

EVERGREEN VALLEY COLLEGE FACILITY MASTER PLAN

Initial Study and Environmental Checklist

Prepared for
San José Evergreen Community
College District

January 2021



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ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

Initial Study

1. **Project Title:** Vision 2030 Evergreen Valley College Facility Master Plan
2. **Lead Agency Name and Address:** San José Evergreen Community College District
3. **Contact Person and Phone Number:** Terrance S. DeGray
Associate Vice Chancellor
Physical Plant Development and Operations
(408) 270-6401
Terrance.DeGray@sjeccd.edu
4. **Project Location:** Evergreen Valley College, 3095 Yerba Buena Road, San José, CA 95135
5. **Project Sponsor's Name and Address:** San José Evergreen Community College District, 40. Market Street, San José, CA 95113
6. **General Plan Designation(s):** Envision San José 2040 General Plan
Designation: Public/Quasi-Public (P/QP);
Neighborhood/Community Commercial (NCC)
7. **Zoning:** San José Land Use Zoning:
Single-Family Residential (R-1-5);
Agriculture (A)

8. Description of Project:

The San José Evergreen Community College District (SJECCD) proposes to construct and implement the Vision 2030 Evergreen Valley College Facilities Master Plan (EVC FMP), which includes renovations throughout the EVC campus, demolition of aging structures, construction of new structures, and upgrades to existing transportation and circulation facilities.

9. Surrounding Land Uses and Setting.

The EVC campus is located within a developed suburban/rural setting within east-central San José and is surrounded by a variety of uses, including residential uses and Falls Creek Park to the north; residential uses, Evergreen Park, and a church to the south; Montgomery Hill Park and undeveloped lands to the east; and residential uses and an assisted-living facility to the west.

10. Other public agencies whose approval is required (e.g., permits, financing approval, or participation agreement.)

The proposed EVC FMP may also require approvals from the following responsible or regulatory agencies:

- Division of State Architect;
- City of San José;
- Bay Area Air Quality Management District;
- City of San José Fire Department;
- Santa Clara County Water District; and
- Santa Clara Valley Water District.

11. Have California Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area requested consultation pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1? If so, is there a plan for consultation that includes, for example, the determination of significance of impacts to tribal cultural resources, procedures regarding confidentiality, etc.?

The SJECCD has not received a request for consultation from California Native American Tribes pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1. Nevertheless, the SJECCD sent notification letters to the representatives of applicable California Native American Tribes for which the SJECCD and its consultants anticipate may have an interest in commenting on the proposed project. No responses were received from the California Native American Tribes contacted for the proposed project.

Introduction

The SJECCD proposes to implement the development program of the Vision 2030 Evergreen Valley College Facilities Master Plan (EVC FMP) and subsequent revisions in the 2030 Educational Master Plan (EMP) for the EVC campus.

The 2030 EVC FMP responds to the evolving conditions and funding opportunities that concurrently influence the EMP and thereby the development program and the campus objectives for the growth of the EVC.

This Initial Study examines the current facilities and campus development program, which includes various components ranging from the demolition and renovation of existing structures, construction and operation of new structures, site and circulation improvements with entrances, street connections, pedestrian improvements, and landscaping.

Project Location

The EVC campus is located at 3095 Yerba Buena Road in southeastern area of the City of San José in Santa Clara County. The campus is located at the base of Mount Hamilton, a mountain in California's Diablo Range. The campus is bounded by San Felipe Road to the west, Yerba Buena Road to the south, Montgomery Hill Park to the east, and Falls Creek Drive to the north.

In addition to campus facilities, the 130-acre college site includes an SJECCD warehousing facility (approximately 2 acres) and an SJECCD-owned solar field (approximately 7.5 acres). The college leases a small daycare site and facility at the south edge of campus to an independent service provider. The location of the campus within Santa Clara County and the City of San José is shown on **Figure 1** (Regional Location).

Surrounding Uses

The EVC campus is in a suburban/rural setting that is currently experiencing substantial commercial and residential development growth. A retail center occupies the northeast corner of the San Felipe-Yerba Buena intersection, and abuts the SJECCD property boundary. A 27-acre parcel owned by the District, located north and east of the aforementioned retail development, was designated by the District and College as surplus land in 2004. That land is currently planned for retail, housing and commercial uses.

The Church on the Rock owns and occupies a parcel south of the campus athletic fields, providing a break in an otherwise continuous campus frontage along Yerba Buena Road.

Evergreen Creek runs along the north campus boundary, south of Falls Creek Drive. Residential neighborhoods are located further north of the campus, across Falls Creek Drive. Montgomery Hill Park abuts the northeast edge of the campus.



SOURCE: Esri, 2012; ESA, 2020

Vision 2030 Evergreen Valley College Facility Master Plan

Figure 1
Regional Location





Path: U:\GIS\GIS\Projects\2020\2020000354_EVC_SJCC_CEOA\03_MXD\Projects\ISNOP_EVC\Fig2_ProjectVicinity.mxd_epimintel_11/6/2020

SOURCE: Esri, 2012; ESA, 2020

Vision 2030 Evergreen Valley College Facility Master Plan

Figure 2
Project Vicinity



Additional parklands and open space are located south of the campus along Yerba Buena Creek, immediately south of Yerba Buena Road. Single family developments are located across Yerba Buena Road, south of Yerba Buena Creek.

Senior housing and single-family residential neighborhoods are located to the west of the campus across San Felipe Road, west of Thompson Creek. **Figure 2** (EVC Campus Surrounding Land Uses) depicts the location of these land uses in relation to the EVC campus.

Environmental Setting

Existing Campus and Facilities

EVC opened its doors in 1975 to 3,000 students and currently hosts more than 9,000 students. The campus is generally defined by a compact, centralized zone of one- and two- story academic buildings (referred to as Academic Core) surrounding an open green. Surface parking occupies the west and east ends of campus. South of the Academic Core are athletic fields and additional surface parking. A large retention pond and small amphitheater occupy the southeast of the campus.

The age and condition of campus facilities varies widely. The original campus facilities are approximately 45 years of age. By the end of the 2030 planning period addressed in the FMP, these original facilities will be up to 60 years of age. Newer buildings on the EVC campus include the Visual and Performing Arts Center (2009) the Montgomery Hill Observatory (2005), the Gullo I Student Center (2001), the Gullo II Building (2005), the Library Education Technology Center (2004), and the Sequoia and Sequoia Lecture Hall (2001). **Figure 3** (Evergreen Valley College) shows the layout of the EVC campus, key buildings and facilities, and the age and assessed condition of facilities.

The campus site generally slopes from the northeast to the southwest with substantial grade differences (approximately 30 feet) between the buildings at the north edge of the Academic Core and the south campus and athletic playfields. These grade differences create notable Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and universal accessibility considerations.

Existing Vehicular Access, Circulation, Parking

The EVC campus is served by two arterials, San Felipe Road, which provides vehicular access to the west side of campus via Paseo de Arboles; and Yerba Buena Road, which provides access to the south and east areas of campus. Yerba Buena Road further connects the campus to U.S. Route 101 two miles to the west. The San Felipe Road entrance to the campus is signalized. The Yerba Buena entrances are unsignalized. All entries access major surface parking lots on the campus.



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SOURCE: Brailsford & Dunlavy

Evergreen Valley College Sports Complex

Figure 3
Evergreen Valley College



The campus includes pedestrian access ways to the Academic Core from east and west parking lots. Pedestrian access ways from parking lots to the Academic Core are generally well defined in the form of linear plazas. Pedestrian access to the Academic Core from the south parking areas is limited to walkways primarily intended to serve the athletic facilities in the southern portion of the campus, where improvements to pedestrian walkways are intermittent.

Parking is concentrated in the west, south and east areas of the Academic Core with direct pedestrian access into campus. There are currently 2,585 parking spaces serving the EVC campus. **Figure 4** (Existing Vehicular Access, Circulation, and Parking Facilities) shows existing campus vehicular access, circulation, parking facilities.

Project Components

The EVC FMP contains the revised facility recommendations and subsequent plans, including demolition and removal of existing buildings on the campus; the construction of new buildings and the repurposing of existing buildings and facilities to meet the future program needs; improvements to vehicular and pedestrian access and circulation systems; expansion of parking facilities and capacity; and open space-landscape improvements. A description of each of these elements is provided below.

Building and Facilities Program

Descriptions of EVC campus buildings proposed for demolition and removal, proposed new buildings, and buildings to be renovated and/or repurposed are provided below. Figure 4 (Building Facilities Program) illustrates these proposed FMP projects. **Table 1** provides the scope of the building program under the EVC FMP and estimated square footage of the facilities to be demolished, constructed, or renovated.

Buildings to be Demolished

The FMP and its subsequent revisions includes buildings identified for demolition. Facilities identified for demolition as part of the proposed EVC FMP include:

- Sequoia Lecture Hall;
- Acacia Building; and
- Racquetball Courts

Please note the EVC FMP also included the Roble building in the list of structures to be demolished. Demolition of the Roble building was the subject of a prior District approval, and this building has since been demolished, and that site is currently undeveloped.



SOURCE: Brailsford & Dunlavy

Evergreen Valley College Sports Complex

Figure 4
Building Facilities Program

**TABLE 1
PROPOSED FACILITIES MASTER PLAN BUILDING PROGRAM**

Key	Facility	Physical Change Proposed	Existing Building Gross Square Feet (GSF)	Proposed Building Gross Square Feet (GSF)	Net Change (GSF)
G2	Gullo II	Partial Renovation (internal)	6,290	6,290	NA
VPA	Visual Arts + Performing Arts Buildings	None	56,883	56,883	NA
AT	Automotive Technology	None	39,251	39,251	NA
L	Library / Education Technology Center	None	86,311	86,311	NA
FC	Fitness Center	None	8,045	8,045	NA
MS3	Math, Science & Social Science	None	67,630	67,630	NA
CD	Child Development Center	None	4,219	4,219	NA
DW	District Warehouse	None	13,584	13,584	NA
O	Montgomery Hill Observatory	None	1,170	1,170	NA
P	Physical Education	None	57,631	57,631	NA
C	Cedro	Partial Renovation (internal)	25,060	25,060	NA
SS	Student Services / Student Activities Center	Partial Renovation (internal)	88,509	88,509	NA
GS	Gullo I Student Center	None	29,993	29,993	NA
S	Sequoia Building	Partial Renovation (internal)	35,800	35,800	NA
AR	Admissions and Records/ Emergency Operations Center	Partial Renovation (internal)	12,373	12,373	NA
CP	Campus Police / Central Plant	Expansion to accommodate Central Plant capacity	20,087	20,087	NA
LA	Language Arts Building	New Building	NA	52,500	+52,500
SSC	Student Services Complex	New Building	NA	76,400	+76,400
GE	General Education Building	New Building	NA	32,000	+32,000
SL/N	New Sequoia Lecture and Nursing Building	New Building	NA	17,700	+17,700
R	Racquetball Building	Demolish to Construct Student Services Complex	9,794	NA	-9,794
A	Acacia	Demolish	84,142	NA	-84,142
SL	Existing Sequoia Lecture Hall	Demolish to Construct New SL/N	6,700	NA	-6,700
Total			653,472 GSF	731,436 GSF	+77,964 GSF

NOTES:

* Gross square feet (GSF) comprises the building's total footprint.

SOURCE: SJECCD, 2020

Renovated Buildings

Admissions and Records Emergency Operations Center

The District proposes to remodel the first floor of the Admissions and Records building. The remodel would primarily remove interior walls and finishes in order to install new enclosed storage units and offices. The renovated space will become the Emergency Operations Center and will improve campus security and safety. The estimated square footage to be remodeled is 8,153 gross square feet (GSF), although the overall gross square feet of this building would remain the same.

Cedro Building

The District proposes to update the existing interior finishes of Cedro Hall offices, classrooms, lobby spaces, and exterior spaces. This project would include a renovation to the existing patio on the south side of the Cedro Building to provide study area for students. The interior renovation would include new flooring, new wall surfacing to include white boards and tack boards, and new IT equipment to support local and distant education needs. The HVAC system would also be upgraded to reduce classroom noise and improve air quality. This project would address many of the existing ADA deficiencies of the building. The estimate square footage to be remodeled is 15,600 GSF, although the overall gross square feet of this building would remain the same.

Student Services/Student Activities Center

The Student Services building, located south of the Acacia Building, was planned for demolition in the EVC FMP to make way for the construction of a new Language Arts Building. The SJECCD has revised its development plan to retain the Student Services Building and develop a new Language Arts Building in the former location of the Roble Building, to the west.

The SJECCD proposes to renovate the interior of the Student Services Building to develop a Student Activities Center. The renovation would be primarily interior reconfiguration, and would not begin until the completion and move-in of the Student Services Complex. The estimated square footage to be renovated is 41,248 GSF, although the overall gross square feet of this building would remain the same.

Sequoia Building

The EVC FMP planned for partial interior renovation of the existing Sequoia Building. These improvements are planned for 35,800 square feet of existing building. It is likely that the vacated and repurposed space in the Sequoia building will be used to support the expansion of the Biology program.

Campus Police/Central Plant

The existing Campus Police/Central Plant is located strategically with service vehicle access. The existing 20,087 square feet building is adequate but will be renovated internally to accommodate the central plant capacity upgrades to support the 2030 FMC Master Plan.

Proposed New Buildings

General Education Building

The EVC FMP proposes construction of a new three-story multi-disciplinary academic building on the southeast edge of the Academic Core, south of the existing Gullo I Student Center and west of the current south campus buildings.

The General Education Building would provide classroom space for projected student growth. It would also replace the classroom space vacated through the previous demolition of the Roble Building, the proposed demolition of the Acacia Building, and the general education classrooms currently located in the existing Physical Education Building. The estimated square footage of the new building is 32,000 GSF.

Language Arts Building

The EVC FMP proposes the construction of a new Language Arts Building in the location of the existing Student Services Building. The SJECCD has revised its development plan to retain the Student Center Building and develop a new Language Arts Building in the location of the former Roble Building site. This building would be designed to consolidate the Language Arts functions and services currently dispersed throughout the campus and to meet future growth needs. The estimated square footage of the new building is 52,500 GSF.

Student Services Complex

The FMP proposes the EVC student service facilities, which are currently scattered on campus, should be consolidated and relocated to a new two-story Student Services Complex on the southwest edge of the Academic Core, south of the Library and west of the Fitness Center, at the current location of Lots 4 and 5. The proposed Student Services Complex would consolidate the uses currently housed in the existing Student Services Building and the Admissions and Records Building, as well as other related programs currently housed outside of the existing Student Services Building. The estimated square footage of the new building is 76,400 GSF.

Sequoia Nursing Addition / Sequoia Lecture Building

The District proposes to demolish the existing Sequoia Lecture Building and construct a new lecture and nursing building with equivalent square footage of lecture space as in the existing structure (6,700 GSF) and an additional 17,700 GSF for the nursing program.

The EVC FMP initially envisioned the addition of building space for the nursing program to the Engineering/Applied Technology and Nursing Building on the previously-demolished Roble Building site. However, the current development program proposes to construct the Language Arts Building at the site of the former Roble Building. (described in the *Language Arts Building, and Student Center* descriptions.)

Vehicular Access, Circulation, and Parking Improvements

Vehicular Access Additions and Improvements

The EVC FMP proposes improvement of existing EVC vehicular access points and the addition of one new vehicular access point. The proposed access improvements and additions are described in this section. In addition to providing access to the west and east parking lots, the FMP recommends new improved entrances that support public transit, bike paths, and pedestrian access from the campus perimeter. The FMP proposes parallel parking be considered for both sides of these roads to provide additional spaces where most desired for students, spectators, and athletes. The FMP also cites parallel parking and bike paths as effective traffic-calming features.

Existing East Yerba Buena Street Entries

There are two existing entries from Yerba Buena into the EVC campus. One connects to Valle del Lago and leads towards a roundabout in the heart of campus. Under the District's proposed development plan the roundabout would be disconnected and re-purposed as a pedestrian plaza.

Once the Valle del Lago entry is disconnected from the current roundabout, minor reconfiguration of existing roads may be required to provide service access to the Student Center and Bookstore.

New West Yerba Buena Street Entry

A new primary entrance to the campus to the east of the existing Yerba Buena-San Felipe intersection at the western edge of the EVC athletic fields is planned as part of the EVC FMP.

The new West Yerba Buena Street entrance would be highly visible from the San Felipe and Yerba Buena intersection and serve as the main entry to the campus. In addition, it is intended to serve the southwest sector of campus, providing a second point of access to the west parking lots and public access to the west end of a future Athletic Zone (not part of the EVC FMP).

