

**ADDENDUM TO THE EMERGENCY INTERIM HOUSING PROGRAMS  
INITIAL STUDY/MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION**

**1157 E. TAYLOR STREET EMERGENCY INTERIM HOUSING (EIH) / SUPPORTIVE  
OUTDOOR SLEEPING (SOS) PROJECT (FILE NO. ER24-302)**

Pursuant to Section 15164 of the CEQA Guidelines, the City of San José has prepared this Addendum to the Emergency Interim Housing Programs Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (Planning File No. ER22-198) because minor changes made to the project, as described below, do not raise important new issues about the significant impacts on the environment.

The environmental impacts of this project were addressed by the Emergency Interim Housing Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration which was adopted by City Council Resolution No. RES2023-380 on October 24, 2023.

**Project Description:** The City of San José proposes an Emergency Interim Housing (EIH) / Supportive Outdoor Sleeping (SOS) Project at 1157 East Taylor Street. This project will serve to provide a designated area for the City’s homeless population while they are provided with services to bring them out of homelessness and into permanent housing. This site will include enclosed sleeping areas, portable restrooms and wash stations, mobile showers, laundry services, and other amenities for participants. Additional temporary structures may be included to accommodate support services, security, and staffing. The site will be developed in two phases (North Phase and South Phase).

**Location:** 1157 E. Taylor Street, San José, CA 95112

**Assessor’s Parcel Numbers:** 249-21-003, -004, -006

**Council District:** 3

The proposed project is eligible for an addendum pursuant to CEQA Guidelines §15164, Addendum to an EIR or a Negative Declaration, which states that “(b) An addendum to an adopted negative declaration may be prepared if only minor technical changes or additions are necessary. A lead agency or responsible agency shall prepare an addendum to a previously adopted Negative Declaration or EIR if some changes or additions are necessary but none of the conditions described in CEQA Guidelines §15162 calling for preparation of a subsequent environmental document have occurred. Circumstances which would warrant a subsequent environmental document include substantial changes in the project or new information of substantial importance which would require major revisions of the previous Negative Declaration due to the occurrence of new significant impacts and/or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects.

The following impacts were reviewed and found to be adequately considered by the Negative Declaration and supporting Initial Study cited above:

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

## **ANALYSIS**

### ***Background***

In 2022-2023, the City prepared an Initial Study that evaluated the environmental impacts of its Emergency Interim Housing (EIH) Programs (File No. ER22-198). The Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration was adopted by City Council Resolution No. RES2023-380 on October 24, 2023.

The City's EIH Programs project encompasses various programs to provide temporary housing and supportive services for individuals, couples, and families experiencing homelessness. The purpose of the Initial Study was to provide a programmatic analysis of EIH projects to allow for streamlining future projects as they are identified and developed. Since adoption of IS/MND, the several projects have been built consistent with the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) for the Emergency Interim Housing Program.

### ***Proposed Project***

#### **Introduction**

The City of San José proposes an Emergency Interim Housing (EIH) / Supportive Outdoor Sleeping (SOS) Project at 1157 East Taylor Street. This project will serve to provide a designated area for some of the City's adult homeless population while they are provided with services to bring them out of homelessness and into permanent housing. This project area will include sleeping tents, portable restrooms and wash stations, mobile showers, laundry services, and other amenities for participants. Additional temporary structures may be included to accommodate support services, security, and staffing. The site will be developed in two phases. The existing conditions and proposed improvements are described further below.

#### **Background**

The City of San José is implementing the 1157 E. Taylor Street EIH/SOS project (the Project) in order to add additional infrastructure and service opportunities for individuals living in encampments by creating a quickly developed alternative to unmanaged encampments that will provide a supportive environment until participants have access to alternative housing opportunities.

This project is being implemented consistent with the City's approved Emergency Interim Housing Programs Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (File No. ER22-198) and in accordance with California Assembly Bills 2176 and 1745. In September 2016, the State of California passed Assembly Bill (AB) 2176, allowing the City of San José to declare a shelter crisis and create emergency Bridge Housing Communities (BHCs). This law allows San José to develop communities of small sleeping cabins, along with common buildings, which could include meeting space, showers, and laundry facilities. The law also allows San José to adopt local standards in lieu of state and local building codes and requirements that may hinder or delay development of BHCs. Potential BHC sites must be either City-owned or leased.

