

4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ANALYSIS

This section discusses the possible environmental effects of the proposed Campus Master Plan Amendment for the specific issue areas that were identified as having the potential to experience significant impacts. “Significant effect” is defined by Section 15382 of the *State CEQA Guidelines* as “a substantial, or potentially substantial, adverse change in any of the physical conditions within the area affected by the project including land, air, water, minerals, flora, fauna, ambient noise, and objects of historic or aesthetic significance. An economic or social change by itself shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment, but may be considered in determining whether the physical change is significant.”

The assessment of each issue area begins with a description of the current setting for the issue area being analyzed, followed by an analysis of the project’s effect within that issue area. The first subsection of the impact analysis identifies the methodologies used and the “significance thresholds,” which are those criteria adopted by the State University, other agencies, universally recognized, or developed specifically for this analysis to determine whether potential effects are significant. The next subsection describes each impact of the proposed project, mitigation measures for significant impacts, and the level of significance after mitigation. Each effect under consideration for an issue area is separately listed in bold text, with the discussion of the effect and its significance following. Each bolded impact listing also contains a statement of the significance determination for the environmental impact as follows:

Class I, Significant and Unavoidable: An impact that cannot be reduced to below the threshold level given reasonably available and feasible mitigation measures. Such an impact requires a Statement of Overriding Considerations to be issued if the project is approved per §15093 of the *State CEQA Guidelines*.

Class II, Significant but Mitigable: An impact that can be reduced to below the threshold level given reasonably available and feasible mitigation measures. Such an impact requires findings to be made under §15091 of the *State CEQA Guidelines*.

Class III, Not Significant: An impact that may be adverse, but does not exceed the threshold levels and does not require mitigation measures. However, mitigation measures that could further lessen the environmental effect may be suggested if readily available and easily achievable.

Class IV, Beneficial: An effect that would reduce existing environmental problems or hazards.

Following each environmental effect discussion is a listing of recommended mitigation measures (if required) and the residual effects or level of significance remaining after implementation of the measures. In cases where the mitigation measure for an impact could have a significant environmental impact in another issue area, this impact is discussed as a residual effect. The impact analysis concludes with a discussion of cumulative effects, which evaluates the impacts associated with the proposed project in conjunction with other future development in the area.

Mitigation Measures. It is important to note that this is a Supplemental EIR, and tiers from the 1998 EIR, 2000 SEIR, and the 2004 SEIR. These documents include mitigation



measures to reduce environmental impacts. The mitigation measures identified in these documents would apply to the proposed facilities, unless identified in Section 2.0, *Project Description*. There are four mitigation measures that have been altered due to the unfeasibility or conflicting nature with the proposed facilities projects. These mitigation measures, as modified, would be supplemented by any additional mitigation measures added through this EIR..