The new West Yerba Buena Street entrance is planned to extend to Paseo de Arboles to provide access to the southern edge of Lot 3 and the LETC. It will support pedestrian access to the campus core and arrival of first-time students to the proposed Student Services Center (described in *Building and Facilities Program*) south of the existing Library.

Existing North San Felipe Road Entry

The existing North San Felipe Road entrance is planned to connect with the proposed new Yerba Buena Entryway to provide continuous access to the west parking lots. This improvement promotes a connected network to the campus.

Parking

The 2030 FMP calls for a total of 3,536 spaces by the 2030 buildout, the majority of which have already been realized through previously implemented restriping and painting projects. The District's proposed building program would include relocation of Lots 4 and 5 further west to

allow for new building construction adjacent to the Library. The number of spaces would increase from 225 spaces to 427.

Pedestrian Access and Circulation Improvements

The FMP proposes the following pedestrian access and circulation improvements:

- Remove service vehicle access from primary pedestrian circulation (At Gullo I Student Center)
- Improve existing and create new pedestrian gateways to the campus where main pedestrian walkways (or spines) terminate at parking and drop-off zones. These gateways should reflect a consistent landscape/hardscape character and signage program to assist in wayfinding and to signify pedestrian entry to the campus.
- Extend and improve a series of east-west and north-south pedestrian walkways (or spines) to provide visual access and support physical movement through the campus from edge to edge. These spines are intended to support a high volume of pedestrian traffic, visually and physically integrate the south campus with the campus quad, and facilitate emergency vehicle access to the core of the campus.
- Create a strong north-south pedestrian connection and open space west of the proposed Student Services Center [described in the *Building and Facilities Program* description] to visually and physically integrate the south campus and current campus green.
- Differentiate all new, extended, and existing pedestrian spines and walkways by their width, hardscape, and landscape treatment, to assist in pedestrian wayfinding and visual understanding of the campus.

Implementation and Phasing Schedule

The program of campus development under the FMP includes the development sequence summarized in **Table 2**.

Construction Activities

Site preparation for new and expanded facilities would include the demolition of existing landscaped and paved areas, partial demolition of existing structures and infrastructure, excavation and trenching for utilities, hauling and piling of building materials, and preparation of sites for construction and staging for the proposed new buildings and infrastructure.

Structures scheduled for renovation and expansion could be partially demolished in areas planned for renovation, which may include full demolition of sections of those structures or internal demolition of existing features. Construction of proposed new structures would include site grading, excavation, pouring of foundations, extension of utilities, erection of structures, and landscaping. Pile-driving is not anticipated to be necessary for construction of building foundations.

TABLE 2
EVERGREEN VALLEY COLLEGE FACILITIES MASTER PLAN IMPLEMENTATION AND PHASING SCHEDULE

Project	Demolition/Construction Year
Facility Demolition	
Acacia Building Demolition	2025
Racquetball Courts Building Demolition	2021
Sequoia Lecture Hall Building	2022
Facility Renovation	
Admissions and Records / Emergency Operations Center Renovation	2024 - 2025
Cedro Building Renovation	2020 - 2021
Student Center Renovation	2023 - 2025
New Construction	
General Education Building	2022 - 2023
Language Arts Building	2021 - 2023
Student Services Complex	2022 - 2023
Sequoia Nursing Addition / Sequoia Lecture Building	2022 - 2024
West Vehicle Improvements	2021 - 2022

Project Approvals and Entitlements

SJECCD

Adoption of the proposed EVC FMP is anticipated to require, but may not be limited to, the following SJECCD actions:

- Certification of the EVC FMP EIR in compliance with the requirements of CEQA pursuant to Guidelines Section 15120-15132;
- Adoption of a Mitigation Monitoring Plan (MMP), which specifies the methods for monitoring mitigation measures required to eliminate or reduce the project's significant effects on the environment; and
- Adoption of Findings of Fact, and for any impacts determined to be significant and unavoidable, a Statement of Overriding Considerations.

The proposed EVC FMP may also require approvals from the several responsible or regulatory agencies, including, but not limited to, the Division of State Architect; the City of San José; the Bay Area Air Quality Management District; the City of San José Fire Department; and the Santa Clara County Water District.

Environmental Factors Potentially Affected

The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this project, involving at least one impact that is a “Potentially Significant Impact” as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

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

DETERMINATION: (To be completed by the Lead Agency)

On the basis of this initial study:

- I find that the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
- I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
- I find that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.
- I find that the proposed project MAY have a “potentially significant impact” or “potentially significant unless mitigated” impact on the environment, but at least one effect 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.
- I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.



 Terrance DeGray (Jan 21, 2021 08:11 PST)

 Signature

01/21/2021

 Date

 Signature

 Date

Environmental Checklist

Aesthetics

<i>Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
I. AESTHETICS — Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099, would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) In non-urbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from publicly accessible vantage point). If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect daytime or nighttime views in the area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Environmental Setting

The EVC campus is located on the eastern side of the Santa Clara Valley at the base of Mount Hamilton, a mountain in California's Diablo Range. The EVC campus is visually defined by a compact, centralized zone of one- and two- story academic buildings (referred to as Academic Core) surrounding an open green. Surface parking occupies the west, south and east areas of campus. South of the Academic Core are athletic fields and additional surface parking. A large retention pond and small amphitheater occupy the southeast of the campus. The existing buildings include a variety of shapes and scales and have been constructed with a variety of materials, including brick, stucco, wood, and glass, among others.

Vegetation on the campus consists of small landscaped areas outside the campus buildings, turf grass covering sports fields in the southern portion of the campus, and other landscaping throughout the campus. Trees are located throughout the campus, including in areas bordering campus parking lots, along pedestrian paths, and near a number of campus buildings. The most prevalent trees on campus are ornamental oaks. Other tree species on the campus include redwood, valley oak, coast live oak, pepper trees, black walnut, and almond.

The EVC campus is in a suburban/rural setting that is currently experiencing substantial commercial and residential development growth. A retail center occupies the northeast corner of the San Felipe-Yerba Buena intersection, and abuts the SJECCD property boundary. A 27-acre parcel, located north and east of the aforementioned retail development, was designated by the District and College as surplus land in 2004. That land is currently planned for retail, housing and commercial uses. Evergreen Creek runs along the north campus boundary, south of Falls Creek Drive. Residential neighborhoods are located further north of the campus, across Falls Creek

Drive. Montgomery Hill Park abuts the northeast edge of the campus and is visually characterized by natural grassland and unpaved trails within an oak tree environment.

Additional parklands and open space are located south of the campus along Yerba Buena Creek, immediately south of Yerba Buena Road. Single-family developments are located across Yerba Buena Road, south of Yerba Buena Creek. Senior housing and single-family residential neighborhoods are located to the west of the campus across San Felipe Road, west of Thompson Creek.

The western portion of the campus affords views of the open, grassy hills in this area. The central and eastern portions of the campus are developed and there are existing views of buildings and sports facilities from both the campus and from nearby public viewpoints such as roadways and Montgomery Hill Park.

Existing nighttime lighting at EVC is located throughout the campus for security and wayfinding, along pedestrian walkways, in parking lots, and outside of the campus buildings. The soccer field and tennis courts, located along the southern edge of the campus, are lit at night by high-intensity light fixtures located on approximately 80-foot-tall stanchions. The multi-use athletic field and tennis courts, located in the center of the campus, are not lit at night.

Discussion

- a) **No Impact.** A scenic vista is generally defined as an expansive view of highly valued landscape as observable from a publicly accessible vantage point. Although there are views across the EVC campus to the Evergreen Hills, and views from within the campus that are of high visual quality, the existing development on the campus itself does not interfere with visual resources. There are no scenic vistas that include the campus as a major part of the view. The campus is screened from the view of adjacent residences south of Park Estates Way by riparian vegetation to the south of the campus. The campus is partially screened from the southward views from adjacent residences north of Falls Creek Drive by riparian vegetation. Southward views of the north campus parking lot and portions of campus buildings are available from areas along Falls Creek Drive. However, these views are not of high visual quality. Distant views of the campus are available from higher elevations along Yerba Buena Road southwest of the campus. From these viewpoints, campus development appears as a continuous part of commercial and residential development against the backdrop of surrounding residential development and open space.

New structures developed as part of the proposed EVC FMP would be sited in developed areas of the campus. They would be similar in type, scale and use to the existing college facilities and would be built within the existing campus boundaries.

Furthermore, as noted above, there are no scenic vistas that include the campus as a major part of the view. Therefore, there would not be a substantial change to any scenic vistas. Based on these factors, the proposed project would have no impact with regard to this criterion.

- b) **No Impact.** There are no State-designated scenic highways in the vicinity of the campus (California Department of Transportation 2017). Therefore, changes on the campus as a result of implementing the proposed project would not affect visual resources associated with any State-designated or local scenic highway. There would be no impact with regard to this criterion.
- c) **Less than Significant.** Buildout of the proposed EVC FMP would include demolition and removal of certain existing buildings; the construction of new buildings and the repurposing of existing buildings; improvements to vehicular and pedestrian access and circulation systems; improvements to parking facilities; and open space improvements. As a result, buildout of the EVC FMP would incrementally alter the existing visual character of the campus.

The EVC campus qualifies as an “urban area” as defined in CEQA Guidelines section 21094.5 because it is located in an incorporated city. Therefore, the EVC FMP would have an adverse effect related to scenic quality if it were to conflict with applicable regulations governing scenic quality. The District has land use jurisdiction over programs and projects proposed on the EVC campus. There are no District regulations governing scenic quality with which development under the EVC FMP would be in conflict. Furthermore, while the District is not subject to local land use regulations, the development proposed under the EVC FMP would be generally consistent with City of San José land use designations for the campus. As demonstrated further in Section XI, Land Use and Planning, below, the EVC FMP would not conflict with any local or regional plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect. Consequently, the effect of the EVC FMP on scenic quality would be less than significant. For informational purposes, additional discussion is provided immediately below regarding the effects of the EVC FMP on visual character and quality.

The specific designs of new buildings that would be constructed on the campus under the EVC FMP are not known at this time, and the evaluation of impacts is based mainly on the general building mass, height, and location. The mass and height of the proposed buildings would be similar to existing buildings on the campus. A majority of the new buildings would be constructed within or adjacent to the existing core of the campus, and in some cases would replace existing buildings. As a result, the type and scale of development on the campus at buildout of the proposed EVC FMP would generally be similar to existing conditions. Proposed new buildings would not be substantially different from the existing buildings and would be designed to coordinate with them in exterior appearance, height, and mass. Views of the campus from both on-campus and off-campus viewpoints with the addition of the proposed new buildings would not be substantially different from existing views.

In addition, the proposed EVC FMP includes several elements that would improve the visual character of the campus. The EVC FMP proposes establishment of a unified, identifiable landscape and entrance character or the proposed improvement of existing EVC vehicular access points at East Yerba Buena Street and North San Felipe Road and

the addition of one new vehicular access point at West Yerba Buena Street. In addition, the EVC FMP includes the provision of new or upgraded open space areas throughout the campus core. For example, the proposed project would include the establishment of a Central Green that would serve as an active space at the heart of the campus for meeting, dining, study and socialization. New landscaping throughout the campus would increase the quality and visibility of campus open spaces. Where feasible, trees would be preserved on the campus and trees lost to development would be replaced by new trees. These elements of the proposed EVC FMP would have a generally positive impact on visual character of the campus.

Based on these factors, construction of the building programs and landscape improvements under the proposed project would not have a substantial adverse effect on visual character of the campus.

- d) **Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.** The proposed EVC FMP would shift some light sources and could increase nighttime lighting in portions of the campus, due to the presence of new campus buildings and parking. These changes could affect daytime and nighttime views. New light sources would be introduced with development of the new Administration Building, General Education Building, Student Services Center, Language Arts Building, and new Sequoia Nursing Addition / Sequoia Lecture Building. Any new lighting associated with this proposed development would be expected to be of a similar nature and scale as other existing night lighting at the campus, and compatible with the surrounding area. Furthermore, the hill on the northern portion of the campus and vegetation along Evergreen Creek serves to screen the campus from residential neighborhoods to the north, while vegetation along Yerba Buena Creek serves to screen the campus from residential neighborhoods to the south. However, in the absence of actual building and lighting plans for these projects at this time, the proposed FMP could potentially be a source of adverse light or glare in the project vicinity, if appropriate design measures were not incorporated. **Mitigation Measure AES-1** would require that all new exterior lighting for future projects on the EVC campus shall incorporate downward-directed lighting or cutoff-type lighting, and/or other design measures as appropriate in order to minimize light spill and nighttime glare and would ensure the impact would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure AES-1: Minimize Spillover Light and Nighttime Glare. All new exterior lighting for future projects on the EVC campus shall incorporate downward-directed lighting or cutoff-type lighting, and/or other design measures as appropriate, in order to minimize light spill and nighttime glare.

References

California Department of Transportation, 2017. California Scenic Highway Program. Available: http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/LandArch/16_livability/scenic_highways/. Accessed August 24, 2020.

Agriculture and Forestry Resources

<i>Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
II. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY RESOURCES —				
<p>In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Dept. of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the state's inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment project; and forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board. Would the project:</p>				
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Environmental Setting

Santa Clara County has approximately 27,000 acres of agricultural land, with nearly half of the County's land being rangeland and productive farmland (SCVOSA, 2014). The project area is located within the City of San José, its entirety designated as urban service area (County of Santa Clara, 1994).

Discussion

a-e) **No Impact.** The project area is located within the City of San José in a highly urbanized area. The Envision San José General Plan designates the EVC campus as Public/Quasi-Public land, which is a category for public land uses including schools and colleges, and some private land uses (including private schools) (City of San José, 2020). The California Department of Conservation (DOC) administers the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP), a statewide agricultural land inventory. The EVC campus is designated as Urban and Built-Up Land and Other Land by the DOC under the FMMP. As such, none of the campus is used for agricultural purposes, or is considered Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland) as designated by the FMMP (DOC, 2016).

The Williamson Act, also referred as the California Land Conservation Act of 1965, enables local governments to enter into contracts with private landowners for the purpose of restricting specific parcels of land to agricultural or related open space use. There is currently no Williamson Act contract applicable to EVC campus. Accordingly, implementation of the proposed EVC FMP would not result in any change in land use that could convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, Farmland of Statewide Importance, or Williamson Act Lands to non-agricultural use. There are no agricultural uses within or adjacent to the EVC campus.

Forest land is defined as native tree cover at a density of greater than 10 percent, which allows for management of timber, aesthetics, fish and wildlife, recreation, and other public benefits. None of the project area is zoned as forest land, timberland, or Timberland Production, and no such uses exist in the project site or in the vicinity of the EVC campus. Therefore, no impacts would occur to agriculture and forestry resources.

References

- California Department of Conservation (DOC); Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP), 2016. "California Important Farmland Finder." Available: <https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/DLRP/CIFF/>. Accessed September 11, 2020.
- City of San José. 2020. Envision San José 2040 General Plan. <https://www.sanjoseca.gov/home/showdocument?id=22359>. Accessed September 11, 2020.
- County of Santa Clara. 1994. Santa Clara County General Plan. https://www.sccgov.org/sites/dpd/DocsForms/Documents/GP_Book_A.pdf. Accessed September 11, 2020.
- Santa Clara Valley Open Space Authority (SCVOA). 2014. The Santa Clara Valley Greenprint: A Guide for Protecting Open Space and Livable Communities. <https://www.openspaceauthority.org/system/documents/Santa%20Clara%20Valley%20Greenprint%20Report.pdf>. Accessed September 11, 2020.