AB 2176 requires the City's BHCs to be located on City-owned or City-leased property. In addition to considering numerous City-owned sites, the Housing Department considered sites owned by Caltrans, the Santa Clara Valley Water District, and the Valley Transportation Authority. Those potential sites were studied and scored after receiving significant input from the community, City Council, and development partners. Potential EIH sites, including the subject site, were selected based on guidelines established in accordance with requirements set forth by the State law, City Ordinance No. 30199, and project Siting Guidelines.

The subject site was selected to be developed as a temporary SOS site consistent with the approved standards and requirements of the EIH program. SOS sites are a facet of BHCs and are intended to add additional infrastructure and service opportunities for individuals living in encampments by creating a quickly developed alternative to unmanaged encampments that will provide a supportive environment until participants have access to alternative housing opportunities.

## **Existing Conditions**

The City-owned site consists of three parcels totaling approximately 3.4 acres and is bisected by a dead-end branch of East Taylor Street which has been vacated from public access. To the north and east is Highway 101, to the south are City-owned park facilities and residential units, and to the west is the main East Taylor Street thoroughfare.

One parcel (Assessor's Parcel No. [APN] 249-21-006) is on the north side and two parcels (APNs: 249-21-003 and 249-21-004) are on the south side of the East Taylor Street branch. The north parcel was previously developed with a main building, paved patio and driveway, and associated outbuildings, all of which were demolished in 2024. There remain ruderal grasslands, landscape trees and bushes, and remnant hard surfaces and utilities that were associated with the demolished structures. This parcel has a Santa Clara Valley Habitat Plan Land Cover designation of Urban – Suburban and is not subject to any Land Cover Fee Zones.

The two south parcels include remnants of a black walnut orchard, with many of the trees in poor health having been subject to fire damage. Both the south parcels have a Land Cover designation of Golf Courses / Urban Parks as designated by the Santa Clara Valley Habitat Plan. These two parcels are subject to Land Cover Fee Zone B (Agricultural and Valley Floor Lands).

## **Project Elements**

The Project will be implemented in two phases (North Phase and South Phase), with the parcel to the north anticipated to be completed in 2025, and the parcels to the south be completed in at a later date.

The North Phase of the 1157 E. Taylor Street EIH/SOS Project site will accommodate a maximum of 56 participants and sleeping tents arranged in 16 pods. Each pod area can accommodate up to four tents, with each tent placed on a wooden pallet base. Amenities will be provided such as trash and recycling facilities, storage units, common-area tents, portable toilet and washing stations, mobile laundry and shower facilities, receiving station and lot monitor tents, temporary office trailers, and Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) parking places.

Approximately 10 light poles will be installed throughout the North Phase of this site. The light poles will have a two-foot radius concrete footing installed approximately five to six feet below grade. The lighting will meet the requirements set in Section 1205.2 and 1205.3 of the California Building Code regarding the provision of adequate lighting and consistent with Section 20.75.360 of the City's Municipal Code.

The South Phase is still being designed and specifics of the design are not yet finalized.

The following Fire Department guidelines have been incorporated into the layout of the pods, tents, and fire access road:

- 400 square feet per pod, with each pod containing four tents
- 4-foot separation between tents within each pod
- 10-foot firebreak between pods
- 20-foot minimum width for the fire access road.

## **Operation and Maintenance**

The site will be fenced, with entry and exit points monitored 24-hours a day, seven days a week. Approximately two to four support staff would be present at any given time throughout the 24-hour day. All structures will be temporary, with an anticipated operation period of up to five years, depending on need. The Project will serve adults 18 years and older and provide supportive services such as case management, drug and alcohol services, counseling, and conflict resolution.

