASADENA CITY COLLEGE

Pasadena City College can trace its roots back to 1911 when 18 acres were acquired for the construction of a new campus for Pasadena High School. In 1924, the Pasadena Board of Education approved the establishment of a 2-year junior college to be an extension of Pasadena High School. Pasadena Junior College was established on March 28, 1924, and continued to share its campus with Pasadena High School until 1960. The college and high school shared management until 1967, when the Pasadena Area Junior College District was formed as an entity separate from the Pasadena Unified School District. The name was changed to the Pasadena Area Community College District (PACCD) in 1970.

Today, Pasadena City College (PCC) is a 2-year community college accredited by the Western Association of Schools and Colleges. Pasadena City College is the primary facility of the Pasadena Area Community College District and serves a district population of over 447,000 in 10 communities. The communities of Altadena, Arcadia, La Cañada-Flintridge, Pasadena, San Marino, Sierra Madre, South Pasadena, and Temple City, as well as portions of El Monte and Rosemead are included in the PACCD. Figure 1-1 shows the District and the location of PCC. The District serves the following high schools: Arcadia, Blair, John Muir, La Cañada, Marshall Fundamental, Pasadena, Pasadena Alternative, Pasadena Continuation, Rosemead, San Marino, South Pasadena, and Temple City. The college offers academic associate degree and occupational associate degree programs in the arts and sciences as well as occupational certificate programs and certificate of achievement programs. Day, evening, and weekend classes are presented in 60 academic program areas and 70 vocational program areas.

In addition to its academic mission, PCC plays an important role in community life. Facilities contributing to the community include a Community Education Center at 3035 East Foothill Boulevard and a Child Development Center at 1324 East Green Street. The Community Education Center provides its students with vocational training for entry-level positions in a variety of occupations, while the Child Development Center (CDC) serves as a laboratory facility for students in the college's Early Childhood Education program. The CDC serves children from 4 months of age through kindergarten enrollment and is open to student parents enrolled at Pasadena City College and the Community Education Center, faculty and staff of the college, and the Pasadena area community. PCC also operates an Extended Learning Center, which serves more than 11,000 clients annually and offers programs ranging from elementary school tutoring programs through adult continuing education courses. Besides being open to the general public for such events as art exhibitions, musical presentations and lectures, the campus is home to the PCC Flea Market the first Sunday of each month. The market has more than 450 vendors and is often attended by thousands of visitors and shoppers. Proceeds from the Flea Market provide funds for student scholarships and activities. Figure 1-2 shows the main campus and other facilities operated by PCC.

Figure 1-1: Pasadena Area Community College District Map

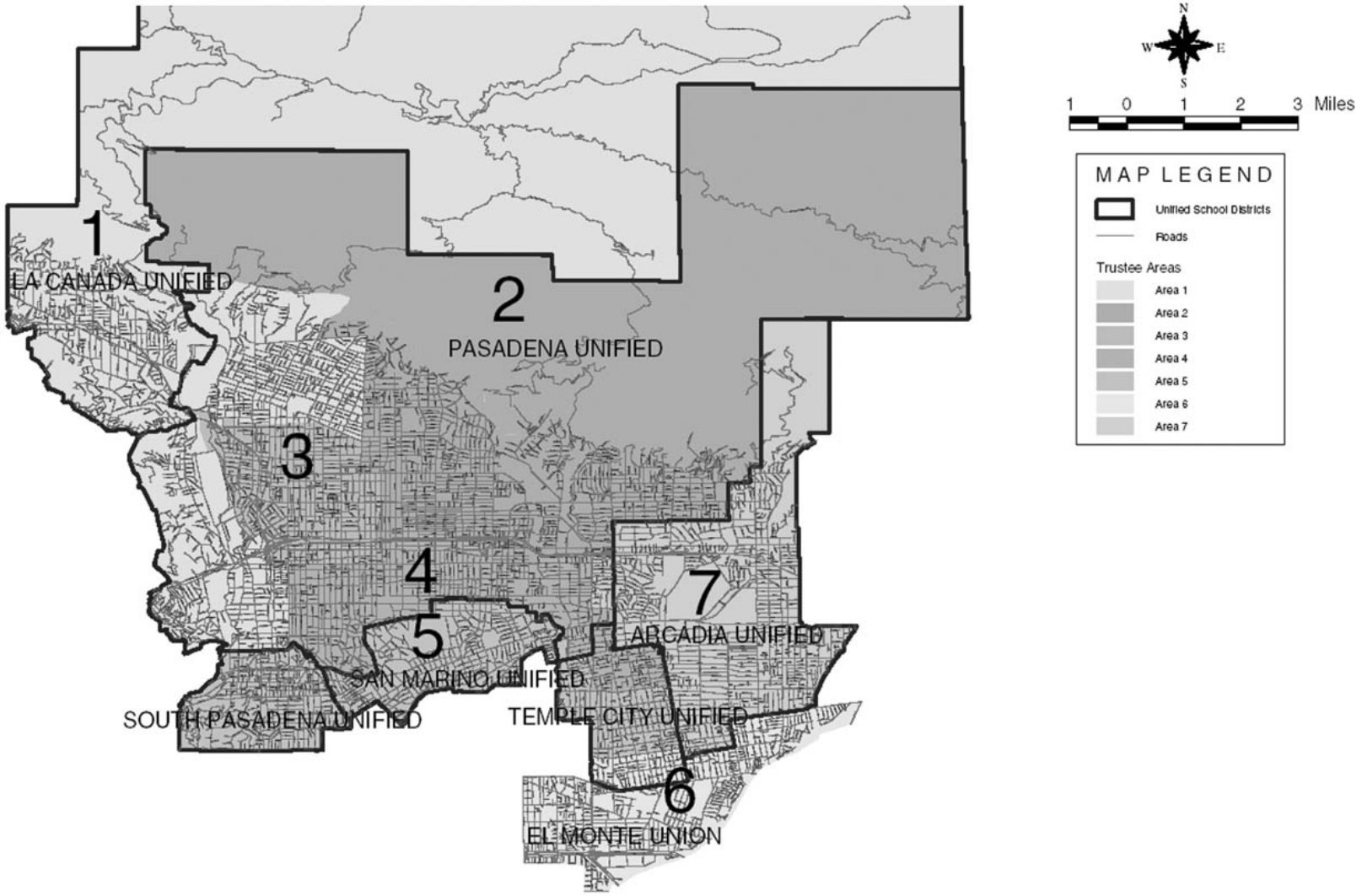
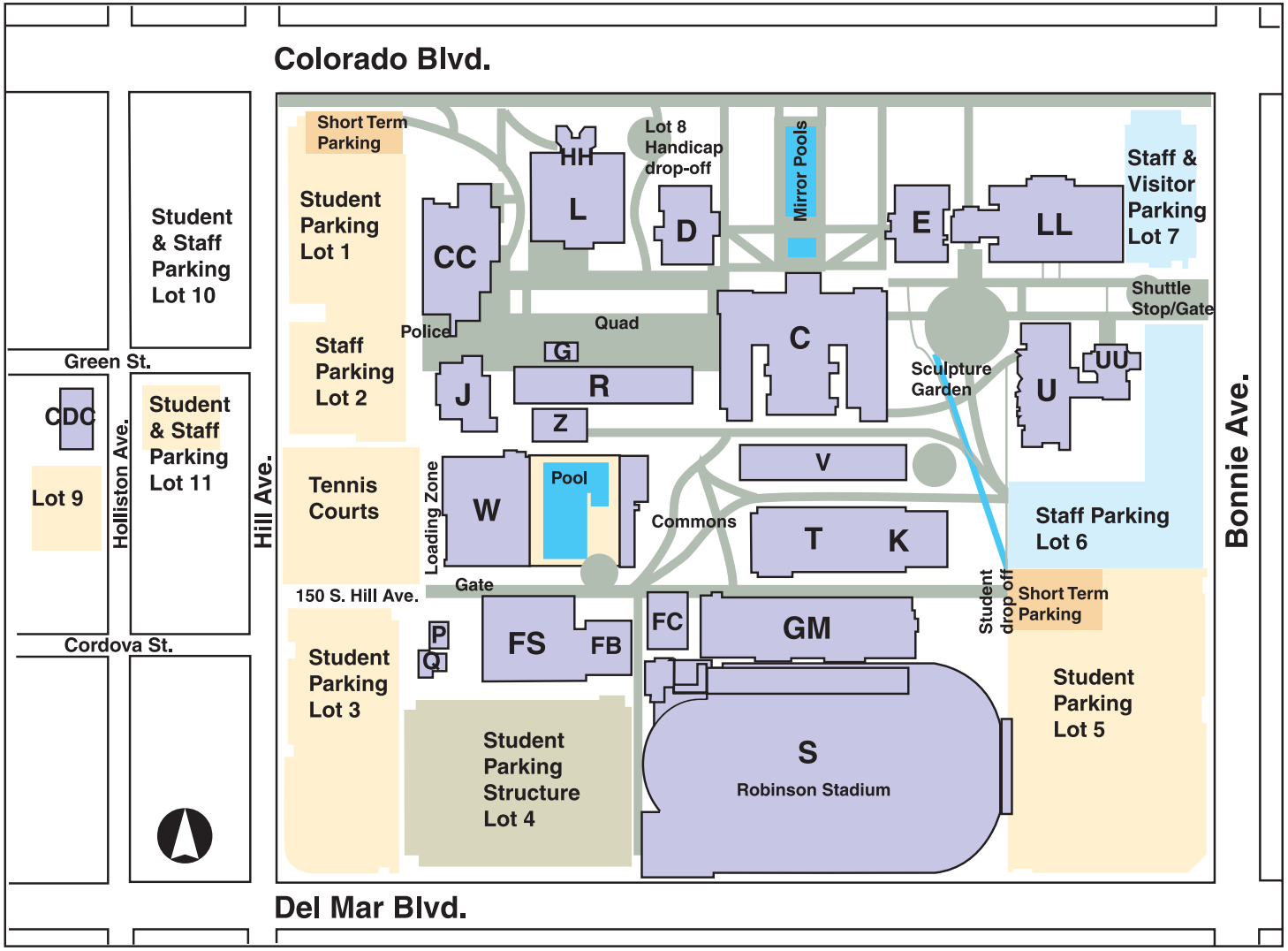


Figure 1-2: Existing Pasadena Community College Facilities



Source: Pasadena City College, 2002.

Enrollment in Fall 2002 at PCC was about 30,000 students. By 2010, enrollment may be expected to be as much as 34,000. For analysis purposes, this EIR uses a forecasted student population of 35,000. To provide a comprehensive range of educational programs, PCC has approximately 425 faculty, librarians, counselors and administrators, and over 700 adjunct faculty. There are also over 400 maintenance, trades, professional, clerical, and management personnel, for a staffing total of about 1,525. Assuming that future staffing levels compared to student enrollment were to remain the same as the current ratio (5.1 percent), future staffing could increase to about 1,735 by 2010.

Most of PCC's academic and vocational programs function within a 53-acre main campus, which is only about two-thirds the size of most community colleges in the California Community College system. An initial phase of master planning and redevelopment of the campus between 1990 and 2000 resulted in the construction of a modern library facility, a new gym and track facility, an Aquatic Center, the Community Education Center, the Child Development Center, the Facilities Services building, a 2,068-space parking structure, and multiple building/classroom refurbishments. Nonetheless, PCC's older classroom/ laboratory facilities are undersized to meet current enrollments, poorly configured for current course offerings, and/or lack the equipment necessary for proper instruction. The PACCD has completed a master planning effort to address campus needs for the 2000 to 2010 time period. *Master Plan 2010* outlines a series of improvements that will complete the overall renovation of the PCC main campus and create facilities that meet both current and forecasted instructional needs.

1-2 DEVELOPMENT OF THE MASTER PLAN

The PACCD Board of Trustees set the following specific objectives for the Master Plan and its related background studies:

1. Explore the dimensions of the potential capacity of the main campus in terms of the ultimate number of students that could be supported by a logical build-out of the Campus. Identify the configuration of facilities needed to support the instruction of the ultimate number of students, including the following types of facilities and campus assets: academic buildings, support buildings, parking, outdoor physical education facilities and campus open spaces.

2. Develop a concept plan for an Arts Building that would replace the existing inadequate facilities used by the Performing and Communication Arts Division and the Visual Arts and Media Studies Division.

3. Develop a concept plan for an Industrial Technology facility to update several programs within the Engineering and Technology Division, including those that would be displaced from the Technology Building by the construction of the Arts Building.

4. Improve campus accessibility for the typical student who arrives at the main campus by automobile. Specifically, explore alternatives to provide more parking on and/or in the vicinity of the main campus.

5. Develop a logical sequence of development for anticipated new projects that acknowledges the needs for funding, construction phasing, increased capacities for instructional delivery, and the impacts that those projects will have on existing facilities, as secondary effects of the main projects.

a. Needs Addressed

The master planning process led to the development of seven areas of improvement that are described below.

Arts Building

Overview: The Performing and Communication Arts Division and the Visual Arts and Media Studies Division are two extremely popular PCC programs that currently operate in physical facilities that are largely inadequate to accommodate current course sizes and enrollments, or to support current and projected course offerings. Further, these facilities cannot address the needs for individual and group learning made possible through new technologies. To address the future needs of these programs, a combined Arts Building is proposed that will properly accommodate both programs in a modern facility designed for new technology-oriented instruction and, where needed, provide updated industry-specific equipment. The building will include a number of "smart classrooms" and computer lab facilities that will be jointly shared by the Performing and Communication Arts Division and the Visual Arts and Media Studies Division disciplines. Minimal-cost outdoor spaces for ceramics and sculpture course instruction, student gatherings, and art display would be developed as part of the building program. The site for the new facility would be created through the removal of the existing music building (K Building) and the existing technology building (T Building). Details of the proposed Arts Building are provided in Chapter 2.