Air Quality

<i>Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
III. AIR QUALITY —				
Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management district or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:				
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

- a) **Potentially Significant Impact.** The most recent clean air plan is the Bay Area 2017 Clean Air Plan that was adopted by the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) in April 2017. Consistency with this plan is the basis for determining whether development under the proposed EVC FMP would conflict with or obstruct implementation of air quality plans. Development under the proposed EVC FMP would increase both stationary and mobile sources of air emissions, which contribute to regional air pollution. Air pollutant emissions also could occur over the short term in association with construction activities that emit exhaust and dust that could affect local and regional air quality. The EVC FMP EIR will include an evaluation of the potential for the proposed project to conflict with the local clean air plan.
- b) **Potentially Significant Impact.** Construction and operation of development projects under the proposed EVC FMP would generate air pollutants that could be considerable in a regional, cumulative context. The EVC FMP EIR will include an evaluation of the air quality impacts that could result from pollutant emissions related to implementation of the EVC FMP for which the air basin is in nonattainment of the ambient air quality standards.
- c, e) **Potentially Significant Impact.** Construction and operation of development under the proposed EVC FMP could expose sensitive receptors on the campus site and in adjacent residential neighborhoods to substantial pollutant concentrations (including toxic air contaminants). The EVC FMP EIR will include an evaluation of the air quality impacts related to exposure of sensitive receptors to pollutant concentrations.
- d) **No Impact.** The proposed EVC FMP would not include development of land uses identified by BAAQMD as typically associated with odors, such as wastewater treatment plants, landfills, composting facilities, refineries, or chemical plants (BAAQMD, 2017). As the

proposed EVC FMP would not result in development that would be a potential source of odors, this topic will not be evaluated further in the EVC FMP EIR.

References

Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD). 2017. *California Environmental Quality Act Air Quality Guidelines*. May.

Biological Resources

<i>Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES — Would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Environmental Setting

Introduction

This section describes the existing conditions for biological resources present within the EVC campus (“project”) site and surrounding area. The term “study area” is used to identify the area investigated in the reconnaissance-level biological survey and encapsulates adjacent areas to the project site that could be indirectly impacted by project activities. The study area includes the project site, plus a 100-foot buffer. The resources described include existing habitat conditions and special-status plants and wildlife (federally- or State-listed as endangered, threatened, proposed, and candidate species, and state or local species of concern).

The information on biological resources is based on a review of pertinent literature and database queries as well as a reconnaissance survey conducted by ESA staff on July 17, 2020, to characterize existing conditions, characterize habitat quality, and assess the potential presence of

special-status species and sensitive natural communities. The sources of reference data reviewed for this evaluation included the following:

- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) list of Federal Endangered and Threatened Species that may occur in the proposed project area, and/or may be affected by the proposed project (USFWS 2020a);
- The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) list of special-status species occurrences within the proposed project area and within the San José East, Lick Observatory, Santa Teresa Hills, and Morgan Hill USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangles (CDFW 2020a);
- California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants (v8-03) known to occur within the San José East, Lick Observatory, Santa Teresa Hills, and Morgan Hill USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangles (CNPS 2020);
- USFWS Critical Habitat for Threatened and Endangered Species (USFWS 2020b);
- Special Vascular Plants, Bryophytes, and Lichens List (CDFW 2020a); and
- Special Animals List (CDFW 2019); and
- Evergreen Valley College 2025 Updated Facilities Master Plan Final Environmental Impact Report (San José Evergreen Community College District 2013).

Existing Habitat

The EVC campus is an approximately 158-acre site located at 3095 Yerba Buena Road. The campus is bounded by San Felipe Road to the west, Yerba Buena Road to the south, Montgomery Hill Park to the east, and Falls Creek Drive to the north. The northeastern portion of campus consists of an undeveloped hillside area while the southern portion of the campus is generally flat and developed with campus facilities. The central campus area is currently developed and landscaped. The project portion of the campus includes paved parking lots, paved walkways, lawns, and other landscaping, and existing buildings. Native and non-native trees, planted as landscaping, occur throughout the developed campus and paved parking areas. These include species such as black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*), valley oak (*Quercus lobata*), blue oak (*Quercus douglassii*), coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), Peruvian pepper tree (*Schinus* sp.), coast redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*), and Monterey pine (*Pinus radiata*). Lawns and other landscaping species are also present, including ivy (*Hedera* sp.), juniper (*Juniperus* sp.), jasmine (*Jasminum* sp.), and other non-native plant species. The developed portion of the campus also includes athletic fields and Evergreen Lake (an artificial water feature with fountains).

The northeastern portion of the campus is an undeveloped hillside known as Montgomery Hill Park. No improvements are proposed within this area. The vegetation present on Montgomery Hill Park is characteristic of disturbed areas and is dominated by a dense growth of annual non-native grasses and ruderal (i.e., weedy) plant species. The dominant plant species present include wild oat (*Avena fatua*), foxtail barley (*Hordeum murinum*), ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*), Italian thistle (*Carduus pycnocephalus*), common vetch (*Vicia sativa*), and fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare*). Coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*), a native shrub that often colonizes disturbed areas, also occurs at scattered locations. There are also small trees and

large shrubs on Montgomery Hill, including almond trees (*Prunus dulcis*), elderberry (*Sambucus mexicanus*), and poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*). A photovoltaic system is located on the western portion of the hillside; this area is fenced, has been largely cleared of vegetation, and is traversed by a gravel access road.

Special-Status Species

1. Special-status species are regulated under the State and federal Endangered Species Acts or other regulations, or are species that are considered sufficiently rare by the scientific community to qualify for such listing. These species are in the following categories:
2. Species listed or proposed for listing as threatened or endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) (50 Code of Federal regulations [CFR] 17.12 [listed plants], 17.11 [listed animals] and various notices in the Federal Register [FR] [proposed species]);
3. Species that are candidates for possible future listing as threatened or endangered under FESA (61 FR 40, February 28, 1996);
4. Species listed or proposed for listing by the State of California as threatened or endangered under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) (14 California Code of Regulations [CCR] 670.5);
5. Plants listed as rare or endangered under the California Native Plant Protection Act (NPPA) (California Fish and Game Code, Section 1900 et seq.);
6. Animal species of special concern to CDFW;
7. Animals fully protected under Fish and Game Code (California Fish and Game Code, Sections 3511 [birds], 4700 [mammals], and 5050 [reptiles and amphibians]);
8. Species that meet the definitions of rare and endangered under CEQA. CEQA Guidelines Section 15380 provides that a plant or animal species may be treated as “rare or endangered” even if not on one of the official lists; and
9. Plants considered under the CDFW and CNPS to be “rare, threatened or endangered in California” (California Rare Plant Rank [CRPR] 1A, 1B, and 2) as well as CRPR Rank 3 and 4 plant species.¹

Conclusions regarding habitat suitability and species occurrence are based on the analysis of existing literature and databases described above, known habitats occurring within the project site and regionally, and observations made during the reconnaissance survey. The results of database searches from USFWS, CNDDDB, and CNPS (**Appendix A**), combined with knowledge of the habitat present in the study area and the habitat requirements of special-status species, formed the basis for analysis of special-status species with the potential to occur in the study area (refer to

¹ CRPR 3 and 4 plants may be analyzed under CEQA, pursuant to Section 15380 of the CEQA Guidelines, if sufficient information is available to assess potential impacts to such plants. Factors such as regional rarity vs. statewide rarity should be considered in determining whether cumulative impacts to a CRPR 3 or 4 plant are significant even if individual project impacts are not. CRPR 3 and 4 plants may be considered regionally significant if, for example, the occurrence is located at the periphery of the species’ range, or exhibits unusual morphology, or occurs in an unusual habitat/substrate. For these reasons, CRPR 3 and 4 plants should be included in the special-status species analysis. CRPR 3 and 4 plants are also included in the CNDDDB Special Plants, Bryophytes, and Lichens List. [Refer to the current online published list available at: <http://www.dfg.ca.gov/biogeodata>.]

Appendix A). Species that are not expected to occur because of the absence of suitable habitat, or because the project area is outside of the species' known range, were excluded from the table.

No special-status plant species were determined to have a moderate or high potential to occur in the study area. Wildlife species with a moderate or high potential for occurrence are discussed below. While not expected to occur within the study area, Bay checkerspot butterfly (*Euphydryas editha bayensis*) is also discussed, as the project is located within the boundaries of the Santa Clara Valley Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP/NCCP), which covers this species.

Special-Status Birds

Four special-status birds have the potential to occur within the study area: western burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia hypugaea*), white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*), Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*), and tricolored blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*). Western burrowing owl, a California Species of Special Concern (SSC), is a California resident that prefers open annual or perennial grasslands and disturbed sites with existing burrows, elevated perches, large areas of bare ground or low vegetation, and few visual obstructions. Ground squirrel colonies often provide a source of burrows and are typically located near water and areas with large numbers of prey species, primarily insects. Breeding takes place between March and August, with a peak in April and May. Breeding western burrowing owls are documented approximately one-mile south project site in annual grasslands (Occurrence No. 395) (CNDDDB, 2020).

White-tailed kite is a California fully protected species. White-tailed kites are found throughout California in a range of habitats including marshes, grassland, and oak woodlands, and commonly perches on treetops, wires and fence posts. Cooper's hawk is included on the California Department of Fish and Wildlife's Special Animals List as a "watch list" species. This species mainly preys on birds and is typically found in woodlands and forests, but is also commonly found in suburban areas. Cooper's hawks nest in a variety of trees including but not limited to pines, oaks, beeches, and spruces. Trees within the study area provide potential nesting habitat for both white-tailed kite and Cooper's hawk. Montgomery Hill Park provides suitable foraging habitat for both species.

Tricolored blackbird is listed as endangered under the CESA. It is a permanent resident of the Central Valley but breeds in scattered coastal locations from Marin County to San Diego. This species nests colonially, with a typical minimum colony size of 50 pairs, in wetland vegetation such as cattails (*Typha* spp.), bulrush (*Scirpus* spp.), and willows (*Salix* spp.). Tricolored blackbird colonies are now more commonly found nesting in agricultural fields growing crops such as triticale (*× Triticosecale*). The nearest record of this species is located approximately 2.7 miles to the northwest of the campus and was recorded in 1994 (Occurrence No. 845) (CDFW, 2020). Tricolored blackbird has potential to nest within the study area in riparian areas including the Yerba Buena Creek riparian corridor.

Other Breeding and Migratory Birds

Trees adjacent to the project site offer foraging and nesting opportunity to a variety of resident and migratory birds. Raptors observed during the July 17, 2020 reconnaissance survey include red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*) and red-shouldered hawk (*Buteo lineatus*). Passerine species

which could nest in the area include, but are not limited to, Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*), black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*), house finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*), and American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), among many others. The federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and California Fish and Game Code protect raptors, most native migratory birds, and breeding birds that could occur on the project site and/or nest in the surrounding vicinity.

Special Status Bats

Pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*) is a California Species of Special Concern and has a high priority designation from the Western Bat Working Group (WBWG). The long-eared myotis (*Myotis evotis*) is included on the CDFW Special Animals List and has a medium priority ranking by the WBWG. Yuma myotis (*Myotis yumanensis*) has a medium priority ranking by the WBWG (CDFW 2019). Pallid bat, long-eared myotis, and Yuma myotis roost in a variety of structure including trees and buildings. The nearest occurrence record for pallid bat and long-eared myotis is from 2007 approximately 2 miles north of the project site (Occurrence No. 421). The nearest occurrence record for Yuma myotis is approximately 9 miles south of the project site (Occurrence No. 37). The study area, which includes aquatic features such as Evergreen Lake, Yerba Buena Creek, Evergreen Creek, and Thompson Creek, provides both foraging and roosting habitat for these species. In addition, buildings on the EVC campus that are proposed for demolition may provide roosting habitat.

Bay Checkerspot Butterfly

Bay checkerspot butterfly is a federally Threatened species of butterfly that was historically found along the spine of the San Francisco Peninsula, from Twin Peaks to southern Santa Clara County and in a few pockets in Alameda and Contra Costa counties. Typical habitat for this species is found on shallow, serpentine-derived or similar soils, which support the larval host plants dwarf plantain (*Plantago erecta*) and purple owl's clover (*Castilleja densiflora* or *C. exserta*). The nearest CNDDDB record for this species is approximately 1.2 miles southwest of the EVC campus (CNDDDB Occurrence No. 13). No suitable habitat for this species is present on the campus due to the absence of the necessary soil and vegetation conditions, which was confirmed during the reconnaissance survey for areas within the study area. However, increased emissions of nitrogen from an increase in vehicle trips associated with the EVC campus could result in potential impacts to Bay checkerspot butterfly habitat. These impacts are discussed in section f), below.

Discussion

- a) **Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.** The CNDDDB and USFWS document a total of 43 special-status wildlife species in the San José East, Lick Observatory, Santa Teresa Hills, and Morgan Hill 7.5-minute quadrangles, and the CNDDDB, USFWS, and CNPS document a total of 39 plant species in these quadrangles (**Appendix A**). Habitat for most of these species does not occur on the campus. The following discussion analyzes potential significant impacts to species that have a moderate or high likelihood to occur in the study area.

The proposed EVC FMP could have a substantial adverse direct or indirect impacts on special-status wildlife species that are known to occur or have a moderate or high potential to occur in the project study area. Areas within the project study area contain suitable habitat that may support special-status wildlife species including western burrowing owl, tricolored blackbird, white-tailed kite, Cooper’s hawk, pallid bat, Yuma myotis, and long-eared myotis.

Construction activities that could cause direct impacts on special-status wildlife include vegetation removal and ground disturbance, building demolition, trenching, and project staging and access. Potential indirect impacts on special-status wildlife species would include noise, vibration, and increased activity levels associated with grubbing, earth moving, and heavy equipment operation during construction. Direct and indirect impacts would be limited to the duration of Project construction as disturbed areas would be restored following construction, and the new facilities would not substantially alter existing habitat conditions or result in long-term adverse effects on special-status wildlife.

Implementation of the mitigation measures **BIO-1a: Avoidance and Minimization Measures for Nesting Birds**, **BIO-1b: Western Burrowing Owl Surveys**, **BIO-1c: Tricolored Blackbird Surveys**, and **BIO-1d: Special-Status Bat Surveys** would reduce construction impacts on special-status wildlife to a less-than-significant level by avoiding and reducing habitat disturbance where feasible, conducting surveys for listed or sensitive species prior to construction, and avoiding disturbance to nesting birds through seasonal work limits and/or buffers around active nests or roosts, and requiring monitoring of construction activities by a qualified biologist.

- b) **Less than Significant.** The EVC campus is not located within designated critical habitat. The proposed development under the EVC FMP is located within developed areas on campus that do not contain sensitive natural communities. The Evergreen Creek riparian corridor is located adjacent to the northern border of the campus. Thompson Creek and Yerba Buena Creek riparian corridors are located west and south of the campus, respectively.

In 1994, the City of San José commissioned a Riparian Corridor Policy Study to “explore in detail issues related to General Plan policies which promote the preservation of riparian corridors, the areas along natural streams, and how these corridors should be treated for consistency with the General Plan.” The City Council approved the Riparian Corridor Policy Study, which was subsequently amended in 1999. The Policy Study defines a *riparian corridor* as any stream channel, including the area up to the bank full-flow line, as well as all riparian (streamside vegetation) in contiguous adjacent uplands. It also states that riparian setbacks should be measured from the outside edges of riparian habitat or the top of bank, whichever is greater.²

² City of San José, *Riparian Corridor Policy Study*. Approved by City Council May 17, 1994; revised March 1999. Available at <https://www.sanjoseca.gov/home/showdocument?id=15579>. Accessed August 24, 2020.

The City of San José adopted the Riparian Corridor Protection and Bird Safe Design Policy in 2016 (City Council Policy 6-34, City of San José, 2016). No project activities would occur within riparian setbacks as recommended by the policy and no impacts to the riparian corridor are anticipated. As such, impacts to riparian areas are considered less than significant.

- c) **No Impact.** The reconnaissance survey conducted by ESA confirmed that there are no potentially jurisdictional wetlands or waters present within the study area. Implementation of the project would not result in any adverse impacts to state or federally protected wetlands. Evergreen Lake, located within the campus near the intersection of Valle Del Lago and Yerba Buena Road, is an isolated, artificial water feature. Other aquatic features in the vicinity of the campus are located near the western, northern, and southern EVC campus boundaries and include Thompson Creek, Evergreen Creek, and Yerba Buena Creek. These features are removed from development proposed under the EVC FMP, and would not be affected by implementation of the EVC FMP.
- d) **Less than Significant.** Wildlife movement corridors are considered an important ecological resource by CDFW and the USFWS and under CEQA. Movement corridors may provide favorable locations for wildlife to travel between different habitat areas such as foraging sites, breeding sites, cover areas, and preferred summer and winter range locations. They may also function as dispersal corridors allowing animals to move between various locations within their range. Topography and other natural factors, in combination with urbanization, can fragment or separate large open-space areas. Areas of human disturbance or urban development can fragment wildlife habitats and impede wildlife movement between areas of suitable habitat. This fragmentation creates isolated “islands” of vegetation that may not provide sufficient area to accommodate sustainable populations, and can adversely affect genetic and species diversity. Movement corridors mitigate the effects of this fragmentation by allowing animals to move between remaining habitats, which in turn allows depleted populations to be replenished and promotes genetic exchange between separate populations.