The North Phase is anticipated to serve as an intake facility, with residents staying from 30 to 90 days before being placed in permanent housing elsewhere. However, for purposes of a conservative analysis, this

document assumes that residents could stay for up to one year. The South Phase is anticipated to house residents longer term, for a minimum of one year, but may also serve as intake.

Maintenance oversight will be provided by an Operator working under the City's Housing Inspectors, who also will be responsible for working with the participants to ensure all components of the project are maintained and functioning.

### Construction

Construction of the North Phase will last approximately two months. The site will be cleared and regraded with a new aggregate base surface applied throughout, and either concrete or asphalt placed for parking, paths, driveway, and concrete pads for trash receptacles, office building and storage containers. Some trenching will be necessary to install water line and fire hydrant. New impervious surfaces include:

- Aggregate Base Surface: Approximately 45,000 square feet
- Asphalt and/or Concrete: Approximately 12,000 square feet

After operations cease, all temporary structures will be removed, and efforts will be made to restore the site to its pre-project condition. Mature trees in good health will be preserved where feasible.

### **Standard Permit Conditions**

The Project will comply with all Standard Permit Conditions identified in the EIH Program Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND), including those related to reducing construction emissions, protecting nesting birds, replacement of trees removed, compliance with the Santa Clara Valley Habitat Plan, protecting subsurface cultural resources, encountering human remains, avoiding soil erosion, encountering vertebrate fossils, and protecting water quality.

### **Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP)**

The Project will comply with the approved MMRP prepared for the EIH Program Mitigated Negative Declaration, including those related to Air Quality, Hydrology and Water Quality, and Tribal Cultural Resources.

### ***Environmental Analysis***

This Addendum to the adopted Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Emergency Interim Housing Program analyzes the impacts of the Supportive Outdoor Sleeping (SOS) project located at 1157 E. Taylor Street.

Since this Supportive Outdoor Sleeping site would be temporary with minimal ground disturbance and no permanent buildings, would be located within the City's urban boundary on a flat paved site, would be provided with amenities such as portable toilets and trash receptables, and would be maintained and regularly cleaned by the project operator, the proposed project would have the same impact or less impacts as for the previously analyzed project in the following resource areas:

Resource Area	Impact	
	Previously Approved Project	Proposed Project
Aesthetics	Less than Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact
Agricultural and Forestry Resources	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Air Quality	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation
Biological Resources	Less than Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact
Cultural Resources	Less than Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact
Energy	Less than Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact
Geology and Soils	Less than Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	Less than Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact
Hazards and Hazardous Materials	Less than Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact
Hydrology and Water Quality	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact
Land Use and Planning	Less than Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact
Mineral Resources	No Impact	No Impact
Noise and Vibration	Less than Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact
Population and Housing	Less than Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact
Public Services	Less than Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact
Recreation	Less than Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact
Transportation	Less than Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact
Tribal Cultural Resources	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation
Utilities and Service Systems	Less than Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact
Wildfire	Less than Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact
Mandatory Findings of Significance	Less than Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact

Compared to the previously analyzed project, the proposed project could result in potential impacts to biological resources, an increase in the duration of noise and vehicle trips because of the 24/7 operations, and potentially an increase in public services. These resource areas are discussed below.

### Air Quality

The City’s General Plan Goal MS-11 – Toxic Air Contaminants contains several goals with the intention to minimize exposure of people to air pollution and toxic air contaminants such as ozone, carbon monoxide, lead, and particulate matter. The City’s General Plan Policy MS-11.1 requires new residential development projects and projects categorized as sensitive receptors to incorporate effective mitigation into project designs to avoid significant risks to health and safety required when new sensitive uses such as residences (permanent or temporary) are proposed near existing sources of Toxic Air Contaminants (TACs). The Bay Area Air Quality Management District’s (BAAQMD) recommended thresholds for health risks and hazards are used to evaluate on-site exposure. The BAAQMD CEQA Air Quality Guidelines also contain thresholds of significance designed to establish the level at which BAAQMD believe air pollution emissions would cause significant environmental impacts under CEQA.