Industrial Technology Building

Overview: The Printing Technology, Building Construction, Automotive Technology, Machine Shop Technology, Welding, and Screen Printing programs are now located in the T and V Buildings. These academic and training spaces are not adequate to utilize the technology required by these programs, nor can they support the programs' student loads. To provide the updated facilities required for these high-enrollment programs, it was determined that a new Industrial Technology Building could be created to accommodate and modernize several of the Engineering and Technology programs. Moving the Industrial Technology facilities to a new location would also provide a central campus site for the needed new Arts Building. The proposed Industrial Technology Building would also provide better service access and outdoor storage yards needed by several of these programs. It would resolve the current conflicts between pedestrians using student walkways and trucks accessing their campus destinations. Details of the proposed Industrial Technology Building are presented in Chapter 2.

Additional Parking Structure

Overview: After considerable study of various parking alternatives, including community debate and a separate PACCD Board of Trustees vote, a parking plan that would provide additional parking for PCC students was agreed upon, in the form of a five level parking structure providing about 2,000 spaces, with one level below grade. The location proposed is on Bonnie Avenue, mid-way between Colorado and Del Mar Boulevards. A multi-purpose athletic field would be located alongside, at the corner of Bonnie Avenue and Del Mar Boulevard.

This location would also minimize future neighborhood traffic impacts. An important feature would be a new east campus entrance drive/turnaround that would serve the parking structure and act as a bus loading area for the band, athletic teams, and instructional field trips. Details of the proposed parking facility are provided in Chapter 2.

Campus Center Remodel

Overview: The existing Campus Center (CC Building), along with the nearby Bookstore and Bank (J & JJ Buildings) would be demolished in order to create a more functional Campus Center, which would include a Campus Café, Campus Security Office, Bookstore, Student Business Office, Associated Students offices, student copy center, and coffee bar.

In conjunction with this project, the driveway between Parking Lots 1 and 2 and the CC Building would be removed, thereby allowing the Campus Center to be immediately adjacent to parking and allowing a direct link between the parking lots and the Campus Center functions, including the Bookstore and the Quadrangle. This would both eliminate an unsightly area of the campus and improve campus access and pedestrian flow. Details of the proposed remodeling are provided in Chapter 2.

Reconstruction of Existing Space

Leveraging the use of existing campus structures, a series of projects is proposed that would re-create and reconfigure unused and underutilized building spaces. This would create new classroom and laboratory spaces needed to accommodate new long-term student enrollment as well as the secondary effects associated with construction of the proposed Arts Building. Although the necessary modifications vary in type and degree, in most cases the extent of the anticipated changes is not considered major. For example, when the Visual Arts and Media Studies Division moves into the new Arts Building, the areas they vacate in the R, Z, and E Buildings would be remodeled into general classrooms, labs, and offices.

Similarly, when the Industrial Technology Building is completed, the Welding and Machine Shops in the V Building would be converted to fulfill current needs, including general classrooms. A section of the V Building, including the drafting area, would be reconfigured to be the new home of the Architecture Program, whose current location in the T Building would be demolished.

The W Building would be used as "surge space" during the construction process. It would be possible for the Bookstore to use the gymnasium section for the time that the new Campus Center is being built. Likewise, the Performing and Communication Arts Division could occupy the first floor during construction of the Arts Building. Thereafter, the W Building would be used for general classrooms and offices, along with serving its support role for the Aquatic Center and the Physical Education Program. Locker Rooms and Dance Rooms would be retained. The gymnasium would be converted into a state-of-the-art Fitness Center. Details of these changes are provided in Chapter 2.

Campus Infrastructure Upgrades

A series of utility, landscape, and gateway projects would increase the functionality of the campus, as well as beautify and enhance pedestrian and vehicular circulation. Of equal importance is the need to provide the necessary infrastructure to accommodate technology advances and to support the functional requirements for modern classrooms. Additional details are provided in Chapter 2.

Campus Access and Circulation

All proposed parking improvements include related improvements in campus vehicular and pedestrian accessibility and circulation that are designed to reduce circulation impacts on the streets surrounding the campus. Primary to these improvements are two new entry/gateway facilities located at west (Hill Avenue) and east campus (Bonnie Avenue) locations.

1-3 CEQA ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW PROCESS

The purpose of this Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is to evaluate the environmental impacts of a proposed program of projects identified in *Master Plan 2010*. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires the preparation of an EIR when there is substantial evidence that a project may have a significant effect on the environment. The intent of an EIR is to provide decision makers, public agencies, and the general public with an objective and informational document that fully discloses the potential environmental effects of the proposed project. Upon certification of an EIR and adoption of mitigation measures and a mitigation monitoring reporting plan, PACCD can then authorize the construction of the various projects included in *Master Plan 2010*.

The EIR process is specially designed to facilitate the objective evaluation of potentially significant direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts of a proposed project; and to identify potentially feasible mitigation measures and/or alternatives that reduce or avoid a project's significant effects. In addition, CEQA specifically requires that an EIR identify those adverse impacts determined to be significant after mitigation.

The EIR for the *Master Plan 2010* is a combined Project/Program EIR. A Project EIR is the most common type of EIR and examines the environmental effects of a specific development project. A Program EIR is described in Section 15168 of the *CEQA Guidelines* as an EIR, "which may be prepared on a series of actions that can be characterized as one large project and are related either geographically, as logical parts in the chain of contemplated actions, [or] in connection with issuance of rules, regulations, plans or other general criteria to govern the conduct of a continuing program…" According to the *CEQA Guidelines*, a Program EIR can provide the following advantages:

- Provide an occasion for a more exhaustive consideration of effects and alternatives than would be practical in an EIR on an individual action;

- Ensure consideration of cumulative impacts that may be slighted in a case-by-case basis;

- Avoid duplicative reconsideration of basic policy considerations;

- Allow the lead agency to consider broad policy alternatives and program-wide mitigation measures at an early time when the agency has greater flexibility to deal with basic problems or cumulative impact; and

- Allow reduction in paperwork.

Under CEQA, specific projects proposed under the program or plan (i.e., *Master Plan 2010*) may rely on the Program EIR as the base environmental document for environmental review. Subsequent activities (or projects) in the program or plan must be examined in light of the Program EIR to determine whether an additional environmental document (i.e., Negative Declaration, Mitigated Negative Declaration, or EIR) must be prepared. If the lead agency finds that the subsequent activity or project was clearly described in the Program EIR and would not result in new effects or require new mitigation measures, the lead agency can approve the activity as being within the scope of the projects covered by the Program EIR, and no new environmental document would be required. If an EIR is required for a subsequent activity, the subsequent EIR can focus solely on new elements of the project description and effects that were not considered before. According to CEQA, a Program EIR will be most helpful in dealing with subsequent activities if it deals with the effects of the program as specifically and comprehensively as possible. With a thorough and detailed analysis of the program, many subsequent activities may likely be found to be within the scope of the project described in the Program EIR, with the result that no further environmental documents would be required. For the purposes of this EIR, the *Master Plan 2010* is the program of activities that is the subject of this EIR. Individual projects within this program have been described above and in Chapter 2, Section 2-3.

In accordance with the *CEQA Guidelines*, which are found in Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations, commencing with Section 15000, a Notice of Preparation (NOP) was distributed on September 24, 2002, to responsible and trustee agencies as well as private organizations and individuals who were thought to have an interest in the proposed project. The purpose of the NOP was to provide notification that the Pasadena Area Community College District planned to prepare an EIR and to solicit guidance on the scope and content of the EIR. The NOP was accompanied by an Initial Study Checklist, which reported the anticipated impacts of the *Master Plan 2010* for 17 environmental topics, as well as whether the anticipated impacts would be not significant, less than significant, significant, or less than significant if mitigation measures were provided. The Initial Study also called out topics that would be evaluated in more detail in the EIR.

Approximately 110 copies of the NOP were distributed to various agencies, organizations, and individuals. The NOP included notice that an open-house style Scoping meeting would be held on Thursday, October 10, 2002, from 4:00 p.m. to 6:30 p.m. to provide information on the proposed project and to receive comments on issues to be addressed in the EIR. In addition to mailing the NOP, newspaper advertisements regarding the NOP and the Scoping meeting were published in the *Pasadena Star News*, the *San Gabriel Valley Tribune*, *La Opinion* and *Chinese Free Daily News* during the 2 weeks preceding the Scoping meeting. The newspaper advertisement included notice that copies of the NOP were available at the main libraries of

seven of the cities that comprise the PACCD (Arcadia, El Monte, La Cañada Flintridge, Pasadena, San Marino, South Pasadena, and Temple City), at the PCC library, and at the Hill Avenue Library in Pasadena. A copy of the NOP and newspaper ads are included in Appendix A of this ~~Draft~~ Final EIR. Responses to the NOP and comments submitted at the Scoping meeting are also included in Appendix B.

This ~~Draft~~ Final EIR focuses on the environmental impacts identified as potentially significant during preparation of the Initial Study and public circulation of the NOP and addresses other adverse impacts of the proposed project as well.

As the lead agency under CEQA, the Pasadena Area Community College District directed the preparation of this ~~Draft~~ Final EIR through the use of professional environmental services contractors. This ~~Draft~~ Final EIR, however, reflects the independent judgment of PACCD and is intended to comply with CEQA and the *CEQA Guidelines* (see Public Resources Code, §21100; CEQA Guidelines, §§15120-15132).

~~This Draft EIR is now being~~ The Draft EIR was circulated for public review and comment for a period of 45 days. During this period, comments from the general public, organizations, and agencies on environmental issues raised in the Draft EIR and the Draft EIR's accuracy and completeness ~~may be~~ were submitted to the District at the following address:

Dr. Richard van Pelt, Director, Facilities Services
Pasadena Area Community College District
1570 E. Colorado Boulevard
Pasadena, CA 91106-2003
Telephone: (626) 585-7277
Fax: (626) 585-7918
E-mail: rpvanpelt@paccd.cc.ca.us

A public information meeting on the Draft EIR ~~has been scheduled for~~ was held on February 27, 2003 from 4:30 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. at the following location:

The Circadian (at Campus Center)
1570 E. Colorado Boulevard
Pasadena, CA 91106

The public information meeting ~~will be~~ was open-house style, in that there ~~will be~~ was no formal presentations or public hearing. Persons ~~can~~ could attend at any time to review the Draft EIR, ask questions, and submit written comments. Written comments submitted at the public information meeting ~~will be~~ were included in the official record and addressed in the responses to comments section ~~that will be included in the~~ of this Final EIR.

Formal comments on the Draft EIR ~~should be~~ could be submitted as written letters and delivered to the address above by 5:00 p.m. on the last day of the public review period, ~~Friday, March 28, 2003~~. Monday, March 31, 2003. E-mails and faxes ~~must be~~ were to be received by 5:00 p.m. on ~~March 28~~, March 31, 2003. A faxed comment letter was received from Caltrans District 7 on April 3, 2003. Upon completion of the public review period, ~~a~~ this Final EIR ~~will be~~ was

prepared that ~~will include~~ includes the comments on the Draft EIR received during the formal public review period as well as responses to those comments (See Chapter 6 of this FEIR). This Draft EIR and the Final EIR ~~will~~ comprise the EIR for the proposed project.

Copies of the Final EIR, which includes comments and responses to comments, as well as amendments to mitigation measures reported in the DEIR, were distributed on March 25, 2003 to the two agencies who submitted comments. This distribution meets the requirements of Section 21092.5 of CEQA.

In addition, copies of the Final EIR were distributed to the individuals who submitted comments. Copies of the FEIR were placed in the main libraries of six of the cities that comprise the PACCD (Arcadia, El Monte, La Cañada Flintridge, San Marino, South Pasadena, and Temple City), at the Hill Avenue Library in Pasadena, and at the PCC library. Copies of the Final EIR were also posted on the PCC website. Notices of Availability of the FIER were mailed to all properties within 500 feet of the PCC campus. Newspaper ads regarding the availability of the FEIR were published in the *Pasadena Star News*, the *San Gabriel Valley Tribune*, *La Opinion* and *Chinese Free Daily News.*

Prior to approval of the proposed project, PACCD, as the lead agency, is required to certify that the EIR has been completed in compliance with CEQA, that PACCD, as the decision-making body for the proposed project, has reviewed and considered the information in the EIR, and that the EIR reflects the independent judgment of PACCD.

Prior to approval of the proposed project, CEQA also requires PACCD to adopt "findings" with respect to each significant environmental effect identified in the EIR (Public Resources Code, §21081; *CEQA Guidelines*, §15091). For each such significant effect, CEQA requires the approving agency to make one or more of the following findings:

- The project has been altered to avoid or substantially lessen significant impacts identified in the EIR.
- The responsibility to carry out the above is under the jurisdiction of another agency.
- Specific economic, legal, social, technological, or other considerations, including provision of employment opportunities for highly trained workers, make infeasible the mitigation measures or project alternatives identified in the Final EIR.