The areas proposed for development under the EVC FMP would be located within the existing EVC campus. The campus does not provide habitat connectivity between open space areas and is not considered to be part of an established wildlife movement corridor. Therefore, the EVC FMP would have no impact to wildlife movement corridors. Trees within the study area provide stopover and nesting habitat for migratory birds. Implementation of **Mitigation Measure BIO-1**, described below, would address potential impacts to nesting birds and reduce impacts to **less than significant**.

- e) **No Impact.** Construction of facilities within the EVC FMP campus may result in the removal of some trees. Implementation of the project would not conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation or policy or ordinance. The City of San José tree ordinance requires a permit for removal of any trees on private property that have a trunk circumference of 56 inches or more, measured 2 feet above grade. The SJECCD is exempted by the state constitution from

compliance with local land use regulations and ordinances. As such, there would be no impact with respect to this criterion.

- f) **Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.** The Santa Clara Valley Habitat Conservation Plan/Natural Community Conservation Plan (HCP/NCCP) is the applicable adopted habitat conservation plan and natural community conservation plan formed with a regional partnership between six local co-permittees (the County of Santa Clara, Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority, Santa Clara Valley Water District, and the Cities of San José, Gilroy, and Morgan Hill) and two Wildlife Agencies (the CDFW and USFWS). The HCP/NCCP allows the signatories to receive endangered-species permits for activities and projects they conduct and those under their jurisdiction.

The HCP/NCCP provides a regulatory framework for the protection and recovery of natural resources, including nine plant species, nine species of terrestrial wildlife (fish are not covered), and natural communities such as streams, while streamlining permitting for development, construction of infrastructure, and maintenance activities. The HCP/NCCP includes Conditions on Covered Activities, including conservation measures to avoid and minimize take of covered species, and avoidance and minimization measures to protect biological resources, such as riparian and aquatic habitat.

The EVC campus is located within the Santa Clara Valley HCP/NCCP area with the land cover type Urban-Suburban. However, as project activities under the EVC FMP would occur on primarily developed areas within the EVC campus, it would not result in any impacts to the land cover types as described in the HCP/NCCP.

Condition 11 concerns maintaining stream and riparian setbacks from waterways. Yerba Buena Creek, Evergreen Creek, and Thompson Creek are located adjacent to, or in the vicinity of, the EVC campus. However, no development under the EVC FMP would occur within riparian setbacks as recommended by the HCP/NCCP.

The HCP/NCCP analyzed impacts to bay checkerspot butterfly and found that increased emissions of nitrogen from vehicles trips associated with new development in the Santa Clara Valley pose a threat to bay checkerspot butterfly habitat. As the EVC FMP is expected to generate additional daily vehicle trips, thus contributing to an overall increase in nitrogen emissions through tailpipe emissions, impacts to bay checkerspot butterfly are cumulatively considerable.

The project would be subject to all applicable SCVHP conditions and fees (including the cumulative nitrogen deposition fee). The HCP/NCCP identifies a one-time mitigation payment (\$5.31 for 2020) for each new vehicle trip generated by new development to mitigate for indirect impacts resulting in increases in airborne nitrogen deposition. Implementation of **BIO-2: Mitigation for Nitrogen Deposition** would reduce impacts of the EVC FMP to **less than significant** by payment of HCP/NCCP nitrogen deposition fees.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure BIO-1a: Avoidance and Minimization Measures for Nesting Birds

- No preconstruction surveys or avoidance measures are required for construction activities that would be completed entirely during the non-nesting season (September 1 to January 31).
- For all construction activities scheduled to occur during the nesting season (February 1 to August 31), a qualified biologist (i.e., experienced with the nesting behavior of bird species of the region) shall conduct a preconstruction avian nesting survey no more than 14 days prior to the start of staging, site clearing, and/or ground disturbance.
- If there is a break of 14 days or more in construction activities during the breeding season, a new nesting bird survey shall be conducted before reinitiating construction.
- The surveying biologist shall be capable of determining the species and nesting stage without causing intrusive disturbance. The surveys shall cover all potential nesting sites within 500 feet of the project area for raptors and within 300 feet for other birds.

If active nests are found in the proposed project area or vicinity, a no-disturbance buffer shall be created around the active nests, as determined by a qualified biologist. The buffer distance can be reduced in coordination with CDFW if construction activities would not cause an adult to abandon an active nest or young or change an adult's behavior so it could not care for an active nest or young. If the nest(s) are found in an area where ground disturbance is scheduled to occur, ground disturbance shall be delayed until after the birds have fledged.

If work must occur within the established buffers, nests shall be continuously surveyed for the first 24 hours prior to any construction related activities to establish a behavioral baseline and, once work commences, all nests shall be continuously monitored to detect any behavioral changes as a result of the project, if feasible. If behavioral changes are observed, work causing the change shall cease and CDFW shall be consulted for additional avoidance and minimization measures. The avoidance and minimization measures shall ensure that the construction activities do not cause the adult to abandon an active nest or young or change an adult's behavior so it could not care for an active nest or young.

Mitigation Measure BIO-1b: Western Burrowing Owl Surveys

Prior to the implementation of the project that would disturb undeveloped portions of Montgomery Hill, a burrowing owl habitat evaluation shall be conducted of the disturbance footprint and a surrounding 500-foot area. If it is determined that habitat conditions are not suitable for burrowing owl at the time of the habitat evaluation (taking into consideration factors such as height and density of vegetation and absence of suitable small mammal burrows), then no further actions would be required. If it is determined

that suitable burrowing owl habitat is present, then the following action shall be implemented:

- Focused burrowing owl surveys shall be conducted according to the accepted CDFW protocol (see Staff Report on Burrowing Mitigation, CDFW 2012). If nesting burrowing owls are observed on or within 500 feet of the disturbance area, then the nest sites shall not be disturbed during the nesting season (February 1 through August 31) or until all young have fledged as determined by a qualified biologist. If non-nesting burrowing owls are observed in the disturbance area, then the owls shall be excluded through the use of the methods described in the Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation (CDFW 2012).

Mitigation Measure BIO-1c: Tricolored Blackbird Surveys

To avoid direct impacts of covered activities on nesting tricolored blackbird colonies, the following procedures will be implemented.

Habitat Survey

Projects require surveys if the project-specific verified land cover map shows that the project area is within 250 feet of any riparian, coastal and valley freshwater marsh (perennial wetlands), or pond land cover types. If a project meets this criterion, a qualified biologist will conduct a field investigation to identify and map potential nesting substrate. Nesting substrate generally includes flooded, thorny, or spiny vegetation (e.g., cattails, bulrushes, willows, blackberries, thistles, or nettles). If potential nesting substrate is found, the project proponent may revise the proposed project to avoid all areas within a 250-foot buffer around the potential nesting habitat and surveys will be concluded.

Preconstruction Survey

If the project proponent chooses not to avoid the potential nesting habitat and the 250-foot buffer, additional nesting surveys are required. Prior to any ground disturbance related to covered activities, a qualified biologist will:

1. Make his/her best effort to determine if there has been nesting at the site in the past 5 years. This includes checking the CNDDDB, contacting local experts, and looking for evidence of historical nesting (i.e., old nests).
2. If no nesting in the past 5 years is evident, conduct a preconstruction survey in areas identified in the habitat survey as supporting potential tricolored blackbird nesting habitat. Surveys will be made at the appropriate times of year when nesting use is expected to occur. The surveys will document the presence or absence of nesting colonies of tricolored blackbird. Surveys will conclude no more than two calendar days prior to construction.

To avoid last minute changes in schedule or contracting that may occur if an active nest is found, the project proponent may also conduct a preliminary survey up to 14 days before construction. If a tricolored blackbird nesting colony is present (through step 1 or 2 above), a 250-foot buffer will be applied from the outer edge of all hydric vegetation associated with the site and the site plus buffer will be avoided (see below for additional avoidance and minimization details). The Wildlife Agencies will be notified immediately of nest locations.

Avoidance and Minimization

Covered activities must avoid tricolored blackbird nesting habitat that is currently occupied or have been used in the past 5 years. If tricolored blackbird colonies are identified during the breeding season, covered activities will be prohibited within a 250-foot no-activity buffer zone around the outer edge of all hydric vegetation associated with the colony. This buffer may be reduced in areas with dense forest, buildings, or other habitat features between the construction activities and the active nest colony, or where there is sufficient topographic relief to protect the colony from excessive noise or visual disturbance.

Depending on site characteristics, the sensitivity of the colony, and surrounding land uses, the buffer zone may be increased. Land uses potentially affecting a colony will be observed by a qualified biologist to verify that the activity is not disrupting the colony. If it is, the buffer will be increased. Implementing Entity technical staff will coordinate with the Wildlife Agencies and evaluate exceptions to the minimum no-activity buffer distance on a case-by-case basis.

Construction Monitoring

If construction takes place during the breeding season when an active colony is present, a qualified biologist will monitor construction to ensure that the 250-foot buffer zone is enforced. If monitoring indicates that construction outside of the buffer is affecting a breeding colony, the buffer will be increased if space allows (e.g., move staging areas farther away). If space does not allow, construction will cease until the colony abandons the site or until the end of the breeding season, whichever occurs first. The biological monitor will also conduct training of construction personnel on the avoidance procedures, buffer zones, and protocols in the event that tricolored blackbirds fly into an active construction zone (i.e., outside the buffer zone).

Mitigation Measure BIO-1d: Special-Status Bat Surveys

A qualified biologist shall conduct a roosting bat habitat evaluation prior to the demolition of any buildings. The evaluation shall determine if any buildings proposed for demolition provide potential bat roosting habitat. If it is determined that the building to be removed does not provide potential roosting habitat, no further action would be required. If suitable roost structures are identified, then surveys shall be conducted to determine if roosting bats are present. If it is determined that roosting bats are present, then a site-specific bat protection plan shall be developed by the qualified biologist to prevent disturbance of an active maternity or hibernation roost; the plan may include the use of passive bat exclusion devices, adjusting project timing to when the roost is not active, or other protective measures. It should be noted that there are two acceptable seasonal time windows for humane exclusion:

- Between about March 1, when bats become active again after heavy winter rains and when evening temperatures are above 45 °F, and April 15, when females start giving birth to pups.
- Between August 31 and about October 15, or before heavy winter rains and when evening temperatures are above 45 °F. After that time, torpid bats are unable to fly out through the one-way exits.

Additionally, conducting bat surveys during the hibernation period (generally October 16 through February 28) may not provide conclusive results as bats are inactive and may be difficult or impossible to detect. Therefore, the timing of these seasonal time windows must be taken into consideration in planning and conducting the bat habitat evaluation/surveys.

Mitigation Measure BIO-2: Mitigation for Nitrogen Deposition

The project applicant shall submit a SCVHP Coverage Screening Form or Nitrogen Deposition Only Application Form (if no land cover fees apply) to the Habitat Agency for review and shall complete all required subsequent forms, reports, and/or studies as specified in the SCVHP. The project shall provide the applicable fee payment per new vehicle associated with implementation of the project to the Santa Clara Valley Habitat Agency consistent with the adopted Santa Clara Valley HCP/NCCP.

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Cultural Resources

<i>Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
V. CULTURAL RESOURCES — Would the project:				
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to §15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

- a) **No Impact.** This section discusses historical resources according to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5. A significant impact would occur if a project would cause a substantial adverse change to a historical resource, herein referring to historic-age architectural resources or the built environment, including buildings, structures, and objects. A substantial adverse change includes the physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource. This study was initiated after Governor Gavin Newsom issued Executive Order N-33-20, a statewide shelter-in-place order. This has limited travel and forced the closure of publicly accessible archives; therefore, conducting in-person research at various repositories was not possible. ESA believes that the material that was available online and in ESA’s own library, as well as the data provided by the District, was sufficient to determine the presence or absence of historical resources pursuant to CEQA on the project site.

To assess the potential for effects on historic architectural resources, ESA first completed a records search at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System at Sonoma State University on July 27, 2020 (File No. 20-0118). Records were accessed by reviewing the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) *San José East Quadrangle*, California 7.5-minute topographic base map. The NWIC records search indicates that no buildings or structures have been previously recorded as historical resources within the EVC campus and that no buildings or structures listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) and/or the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) are within or adjacent to the EVC campus. Additional review of historical topographic maps and aerial photographs indicates that no buildings or structures were located in the EVC campus between 1876 and 1975, when the college opened. Maps and aerial photographs reviewed include: the 1876 Thompson and West Santa Clara County Atlas Map; the 1899 USGS *San José Quadrangle* topographic map; the 1953 USGS *San José East Quadrangle* 7.5-minute topographic map; the 1961 USGS *San José East Quadrangle* 7.5-minute map, as photo revised in 1968; and the 1974 USGS San Francisco Bay Frame 9-206 aerial photograph. The records search and all maps and aerial photographs of the EVC campus indicate that there are no historic-age (i.e., 50 years old or older) architectural resources

on the EVC campus. However, because there are buildings on campus that will meet the 50-year threshold while the FMP is in effect, the EVC campus was evaluated for eligibility for the California Register using Criteria Consideration G (Properties that Have Achieved Significance within the Last 50 Years). “When the campus meets the age threshold in 2025, it is unlikely that it would be determined significant or eligible for the California Register under any of the criteria. The EVC campus does not appear to be eligible for the California Register under Criteria 1, 2 or 3. Therefore, the EVC campus is not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.”³ The EVC FMP would not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource. No mitigation is necessary.

- b) **Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.** As noted in section (a) above, ESA completed a records search at the NWIC of the California Historical Resources Information System at Sonoma State University (File No. 20-0118). Records were accessed by reviewing the USGS *San José East Quadrangle, California 7.5-minute* topographic base map. Additional research was conducted using the files and literature at ESA. The records search reviewed the EVC campus and a 0.5-mile radius in order to: (1) determine whether known cultural resources have been recorded within the vicinity of the EVC campus; (2) assess the likelihood of unrecorded cultural resources based on historical references and the distribution of environmental settings of nearby sites; and (3) develop a context for identification and preliminary evaluation of cultural resources.

The records search indicated that there are no previously recorded cultural resources within the EVC campus. Ten cultural resources studies have been completed within portions of the EVC campus (Jackson et al., 1973; Roop, 1977; Cartier, 1979; Clark, 1988; Holman, 1988; Laffey, 1989; Wiberg, 1990; Leventhal, 1994; Holman, 1998; Wiberg and Duval, 2004). These studies included background research, surface and subsurface surveys, and monitoring. No cultural resources were identified or recorded during any of the studies.

Two indigenous prehistoric sites (CA-SCL-267 and CA-SCL-689) have been recorded approximately one-half mile from the EVC campus, along Thompson Creek to the west. A geological-based archaeological sensitivity analysis indicates that the EVC campus is located in an area mapped as Holocene-age alluvium, which has the potential to contain buried paleosols⁴ that could contain cultural materials. Numerous deeply buried archaeological sites have been uncovered in the Santa Clara Valley, at depths varying between one foot and more than ten feet below the ground surface; more than sixty percent of recorded archaeological sites in this region have been found in a buried context (Meyer and Rosenthal, 2007). However, given the modern ground disturbance associated with construction of the existing buildings and facilities, the distance to the previously recorded prehistoric sites, and the lack of archaeological sites identified during the several cultural resources studies completed on the EVC campus, there is a low potential

³ ESA, *Historic Resources Evaluation of Evergreen City College*, October 5, 2020.

⁴ Paleosols are defined here as buried soil surfaces that would have been available for human use and occupation in the past.

to encounter previously unknown buried archaeological resources during ground-disturbing activity associated with the EVC FMP.

Historic maps and aerial imagery show that the southern part of the EVC campus, nearest to Yerba Buena Road, contained a scatter of residences and associated structures from at least 1955 until the 1970s construction of the EVC campus. The surrounding land was used for orchards. When the campus was constructed in the 1970s, some of the residences and associated structures remained intact. As the campus grew, the residences were demolished and there are currently no historic-age buildings or structures on the EVC campus.

ESA completed an archaeological pedestrian surface survey of the EVC campus. The survey resulted in the identification of no archaeological materials and no archaeological or historical resources eligible for listing in the California Register. No prehistoric archaeological materials, such as shell, bone, lithic fragments, or midden soil were identified. No historic-era archaeological materials, such as deposits of ceramic or glass, or foundations were identified. The pedestrian survey noted surface soils consistent with the geological sensitivity analysis, including a silty loam throughout the EVC campus with artificial fills and landscaping.