The project site is located adjacent to Highway 101 and as such, consistent with Conditions of Approval and Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) from the EIH IS/MND, an On-Site Health Risk Assessment (Appendix A) was prepared by Illingworth & Rodkin, Inc. to establish the environmental baseline

of air quality data for the project site. All future residents of this site would be adults aged 18 or older, therefore the assessment did not study impacts to infants or children. The potential project health risks and the impacts of existing TAC sources and air pollution affecting sensitive receptors using the Project were evaluated. This area includes sources of TACs and fine particulate matter (PM<sub>2.5</sub>) emitted from nearby facilities and roadways. The analysis was conducted following guidance provided by the BAAQMD, and information regarding stationary sources in the area was also obtained from BAAQMD. The Project would not be a source of TAC emissions since it would require minimal construction activity and not generate any substantial sources of TACs, including traffic, while operating. Therefore, only TAC exposure to occupants of the site were assessed in the report.

The threshold for annual PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations recommended by BAAQMD is 0.3 µg/m<sup>3</sup>. Annual PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations at the tent locations modeled closest to Highway 101 traffic were modeled to be 0.31 µg/m<sup>3</sup>. However, occupants are not anticipated to be present at the site for a full year. So, exposure on an annual basis would be less than 0.3 µg/m<sup>3</sup>, which is below the BAAQMND threshold and would not result in significant impacts to future residents on the project site. Additionally, the project would implement the mitigation measures and standard permit conditions related to air quality from the approved EIH IS/MND and therefore air quality impacts for this project would be less than significant.

## **Biological Resources**

The project site was surveyed on September 11, 2024, by Senior Biologist Stephen L. Peterson of GHD. Mr. Peterson conducted a reconnaissance-level biological survey of the Project site and subsequently prepared a Biological Resources Assessment Memorandum for the subject project (Appendix B). The purpose of the survey was to assess current habitat and biological conditions on and around the Project site, as well as to evaluate the potential presence of special status species based on the identified habitats within and near the Project area. Stephen walked transects through the entire Project site to assess site conditions and habitats that may attract wildlife species that could potentially occur within or nearby to the Project site.

Existing conditions on the site, as mapped in the Santa Clara Valley Habitat Agency's (SCVHP) Geobrowser mapping software indicates that the North Phase site is mapped as 'Urban-Suburban' land cover and that the South Phase site is mapped as 'Orchard.'

The biologist conducted a 5-mile radius search of the Project area which identified 13 special status plant and 19 special status wildlife species with the potential to occur within the Project region. However, all of these species were determined to have no potential to occur in or nearby to the Project site for one or more of the following reasons: 1) the Project site lacks suitable habitat for the species; 2) the Project site lacks specific microhabitat or soil conditions required by the species; 3) the Project site is outside the current range of the species; 4) the species' elevation range falls outside that of the Project site; 5) the species is believed to have been extirpated from the Project region; and/or 6) the Project site is separated from known extant populations of the species and occupied habitat by dispersal barriers (i.e., roadways, highways, urbanization). No sensitive or jurisdictional habitats occur on or near to the Project site. Further, no SCVHP-covered special status wildlife species survey areas encompass the Project site.

The IS/MND prepared for the EIH Programs did not analyze impacts to roosting bats. Although no special status bat species are known or expected to roost in or near the Project area, common bat species such as the California myotis and Mexican free-tailed bat have the potential to roost in cavities or crevices of trees on the Project site that are to be removed by the Project. During the reconnaissance survey, GHD did not identify any cavities large enough or suitable to support a bat maternity colony. Thus, the focus of the impact assessment was on individual bats that may be found day-roosting in trees on the Project site.

The proposed Project is expected to remove a number of trees to accommodate the development necessary to operate the site. As such, a Tree Survey Report was prepared for this project by Senior Biologist Stephen L. Peterson of GHD. The purpose of this survey and report was to determine the species, size, and health of all trees located within the Project site boundaries (both North and South Phases), as well as to determine if any

protected or City ordinance-size trees are present on the Project site. Additionally, the report classifies trees based on their suitability for retention or removal and identifies whether they meet ordinance-size regulations under City guidelines and where applicable, also provides justifications for the removal or retention of specific trees.