In the event that the Pasadena Area Community College District, as the lead agency, concludes that the proposed project will result in significant effects that are identified in the EIR but are not substantially lessened or avoided by feasible mitigation measures and alternatives, PACCD must adopt a "statement of overriding considerations" prior to approval of the proposed project (Public Resources Code, §21081, subd. (b); *CEQA Guidelines*, §15093). Such statements are intended under CEQA to provide a written means by which the lead agency balances in writing the benefits of the proposed project and the significant and unavoidable environmental impacts. Where the lead agency concludes that the economic, legal, social, technological, or other benefits outweigh the unavoidable environmental impacts, the lead agency may find such impacts "acceptable" and approve the project.

In addition, pursuant to Section 21081.6 of the Public Resources Code, public agencies, when approving a project, must also adopt a monitoring or reporting program for the changes that were incorporated into the project or made a condition of project approval in order to mitigate or avoid significant effects on the environment. The reporting or monitoring program is adopted at the time of project approval and must be designed to ensure compliance during project implementation. If the Pasadena Area Community College District, as the lead agency, approves the proposed project, Pasadena City College will implement the proposed project and mitigation monitoring program on behalf of the District.

The PACCD Board of Trustees is scheduled to consider certification of this EIR and approval of the proposed project on May 7, 2003 at 7:00 PM. Their meeting will be held at the Circadian, on the PCC campus at 1570 E. Colorado Boulevard in Pasadena. Public comments will be heard before the Board takes action. Notices of Availability of the FEIR and the Board of Trustees meeting are scheduled for publication in the *Pasadena Star News*, the *San Gabriel Valley Tribune*, *La Opinion,* and *Chinese Free Daily News* during the week preceding the Board meeting. Notices of Availability of the FEIR and the Board of Trustees meeting are scheduled to be mailed to all addresses within 500 feet of the PCC campus during the week preceding the Board meeting.

1-4 INTENDED USES OF THE EIR AND OTHER PUBLIC AGENCY ACTIONS

According to Section 15121 of the *CEQA Guidelines*, an EIR is a public document used by a public agency to analyze the significant environmental effects of a proposed project, to identify alternatives, and to disclose possible ways to reduce or avoid possible environmental damage. As an informational document, an EIR does not recommend for or against approving a project. The main purpose of an EIR is to inform governmental decision makers and the public about potential environmental impacts of the project. Accordingly, this EIR will be used by PACCD, as the lead agency under CEQA, in making decisions with regard to approval of *Master Plan 2010* and implementation of projects identified in the published *Master Plan 2010*.

The information in this EIR may also be used by the responsible agencies identified below in deciding whether to grant permits or approvals necessary to construct or operate the proposed projects discussed in the Master Plan.

- State of California
  - Department of General Services
    Division of the State Architect
  - Department of Toxic Substances Control
  - State Fire Marshal

- Regional Water Quality Control Board (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit)

- South Coast Air Quality Management District (stationary source permits)

- City of Pasadena
  - Department of Water and Power
  - Fire Department
  - Public Works Department
    - Department of Transportation

1-5 ORGANIZATION OF THE EIR

The Summary chapter of this EIR provides an overview of the detailed information contained in subsequent chapters. It consists of an introduction, a description of the proposed project and alternatives considered, a discussion of areas of controversy and issues to be resolved, a table that summarizes the potential environmental impacts in each category, and the significance determination, mitigation measures, and significance after mitigation for those impacts.

Chapter 1 of this EIR describes the purpose of the proposed project and project background. It includes a brief overview of the CEQA environmental review process, a description of the intended uses of the EIR and public agency actions, and this section describing the organization of the EIR.

Chapter 2 of this EIR provides a detailed description of the elements of *Master Plan 2010* as well as the project objectives, location, project characteristics, and construction scenario. Related projects in the vicinity of PCC are also identified in Chapter 2.

Chapter 3 of this EIR describes the potential environmental effects of implementing *Master Plan 2010*. The discussion in Chapter 3 is organized by impact category (e.g., air quality, biological resources, cultural resources, geology and soils, hazardous materials, traffic, etc.). For each impact category, the analysis and discussion is organized into four subsections as described below:

- **Environmental Setting** – This subsection describes the environmental conditions in the vicinity of the proposed project site at the time of publication of the Notice of Preparation. It also describes applicable governing bodies and regulations. The environmental setting establishes the baseline conditions by which the Pasadena City College District will determine whether specific project-related impacts are significant.

- **Environmental Impacts** – For each environmental impact category, and where appropriate for each project site, criteria are identified for determining whether an impact is considered significant. This subsection provides detailed information on the environmental effects of the proposed project, and whether or not the impacts of the proposed project meet or exceed the established significance criteria.

- **Mitigation Measures** – This subsection identifies potentially feasible mitigation measures that would avoid or substantially reduce significant adverse project-related impacts. This section identifies permits that are required by federal and/or state regulating agencies to avoid significant environmental impacts. PACCD has determined that compliance with these permits would reduce impacts to less than significant levels and has incorporated them into the Project Description. It also identifies mitigation

measures that PACCD has agreed to implement, and indicates whether or not project-related impacts would be reduced to below a level of significance with implementation of the mitigation measures identified in the EIR.

- **Unavoidable Significant Adverse Impacts** – This subsection identifies any residual significant and unavoidable adverse effects of the proposed project that would result even after mitigation measures have been applied.

Chapter 4 of this EIR describes the No Project Alternative and other alternatives that were considered during the planning process. It also identifies the environmentally superior alternative.

Chapter 5 of this EIR provides an overview of the potential environmental effects of the proposed project, including:

- **Unavoidable Significant Adverse Impacts** – This subsection summarizes for quick reference and identification the unavoidable significant adverse impacts described in detail in Chapter 3.

- **Impacts Found Not to Be Significant** – This subsection summarizes for quick reference and identification the potentially adverse impacts that were found not to be significant.

- **Irreversible Environmental Changes** – This subsection discusses any irreversible changes to the environment that could occur as a result of construction or operation of the proposed project.

- **Cumulative Impacts** – This subsection addresses the potentially significant cumulative impacts that may result from the proposed project when taking into account the related or cumulative impacts resulting from other reasonably foreseeable past, present, and future projects in the vicinity of PCC.

- **Growth Inducing Impacts** – This subsection describes the potential for the proposed project to foster economic or population growth or the construction of additional housing, either directly or indirectly, in the surrounding environment.

Chapter 6 of this FEIR describes the revisions and clarifications made to the DEIR, includes copies of the comments received on the DEIR, and responses to those comments.

Chapter ~~6~~ 7 provides a bibliography of reference materials used in the preparation of this EIR. (This chapter was renumbered from the DEIR)

Chapter ~~7~~ 8 includes a list of persons and organizations consulted during preparation of this EIR. (This chapter was renumbered from the DEIR)

Chapter ~~8~~ 9 identifies the preparers of this EIR. (This chapter was renumbered from the DEIR)

Appendices follow Chapter ~~8~~ 9.

CHAPTER 2: PROJECT DESCRIPTION

CHAPTER 2 - PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This chapter describes the proposed project, Pasadena City College *Master Plan 2010* (*Master Plan 2010*), and the proposed facilities and projects set forth in *Master Plan 2010*. Provided below are the project objectives, a description of the project location and setting, characteristics of each project proposed under *Master Plan 2010*, a construction scenario, and a list of related projects.

2-1 PROJECT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

2-1.1 Goals

Pasadena City College's (PCC's) Educational Master Plan sets forth the broad goals and more focused objectives for guiding the college's educational development. Many of these goals and objectives in turn can be supported through the provision and improvement of the physical "infrastructure" of the campus, including classrooms, laboratories and other learning facilities, buildings, grounds, parking areas, and other student and staff facilities. In a similar way, *Master Plan 2010*, by setting out the development plan that encompasses the physical facilities of the campus, becomes a way in which the objectives of the Educational Master Plan can be realized.

The facilities master plan described in *Master Plan 2010* is based on goals that directly emanate from 1) specific directions from the Pasadena Area Community College District (PACCD) Board of Trustees, 2) the objectives of the Educational Master Plan, and 3) faculty and staff-identified facility needs and issues. These goals are as follows:

1. Characterize the scale and location of future new classroom and laboratory spaces for PCC that will be needed to meet the demands of an expanded student enrollment and the demands for effective learning environments.

2. Identify the nature and location of needed facility and technology upgrades throughout the campus, especially those that impact the effectiveness of student learning.

3. Identify the type, size, and location of additional student parking facilities conveniently accessible to the main campus with minimal circulation and visual impacts on the local neighborhood.

4. Create learning environments that promote critical thinking and communication between faculty and students.

5. Efficiently utilize existing PCC property resources while identifying any additional property needed to complete PCC's educational mission.

6. Create an aesthetically attractive campus conducive to student learning and use.

7. Provide for the continual use and accessibility of PCC facilities to the community at large, to the degree that campus learning activities are not compromised.

8. Provide the information base needed to support PCC requests for governmental, institutional and corporate grants and sponsorship for programs.

2-1.2 Objectives

The PACCD Board of Trustees set the following specific objectives for *Master Plan 2010* and its related background studies:

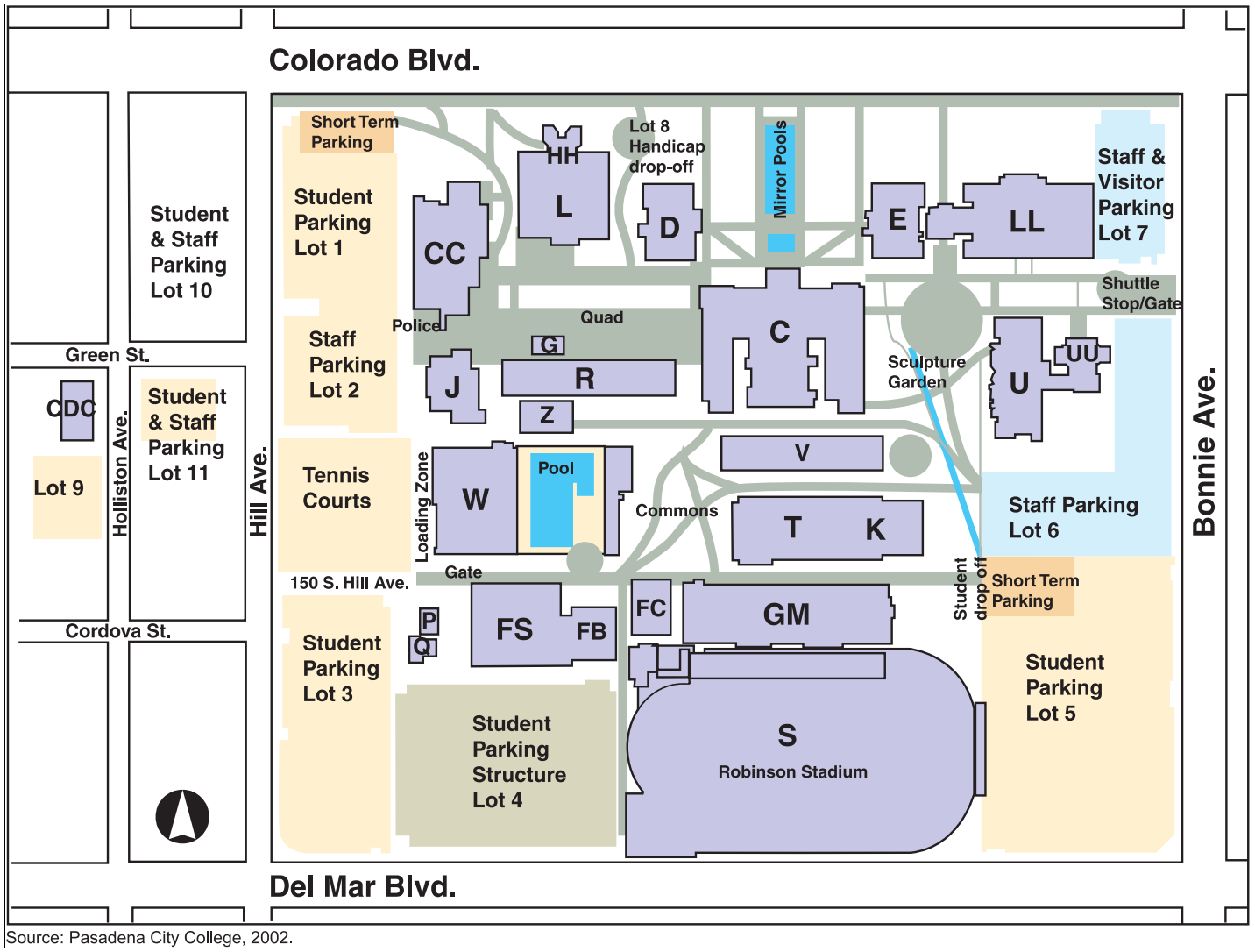
1. Explore the dimensions of the potential capacity of the main campus in terms of the ultimate number of students that could be supported by a logical build-out of the campus. Identify the configuration of facilities needed to support the instruction of the ultimate number of students, including the following types of facilities and campus assets: academic buildings, support buildings, parking, outdoor physical education facilities, and campus open spaces.
2. Develop a concept plan for an Arts Building that would replace the existing inadequate facilities used by the Performing and Communication Arts Division and the Visual Arts and Media Studies Division.
3. Develop a concept plan for an Industrial Technology facility to update several programs within the Engineering and Technology Division, including those that would be displaced from the T Building by the construction of the Arts Building.
4. Improve campus accessibility for the typical student who arrives at the main campus by automobile. Specifically, explore alternatives to provide more parking on and/or in the vicinity of the main campus.
5. Develop a logical sequence of development for anticipated new projects that acknowledges the needs for funding, construction phasing, increased capacities for instructional delivery, and the impacts that those projects will have on existing facilities, as secondary effects of the main projects.