As discussed above, the cultural resources assessment completed for the EVC FMP indicates there are no known archaeological resources in the EVC campus and a low potential for unknown buried archaeological resources in or near the EVC campus due to paucity of known sites and previous disturbance. Although unlikely, the inadvertent discovery of archaeological resources cannot be entirely discounted. Inadvertent damage to archaeological resources during construction would be a potentially significant impact. Implementation of **Mitigation Measure CUL-1** would reduce the impact to a less than significant level.

- c) **Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.** Based on the records search and survey results, no human remains are known to exist within the EVC campus. Some projects proposed as part of the EVC FMP would involve ground-disturbing activities and, while unlikely, it is possible that such actions could inadvertently unearth, expose, or disturb buried human remains, which would be a potentially significant impact. Implementation of **Mitigation Measure CUL-2** would reduce this impact to a less than significant level.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure CUL-1: Accidental Discovery of Cultural Resources

If prehistoric or historic-period archaeological resources are encountered, all construction activities within 100 feet shall halt and the SJECCD shall be notified. Prehistoric archaeological materials might include obsidian and chert flaked-stone tools (e.g., projectile points, knives, scrapers) or toolmaking debris; culturally darkened soil (“midden”) containing heat-affected rocks, artifacts, or shellfish remains; and stone milling equipment (e.g., mortars, pestles, handstones, or milling slabs); and battered stone

tools, such as hammerstones and pitted stones. Historic-era materials might include deposits of metal, glass, and/or ceramic refuse.

A Secretary of the Interior-qualified archaeologist shall inspect the findings within 24 hours of discovery. If the SJECCD determines, based on recommendations from a qualified archaeologist and a Native American representative (if the resource is Native American-related), that the resource may qualify as a historical resource or unique archaeological resource (as defined in CEQA Guidelines § 15064.5) or a tribal cultural resource (as defined in PRC § 21080.3), the resource shall be avoided if feasible. Consistent with Section 15126.4(b)(3), this may be accomplished through planning construction to avoid the resource; incorporating the resource within open space; capping and covering the resource; or deeding the site into a permanent conservation easement. If avoidance is not feasible, the SJECCD shall consult with appropriate Native American tribes (if the resource is Native American-related), and other appropriate interested parties to determine treatment measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate any potential impacts to the resource pursuant to PRC Section 21083.2, and CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4. This shall include documentation of the resource and may include data recovery (according to PRC Section 21083.2), if deemed appropriate, or other actions such as treating the resource with culturally appropriate dignity and protecting the cultural character and integrity of the resource (according to PRC Section 21084.3).

Mitigation Measure CUL-2: Accidental Discovery of Human Remains

If potential human remains are encountered, all work will halt within 100 feet of the find and the on-site construction crew will immediately contact the SJECCD. The SJECCD will contact the Santa Clara County coroner in accordance with PRC Section 5097.98 and Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5. If the coroner determines the remains are Native American, the coroner will contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). As provided in PRC Section 5097.98, the NAHC will identify the person or persons believed most likely to be descended from the deceased Native American. The most likely descendent will make recommendations for means of treating, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any associated grave goods as provided in PRC Section 5097.98.

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Energy

<i>Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
VI. ENERGY — Would the project:				
a) Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

a-b) **Potentially Significant Impact.** The proposed EVC FMP would result in new uses of energy resources during project construction and operation, which would have the potential to obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency. Analysis of energy-related impacts utilizes modeling and data prepared for the analysis of air quality impacts, all of which will be analyzed in the EIR. For this reason, project impacts related to energy will be analyzed in the EIR.

Geology and Soils

<i>Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
VII. GEOLOGY AND SOILS — Would the project:				
a) Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iv) Landslides?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

- a.i) **Less than Significant Impact.** The EVC campus is located in an Earthquake Fault Zone (EFZ) as delineated on an Earthquake Zones of Required Investigation Map (EZRIM) published by the California Geological Survey (CGS) as required by the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act. The Southeast Extension section of the Hayward fault zone is designated an EFZ (AEC 2020; CGS 2001).

Additionally, there are Holocene-active faults in the surrounding area (i.e., the Silver Creek, Coyote Creek, Arroyo Aguague, Calaveras, San José, and Shannon Monte Vista faults), the closest—and most substantial—being the Southeast Extension section of the Hayward fault zone (AEC 2020).

Prior to construction, as required by the California Building Code (CBC), a site-specific geotechnical investigation and report must be completed for the site. Due to EVC campus being within a designated EFZ, the geotechnical investigation must include a fault

- investigation. Compliance with these and other CBC requirements would minimize potential effects related to rupture of a known fault to less than significant.
- a.ii) **Less than Significant Impact.** Strong seismic ground shaking could occur in the study area because there are active fault zones near the EVC campus, notably the Hayward fault zone. All FMP development would be designed and constructed consistent with applicable sections of the CBC, which includes design requirements for achieving seismic safety. New development would be subject to the seismic design criteria of the CBC, which requires that all improvements be constructed to withstand any anticipated ground shaking from regional fault sources. Prior to the issuance of grading permits, the SJECCD would be required to retain a licensed geotechnical engineer to ensure all development under the EVC FMP would withstand probable seismically-induced ground shaking. All construction on-site would adhere to the specifications, procedures, and site conditions contained in the final design plans (in the form of a site-specific geotechnical report), which would be fully compliant with the seismic recommendations of a California-registered, professional geotechnical engineer in accordance with the CBC. Development pursuant to the EVC FMP would also be subject to safety review by the Division of State Architect (DSA), as needed, to ensure the design meets access and safety standards, including those related to seismic safety. Compliance with all the applicable design parameters within the CBC and the geotechnical investigation would reduce the impacts associated with seismic ground shaking to less than significant.
- a.iii) **Less than Significant Impact.** As noted above, the development under the EVC FMP would be designed consistent with the applicable sections of the CBC and the seismic design parameters detailed in a site-specific geotechnical investigation, which would also reduce the risk from seismically-induced ground failures.

The EZRIM (which delineate liquefaction and earthquake-induced landslide zones, as well as EFZs) indicates the EVC campus is not within a liquefaction zone, and has a low potential for liquefaction during a major earthquake (CGS, 2001).

Regardless, the geotechnical investigation will provide foundation design recommendations and soil engineering parameters that would address the potential impacts related to liquefaction. Additionally, as discussed above in item a.ii), FMP development would be designed and constructed in accordance with all the requirements detailed in the CBC. Implementation of the geotechnical investigation recommendations, in compliance with CBC requirements, would limit liquefaction related impacts at the campus to less than significant levels.

- a.iv) **No Impact.** Due to the relatively flat terrain surrounding the project area, the potential for landslides as a result of earthquakes is considered low. According to a previous geotechnical investigation performed at the EVC campus, the EVC campus is in an area classified as Class 0 – No Susceptibility (AEC, 2020). Additionally, geologic maps indicate the project site is not in an area that is mapped as having historic landslide movement, or where conditions indicate the potential for landslides (Dibblee & Minch,

2006; Wentworth et al., 1999). Therefore, the development under the EVC FMP would result in no impact related to landslides.

- b) **Less than Significant Impact.** Project construction under the EVC FMP would involve ground-disturbance including earthmoving, minor trenching, and grading. These activities would increase the susceptibility of sediments on the EVC campus to erosion by wind or water. If not controlled and managed, erosion and sedimentation caused by the project could be significant. However, as discussed in Section X, Hydrology and Water Quality, a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) would be developed and implemented as part of the project in accordance with the NPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharge Associated with Construction and Land Disturbance Activities. The SWPPP would include best management practices (BMPs) designed to control and reduce erosion. These measures would generally consist of silt fences, straw wattles, and gravel bags. The implementation of these erosion control measures would reduce construction impacts to less-than-significant levels.

Once operational, the EVC FMP components would include mostly paved surfaces, which would not be subject to substantial erosion or topsoil loss, and there would be no excavation or grading associated with operation of the EVC FMP. Therefore, operational impacts are considered less than significant.

- c) **Less than Significant Impact.** The potential for seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction and landslides for the EVC campus, are discussed above under a.iii) and a.iv). As discussed in Question a.i), the EVC campus is not located in an area mapped as having historic landslide movement (Wentworth et al., 1999), or where conditions indicate a potential to experience landslides. Therefore, activities under the EVC FMP would not result in any on- or off- site landslides. The previous geotechnical investigation by AEC and the EZRIM published by the CGS indicates the liquefaction risk at the project site is low. Nevertheless, a site-specific geotechnical investigation would provide design recommendations and parameters to avoid damage related to liquefaction (AEC, 2020; CGS, 2001). Additionally, all development pursuant to implementation of the EVC FMP would be designed and constructed consistent with applicable sections of the CBC, which includes requirements and guidelines to protect against liquefaction, lateral spreading, and soil collapse. Subsidence is generally associated with groundwater withdrawal. In addition, project design, as it relates to site safety, is subject to review and approval by the DSA, as needed, which would ensure project designs meet safety requirements. As the project would not include groundwater withdrawal, there would be little risk of subsidence as a result of project implementation. Lateral spreading could occur during construction excavation if there is a subsurface liquefiable soil layer present. However, graded areas would be required to comply with California Occupational Safety and Health (Cal/OSHA) Excavation and Trenching standards regulations, which would limit the potential for lateral spreading by sloping and shoring excavated areas. Adherence to state standards and standard engineering and construction techniques and recommendations from a site-specific geotechnical investigation would limit potential impacts related to unstable soils to less than significant levels.

- d) **Less than Significant Impact.** As part of the previous geotechnical investigation by AEC, laboratory tests were performed to determine the expansion potential of the soils underlying the EVC campus. The laboratory tests indicate the expansion index of the near-surface soils at the EVC campus is 21 and 27, which is consistent with a low expansion potential (AEC, 2020). The geotechnical investigation further states that expansive soils are not uncommon in the general area, and provides additional recommendations to avoid any potential damage as a result of soil expansion (AEC, 2020).

As stated above, the development under the EVC FMP would be designed consistent with the applicable sections of the CBC, which include requirements that address the expansion potential of soils. Adherence to the design requirements provided by the CBC would ensure impacts related to expansive soils at the EVC campus would be less than significant.

- e) **No Impact.** The development under the EVC FMP would not utilize septic systems or other alternative disposal systems for the disposal of wastewater. Therefore, no impact would occur.
- f) **Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.** A significant impact would occur if a project would destroy a unique paleontological resource or site, or a unique geologic feature. Paleontological resources are the fossilized evidence of past life found in the geologic record. Despite the tremendous volume of sedimentary rock deposits preserved worldwide, and the enormous number of organisms that have lived through time, preservation of plant or animal remains as fossils is an extremely rare occurrence. Because of the infrequency of fossil preservation, fossils—particularly vertebrate fossils—are considered to be nonrenewable resources. Because of their rarity, and the scientific information they can provide, fossils are highly significant records of ancient life.

Geologic Mapping by Wentworth et al. indicates Pleistocene-age alluvial fan deposits are mapped at the surface within the EVC campus (Wentworth et al., 1999). While not mapped at the surface within the EVC campus, Wentworth et al. indicates the Knoxville, Briones, and Claremont formations are present in proximity to the campus, and may be present at depth.

According to the University of California Museum of Paleontology's (UCMP) fossil localities online database, there have been 35 vertebrate fossil specimens recovered from Pleistocene-age deposits throughout Santa Clara County (UCMP, 2020a). Additionally, in 2016, Kaitlin Maguire and Patricia Holroyd documented three new vertebrate fossil localities in Santa Clara County that have yielded several specimens, including mammoth, horse, sloth, and bison fossils (Maguire & Holroyd, 2016). Due to the high occurrence of vertebrate fossils within Pleistocene-age deposits in the area, this unit is considered to have high paleontological potential.

The Briones Formation has yielded vertebrate fossils within Santa Clara County, as well as Alameda, Contra Costa, and Stanislaus counties (UCMP, 2020b). The Claremont and

Knoxville formations have also yielded vertebrate fossils, however, according to the UCMP database, there is no record of vertebrate fossils recovered from Santa Clara County (UCMP, 2020c; UCMP, 2020d). Although there is no record of vertebrate fossils recovered from the Claremont and Knoxville formations within Santa Clara County, these formations are still considered to have a high paleontological potential due to the presence of vertebrate fossils within these units in other parts of California.

The Project Description does not include specific details about the maximum depth to be excavated during construction, but excavation into previously undisturbed ground may occur during construction. Should paleontological resources be encountered during ground-disturbing activities, this would be a **potentially significant** impact.

Implementation of **Mitigation Measures GEO-1** would reduce the potential for significant impacts on paleontological resources by providing paleontological resources sensitivity training for construction workers; implementing a mitigation plan to ensure preservation of any paleontological resources encountered during construction; and salvaging and preparing significant fossil finds for curation. Because development of the project would require implementation of Mitigation Measures GEO-1, the EVC FMP would not adversely affect paleontological resources, and this impact would be **less than significant with mitigation incorporated**.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure GEO-1: Preconstruction Training and Treatment, Salvage, and Curation of Paleontological Resources.

Prior to construction, a qualified paleontologist meeting the standards of the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology (SVP) (SVP, 2010) with expertise in California paleontology and on-site construction worker training shall complete an institutional record and literature search and shall develop a paleontological resources training program for all construction personnel and field personnel who are involved with earthmoving activities, including the site superintendent, regarding the possibility of encountering fossils, the appearance and types of fossils that are likely to be seen during construction, the proper notification procedures should fossils be encountered, and the laws and regulations protecting paleontological resources.

If paleontological resources, such as fossilized bone, teeth, shell, tracks, trails, casts, molds, or impressions are discovered during ground-disturbing activities, all earthwork or other types of ground disturbance within 25 feet of the find shall stop immediately and the monitor shall notify the SJECCD. Work shall not resume until a qualified professional paleontologist can assess the nature and importance of the find. Based on the scientific value or uniqueness of the find, the qualified paleontologist may record the find and allow work to continue, or recommend salvage and recovery of the fossil. The qualified paleontologist may also propose modifications to the stop-work radius and the monitoring level of effort based on the nature of the find, site geology, and the activities occurring on the site, and in consultation with the SJECCD.

If treatment and salvage is required, recommendations shall be consistent with the SVP 2010 Standard Procedures for the Assessment and Mitigation of Adverse Impacts to

Paleontological Resources, and currently accepted scientific practice, and shall be subject to review and approval by the SJECCD. If required, treatment for fossil remains may include preparation and recovery of fossil materials so that they can be housed in an appropriate museum or university collection (e.g., the University of California Museum of Paleontology), and may also include preparation of a report for publication describing the finds. Upon receipt of the fossil collection, a signed repository receipt form shall be obtained and provided to the SJECCD. The qualified paleontologist shall prepare a paleontological resources report documenting the treatment, salvage, and, if applicable, curation of the paleontological resources. The SJECCD shall be responsible for the costs necessary to prepare and identify collected fossils, and for any curation fees charged by the paleontological repository. The SJECCD shall ensure that information on the nature, location, and depth of all finds is readily available to the scientific community through university curation or other appropriate means.

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Greenhouse Gas Emissions

<i>Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
VIII. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS —				
Would the project:				
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

a - b) **Potentially Significant Impact.** The project would include uses that result in the emission of greenhouse gases (GHGs) from construction and operation of the development under the proposed EVC FMP. GHGs generated by the proposed EVC FMP may have the potential to either directly or indirectly have a significant impact on the environment, or conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing GHG emissions. For these reasons, the impacts related to GHG emissions will be analyzed in the EIR.

Hazards and Hazardous Materials

<i>Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
IX. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS — Would the project:				
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g) Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

a,b) **Less than Significant Impact.** During the construction phase of projects proposed under the EVC FMP, construction equipment and materials would include fuels, oils and lubricants, solvents and cleaners, glues and adhesives, paints and thinners, degreasers, cement and concrete, and asphalt mixtures, which are all commonly used in construction. The routine use or an accidental spill of hazardous materials used in construction could result in exposures or inadvertent releases, which could adversely affect construction workers, the public, and the environment.

Construction activities would be required to comply with the numerous federal, State, and local hazardous materials regulations. These regulations are designed to ensure that hazardous materials are transported, used, stored, and disposed of in a safe and legal manner to protect construction workers' safety. They are also intended to reduce the potential for a release of construction-related fuels or other hazardous materials into the environment, including stormwater and downstream receiving water bodies. Contractors would be required to prepare and implement Hazardous Materials Business Plans requiring that hazardous materials used for construction be used properly and stored in

appropriate containers with secondary containment, as needed, to contain a potential release. In addition, the California Fire Code would require measures for the safe storage and handling of hazardous materials.