Eighty-four trees were surveyed on the site. If any of these trees to be removed are occupied by roosting bats, this would result in a loss of bat roosting habitat and could result in the injury or death of roosting bats. However, loss of habitat for common bat species resulting from removal of trees during Project implementation would not represent a significant impact on populations of bats due to the regional abundance of suitable roosting sites for the species that might be affected.

The implementation of the following conditions of approval, consistent with those outlined for roosting bats in the City's certified General Plan EIR, would ensure that the proposed project avoids impacts to common roosting bat species.

#### **Condition of Approval: Pre-Activity Roosting Bat Surveys**

Tree removal should be avoided during the bat maternity season, which is typically recognized as March 15 to August 31. If tree removal activities cannot be avoided during the bat breeding season, the following shall be implemented. Within seven days prior to the start of any tree removal or construction activities, whichever occurs first, within 100 feet of a tree that could serve as a potential bat day-roosting site, a qualified biologist will conduct a survey to check for the presence of a bat roost. This will involve searching for signs of bats, such as guano or urine staining on the trees or the ground below. The survey will include a daytime visual inspection of all potential roost sites. If the visual inspection is insufficient to determine whether bats are present, a dusk survey will be conducted by two or more biologists using acoustic detection equipment to observe whether bats are exiting the potential roost site. If no bats are detected, no further action will be required.

#### **Condition of Approval: Bat Eviction and Exclusion**

If bats are detected during pre-activity roosting bat surveys, a qualified biologist will determine the appropriate method for evicting bats based on the specific circumstances of the roost. If roosts are found in trees, a two-day tree removal process may be implemented to encourage day-roosting bats to vacate the trees before removal. On Day 1, the process would involve using chainsaws to remove small branches and limbs that do not provide roosting habitat (e.g., crevices). On Day 2, the remainder of the tree would be removed. The combination of chainsaw noise, vibration, and the physical alteration of the tree is expected to prompt day-roosting bats to abandon the roost after emerging for nightly foraging. Trimmed trees must be fully removed the following day to prevent reoccupation by the bats.

These conditions of approval shall be included on all construction documents and contracts to ensure compliance. With adherence to these conditions of approval, the Project would avoid or minimize impacts to roosting bats during construction. Additionally, the project would implement the mitigation measures and standard permit conditions related biological resources, nesting birds, and tree replacements from the approved EIH IS/MND and therefore impacts to biological resources from this project would be less than significant.

### **Cultural Resources**

The project would result in limited ground disturbing activities required for construction of the project site. All proposed structures would be prefabricated off-site and trucked or craned into place. Structures would be supported by temporary foundations. Site preparation would include minimal surface grading and utility trenching, which may have the potential to damage unrecorded subsurface resources. Given San José's long history of human settlement and the large number of known archaeological sites throughout the City, it is possible that future development associated with the project could encounter previously undiscovered archaeological resources. The likelihood of such a discovery at this site is considered low. However, this

project would comply with the Standard Permit Conditions for Subsurface Cultural Resources and Human Remains, as included in the EIH IS/MND for CEQA compliance, to minimize or avoid impacts to subsurface cultural resources. Additionally, consistent with the tribal cultural resources mitigation measure contained in the MMRP from the EIH IS/MND, the City notified tribes within the local area for review and input on the project as it relates to tribal cultural resources, as discussed in more detail below. Therefore, impacts to cultural resources from this project would be less than significant.

## Noise

The project site is located on E. Taylor Street near central San José and is surrounded by E. Taylor Street and Highway 101 uses to the north, Highway 101 to the east, open space and parks to the south, and residential uses to the west. The nearest noise sensitive receptors to the project site are the residences to the west of the project site located less than 300 feet from the center of the project site (less than 100 feet from the nearest property lines). To establish the environmental baseline of noise data for the project site, a noise assessment was prepared by Illingworth & Rodkin, Inc. The noise assessment prepared for the subject project reviewed Noise policies and thresholds in the General Plan and studied existing noise on the site. The noise environment at the site and surrounding area results primarily from traffic along U.S. Highway 101. Local vehicular traffic along East Taylor Street and intermittent aircraft associated with San José Mineta International Airport also contribute to the noise environment.