2-2 PROJECT LOCATION AND SETTING

The main campus of Pasadena City College is located in the 1500 block of E. Colorado Boulevard, in the city of Pasadena, California. The main campus is bounded on the north by Colorado Boulevard, on the west by Hill Avenue, on the south by Del Mar Boulevard, and on the east by Bonnie Avenue. The main campus encompasses about 53 acres.

PCC also includes a number of nearby facilities owned and operated by PCC. The Child Development Center (CDC) and two student parking lots are located along Holliston Avenue, one block to the west of Hill Avenue. PCC owns nine residential properties on the east side of Bonnie Avenue. These properties have largely been acquired as part of PCC's Building Construction program. PCC also operates a Community Education Center at 3035 East Foothill Boulevard, approximately 2 miles form the main campus. Figure 2-1 shows the location of the main campus and nearby facilities.

Figure 2-1: Existing Pasadena City College Facilities



Source: Pasadena City College, 2002.

The PCC campus is located in a fully developed urban setting. Colorado Boulevard is the city's main east-west arterial and Hill Avenue is a major north-south arterial. Both streets feature commercial and institutional land uses. Adjoining land uses on Bonnie Avenue and Del Mar Avenue are residential.

The 53-acre main campus does not include any undeveloped land areas. There are 19 buildings, 6 surface parking lots, a 5-level parking garage, a stadium, tennis courts, and an aquatic center, along with 3 interior open spaces (The Quad, the Sculpture Garden, and Alumni Commons) and 2 reflecting pools and lawns along Colorado Boulevard. The campus has extensive landscaping.

Additional details about the setting of PCC are provided in Chapter 3.

2-3 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2-3.1 Arts Building

a. Existing Status and Statement of Need

The Performing and Communication Arts Division curriculum at PCC is extremely popular. PCC offers well over 100 sections of art and over 30 sections of photography. As a field of study, art continues to grow in importance as Southern California's entertainment industry expands and as the information revolution creates new demands for art expression and depiction in a wide range of digital media. This trend translates into new fields of activity for traditional artists, more vocationally oriented graphic/commercial artists, and non-artists who need to engage in visual communication. PCC is responding to the educational demands on its Performing and Communication Arts Division through traditional offerings in two- and three-dimensional art and design, as well as new courses that prepare students in the areas of computer/digital design, graphics, imagery, animation, and film.

The PCC Performing and Communication Arts Division program suffers from overcrowded, inadequate, and, in some cases, unsafe facilities. Safety hazards include inherent overcrowded conditions that compound the risks of operating equipment such as potters' wheels, power tools, or welding torches, or inadequate ventilation in film processing, printmaking, or air-brush laboratories where hazardous chemicals, solvents, and aerosols are routinely used. Based on student enrollment and number of faculty, PCC has the largest community college music program in the State of California. The program also holds the record for the greatest number of transfers to 4-year institutions among California's community colleges.

PCC offers more than 200 sections of music. The Performing and Communication Arts Division program, in addition to its full array of traditional offerings in music history, appreciation, composition, instrument, and voice practice and performance, has moved into a number of newer instructional areas including coursework preparatory for commercial writing, recording, and performance; electronic instrumentation; non-western music; and music offerings oriented to non-music majors. With the growth of the multi-media industry, particularly in the Los Angeles area, in addition to new curricula, the Performing and Communication Arts Division is exploring

ways to work more closely with the Visual Arts and Media Studies Division to offer students course work that integrates music, audio effects, and visual imagery.

Given the growth, size, and diversity of PCC's Performing and Communication Arts Division program, it has outgrown the capacity of the existing music building (Building K) and its constituent laboratory and classroom spaces to properly serve the instructional needs demanded of it. Further, many of the spaces are currently, and others are projected to be, inadequate, given changes in curriculum that require instruction to be delivered on both a collective and individual student basis.

b. Project Concept

Whereas currently the Performing and Communication Arts Division and the Visual Arts and Media Studies Division programs are in separate facilities, the Master Plan envisions these two areas being combined into one Arts Building, with the Visual Arts and Media Studies Division occupying one wing of a three-story structure, and the Performing and Communication Arts Division occupying the other wing. It was decided to place this new facility on the location of the current T and K Buildings. This allows close proximity to the Sculpture Garden, the Stadium, and the Alumni Commons, creating a setting that is both functionally optimal and aesthetically appropriate. Table 2-1 shows the allocation of space for the Visual Arts and Media Studies Division and Table 2-2 shows the space allocation for the Performing and Communication Arts Division. Figure 2-2 shows the location of the proposed Arts Building.

2-3.2 Industrial Technology Building

a. Existing Status and Statement of Need

The PCC Industrial Technology programs were largely developed in the post-World War II period. Over the years since these curricula and related instructional facilities were created, there has been a profound change in the materials, processes, and particularly, the equipment used by the Industrial Technology industries. In response to industry changes, PCC has periodically made incremental changes to its industrial technology programs and facilities. In spite of this, it is today necessary to fundamentally reorient and reconfigure many of the Industrial Technology academic programs, their related physical instructional spaces, and the equipment they require in order to offer today's student a relevant program of instruction.

The Engineering and Technology Division at Pasadena City College offers 14 separate programs located in buildings that are inadequate in both space and configuration. Furthermore, several of the existing spaces have potentially significant safety deficiencies that can only be remedied through the construction of a new facility. Based on the reality of a new technology-enriched industrial environment and economy, and the need to keep pace with ever-changing safety requirements, a new PCC Industrial Technology Facility is proposed as the best way of modernizing and supporting several of PCC's Industrial Technology programs.

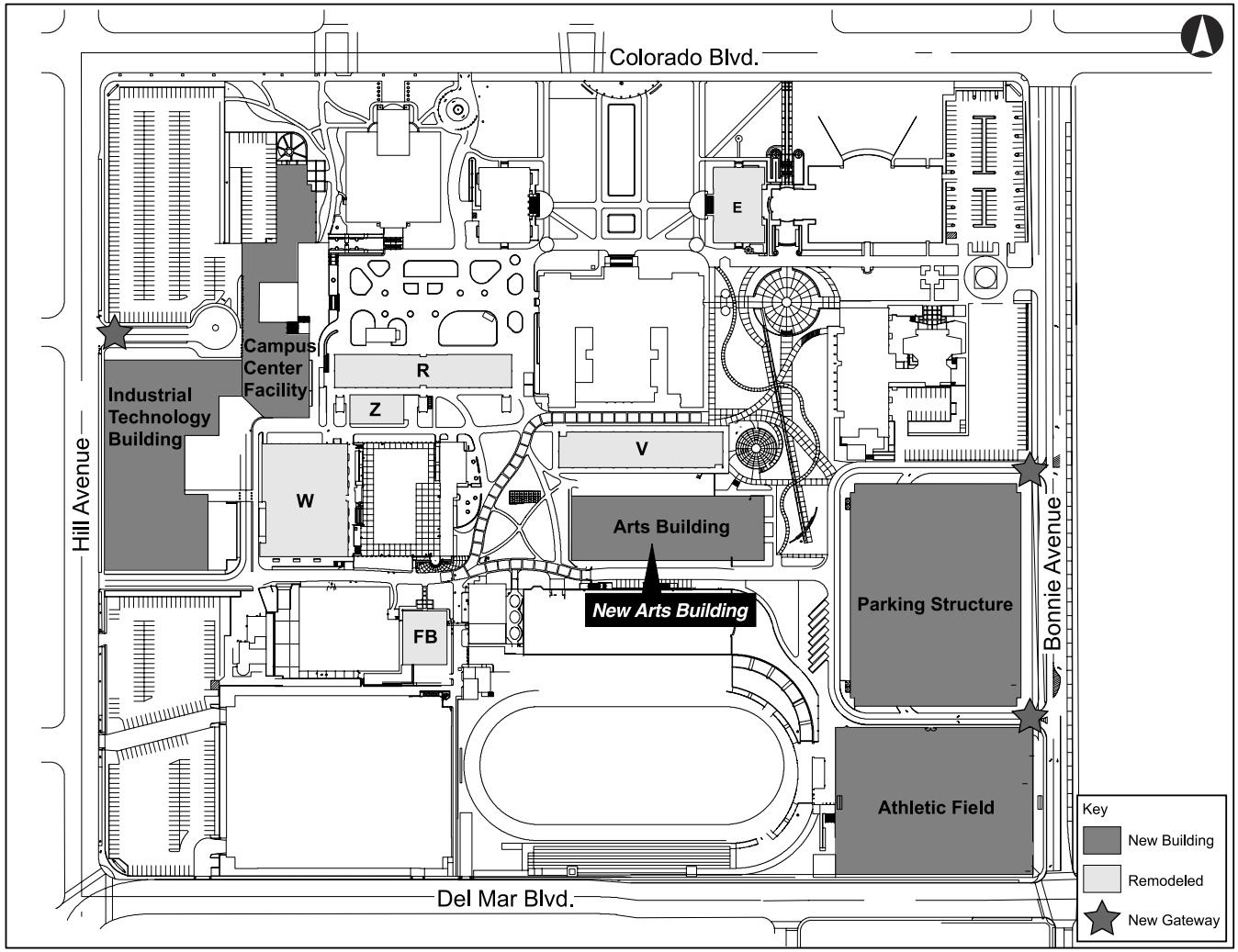
Table 2-1: Visual Arts and Media Studies Division Building Program	
Space Description	**Proposed Program Square Footage**
Large Lecture/Art History	2,200
Departmental Shop	1,820
Ceramics Lab and Related Indoor	3,880
Sculpture Lab and Related Indoor	3,940
Jewelry Lab and Service	1,960
Smart Class 1	1,120
Smart Class 2	600
Faculty Offices	4,320
Photo Stockroom	1,680
Black/White Lab	1,680
Finish Lab	620
Color Lab	620
Film Lab	930
Printmaking Lab and Service	2,000
Drawing Lab and Service	1,840
Life Drawing Lab and Service	2,000
Paint Lab and Service	2,000
Large Digital Lab and Service	1,900
Digital Labs	2,880
General Classrooms and Service	1,400
General Labs	4,240
Design Lab	1,060
Faculty Workroom	240
Faculty Conference Room	240
Flex Space (Office/Storage)	1,400
TOTAL Visual Arts and Media Studies Division Wing	**46,570**

Source: Pasadena City College, 2002.

Table 2-2: Performing and Communication Arts Division Building Program	
Space Description	**Proposed Program Square Footage**
Large Instrument Rehearsal	3,500
Choral/Recital/Multi-Purpose	4,020
Ticket/Office	300
Small Rehearsal	1,050
Percussion Studio	560
Jazz Studio	560
Teaching Studios	750
Teaching Studios	470
Lecture Hall	1,050
Piano Classrooms/Labs	2,160
Electronic Music Lab	1,100
Learning Lab/Resource Center	5,500
Individual Practice Rooms	880
Faculty Offices	3,900
Faculty Work Room	250
Faculty Conference	250
Storage	4,090
TOTAL Performing and Communication Arts Division Wing	**30,390**

Source: Pasadena City , 2002.

Figure 2-2: Location of Arts Building



Source: Pasadena City College, 2002.

b. Project Concept

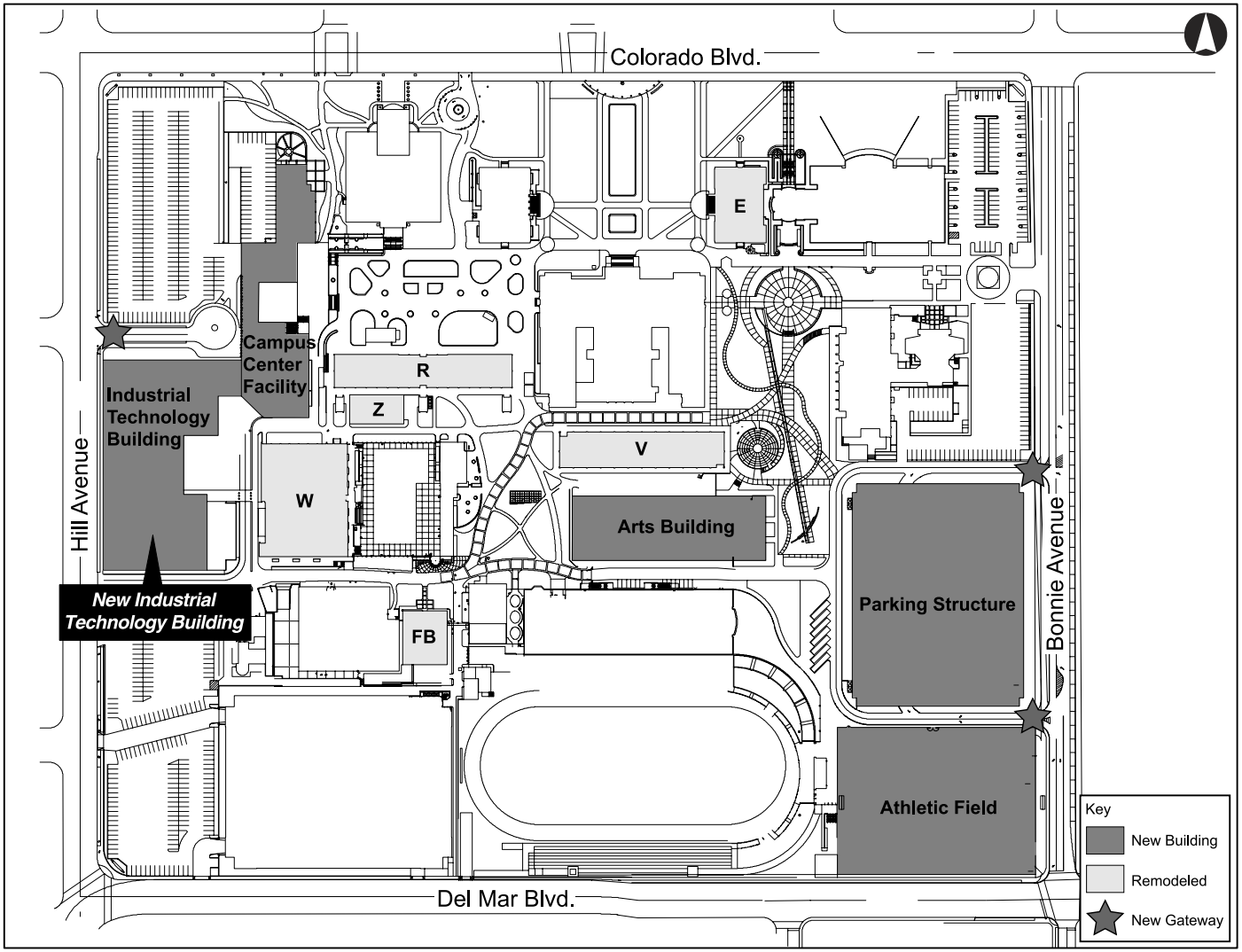
It was determined through PCC's planning process that a new Industrial Technology Building would be created to simultaneously accommodate and modernize several of the Engineering and Technology programs: Auto Technology, Printing Technology, Building Construction, Machine Shop Technology, and Welding. The California statewide 1996-2006 employment growth projection for the industrial technology sector shows great strength for the future. Each of the programs is now operating out of facilities that are inadequate for current academic needs. Table 2-3 shows the proposed allocation of space in the new Industrial Technology Building and Figure 2-3 shows its location.