A search of the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) GeoTracker and Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) EnviroStor databases indicates that there is one known hazardous materials site—a Cleanup Program Site—within the EVC campus (SWRCB, 2020).

In 2015, contamination was detected in the drainage sump and vicinity of the maintenance building. Subsequent soil testing revealed that total petroleum hydrocarbons as diesel (TPH-d) and arsenic were present. Remedial excavation removed the contaminated soil, and a cap was constructed to prevent contact with arsenic impacted soil and to reduce infiltration of surface water (County of Santa Clara, 2017). The Case Closure Summary Report states that there is residual contamination at the site; however, the Department of Environmental Health (DEH) has determined that the levels of contamination pose a low risk to human health and the environment. The report further states that the residual contamination could pose a risk if certain site development activities take place, such as grading or excavation. Because there are no construction activities planned for this area of the campus, and because the contamination is highly localized, there is no indication that activities proposed under the EVC FMP would encounter any contaminated soil or groundwater during construction. Additionally, the cap that was constructed at that location to further reduce the potential for contaminated soil to be disturbed by human activity.

As discussed in the Environmental Setting, the original campus facilities are up to 45 years old. Two buildings on campus are planned for demolition: The Racquetball and Acacia Buildings. Buildings that were constructed prior to the 1970s may potentially contain asbestos-containing materials (ACM), lead-based paint (LBP), and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and a survey would be required prior to demolition to determine whether pre-demolition abatement is required.

The identification, removal, and disposal of ACM is regulated under 8 CCR Sections 1529 and 5208. The identification, removal, and disposal for LBP is regulated under CCR Title 8, Division 1, Chapter 4, Article 4, Section 1532.1. All work must be conducted by a state-certified professional, which would ensure compliance with all applicable regulations. If ACM and/or LBP are determined to exist on site, a site-specific hazard control plan must be prepared, detailing removal methods and specific instructions for providing protective clothing and equipment for abatement personnel. A State-certified ACM and/or LBP removal contractor would be retained to conduct the appropriate abatement measures as required by the plan. Wastes from abatement and demolition activities would be transported and disposed of at a landfill permitted to accept such waste and in compliance with applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations.

Once all abatement measures have been implemented, the contractor would conduct a clearance examination and provide written documentation to the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) that testing for ACM and LBP and, if required, abatement have been completed in accordance with all federal, state, and local laws and regulations.

As discussed in, Section VII, *Geology and Soils*, above, construction contractors would be required to prepare a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for construction activities in compliance with requirements of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System's (NPDES) General Construction Permit. The SWPPP would list the hazardous materials (including petroleum products) proposed for use during construction; describe spill prevention measures, equipment inspections, and equipment and fuel storage; protocols for responding immediately to spills; and describe best management practices (BMPs) for controlling site run-on and runoff.

Additionally, the transportation of hazardous materials would be regulated by the Department of Transportation (DOT), California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), and the California Highway Patrol (CHP). Together, federal and State agencies determine driver-training requirements, load labeling procedures, and container specifications designed to minimize the risk of an accidental release.

In the event of a spill that releases hazardous materials, a coordinated response would occur at the federal, state, and local levels, including the City of San José. The San José Fire Department is the local hazardous materials response team. In the event of a hazardous materials spill, the San José Police and Fire Departments would be notified simultaneously and sent to the scene to assess and respond to the situation.

The required compliance with the numerous existing laws and regulations discussed above that govern the transportation, use, handling, and disposal of hazardous materials would limit the potential for creation of hazardous conditions from the use or accidental release of hazardous materials. This impact would be **less than significant**.

- c) **Less than Significant Impact.** There is one school within 0.25-mile of the EVC campus: Parkside Preschool, approximately 80 feet south of the campus. Additionally, the EVC campus itself is a school campus; also, the Accel Middle College is located on-site site as part of the EVC campus.

As stated above, demolition and renovation activities that may disturb or require the removal of older building materials that consist of, contain, or are coated with ACM and/or LBP and/or other hazardous building materials, are required to comply with numerous existing regulations that require work sites to be inspected and/or tested for the presence of hazardous materials. If present, the hazardous materials must be managed and disposed of in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. Note that the treatment or removal of hazardous building materials is a standard condition of construction or occupation permits.

Once all abatement measures have been implemented, the contractor would conduct a clearance examination and provide written documentation to the BAAQMD that testing for ACM and LBP and, if required, abatement have been completed in accordance with all federal, State, and local laws and regulations.

The required compliance with the numerous existing laws and regulations discussed above that govern the transportation, use, handling, and disposal of hazardous materials would limit the potential for hazardous emissions and/or hazardous materials to impact nearby schools. This impact would be **less than significant**.

- d) **No Impact.** The EVC campus is not included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 (referred to as the “Cortese List”). Therefore, the EVC FMP would not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment; there would be **no impact** under this criterion.
- e) **No Impact.** Reid Hillview Airport is the closest airport to the EVC campus and is located approximately 3.5 miles northwest of the project site. Accordingly, the campus is not located within two miles of an airport, airstrip, or airport land use plan and would not result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area or expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise. There would be **no impact** related to safety hazards or the exposure of excessive noise due to proximity of the proposed project to an airport or airstrip, as the proposed project is not proximal to either an airport or airstrip. Furthermore, the proposed EVC FMP would only develop structures that would not be low-scale in terms of height.
- f) **Less than Significant Impact.** The City of San José Emergency Operations Plan does not include any specific evacuation routes; these would be identified and coordinated by local law enforcement and emergency service responders as needed during an emergency situation (City of San José, 2018). Interstates 280, 680, and 880 are the closest major highways to the project area; the project area is located off of Yerba Buena Road and is not near these major interstate highways. Therefore, the likelihood that project construction and operations activities would impair or physically interfere with emergency response teams or an evacuation plan is low.

As discussed under Section XV, Public Services, under the EVC FMP, fire and police protection services to the campus would continue to be adequately provided by the SJFD and the SJECCD Police Department. During critical situations and extreme emergencies, the SJECCD Police Department would communicate with the District Chancellor’s Office and President’s Office/Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Director, in accordance with the Incident Command System (ICS) concept, to enhance emergency response and service delivery.

The District maintains emergency guidelines and emergency evacuation maps for the EVC campus for the campus population to follow in the event of an emergency or need for evacuation. The emergency evacuation maps provide locations of exit pathways and evacuation areas for the campus community to assemble in an emergency. The District

also partners with a private entity to provide an emergency communication system capable to contacting the campus population via email, text and phone messages, to quickly disseminate emergency information to the campus community. In addition, the District can also disseminate emergency information through the District's website, EVC website, KJCC 104.1 FM, and the EVC social media accounts. Under the EVC FMP, the District would continue to implement these guidelines and systems, and coordinate with emergency response planning efforts with applicable jurisdictional emergency response providers.

Any potential changes in the circulation network at the campus under the EVC FMP would be designed to accommodate appropriate emergency access to, and egress from, all areas of the campus. Project specific design, including internal circulation and building site plans, shall be subject to review and approval by applicable emergency service providers, per Fire Code requirements.

The design review process, and continued implementation of emergency response and evaluation practices and systems discussed above would be sufficient to ensure that possible impairment of any emergency response or evacuation plans would be considered a **less than significant impact**.

- g) **No Impact.** The project site is within a fully urbanized area in the City of San José that is not adjacent to or intermixed with wildlands. According to fire hazard mapping by the CAL FIRE Forest Resource Assessment Program (CAL FIRE, 2008) and the Santa Clara County Wildland Urban Interface Fire Area Map (Santa Clara County, 2009), the EVC campus is not within a fire hazard area. The use of construction equipment and the possible temporary on-site storage of fuels and/or other flammable construction chemicals could pose an increased fire risk resulting in injury to workers or the public during construction. However, construction contractors would be required to comply with hazardous materials storage and fire protection regulations, which would minimize potential for fire creation, and ensure that the risk of wildland fires during construction would be reduced. Development under the EVC FMP would have a **less than significant** impact related to exposure of people or structures to risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires.

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Hydrology and Water Quality

<i>Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
X. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY — Would the project:				
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:				
i) result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ii) substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or offsite;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iii) create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff; or	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iv) impede or redirect flood flows?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Environmental Setting

The EVC campus is located between a rural and a rapidly developing suburban area of San José. The campus is adjacent to or near three creek channels: Evergreen Creek on the northern boundary of the campus; Yerba Buena Creek to the south of Yerba Buena Road; and Thompson Creek across San Felipe Road, located approximately 2,200 feet west of the campus core. South San Francisco Bay is located approximately 19 miles northwest of the campus.

The campus is within the Santa Clara Groundwater Basin, Santa Clara Subbasin (Basin 2.9-02), which has been identified as a high-priority basin under the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA), though not one subject to conditions of critical overdraft (DWR, 2020). Groundwater in the Santa Clara Subbasin is of generally good quality. Key issues of concern in the subbasin are land subsidence generated by past groundwater overdraft, and saline intrusion into groundwater through tidal channels near southern portions of San Francisco Bay (Santa Clara Valley Water District [SCVWD], 2016). The *2016 Groundwater Management Plan for the Santa Clara and Llagas Subbasins* (GWMP) was adopted on November 22, 2016, and was submitted to the California Department of Water Resources as an alternative to a groundwater

sustainability plan on December 21, 2016 (SCVWD, 2016). The GWMP identifies groundwater recharge areas, water budgets, and sustainability goals, and describes programs and activities to maintain a reliable groundwater supply and protect groundwater quality.

According to Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs), the EVC campus is located in Zone D, classified by FEMA as an “area of undetermined but possible flood hazards.” Storm-related flooding (from the overtopping of creeks and storm drains) is the type of flooding most likely to affect the project site (FEMA, 2009). According to the map, the campus is in the vicinity of mapped 100-year flood plains. The Yerba Buena Creek channel (to the south across Yerba Buena Road) and the Thompson Creek channel (to the west across San Felipe Road) are depicted on the FEMA map as 100-year flood areas. The flood boundary of concern surrounding Thompson Creek is completely contained in the channel. The Yerba Buena Creek flood area appears not to extend past the banks of the channel, but it is not contained within a larger flood channel.

Discussion

- a) **Less than Significant Impact.** As described in the Project Description, construction would include demolition of existing buildings and site preparation to accommodate and construct new buildings. Construction activities would disturb soils and have the potential to violate water quality standards or otherwise effect waste discharge requirements.

As soil disturbance at the campus under the EVC FMP would occur for construction over an area greater than one acre in size, the District and/or its contractor would be required to comply with the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). The projects under the EVC FMP would be required to obtain coverage under the NPDES General Permit for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Construction Activity (Construction General Permit) through development and implementation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). The SWPPP would identify site-specific best management practices (BMPs) designed to minimize contamination of stormwater and limit the amount of runoff leaving the construction site. Implementation and maintenance of the BMPs would minimize stormwater contamination that could otherwise compromise surface or groundwater quality if mobilized (in the form of runoff) through the storm drains and into one of the waterways adjacent to, or in the vicinity of, the campus.

Construction would be likely to include the use of equipment, fuels, oils and other hazardous materials that could affect water quality if inadvertently spilled. As described in Section IX, *Hazards and Hazardous Materials*, it is anticipated that the projects under EVC FMP would comply with existing regulations for the use, transport, and storage of hazardous substances. With compliance with the existing regulations; adherence to Construction General Permit conditions including implementation of BMPs and site-specific measures designed to limit runoff identified in the SWPPP, construction would have a less than significant impact associated with potential degradation to water quality.

The development of the new facilities under the EVC FMP would increase the amount of impervious surfaces on the EVC campus by more than 10,000 square feet, and would

increase the amount of runoff generated on the campus. Therefore, the EVC FMP would be required to comply with the Municipal Regional Stormwater Permit (MRP; also referred to as the MS4 permit), and implement site design, source control, and Low Impact Development (LID)–based stormwater treatment controls to treat post-construction stormwater runoff. Drainage infrastructure would be constructed to direct stormwater flows to on-site bioretention areas, providing onsite treatment, per LID standards. Where flows are not directed to existing or proposed bioretention areas, site drainage would be routed to the City’s storm drain system, which would then discharge the flow to Thompson Creek. With implementation of LID measures, impacts related to the degradation of receiving waters due to project operations would be less than significant.

- b) **Less than Significant Impact.** Groundwater recharge is influenced by the perviousness of land surfaces; conversely, built surfaces inhibit groundwater recharge capacity across the landscape. The majority of projects proposed under the EVC FMP are either replacement structures or refurbishment of existing structures, which would not substantially increase impervious surface areas upon the campus, compared to existing conditions. Therefore, there would not be a significant change in the groundwater recharge capacity at the campus.

As stated in the environmental setting, the campus is located in the Santa Clara groundwater basin, identified as a high priority basin under SGMA, although not one subject to conditions of critical overdraft. The EVC campus obtains its potable water supply from surface water supplies provided through San José Municipal Water System (SJMWS). Therefore, any increase in potable water use on the campus from implementation of the proposed EVC FMP would not impact groundwater supplies. The project is designed to include green infrastructure elements, including a bioretention areas, consistent with the MRP requirements for stormwater. Thus, the EVC FMP would not interfere with recharge and would be consistent with the sustainable management of groundwater resources in the Santa Clara Groundwater Basin. Impacts would be less than significant.

- c) **Less than Significant Impact.** Demolition and removal activities could result in exposure of soil to runoff, potentially causing erosion and entrainment of sediment in the runoff. If graded areas are not managed properly and protected against stormwater flows, high sediment loads in stormwater runoff could clog drainage pipes or otherwise decrease the carrying capacity of drainage channels, potentially resulting in increases in localized ponding or flooding. As described in checklist item a), construction of projects under the EVC FMP would disturb more than one acre of soil; therefore, a SWPPP would be required to be prepared as part of the Construction General Permit. The SWPPP would specify BMPs and measures to reduce the potential for erosion, and limit impacts associated with siltation and stormwater runoff, which could otherwise enter the municipal storm drain. BMPs would include site specific measures such as strategic placement of inlet interceptors at storm drains, placement of straw wattles, or site management good housekeeping practices such as maintaining daily removal of trash and coverage over spoils piles, among others. With implementation of regulatory

requirements, permit conditions and BMPs specified in the SWPPP, impacts would be less than significant.

The projects proposed under the EVC FMP would occur within the existing EVC campus and would not add substantial impervious surface areas to the campus. Replacement of structures would occur more or less within the footprints of structures proposed for removal. Site alteration would occur within the existing developed campus. This would minimize the potential for erosion and sedimentation in the long term. Drainage infrastructure would also be constructed to direct stormwater flows to on-site bioretention areas, reducing the potential for exceedance of the carrying capacity of drainage channels, or increases in localized ponding or flooding. The impacts would be less than significant.

Implementation of the EVC FMP would increase impervious surfaces on campus, which could increase the volume of stormwater runoff in the storm drain system. However, this increase in runoff would be small and would not substantially exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems. Following construction, the site would be under impervious surfaces or would be restored with landscaping, incorporating designed infrastructure to enable functional site drainage during a storm event. During operation all runoff generated on campus would be subject to the Municipal Regional Stormwater NPDES Permit. As a result, impacts would be less than significant.

Construction activities associated with development of the proposed EVC FMP would be temporary and would not be anticipated to impede or redirect flood flows. The EVC campus is not located within a designated 100-year flood zone. The flood boundary of concern surrounding Thompson Creek is completely contained in the channel, and the Yerba Buena Creek flood area does not appear to extend past the banks of the channel. Because the EVC is not located within a flood zone, and the flood area of the adjacent creeks do not extend past the channels, the EVC FMP would not place structures within an area at risk of flood flows. Impacts would be less than significant

- d) **No Impact.** As stated previously, the campus is not located in a flood hazard area, thus there is no risk for release of pollutants from this hazard. The campus is approximately 19 miles southeast of the San Francisco Bay, and not in a tsunami or seiche inundation zone. There would be no impact associated with this criterion.
- e) **Less than Significant Impact.** Adherence to the regulatory terms of the Construction General Permit and implementation of the BMPs in the project-specific SWPPP would reduce the risk of water quality violations attributable to the project's construction activity. Compliance with the MRP and LID requirements would reduce the risk of water quality violations during operations. As described in criterion b), construction and operation of the projects under the EVC FMP would not require the use of groundwater resources. In addition, the EVC FMP would be implemented in a manner that would not affect recharge or groundwater contamination. Therefore, the proposed EVC FMP would not conflict with the objectives of the Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco

Bay Basin (Basin Plan) or the Santa Clara Valley Groundwater Sustainability Plan, and the impact would be less than significant.