The City's General Plan noise policy EC-1.7 considers a significant construction noise impact to occur if a project located within 500 feet of residential uses or 200 feet of commercial office would involve substantial noise generating activities continuing for more than 12 months. Construction activities to develop the project would be less than one year in duration and would therefore not result in a significant noise impact from construction.

The City's General Plan policy EC-1.1 provides *Acceptable* noise level objectives for certain land use categories, as well as *Conditionally Acceptable* and *Unacceptable* thresholds. The noise level threshold of 45 dBA DNL is applied for residential interiors. However, the tents or other temporary outdoor sleeping quarters proposed for the site would not be constructed of construction materials similar to a conventional residential development and therefore would not provide noise attenuation similar to typical residential projects in to achieve 45 dBA DNL. Policy EC-1.1 provides that for new multifamily residential projects, the residential component use a standard of 60 dBA DNL in usable outdoor activity areas. This threshold is more relevant to the subject project for interim housing that would not consist of conventional residential construction materials. The noise assessment conducted for the subject project found noise levels of about 63 to 74 dBA DNL at the site, which would exceed the City's normally *Acceptable* level of 60 dBA DNL for outdoor residential uses but would fall within the *Conditionally Acceptable* noise level range for this land use category.

Additionally, the project has been designed such that the sleeping pods are located furthest southwest from Highway 101, and three Conex metal storage containers measuring approximately 40-foot long and 9.5-foot high would be placed between the Highway 101 and the sleeping pods to further decrease noise from highway noise on the future residents of the site.

## Land Use

The project site has a Mixed-Use Neighborhood (MUN) land use designation and is in a Mixed-Use Neighborhood Zoning District. Since the proposed project would not construct any permanent structures and the parcel would not change its land use designation, it would remain available for MUN uses once the project ends. The project would not divide an established community, nor would it cause a significant environmental impact because of a conflict with a land use plan, policy, or regulation, adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an impact. The impact would be less than significant.

## **Tribal Cultural Resources**

The project would result in limited ground disturbing activities required for construction of the project site. Site preparation would include minimal surface grading and utility trenching, which could damage or uncover unrecorded tribal cultural resources. Given San José's long history of human settlement and the large number of known archaeological sites throughout the City, it is possible that future development associated with the project could encounter previously undiscovered tribal cultural resources. The likelihood of such a discovery at this site is considered low.

In accordance with the approved IS/MND and associated MMRP for the EIH Programs IS/MND, City staff coordinated with local tribes for recommendations or information on known tribal cultural resources on or near the site. No known resources are located on or near the site. However, as requested by the tribes and in conformance with the approved MMRP for the EIH IS/MND, a cultural resources sensitivity training is made a condition of approval for this project.

### **Condition of Approval: Cultural Sensitivity Training**

Prior to the start of ground disturbing construction, the project applicant, in association with the City of San José, shall provide a cultural sensitivity training for all construction personnel participating in ground disturbing construction activities to alert them to the archaeological sensitivity of the project area and provide protocols to follow in the event of a discovery of archaeological materials. The training shall be provided in coordination with a Native American Tribal representative registered with the Native American Heritage Commission for the City of San José and that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area as described in Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.

Therefore, with the inclusion of the condition of approval for cultural sensitivity training, in addition to conformance with the approved IS/MND and associated MMRP for the EIH Programs, impacts to tribal cultural resources from this project would be less than significant.

## **Conclusion**

Based on the above, no new or more significant environmental impacts beyond those identified in the Emergency Interim Housing Programs Mitigated Negative Declaration and supporting Initial Study have been identified. Thus, preparation of a subsequent environmental document is not required, and this Addendum is the appropriate level of documentation for the proposed project.

This Addendum will not be circulated for public review but will be added to the Incidental Safe Parking Use Municipal Code Amendments Negative Declaration and Addendum, pursuant to CEQA Guidelines §15164(c).

Christopher Burton, Director  
Planning, Building and Code Enforcement

2/10/25

Date



Deputy