Table 2-3: Industrial Technology Division Building Program

Space Description	Proposed Program Square Footage
Indoor Spaces	
Eng. & Tech. Classrooms	1,500
Offices	2,100
Printing Technology Labs	10,000
Machine Shop Technology	5,720
Welding	4,600
Technology Storage	1,500-2,600
Building Construction	5,270
Screen Printing	3,350
Auto Technology	11,000
General Classrooms	2,950
Indoor Circulation	3,910
Subtotal – Indoor	**47,990 - 49,090**
Outdoor Spaces	
Outdoor Yards w/Fence	3,620
Outdoor Parking Area (14 Spaces, Auto Tech.)	4,800
Covered Outdoor Circulation	5,950
Subtotal - Outdoor	**8,420**
Tennis Courts (8 Total)	57,600
Total Buildings	47,990 - 49,090

Source: Pasadena City College

Figure 2-3: Location of Industrial Technology Building



Source: Pasadena City College, 2002.

2-3.3 Parking Structure

a. Existing Status and Statement of Need

At present, there is a very significant shortage of parking for the PCC main campus, which affects the functioning of both the campus facilities and the academic program. The greatest shortage occurs at peak periods, including mornings, afternoons, and early evenings, in the typical Monday through Friday semester week. Parking is also becoming very tight on Saturdays as PCC moves to an increased weekend activity load to serve the community's educational needs. Such parking problems are common to many California community colleges. Further, given the economic limitations faced by most community college students, parking should be kept affordable to the greatest extent possible.

Within the peak midday period, the parking utilization rate is pushed to the absolute maximum. When a lot becomes 85 percent occupied, it is functionally filled. The normal comings and goings of traffic and the waiting for individual spaces to open up greatly affect the ability of students to find parking in an acceptable timeframe.

PCC is currently able to provide parking spaces on a ratio of one space per 7.9 students, whereas the average parking provision among a sample of 31 other Southern California community colleges is one space per 5.5 students. To improve current parking availability at PCC a parking ratio goal of one space per 7.0 students has been set. This translates into the need to create at least an additional 700 spaces on or in the immediate vicinity of the main campus. The six major signalized city street intersections adjacent to PCC are currently operating at or near their maximum design capacity. The physical location of future new parking on or adjacent to the main campus will influence the level of circulation impacts on the surrounding streets. To minimize circulation impacts, new PCC parking facilities should give priority to parking facilities located on Bonnie Avenue. Additional information is provided in Chapter 3, Section 3-13.

b. Project Concept

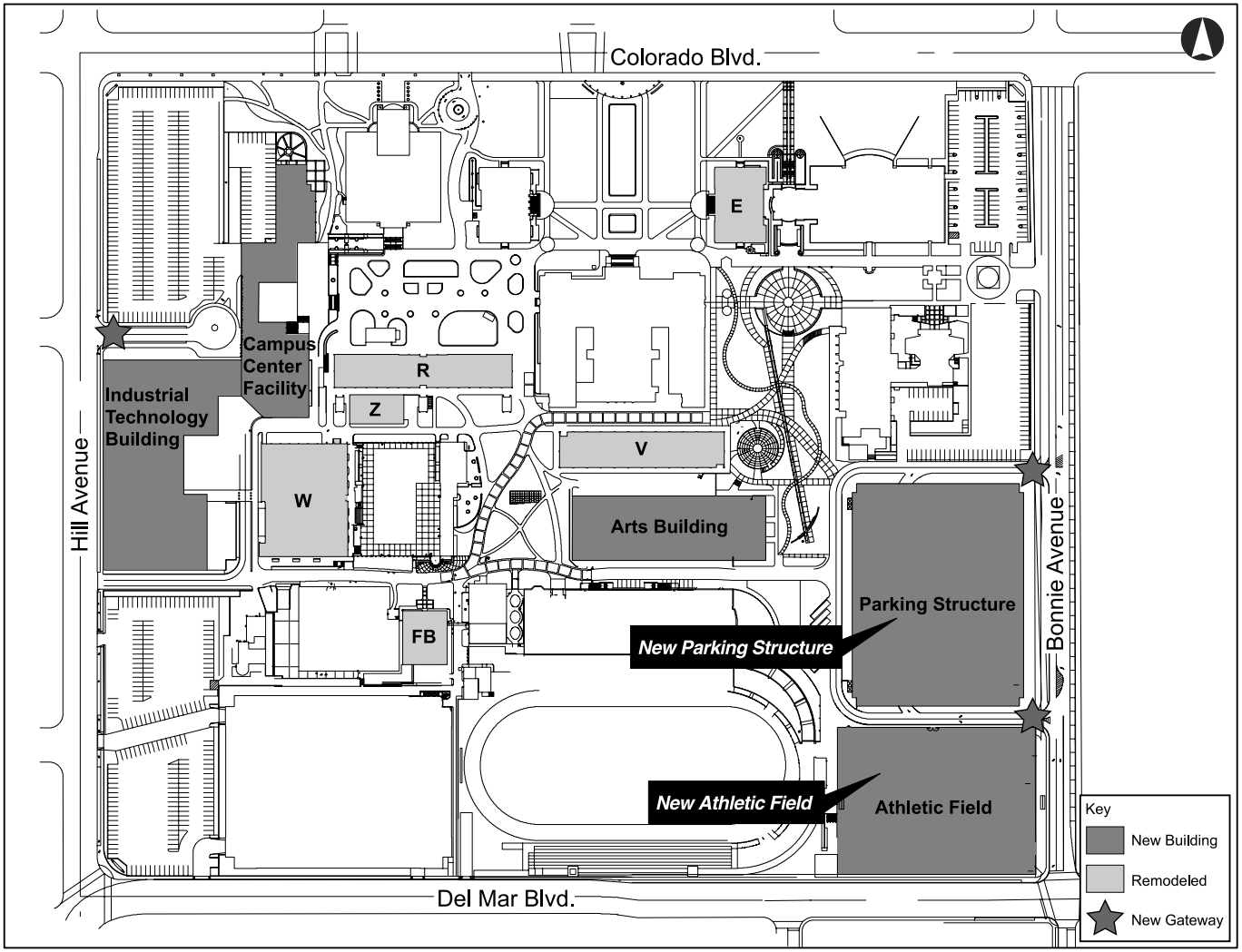
Of the dozens of parking structure configurations and locations examined, the alternative that would construct the structure centrally on Bonnie Avenue best satisfies the several goals set for providing additional parking for the PCC main campus. This alternative includes the development of the circulation-enhancing East Campus Entry/Gateway and access drive, but which itself removes approximately 140 spaces of existing parking. This alternative would meet the PCC goal of providing one parking space for every seven students at current enrollment levels and meet that goal for the forecasted student population through 2010.

The proposed parking structure would be four stories in height above grade, with an additional level below grade. The total height from grade to top of structure would be approximately 38 feet, at the tallest point. As the grade of the campus slopes downward from north to south, the northern section would be about 10 feet shorter because less of it would appear above ground. Landscaping along the Bonnie Avenue streetface would soften the overall appearance of the building, helping it blend both into the neighborhood and the Campus. Table 2-4 shows the proposed parking strategy. Figure 2-4 shows the location of the proposed parking structure and athletic field.

Table 2-4: Parking Program	
Planning Assumptions – 2010	
Current Enrollment	30,000
Current Main Campus Student Parking Inventory (excluding handicapped spaces)	3,790 Spaces
Current Space Provision (Students per space)	7.9
Parking Space Provision Goal (Students per space)	7.0
Projected 2010 Enrollment	34,000 - 35,000[1]
Parking Proposal	
Current Parking	3,790 Spaces
Construction of New Structure	± 2,000 Spaces
Construction of New East Campus Entry/ Removal of Lot #7 Surface Spaces	- 690 Spaces
Parking Status after Construction (excluding handicapped spaces)	± 5,100 Spaces
Students per Space Ratio: (Current Enrollment) (Projected Enrollment)	5.9 6.6 - 6.7
Note: [1]*Master Plan 2010* forecasts a student population of about 34,000. Traffic and parking analyses use a forecast of 35,000 to avoid underestimating impacts.	

Source: Pasadena City College, 2002.

Figure 2-4: Location of New Parking Structure and Athletic Field



Source: Pasadena City College, 2002.

2-3.4 Central Campus Facility

a. Existing Status and Statement of Need

The existing Campus Center (CC Building), Bookstore, and Bank (J & JJ Buildings) configurations are inadequate to serve the current needs of the student body. The present configurations also perpetuate various service and access inefficiencies and present a visually unattractive view on the campus and from the community. In particular, additional space is needed for student food service, recreation and student government, Campus Police, expanded retail sales opportunities in a student store, and an improved banking facility. The service alley and Campus Center parking lot are inefficient, creating a barrier to student access in the northwest quadrant of the campus, and are visually unattractive.

b. Project Concept

The proposed Campus Center project would construct a two-story building close to the level of The Quad and the current service alley. Ground floor student functions including indoor/outdoor student dining areas, food court, kitchen, and computer cafe would have direct access to and relate to The Quad. The Campus Police Department, food storage area, and loading dock would be located on the south side of the facility, providing access to the service drive adjacent to the Industrial Technology facility proposed for the current tennis court site. The second floor would be located at the same level as existing Parking Lots 1 and 2. The second floor would house the Bookstore, the offices of the Associated Students (AS), AS meeting rooms, the Board of Trustees meeting room, tutoring rooms, and Journalism offices. Students coming to the campus from the west would enter the second floor of the new Campus Center via a large partially covered space, and continue east to descend onto the lower level/The Quad by banks of wide stairs. Major student activity spaces located at The Quad level would be built around an open space courtyard dining area accessed from The Quad. Table 2-5 shows the proposed development of the Campus Center and Figure 2-5 shows its location.

2-3.5 Restructuring of Existing Space

a. Existing Status and Statement of Need

As the various projects are completed, the spaces being vacated would require additional construction in order to make them fully functional in different capacities. Figure 2-6 shows the locations of buildings that would be remodeled.

Table 2-5: Campus Center Building Room	
Space Description	**Proposed Program Square Footage**
Food Services and First Floor Program	
Indoor Dining Areas	8,120
Faculty Dining	2,250
Kitchen (includes possible catering kitchen)	9,360
Student Lounge	7,180
Computer Café	1,290
Mini-Mart	780
Video Arcade	540
Campus Police/Parking Services	1,940
Restrooms	1,520
Outdoor Dining	4,760
Lower Level Campus Police Parking Spaces	45
Subtotal	37,740
Bookstore and Second Floor Program	
Bookstore	14,130
Bank	1,920
Associated Students Offices, Meeting, Tutoring	3,690
Student Clubs	980
Meeting/Board Room Areas	1,360
Journalism	1,900
Restrooms	1,000
Circulation	2,050
Subtotal Second Floor Indoor	**24,980**
TOTAL INDOOR PROGRAM	**57,960**
TOTAL PROGRAM	**64,770**

Source: Pasadena City College, 2002.