References

California Department of Water Resources (DWR), 2020. *Sustainable Groundwater Management Act 2019 Basin Prioritization: Process and Results*, May 2020. Available: <https://water.ca.gov/Programs/Groundwater-Management/Basin-Prioritization>. Accessed September 8, 2020.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), National Flood Insurance Program Flood Insurance Rate Map, Santa Clara County, California, and Incorporated Areas, Panel 267, Map Number 06085C0267H, effective May 18, 2009.

Impact Sciences, Inc., 2013. San José-Evergreen Community College District, Evergreen Valley College 2025 Updated Facilities Master Plan Final Environmental Impact Report. 2013.

Santa Clara Valley Water District (SCVWD), 2016. *2016 Groundwater Management Plan for the Santa Clara and Llagas Subbasins*, November 22, 2016. <https://www.valleywater.org/your-water/where-your-water-comes-from/groundwater/groundwater-management>. Accessed September 8, 2020.

Land Use and Planning

<i>Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
XI. LAND USE AND PLANNING — Would the project:				
a) Physically divide an established community?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

- a) **Less than Significant Impact.** The proposed EVC FMP is planned on an existing campus in an established urban setting. Implementation of the EVC FMP would include the demolition of some buildings, construction of new buildings; the renovation of existing buildings and facilities; improvements to vehicular and pedestrian access and circulation systems; utilities and infrastructure improvements; and open space improvements at the campus.

These improvements to an existing campus would not impede any existing travel within and through the campus or am not physically divide an established community, and therefore, would result in a less than significant impact to land use and planning.

- b) **Less than Significant Impact.** Implementation of the EVC FMP does not conflict or contradict any applicable SJECCD planning documents. The SJECCD is not subject to local plans, policies, or regulations, including the land use controls of the Envision San José 2040 General Plan or City’s zoning ordinance. Nevertheless, these sources have been considered in developing the EVC FMP. The Envision San José 2040 General Plan land use designation for the majority of the campus is Public/Quasi-Public (P/QP), with an approximately 27-acre area on the west side of the SJECCD property designated as Neighborhood/Community Commercial (NCC). The P/QP designation allows public land uses, including schools, colleges, libraries, fire stations, and auditoriums; and some private land uses, including private schools. The NCC designation allows for a broad range of commercial uses that serve the communities in neighboring areas. Development pursuant to the EVC FMP would not include development within the area under the NCC land use designation. The proposed changes on the campus under the EVC FMP would be consistent with this designation. Therefore, the EVC FMP would not result in a change to the existing SJECCD uses within the P/QP land use designation.

The existing City of San José land use zoning for the majority of the campus is Single-Family Residential (R-1-5), with a smaller portion designated as an Agriculture (A) zoning district. The R-1-5 zoning district is applied to areas appropriate for single-family residential uses up to five dwelling units per acre. The purpose of the single-family residential district is to reserve land for the construction, use and occupancy of single-family subdivisions. While the R-1-5 zoning district is not consistent with the

Public/Quasi-Public land use designation of the General Plan, the existing use of the proposed project site is for the EVC campus as a Public/Quasi-Public use which is consistent, and the proposed uses at the project site would align with the existing uses. As noted, a smaller portion of the campus is zoned as Agriculture (A) which is the extension of the west side of the EVC campus. No change is proposed for this segment pursuant to under the proposed EVC FMP.

The EVC FMP does not propose land uses that are incompatible with existing or planned land uses adjacent to the EVC campus. The land uses surrounding the community college campus; namely residential with some neighborhood retail would continue to exist and develop as planned in the Envision San José 2040 General Plan.

The EVC campus is located within the plan area of the Santa Clara Valley Habitat Conservation Plan (SCV HCP). Section IV. Biological Resources, above, discusses the impact of the proposed EVC FMP on implementation of SCV HCP. As described in that section, with implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-2, the proposed buildout of the EVC FMP would be in compliance with and not conflict with the implementation of the SCV HCP.

Based on the above discussion, implementation of the EVC FMP is not in conflict with any local plans, policies, and regulations. There would not be a significant environmental effect due to conflict of the EVC FMP with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect, and there would be a less than significant impact to land use and planning from the EVC FMP.

References

- City of San José, 2011. Envision San José 2040 General Plan. Adopted November 1. Available: <https://www.sanjoseca.gov/home/showdocument?id=22359>. Accessed September 24, 2020.
- , 2020. Planning Building and Code Enforcement. Tract and Parcel Maps. Available: <https://www.sanjoseca.gov/your-government/departments/planning-building-code-enforcement/planning-division/data-and-maps/tract-and-parcel-maps>. Accessed September 24, 2020.
- , 2020. Zoning Code. Title 20. Available: https://library.municode.com/ca/san_jose/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=TIT20ZO. Accessed September 24, 2020.
- , 2020. Planning Building and Code Enforcement. Data and Maps. <https://www.sanjoseca.gov/your-government/departments/planning-building-code-enforcement/planning-division/data-and-maps>. Accessed September 24, 2020.
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Mineral Resources

<i>Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
XII. MINERAL RESOURCES — Would the project:				
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Environmental Settings

Pursuant to the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975 (SMARA), the State Mining and Geology Board has identified the Communications Hill Area (Sector EE) as containing mineral deposits of regional significance for aggregate (City of San José, 2020).

The EVC campus is located outside of the Communication Hill and does not have mineral deposits subject to SMARA is located approximately 5 miles west of the EVC campus.

Discussion

- a-b) **No Impact.** The EVC campus is not in an area with a known mineral resource valuable to a region or state, nor is the campus within a known mineral resource recovery area (City of San José, 2020). The Communications Hills Area, containing mineral deposits of regional significance, is located approximately 5 miles west of the EVC campus. Implementation of the EVC FMP would not interfere with future mining activities or result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource or recovery site. Therefore, there would be no impact to mineral resources.

References

City of San José. 2020. Envision San José 2040 General Plan.
<https://www.sanjoseca.gov/home/showdocument?id=22359>. Accessed September 11, 2020.

Noise

<i>Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
XIII. NOISE — Would the project result in:				
a) Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

- a-c) **Potentially Significant Impact.** The proposed project would include construction and operation of education-related uses, expanding the capacity of existing education uses within the EVC campus. Construction and operation of the proposed project may generate noise and vibration that could adversely affect nearby sensitive receptors, resulting in a potentially significant impact. For this reason, impacts related to noise and vibration will be analyzed in the EIR.

Population and Housing

<i>Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
XIV. POPULATION AND HOUSING — Would the project:				
a) Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

- a) **No Impact.** The EVC campus does not currently support housing for students, faculty, or staff, and the implementation of the proposed EVC FMP would not result in an increase in population growth or result in the addition of on-site housing. Furthermore, any proposed utility improvements that would occur pursuant to implementation of the EVC FMP are intended to only serve the proposed project. Consequently, the EVC FMP would not induce substantial unplanned growth either directly or indirectly.

- b) **No Impact.** The EVC campus is not currently developed with residential uses, and no housing is present on the campus. As such, the EVC FMP would not displace existing housing or people such that the construction of replacement housing would be required.

Public Services

<i>Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
XV. PUBLIC SERVICES —				
i) Fire protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ii) Police protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iii) Schools?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iv) Parks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
v) Other public facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Environmental Setting

Public services are those that are intended to serve and provide benefits to a community’s welfare and livability. Public services include fire and police protection, schools, parks, and other public facilities (i.e., recreational facilities, hospitals, etc.). Additional discussion and analysis of public services may be found in Section XVI, *Recreation*, Section XIX, *Utilities*, and Section XX, *Wildfire*.

Fire Protection Services

The EVC campus is located at 3095 Yerba Buena Road in the city of San José. The San José Fire Department (SJFD) provides fire protection services to the City of San José, including the EVC campus. The SJFD has 30 Public Safety Radio Dispatchers, 11 Senior Public Safety Dispatchers, 3 Supervising Public Safety Dispatchers and 1 Senior Office Specialist. Equipment teams deployed by the SJFD includes 32 engine companies, nine truck companies, an Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) company, a Hazardous Incident Team (HIT), Aircraft Rescue Fire Fighting (ARFF) personal and equipment, and five transport-capable ALS Squads. (City of San José, 2019 and SJFD, 2016). The SJFD maintains 33 fire stations (SFJD, 2020). SJFD No. 11 is the primary response unit for the campus and responds to all fire protection services. Station 11 is located approximately 0.70 miles south of the campus at 2840 The Villages Parkway and response to all campus fire- and rescue-related emergencies.

The SJFD responded to approximately 91,900 incidents, within its service area in the fiscal year of 2018-2019 (City of San José, 2019). Of the total, 7 percent were fires (3,100 total), 63 percent were medical emergencies (57,500 total), and 34 percent were other types of incidents (i.e., good intent calls, rescues, and false alarms) (31,000 total). The SJFD responded to 74 percent of Priority I incidents within its time standard of eight minutes, and 92 percent of Priority 2 incidents within 13 minutes.

Police Protection Services

Police services are provided to the EVC campus by the SJECCD Police Department through on-site campus police stations. The SJECCD maintains a mutual aid policy with the San José Police Department (SJPD) to provide assistance for after-hour incidents and in situations the SJECCD Police Department does not have the proper equipment, expertise, and/or staffing (SJECCD, 2019).

The EVC campus is patrolled whenever classes are in session, Monday through Saturday 7:00 AM to 11:00 PM, Sunday 7:00 AM to 3:00 PM, and 8:00 AM to 4:00 PM.

The existing SJECCD Police Department is located on campus in the Student Center SC-18 Building. The station is open Monday through Friday 7:00 AM to 3:00PM. Outside of the hours of operation for the SJECCD Dispatch Center, the SJPD is responsible for emergencies on campus when notified.

Public Schools and Libraries

The City of San José has 15 school districts that consist of 240 schools (City of San José, 2019). The closest school to the campus is Evergreen Montessori School located approximately 0.67 miles east of the campus.

The City of San José's public library has 23 branches located throughout the city. The EVC has one library on campus that is open Monday through Thursday 8AM to 8PM, Friday 8AM to 4:30PM, and Saturday 10AM to 2PM. The closest public library not part of the ECV Campus is the Villages Library and Village Square Branch Library, approximately 0.75 southeast and 0.97 north of the campus, respectively.

Other Public Services

As mentioned above, the City of San José provides public services such as education, libraries, health care, public safety (police and fire), and Emergency Management (City of San José, 2020).

Discussion

a.i-iv) **Less Than Significant.** As discussed in the Environmental Setting, the EVC currently receives fire protection and emergency medical services from the SJFD. Implementation of the proposed EVC 2030 FMP would introduce an estimated 5,005 students and 50,062 weekly student contact hours (WSCH), a growth of approximately 48 percent by 2030. The increase in campus population under the EVC FMP would be expected to result in an incremental increase in calls. However, it is not anticipated that the need for new facilities would be needed in excess of those currently planned.

As discussed above, the SJECCD Police Department provides law enforcement services on the EVC campus with the SJPD providing additional services to the campus when needed. As discussed above, implementation of the EVC FMP would increase the campus population which could result in an incremental increase to additional calls for service. However, as discussed in the 2011 San José General Plan Final EIR, while the increase in calls for service may require the need for expansion of existing police facilities or the location of new facilities within planned growth areas, the construction of these facilities is not anticipated to have significant impacts.

The EVC's existing library on campus is expected to serve the needs of the campus population under the EVC FMP. Furthermore, the EVC FMP does not include any residential development or uses that would directly impact public libraries or other public services within the area due to an increase growth in population.

Implementation of the EVC FMP would include circulation improvements that would facilitate emergency and service vehicle access to the core of the EVC campus. The EVC FMP does not propose any actions that would result in residential development or uses. New students, faculty, and staff associated with the EVC FMP would likely be living in the surrounding communities or Bay Area at the time of enrollment or hire. To the extent that new students or employees move into Bay Area communities to study or work at the college, their numbers would not be large and would not add a substantial number of school age students to any one community. Therefore, implementation of the EVC FMP would not include changes that would result in the need for any new or expanded public service (i.e., new schools, parks, fire or police stations) nor would implementation effect response times or otherwise impact public services. Impacts to public services would be less than significant.

References

- City of San José. 2011. *Final Program EIR for the Envision San José 2040 General Plan*. State Clearinghouse Number 2009072096. <https://www.sanjoseca.gov/your-government/departments/planning-building-code-enforcement/planning-division/environmental-planning/environmental-review/completed-eirs/envision-san-jose-2040-general-plan-4-year/envision-san-jos-2040-general-plan>. September 11, 2020.
- _____. 2019. City of San José Annual Report on City Services 2018-19. <https://www.sanjoseca.gov/home/showdocument?id=49148>. Accessed September 11, 2020.
- _____. 2020. Envision San José 2040 General Plan. <https://www.sanjoseca.gov/home/showdocument?id=22359>. Accessed September 11, 2020.
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- San José Fire Department (SJFD). 2016. SJFD Strategic Business Plan: Vision 2023. http://sanjose.granicus.com/MetaViewer.php?view_id=&event_id=2139&meta_id=576586. Accessed September 11, 2020.
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Recreation

<i>Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
XVI. RECREATION —				
a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Environmental Setting

There are 180 neighborhood/community parks and 9 regional parks within the City of San José (City of San José, 2011). These parks make up an existing 3,434 acres of regional and neighborhood/community serving parkland that vary in size and amenities.

The EVC campus contains existing facilities such as gymnasiums, tennis courts, soccer fields, theaters, amphitheaters, multipurpose rooms, a library, archery, courtyards, picnic areas, and other open spaces within the campus boundaries.

Discussion

- a-b) **Less Than Significant.** Implementation of the EVC FMP would result in the development of a hierarchy of open spaces ranging from large, active, formal and informal gathering spaces to a small, intimate, and purpose-built spaces. The EVC FMP could also result in the creation of pedestrian nodes or places that would assist in wayfinding, together with seating, and opportunities for informal meetings and gathers.

Given the existing recreational facilities on the EVC campus and within the surrounding area, implementation of any additional open space under the EVC FMP would not result in the increase use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities that would result in substantial physical deterioration of those facilities. Implementation of the proposed EVC FMP would result in an increase in population (i.e., an estimated 5,005 students and correlating 50,062 WSCH, a growth of approximately 48 percent by 2030). However, population growth resulting from the proposed EVC FMP would be accounted for by the proposed open spaces and is not anticipated to result in significant environmental impacts. Therefore, impacts on recreational resources would be less than significant.

References

City of San José. 2011. DEIR for the Envision San José 2040 General Plan. State Clearinghouse Number 2009072096. <https://www.sanjoseca.gov/your-government/departments/planning-building-code-enforcement/planning-division/environmental-planning/environmental->

review/completed-eirs/envision-san-jose-2040-general-plan-4-year/envision-san-jos-2040-general-plan. Accessed September 11, 2020.

Transportation

<i>Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
XVII. TRANSPORTATION — Would the project:				
a) Conflict with a program plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Would the project conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Result in inadequate emergency access?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

a-d) **Potentially Significant Impact.** The proposed implementation of the EVC FMP would include the renovation and demolition of existing structures, construction of new structures, and construction of new utilities and transportation facilities, all of which would serve education-related purposes. All of the proposed uses for the proposed project would generate traffic to and from the project site as well as construction traffic during project construction.

The EIR will evaluate the potential for development under the proposed EVC FMP to conflict with programs, plans, ordinances, and policies addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities. This increase in vehicle trips under the EVC FMP would in turn increase the total amount of vehicle miles traveled (VMT) to and from the campus. The EIR will evaluate the potential for development under the proposed EVC FMP to conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b).

Although development under the proposed EVC FMP is not expected to include hazardous roadway design features or incompatible uses, the potential for impacts related to site access will be evaluated in the EIR. Furthermore, although development under the proposed EVC FMP is not expected to result in inadequate emergency access, this issue will be evaluated in the EIR.

Tribal Cultural Resources

<i>Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
XVIII. TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES —				
a) Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:				
i) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(k), or	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ii) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

a.i, ii) **Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.** CEQA requires the lead agency to consider the effects of a project on tribal cultural resources. As defined in PRC Section 21074, tribal cultural resources are sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are listed, or determined to be eligible for listing, on the national, state, or local register of historical resources.