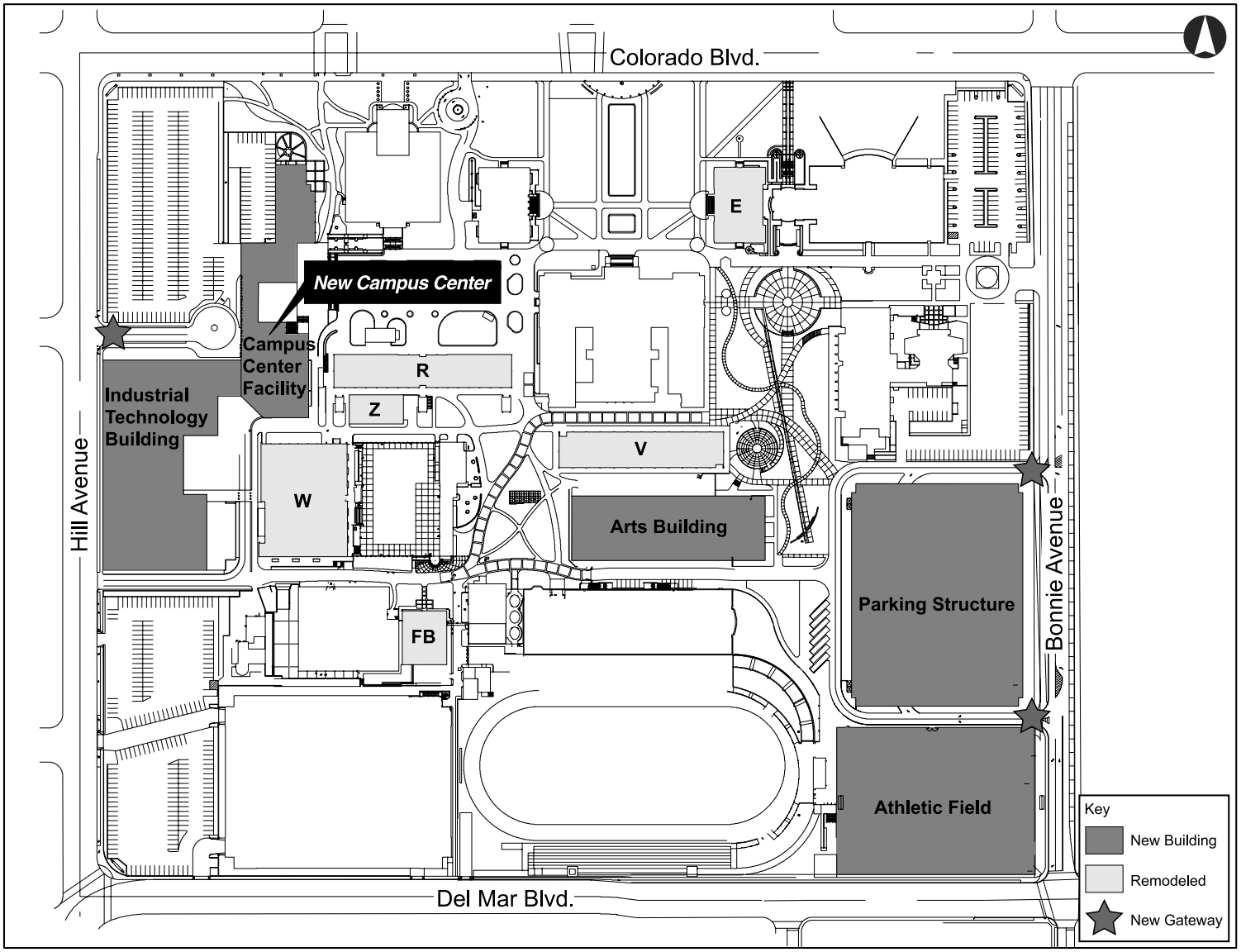
b. Project Concept

The following retrofit projects are anticipated:

- E Building Remodel and Retrofit: Currently, the Photography Department, on the first floor of the E Building, is in very substandard condition. Upon the construction of the Arts Building, this current space can be reconfigured into five classrooms and offices, resulting in 6,000 square feet of "new" space.

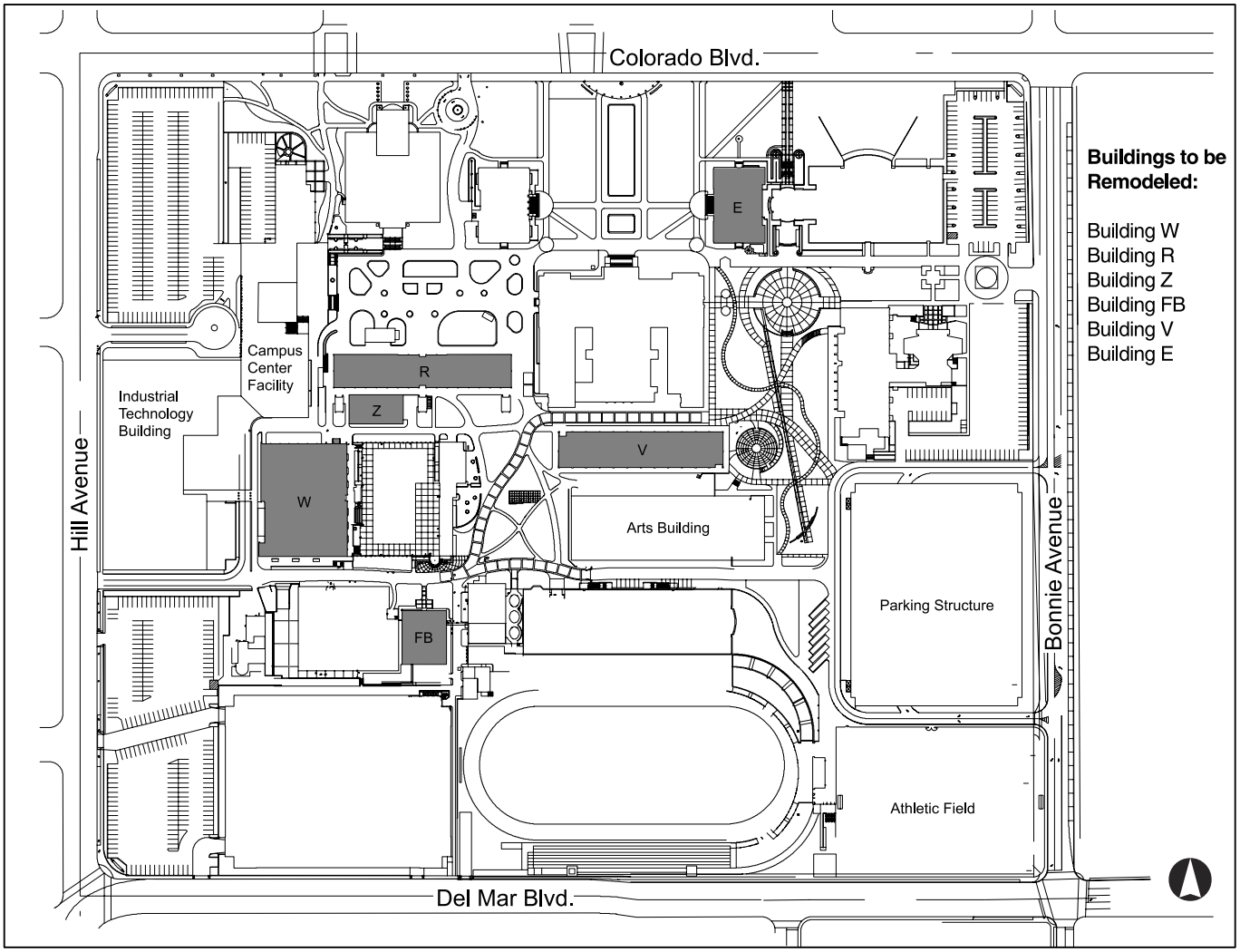
  FB Building Remodel: A portion of the existing two-story Boiler House (Building FB) space is currently underutilized, permitting a smaller portion of the space to be used for

Figure 2-5: Location of New Campus Center



Source: Pasadena City College, 2002.

Figure 2-6: Buildings to be Remodeled



Source: Pasadena City College, 2002.

the boiler facility with the remainder available for reprogramming. The Boiler House could be reconfigured as a new small Theatre Arts lab and venue. A 99-seat theater with related scene shop, dressing rooms, green room, lobby, and foyer could be constructed.

- R Building Remodel and Retrofit: When the Visual Arts and Media Studies Division relocates into its new facility, spaces on the first, third, and fifth floors of the R Building would be reconfigured into 13 classrooms and offices. This would result in a gain of 31,250 square feet of "new" space.

- V Building Remodel: 10,876 square feet of Engineering and Technology Division space would be reconfigured to accommodate general classrooms and the Architecture Program.

- W Building Remodel and Retrofit: Work on this building would result in 7,108 square feet for 11 new classrooms, 790 square feet of offices, 300 square feet of storage, and 8,575 square feet in the Fitness Center.

- Z Building Remodel and Retrofit: This space is now used by the Visual Arts and Media Studies Division for its ceramics program. Upon vacation, this area would be reconfigured into three classrooms and offices.

2-3.6 Campus Infrastructure Upgrades

a. Existing Status and Statement of Need

A series of projects must be completed in order to both help tie the new buildings into the existing campus, and to make critical upgrades to the campus infrastructure in order to be able to properly operate. For example, the utility grid on campus must keep pace with technology and ongoing construction efforts. This project would allow for adequate electrical, water, gas, sewage, heating/ventilation/air conditioning (HVAC), and low voltage/signal systems. As projects are undertaken, these upgrades will be necessary. They will therefore be occurring during the entire period of the Master Plan.

PCC feels that its campus is more than a collection of buildings. One of the elements that ties the buildings together is the landscaping around and between buildings that allows each element of the campus to be placed into a unified context. The same is true for campus lighting and signage.

b. Project Concept

Proposed projects include:

- Utility Upgrades: In order to properly service new buildings, and to improve service to existing ones, the utility grid on campus must keep pace. This project would allow for adequate electrical, water, gas, sewage, HVAC, and low voltage/signal systems.

- East Campus Gateway: A major combined pedestrian/vehicular entrance is planned at the east edge of the campus that would simultaneously improve circulation along Bonnie

Avenue, create a student drop-off area, and provide a temporary bus parking area for the band and athletic teams adjacent to the proposed athletic field, the stadium, and the proposed Arts Building. This entrance would also form a landscaped gateway and a visual wayfinding element welcoming visitors to PCC.

- West Campus Gateway: Similar in form and function to the East Campus Gateway, this project would improve the operational efficiency of the Hill Avenue/Green Street intersection, provide a student drop-off facility adjacent to the proposed new Campus Center entrance and Quad connection, and create a welcoming landscaped entry and face to the community in the most visible public area of the campus (see Figure 2-7).
- Campus Landscaping/Hardscaping: Tree, shrub, signage and hardscaping improvements would serve to beautify currently weak campus elements and continue the improvement process that has been underway for the past several years.

2-3.7 Campus Access and Circulation

a. Existing Status and Statement of Need

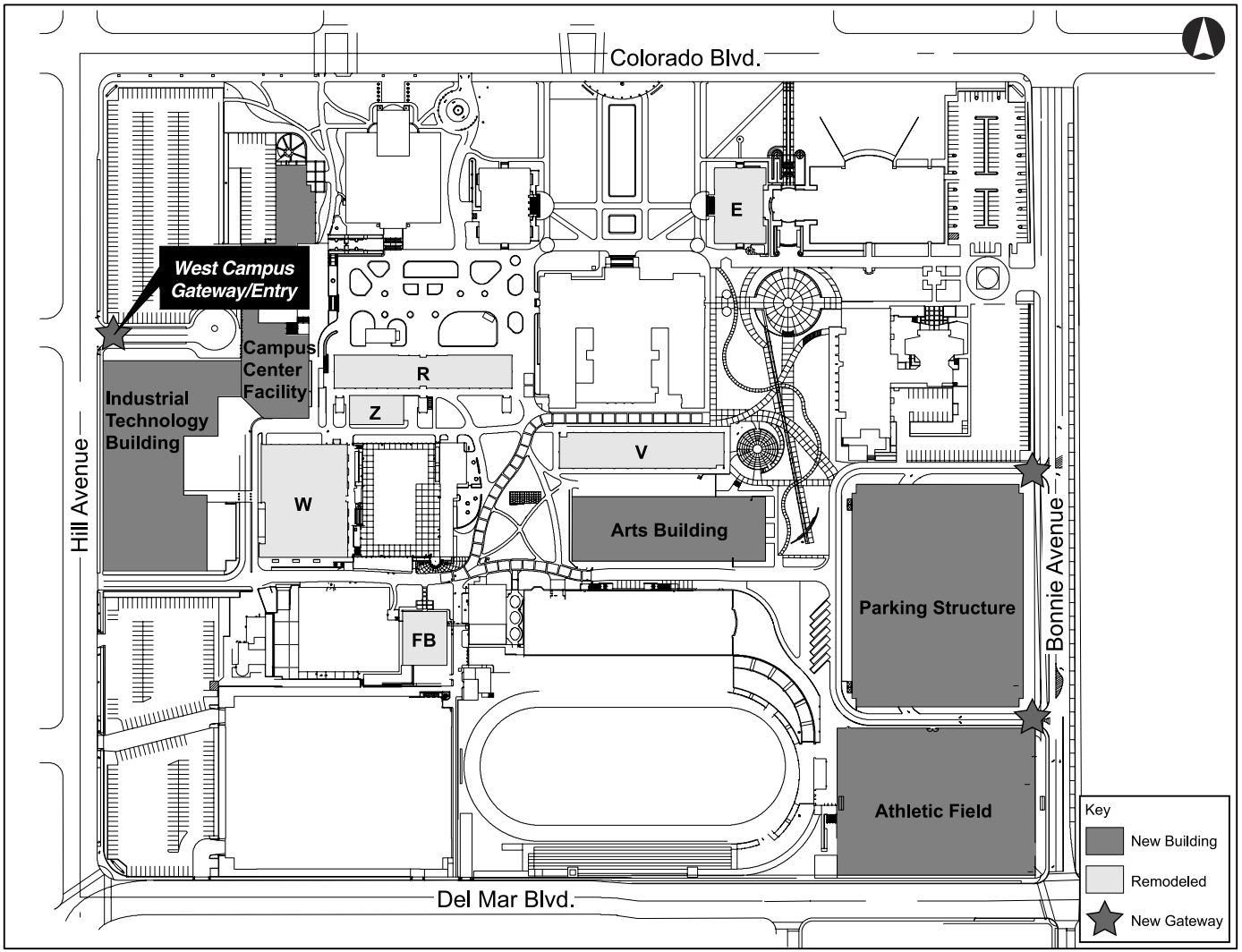
All proposed parking improvements include related improvements in campus vehicular and pedestrian accessibility and circulation, including improved circulation elements affecting the streets that surround the campus. Primary to these improvements are two new entry/gateway facilities located at northwest and east campus locations.

b. Project Concept

Proposed project include:

1. East Campus Gateway/Entry. To serve as a major vehicular and pedestrian entry at the east campus, a landscaped entry drive, drop-off and turn-around facility is planned. As planned, it would be on axis with the proposed Arts Building and would directly serve that facility, the Hutto-Patterson Gym/Robinson Stadium, and the south sculpture garden. Importantly, the entry drive would also serve as a primary access point into the proposed 2,000-space Bonnie Avenue parking structure. This entry would be an integral component of the parking structure development on the east portion of the campus, serving to reduce circulation impacts on Bonnie Avenue by providing an off-street place for vehicles to queue while entering the parking structures.
2. Northwest Campus Gateway/Entry. To serve as a major vehicular and pedestrian entry at the northwest area of the campus, a landscaped entry drive, drop-off, and turnaround facility is planned at Hill Avenue. This needed improvement would simultaneously provide a number of benefits to the main campus and associated facilities. Acting essentially as a private drive extension of Green Street, the new entry would incorporate coordinated signalized access through the Green Street/Hill Avenue intersection signal, and provide a direct pedestrian access route connected to The Quad via anticipated improvements associated with a proposed new Campus Center.

Figure 2-7: West Campus Gateway/Entry



Source: Pasadena City College, 2002.

2-4 PROJECT COSTS

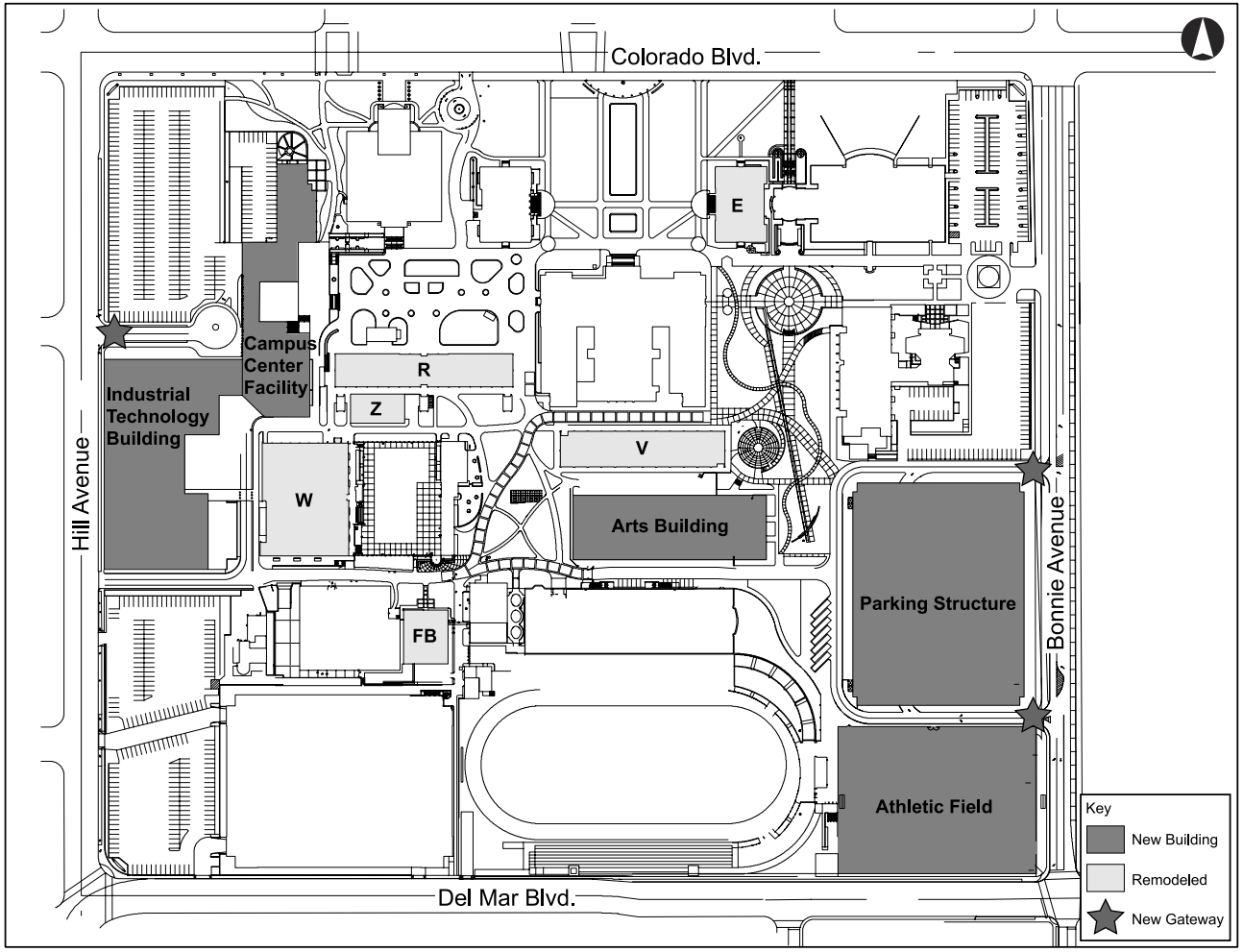
Tentative costs for the program of projects have been developed and are shown in Table 2-6. Funding for the program of projects would be provided by voter-approved Measure P General Obligation bond measure. Figure 2-8 shows the locations of the various proposed projects on the PCC campus.

Table 2-6: Projected Costs

Facility	Cost (in Millions)	Facility	Cost (in Millions)
Arts Building		**Campus Center**	
Construction Cost (year 2000 $, including contingencies)	28.6	Construction Cost (year 2000 $, including contingencies)	17.6
Design/development	2.6	Design/development	1.8
Inflation (5 yrs @ 4.5%/yr.)	7.7	Inflation (6 yrs @ 4.5%/yr.)	5.9
Equipment Furnishings	6.1	Equipment Furnishings	4.3
Total Projected Cost	*45.0*	*Total Projected Cost*	*29.6*
Industrial Technology Building		**Reconstruction of Existing Spaces**	
Construction Cost (year 2000 $, including contingencies)	17.7	Construction Cost (year 2000 $, including contingencies)	10.3
Design/development	1.6	Design/development	1.1
Inflation (3 yrs @ 4.5%/yr.	3.3	Inflation (5 yrs @ 4.5%/yr.	2.8
Equipment Furnishings	3.3	Equipment Furnishings	2.7
Total Projected Cost	*25.9*	*Total Projected Cost*	*16.9*
Parking Structure		**Campus Infrastructure Upgrades**	
Construction Cost (year 2000 $, including contingencies)	20.9	Construction Cost (year 2000 $, including contingencies)	6.4
Design/development	1.8	Design/development	.5
Inflation (3 yrs @ 4.5%/yr.)	1.4	Inflation (3 yrs @ 4.5%/yr.)	1.0
Equipment Furnishings	0.5	Equipment Furnishings	0,1
Total Projected Cost	*24.6*	*Total Projected Cost*	*8.0*
Total Cost of Master Plan 2010 = $150 Million			

Source: Pasadena City College

Figure 2-8: Proposed Master Plan Development



Source: Pasadena City College, 2002.

2-5 CONSTRUCTION SCENARIO

Design and construction of the projects proposed under the Master Plan would occur over the next 8 years or approximately through the year 2010. This construction period is flexible, however, and may be revised periodically to better accommodate the progress of construction. The anticipated construction sequence is shown in Table 2-7.

Table 2-7: Construction Schedule

Construction Activity	Year(s) of Anticipated Construction
Parking Structure	2003 - 2004
Industrial Technology	2004 - 2006
Campus Center	2006 - 2008
Arts Building	2008 - 2010
V Building Remodel	2006 -2007
W Building Remodel	2003 - 2005
R Building Remodel	2010
Boiler House Remodel	2010
E Building Remodel	2010
Z Building Remodel	2010
Athletic Field	2010
Utility Upgrades	2003 - 2010
East Campus Gateway	2004
West Campus Gateway	2008

Source: Pasadena City College, 2003.

The evaluation of potential impacts in this EIR assumes that the construction of all elements of *Master Plan 2010* would occur in compliance with all necessary permits of regulatory agencies, and that compliance with permit conditions would reduce environmental impacts to less than significant levels. Such permits would include, but not be limited to, those issued by the:

- State of California
  - Department of General Services
    Division of the State Architect
  - Department of Toxic Substances Control
  - State Fire Marshal

- Regional Water Quality Control Board (NPDES)

- South Coast Air Quality Management District

2-6 RELATED PROJECTS AND CUMULATIVE DEVELOPMENT

Table 2-8 provides a list of related projects. The related projects are projects within an approximately 1-mile radius of the campus that are proposed, in the planning stage, are under construction, or have recently completed construction. The locations of the related projects are shown on Figure 2-9.

2-6.1 Growth Plans and Policies

New construction that occurs within the project area may be subject to the plans and policies set out in the following regional and local plan documents. These plans address growth policies for the area, provide future growth projections, and set out strategies for dealing with the impacts of growth.

Regional Comprehensive Plan and Guide

The Regional Comprehensive Plan and Guide was developed by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) in partnership with 13 subregions, and was adopted in March 1996. A bottom-up planning process was used to reflect local concerns in regional planning. The plan is designed to serve as a regional framework for local and regional decision making with respect to anticipated growth over the next 20 years. SCAG projects that there will be 22 million people living in the Southern California Region by the Year 2015. The fastest growth is anticipated in the outlying areas of the region, specifically north Los Angeles County and the Inland Empire (urbanized areas of San Bernardino and Riverside Counties). The plan sets forth strategies for meeting federal and state requirements with respect to transportation, growth management, air quality, housing, hazardous waste management, and water quality management.

The plan aims to achieve growth management through encouraging local land use actions that lead to development of an urban form that will minimize development costs, save natural resources, and enhance the quality of life. The plan recommends projects that meet the following goals: increased mixed land uses, more efficient use of existing infrastructure, reduced environmental impacts, more transit use, higher densities in strategic mass transit and urban centers, and more affordable housing.

Table 2-8: List of Related Projects

ID #	Projects	Description	Location	Status
1	Playhouse District Streetscapes, Walkways and Alley Projects	Installation of pedestrian lighting, new and infill street trees, decorative benches and trash receptacles, and signage and banner program.	Playhouse District, bounded by Los Robles Ave., Union St., Lake Ave., and Green St.	Phase I completed. Phase II construction to begin in late 2002.
2	Walnut Place Apartments	Construction of a mixed use development with 28 new residential apartments and 2,410-sf retail space and 54-parking spaces	720 E. Walnut St.	In final design review stage
3	Shops on South Lake	Construction of 153,158 sf of retail/restaurant space.	401 S. Lake Ave.	Completed
4	North Hudson Apartments	Construction of 140-multi-family residential units. 152,450 sf.	290 N. Hudson Ave.	Under Construction
5	Self Storage	Construction of 100,000 sf of storage facilities.	2581 E. Colorado Blvd.	Under Construction
6	Self Storage	Conversion of an existing warehouse into a 2-story 136,000-sf storage facility.	2181 E. Foothill Blvd.	Under Construction
7	Crown City Center Office Development	Demolition of existing 77,800-sf building. Construction of a 235,000-sf office building with a 426-stall parking garage.	203 N. Lake Ave.	In final design review stage
8	Archstone Pasadena	Demolition of existing 133,350-sf bank building. Construction of a mixed-use development with 120-residential units and 8,000 sf of retail space.	720 E. Colorado Blvd.	Permit Issued
9	The Fountains at Pasadena	Demolition of an existing 7,800-sf building. Construction of a 98-unit non-assisted senior apartment complex with 86 parking spaces.	775 E. Union St.	Permit Issued
10	Play House Apartments	Demolition of two small existing retail buildings. Construction of a new mixed-use development with 14,602-sf retail space, 304 residential units, and 892 parking spaces.	621 E. Colorado Blvd.	EIR certified
11	Pasadena Collection	Construction of an 115,000-sf office building with 485 parking spaces.	175 S. Lake Ave.	Under construction
12	Oak Knoll Condominiums	Demolition of three existing buildings. Construction of 53-condo units in a 99,818-sf building with 135 parking spaces.	128 N. Oak Knoll Ave.	Permit Issued

Table 2-8: List of Related Projects

ID #	Projects	Description	Location	Status
13	Lofts at Lake Ave	Construction of 103-residential units, 10,000-sf retail, and 8,000-sf office.	85 S. Lake Ave.	Predevelopment Plan Review
14	Huntington Library Projects	Construction of a 12-acre classical Chinese garden, a 1/2-acre children's garden, a 90,000-sf research center, and a 3,000-sf teaching greenhouse.	1151 Oxford Rd., San Marino	First phase is under construction, expected completion 2004.
15	Hamilton Elementary	Construction of a new building on campus.	2089 Rose Villa St.	Construction is 15% completed
16	Jefferson Elementary	Major building rehabilitation including new electrical, plumbing, and roofing in various buildings on campus.	1500 E. Villa St.	Construction is 40% completed
17	Rose City High School	Reconfiguration of the education center.	325 S. Oak Knoll Ave.	Proposed
18	Pasadena Gold Line Lake Ave Station & Allen Ave Station	Construction of a transit station in the median of Route 210. Passengers will access the center platform station from an overpass or under crossing via elevator or stairs.	Along the 210 Fwy. at Lake Ave.	Under construction, expected completion Spring 2003.
19	Storefront Improvement Program	Matching funds are available for commercial and retail façade improvements. The City will fund 50% of the eligible project costs up to a maximum of $10,000 per building.	East Colorado Blvd. Eligible Area: Along Colorado Blvd from Sycamore Ave. to Lake Ave. Lake Ave Eligible Area: Along Lake Ave. from Colorado Blvd. to California Blvd. Playhouse District Area: bounded by the 210 Fwy, Lake Ave., Cordova St., and Los Robles Ave.	Funds Available
20	Enterprise Zone Program	Tax incentives, fast track permitting, and reduced fees are available for business owners to encourage economic development within the zone.	Bounded by Woodbury Rd., Lake Ave., the 210 Fwy, and the Brookside Park and Golf Course. Also Along Arroyo Pkwy. from the southern city limit to Walnut St. and along Walnut St. from Arroyo Pkwy. to the eastern city limit.	Available Now
21	Pasadena Tournament of Roses Parade	Seating is set up along the northern side of campus for the parade from December through mid-January. It is a big fund raising event.	Parade route begins on Orange Grove Blvd. then turns east onto Colorado Blvd. and ends at Sierra Madre Blvd.	Every January 1st

Table 2-8: List of Related Projects

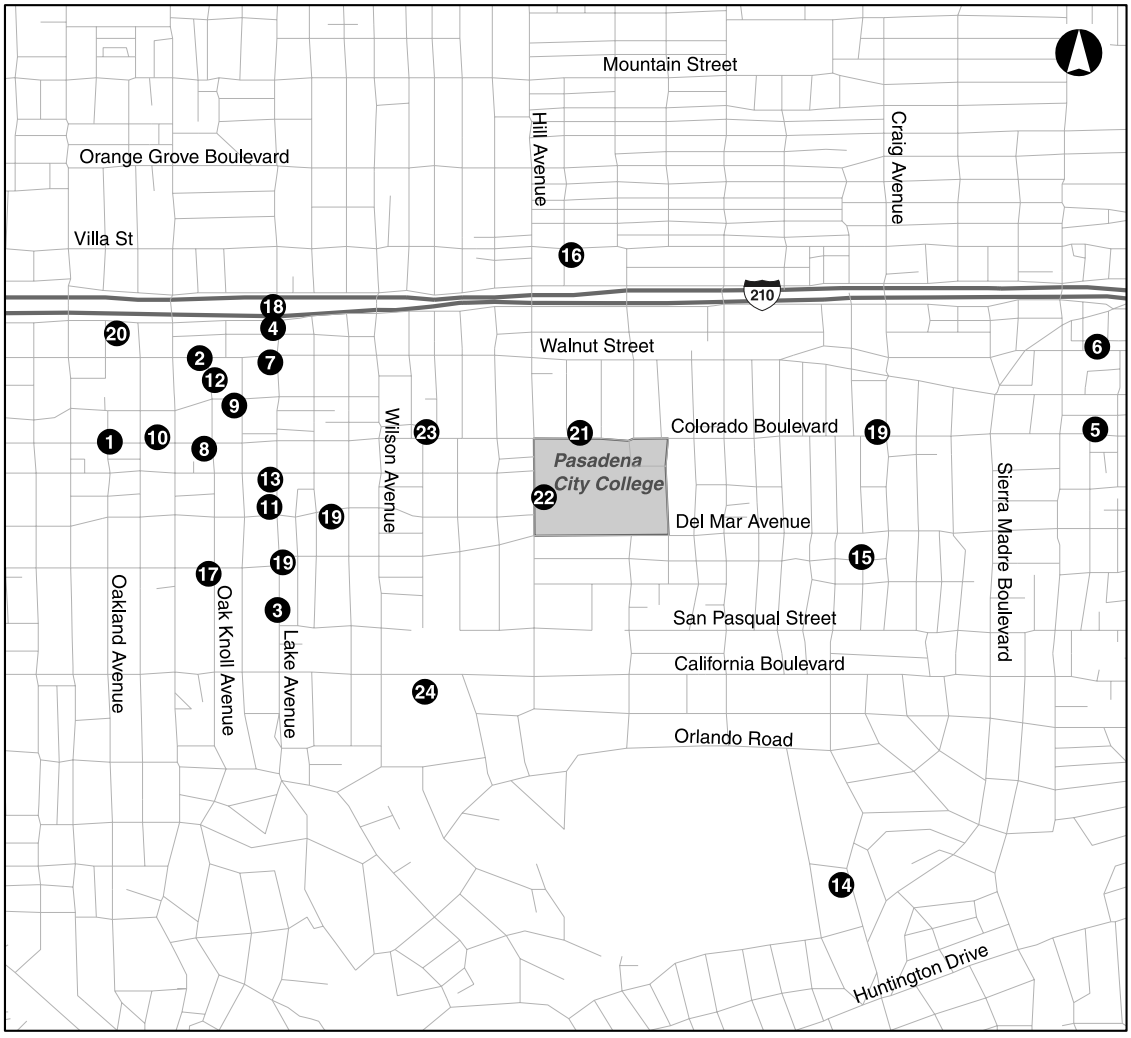
ID #	Projects	Description	Location	Status
22	Pasadena City College Flea Market	Over 450 vendors selling antiques and collectables. Proceeds from the Flea Market benefit student scholarships and activities.	Located in the parking lots on both the east side (Bonnie Ave.) and the west side (Hill Ave.) of the PCC campus.	The first Sunday of every month.
23	East Colorado Boulevard Specific Plan	The Specific Plan is a tool to facilitate and prioritize public improvement projects, evaluate development proposals and new land uses, enhance street frontages, Hill >allen interesectins, street furn., enhance existing existing uses, and preserve historic buildings. Plan projections include 750 new housing units and 650,000 sf of new non-residential.	Approximately three miles in length and includes all parcels with frontage on Colorado Blvd. between Catalina Ave. and Sycamore Ave., except the Pasadena City College property between Hill Ave. and Bonnie Ave.	Draft Circulating
24	Caltech Parking Garage	Subsurface parking	1200 block of California Boulevard	Application filed

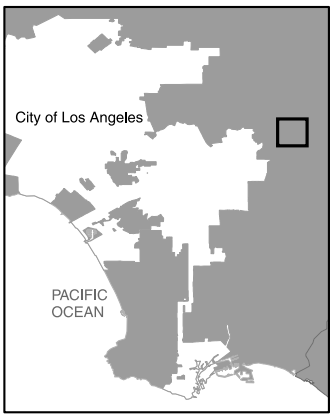
Notes:

Proposed: These projects have been proposed, are in the early conceptual planning stages, and they have not yet begun formal planning, approval, and permitting process.
Planned: These projects are currently in the planning and permitting process.
Approved: These projects have gone through the planning and permitting process and are under construction or will soon start construction.

Sources: City of Pasadena; Myra L. Frank & Associates, Inc., 2002.

Figure 2-9: Locations of the Related Projects





Sources: U.S. Census Bureau TIGER Data, 1995; Myra L. Frank & Associates, Inc., 2003.

0 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 Miles

0 0.4 0.8 1.2 1.6 Kilometers

Note: Please see Table 2-2 for a description of the related projects.

Regional Transportation Plan

The Southern California Association of Governments Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) was adopted in 2001. All regional transportation plans, programs, and projects must conform to the policies set out in both the RTP and the South Coast Air Quality Management Plan (described below). Both plans are required to be consistent with each other. The RTP presents an assessment of overall growth and economic trends in the SCAG region for the years 2001 to 2025 and provides recommendations for transportation investments during that time. Key recommendations contained in the RTP include: major funding increases in the existing regional transportation system, High Occupancy Vehicle lane connectors and gap closures, transit improvements, and strategic arterial investments. These projects are designed to increase mobility and accessibility within the region, while mitigating for noise and air quality impacts. Implementation of the RTP will make 6 percent more jobs accessible regionally and will decrease congestion in Los Angeles County by 24 percent.

South Coast Air Quality Management Plan

The 1999 Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) was prepared by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) and the South Coast Air Quality Management District to meet state and federal air quality standards for the South Coast Air Basin. The South Coast Air Basin encompasses 6,600 square miles and includes all of Orange County and the non-desert portions of Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties. Air pollution in the region has been significantly reduced as a result of pollution control measures. Future pollution emissions forecasts are based on SCAG economic growth projections and California Energy Commission forecasts. The 2010 pollution projections are all substantially less than the 1990 levels. Projected future reductions in pollutant emissions will be achieved through a series of stationary and mobile source controls.

2001 Long Range Transportation Plan for Los Angeles County

The 2001 Long Range Transportation Plan for Los Angeles County (LRTP) was developed by the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA) to provide a countywide transportation system that meets the needs of Los Angeles through the Year 2025. The LRTP uses the 1998 SCAG adopted socio-economic forecasts to anticipate where people will live and work. By 2025, the population of Los Angeles County is projected to increase by 2.7 to 3.5 million people and daily trips are projected to increase by 30 percent.

The LRTP recommends a balanced transportation plan with a strong emphasis on public transit. To accommodate future demand in the San Fernando Valley, the LRTP recommends the completion of fixed guideway bus lanes from North Hollywood to the San Fernando Valley. The LRTP also recommends adding High Occupancy Vehicle lanes to I-405 between the San Fernando Valley and the Los Angeles International Airport (U.S. 101 to Century Boulevard).

Within the LRTP there are also nine sub regional plans. The San Fernando Valley Sub Regional plan covers 250 square miles with a projected population of 1.7 million by 2025. The plan recommends freeway improvements along U.S. 101, I-405, I-5, and SR 170, signal and arterial improvements along major streets, and pedestrian and bicycle path improvements.

City of Pasadena General Plan

According to the City of Pasadena's website, the city's General Plan has not been comprehensively updated since 1976. Rather, a series of actions related to the General Plan has occurred. In 1989, the voters approved the Growth Management Initiative (GMI), which placed annual caps on the amount of residential and nonresidential development that could be approved, and required projects not exempt from the initiative to compete with other projects in order to obtain a development allocation. Some exemptions from the GMI are: affordable housing, housing in redevelopment areas, non-residential development in Northwest Pasadena, and development pursuant to the Civic Center Master Plan. Several organizations filed a lawsuit against the GMI and, in 1991, the Court approved an out-of-court settlement. The settlement required that the GMI be placed on the November 1992 ballot to consider it for repeal and, in the meantime, that the City revise the Land Use and Circulation (Mobility) elements of the General Plan, to guide development in Pasadena.

The 1992 Comprehensive General Plan Revision Program is a direct response to the growth management issues that preoccupied the City during much of the 1980s. The central philosophy of the revision program was to develop a unified vision for the future of the City, which is shaped and driven by community values and reflects the input of Pasadena residents

The City has developed Guiding Principles that represent the overall framework for developing, interpreting, and implementing the Comprehensive General Plan. These principles are as follows:

- Growth will be targeted to serve community needs and enhance the quality of life.
- Change will be harmonized to preserve Pasadena's historic character and environment.
- Economic vitality will be promoted to provide jobs, services, revenues, and opportunities.
- Pasadena will be promoted as a healthy family community.
- Pasadena will be a city where people can circulate without cars.
- Pasadena will be promoted as a cultural, scientific, corporate, entertainment, and educational center for the region.
- Community participation will be a permanent part of achieving a greater city.

It should be noted that PACCD is not subject to the planning authority of the City of Pasadena or the General Plan. However, PACCD does cooperate with the City in planning activities for the mutual benefit of both authorities.

East Colorado Boulevard Specific Plan

This Specific Plan identifies areas of East Colorado Boulevard that are appropriate locations for developing mixed-use projects, housing projects, and areas where commercial development should be concentrated. The Specific Plan analyzes the corridor between Colorado Boulevard and the light rail station at Allen Avenue and the I-210 freeway for appropriate pedestrian and circulator links. The specific plan also establishes mechanisms to protect the single-family

residential area north of the freeway on Allen Avenue from the impacts of the light rail station and protect the residential areas surrounding the Specific Plan area.

The overall purpose of this Specific Plan is to interrupt long stretches of strip commercial and uses with residential uses and cluster commercial uses at nodes identified in the Specific Plan. Land use goals identified in the East Colorado Boulevard Specific Plan are:

Total New Housing Units = 750 units

Total New Non-Residential Square Footage = 650,000 square feet

General Commercial = 550,000 square feet

Institutional (including child care) = 100,000 square feet.

It should be noted that although PCC is located within the portions of Colorado Boulevard covered but the East Colorado Boulevard Specific Plan, the college campus is technically not included in the plan since PCC is not subject to the planning authority of the City.