ESA contacted the California State Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on July 15, 2020 to request a search of the NAHC’s Sacred Lands File and a list of Native American representatives who may have knowledge of tribal cultural resources in the vicinity of the EVC campus, or interest in the EVC FMP. The NAHC replied to ESA by email on July 16, 2020, with the statement that the Sacred Lands File has no record of any sacred sites within the EVC campus. The NAHC response included a list of six Native American representatives from six tribes who may have knowledge of tribal cultural resources in the vicinity of the EVC campus, or be interested in the EVC FMP.

On July 23, 2020, SJECCD sent letters to six Native American tribal organizations who were identified by the NAHC in their response to the Sacred Lands File request. No tribal organizations responded to the request.

Based on the Northwest Information Center records search (described in Section V. Cultural Resources) and the NAHC SLF negative search results, there are no known tribal cultural resources listed or determined eligible for listing in the California Register

of Historical Resources, or included in a local register of historical resources as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(k), pursuant to PRC Section 21074(a)(1), would be affected by the EVC FMP. To date, no new tribal cultural resources have been identified by Native American representatives, and surface survey of the EVC campus identified no potential tribal cultural resources. In addition, the SJECCD did not determine any resource that could potentially be affected by the EVC FMP to be a significant tribal cultural resource pursuant to criteria set forth in PRC Section 5024.1(c). However, if any previously unrecorded archaeological resource were identified during ground-disturbing construction activities, and were found to qualify as a tribal cultural resource pursuant to PRC Section 21074(a)(2) (determined by the lead agency to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in PRC Section 5024.1[c]), any impacts to the resource could be potentially significant. Any such potential significant impacts would be reduced to a less than significant level by implementing Mitigation Measures CUL-1 and CUL-2.

References

Northwest Information Center (NWIC), File No. 20-0118. California Historical Resources Information System at Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park. On file at ESA, July 27, 2020.

Utilities and Service Systems

<i>Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
XIX. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS —				
Would the project:				
a) Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Environmental Setting

The San José Municipal Water System (SJMWS) provides potable water to the EVC campus via a 12-inch main at two points of connection. The primary connection is located behind the Performing Arts Center adjacent to Parking Lot 5 and the secondary connection is located on the hill behind the former site of the Roble Building. Potable water is distributed throughout the campus via two separate 8-inch and 10-inch water mains. Wastewater generated on campus is discharged to City of San José wastewater collection lines, and conveyed to and treated at the San José-Santa Clara Regional Wastewater Facility (RWF).⁵ The existing stormwater drainage system on the EVC campus consists of subsurface reinforced concrete pipes. The storm drain system discharges off campus into Yerba Buena Creek at two locations: one location is south of the Evergreen Lake and the second is at the southeastern corner of the campus property. Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E) provides electricity and natural gas to the campus. Solid waste generated on the campus is collected by a private hauler and is disposed at any of four privately owned landfills in San José or at other landfills outside the County. Landfills serving the City include Kirby Canyon, Newby Island, Zanker Road, and Zanker Materials Processing Facility.

⁵ The legal name of the facility remains “San José/Santa Clara Water Pollution Control Plant” but beginning in early 2013, the facility’s common name was changed to San José-Santa Clara Regional Wastewater Facility.

Discussion

- a) **Less than Significant Impact.** Additional growth and development that would occur under the EVC FMP would increase demand for potable water (this issue is addressed under checklist item b, below for water supply); increase wastewater generation and need for wastewater treatment (this issue is addressed in checklist item c, below); contribute to stormflows to stormwater collection facilities (please refer to Section X, *Hydrology and Water Quality* for additional detail); and generate an increase in demand for electricity and natural gas service, and telecommunications.

Projects proposed under the EVC FMP would occur within the bounds of the developed campus. New facilities developed on the campus under the EVC FMP would be connected, as needed, to potable water distribution lines on campus. No substantial relocation or construction of new or expanded off-site water distribution lines would be expected to serve new development under the EVC FMP.

Minor upgrades to the existing stormwater drainage infrastructure within the campus may also be implemented during construction. Stormwater flows would be directed to existing drainage infrastructure proximal to the campus. As discussed in Section X, *Hydrology and Water Quality*, implementation of the EVC FMP could increase the volume of stormwater runoff in the City's storm drain system. However, this increase in runoff would be small and would not substantially exceed the capacity of existing or planned downstream stormwater drainage systems. No substantial relocation or construction of new or expanded off-site storm drainage would be expected to serve new development under the EVC FMP.

Projects proposed under the EVC FMP would require electrical and natural gas connections to existing infrastructure; however, no substantial relocation or construction of new or expanded off-site electrical or natural gas infrastructure would be required to serve the campus. Similarly, new telecommunications utilities may be provided on-site to serve new development on the campus; however, no substantial off-site telecommunications extensions or new construction is anticipated.

Construction activities associated with the utility improvements described above would have the potential to result in significant or potentially significant impacts. However, compliance with construction-related regulatory requirements, along with identified mitigation measures, discussed in other sections of this Initial Study, and further in the EIR, would reduce construction-related effects associated with utility improvements to a less-than-significant level. As a result, the impacts associated with the construction of new utilities to serve the campus under the EVC FMP would be less than significant.

- b) **Potentially Significant Impact.** Water would be required for both construction and operation of the EVC FMP. During construction, water requirements would consist of non-potable water required for dust control and for other construction purposes, sourced from water tank trucks. Potable water for construction workers would be provided by the construction contractors, as needed, based on the number of construction workers each

day. The small increase in potable water demand during construction would not be substantial and the short-term spikes in water use can be accommodated; and accordingly construction related non-potable demands for water would be less than significant.

During operation, the EVC FMP would result in an increase in demand for potable water on campus. The EVC FMP EIR will evaluate whether the EVC would have sufficient water supplies to serve the projected campus development pursuant to the EVC FMP and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years.

- c) **Potentially Significant Impact.** Implementation of the EVC FMP would result in an increase in generation of wastewater generation that would require treatment at the RWF. The EVC FMP EIR will evaluate whether the RWF has adequate capacity to serve projected demand under the proposed EVC FMP, in addition to current and future demands.

- d-e) **Potentially Significant Impact.** The EVC FMP EIR will evaluate whether solid waste providers have the capacity to serve development under the proposed EVC FMP in addition to current and future demands. In addition, the EVC FMP EIR will evaluate whether the proposed project would conflict with federal, State, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste.

References

City of San José, 2020. Envision San José 2040 General Plan. Amended on March 16, 2020.

Impact Sciences, Inc., 2013. San José-Evergreen Community College District, Evergreen Valley College 2025 Updated Facilities Master Plan Final Environmental Impact Report. 2013.

Wildfire

<i>Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
XX. WILDFIRE — If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project:				
a) Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to, pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Environmental Setting

Wildfire is an outcome of several variables, primarily weather (temperature, humidity, and wind), vegetation, topography, and human influences, which combine to produce regional and local severity zones. The City of San José is located in a Local Responsibility Area (LRA) that is within an incorporated area. An area designated as very high fire hazard severity exists to the southeast of the campus within a LRA, and State Responsibility Areas (SRA) of moderate and high fire hazard severity zones are located to the east of the campus (Cal Fire, 2019).

Discussion

a-c) **Less Than Significant.** As discussed under Section IX, Hazards and Hazardous Materials, topic f) and g) above, the projects design review process and continued implementation of emergency response and evaluation practice and systems during operation of the EVC FMP, would be sufficient to ensure that the possible impairment of any emergency response or evacuation plan would be considered a less than significant impact.

Implementation of the EVC FMP would not include any residential structures, therefore would not result in any permanent occupants. Construction activities that could result from the EVC FMP would require the use of vehicles and equipment that could lead to a minor increase in the risk of ignition, which could ignite a fire in an area with flammable vegetation or material. However, the risk of igniting a wildfire would be low because construction would take place in an incorporated area that does not contain substantial flammable vegetation. Operation of constructed or modified buildings would not involve activities that could introduce wildfire risk. Therefore, this impact would be less than

significant. Similarly, the EVC FMP would not include any infrastructure improvements that exacerbate the potential for wildfire risks.

- d) **Less Than Significant.** The campus site generally slopes from the northeast to the southwest with significant grade differences (approximately 30 feet) between buildings at the north edge of the Academic Core and the south campus and athletic playfields. However, a majority of the campus is located in an area that is relatively level, and consequently, construction improvements and operation under the EVC FMP would not expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes.

References

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE), 2019. FHSZ Viewer. <https://egis.fire.ca.gov/FHSZ/>. Accessed September 11, 2020.

Mandatory Findings of Significance

<u>Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):</u>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
XXI. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE —				
a) Does the project have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? (“Cumulatively considerable” means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

- a) **Potentially Significant Impact.** With the incorporation of mitigation measures, the proposed EVC FMP would not degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduced the habitat of fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, or threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community. In addition, the proposed EVC FMP would not eliminate important examples of California prehistory. For the purposes of this initial study, these potential impacts to biological and cultural resources are considered less than significant.

- b) **Potentially Significant Impact.** The analysis in this Initial Study demonstrates there would be no project-specific or cumulative significant and unavoidable impacts to agricultural and forestry resources, aesthetics, biological resources, geology and soils, hazards and hazardous materials, hydrology and water quality, land use and planning, population and housing, public services, recreation, tribal cultural resources, or wildfire.

Potential cumulative significant impacts to air quality, energy, greenhouse gas emissions, noise and vibration, transportation, and utilities and service systems will be analyzed in an EIR. For the purposes of this initial study, those potential cumulative impacts are considered potentially significant.

- c) **Potentially Significant Impact.** The proposed project would not have significant adverse effects to humans related to the issue areas addressed in this Initial Study. The EIR will include analysis of air quality, energy, greenhouse gas emissions, noise and vibration, and transportation. For the purposes of this Initial Study, those potential impacts to human beings are considered potentially significant.

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Appendix A
**Biological Resources
Database Query Results**

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF
FISH and WILDLIFE RareFind

Query Summary:

Quad **IS** (San Jose East (3712137) **OR** Lick Observatory (3712136) **OR** Santa Teresa Hills (3712127) **OR** Morgan Hill (3712126))

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CNDDB Element Query Results

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxonomic Group	Element Code	Total Occs	Returned Occs	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	CA Rare Plant Rank	Other Status	Habitats
<i>Adela oplerella</i>	Opler's longhorn moth	Insects	IILEE0G040	14	7	None	None	G2	S2	null	null	Ultramafic, Valley & foothill grassland
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	tricolored blackbird	Birds	ABPBXB0020	955	5	None	Threatened	G2G3	S1S2	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_EN-Endangered, NABCI_RWL-Red Watch List, USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	Freshwater marsh, Marsh & swamp, Swamp, Wetland
<i>Ambystoma californiense</i>	California tiger salamander	Amphibians	AAAAA01180	1263	77	Threatened	Threatened	G2G3	S2S3	null	CDFW_WL-Watch List, IUCN_VU-Vulnerable	Cismontane woodland, Meadow & seep, Riparian woodland, Valley & foothill grassland, Vernal pool, Wetland
<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	grasshopper sparrow	Birds	ABPBXA0020	27	1	None	None	G5	S3	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Valley & foothill grassland
<i>Amsinckia lunaris</i>	bent-flowered fiddleneck	Dicots	PDBOR01070	93	1	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2	BLM_S-Sensitive, SB_UCBG-UC Botanical Garden at Berkeley, SB_UCSC-UC Santa Cruz	Cismontane woodland, Coastal bluff scrub, Valley & foothill grassland
<i>Aneides niger</i>	Santa Cruz black salamander	Amphibians	AAAAD01070	78	5	None	None	G3	S3	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	null
<i>Anniella pulchra</i>	northern California legless lizard	Reptiles	ARACC01020	375	1	None	None	G3	S3	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub
<i>Anodonta californiensis</i>	California floater	Mollusks	IMBIV04020	6	1	None	None	G3Q	S2?	null	USFS_S-Sensitive	Aquatic
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	pallid bat	Mammals	AMACC10010	420	6	None	None	G5	S3	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_LC-Least Concern, USFS_S-Sensitive, WBWG_H-High Priority	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Desert wash, Great Basin grassland, Great Basin scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, Riparian woodland, Sonoran desert scrub, Upper montane coniferous forest, Valley & foothill grassland
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	golden eagle	Birds	ABNKC22010	321	6	None	None	G5	S3	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDF_S-Sensitive, CDFW_FP-Fully Protected, CDFW_WL-Watch List, IUCN_LC-Least Concern, USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	Broadleaved upland forest, Cismontane woodland, Coastal prairie, Great Basin grassland, Great Basin scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Pinon & juniper woodlands, Upper montane

												coniferous forest, Valley & foothill grassland
<i>Ardea alba</i>	great egret	Birds	ABNGA04040	43	1	None	None	G5	S4	null	CDF_S-Sensitive, IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Brackish marsh, Estuary, Freshwater marsh, Marsh & swamp, Riparian forest, Wetland
<i>Ardea herodias</i>	great blue heron	Birds	ABNGA04010	156	4	None	None	G5	S4	null	CDF_S-Sensitive, IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Brackish marsh, Estuary, Freshwater marsh, Marsh & swamp, Riparian forest, Wetland
<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	burrowing owl	Birds	ABNSB10010	1989	22	None	None	G4	S3	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_LC-Least Concern, USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	Coastal prairie, Coastal scrub, Great Basin grassland, Great Basin scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub, Valley & foothill grassland
<i>Balsamorhiza macrolepis</i>	big-scale balsamroot	Dicots	PDAST11061	51	1	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	BLM_S-Sensitive, USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Ultramafic, Valley & foothill grassland
<i>Bombus caliginosus</i>	obscure bumble bee	Insects	IIHYM24380	181	2	None	None	G4?	S1S2	null	IUCN_VU-Vulnerable	null
<i>Bombus crotchii</i>	Crotch bumble bee	Insects	IIHYM24480	276	2	None	Candidate Endangered	G3G4	S1S2	null	null	null
<i>Bombus occidentalis</i>	western bumble bee	Insects	IIHYM24250	279	4	None	Candidate Endangered	G2G3	S1	null	USFS_S-Sensitive	null
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	Swainson's hawk	Birds	ABNKC19070	2518	1	None	Threatened	G5	S3	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, IUCN_LC-Least Concern, USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	Great Basin grassland, Riparian forest, Riparian woodland, Valley & foothill grassland
<i>Calyptridium parryi</i> var. <i>hesseae</i>	Santa Cruz Mountains pussypaws	Dicots	PDPOR09052	11	2	None	None	G3G4T2	S2	1B.1	BLM_S-Sensitive	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland
<i>Campanula exigua</i>	chaparral harebell	Dicots	PDCAM020A0	50	3	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	BLM_S-Sensitive, SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	Chaparral, Ultramafic
<i>Castilleja affinis</i> var. <i>neglecta</i>	Tiburon paintbrush	Dicots	PDSCR0D013	7	2	Endangered	Threatened	G4G5T1T2	S1S2	1B.2	SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, SB_UCBG-UC Botanical Garden at Berkeley	Ultramafic, Valley & foothill grassland
<i>Castilleja rubicundula</i> var. <i>rubicundula</i>	pink creamsacs	Dicots	PDSCR0D482	38	1	None	None	G5T2	S2	1B.2	BLM_S-Sensitive	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Meadow & seep, Ultramafic, Valley & foothill grassland
<i>Ceanothus ferrisiae</i>	Coyote ceanothus	Dicots	PDRHA041N0	4	3	Endangered	None	G1	S1	1B.1	SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Ultramafic, Valley & foothill grassland
<i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>congdonii</i>	Congdon's tarplant	Dicots	PDAST4R0P1	98	1	None	None	G3T1T2	S1S2	1B.1	BLM_S-Sensitive, SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	Valley & foothill grassland
<i>Chlorogalum pomeridianum</i> var. <i>minus</i>	dwarf soaproot	Monocots	PMLIL0G042	31	1	None	None	G5T3	S3	1B.2	BLM_S-Sensitive, SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden, USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral, Ultramafic
<i>Chorizanthe robusta</i> var. <i>robusta</i>	robust spineflower	Dicots	PDPGN040Q2	20	1	Endangered	None	G2T1	S1	1B.1	null	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal bluff

												scrub, Coastal dunes
Cirsium fontinale var. campylon	Mt. Hamilton thistle	Dicots	PDAST2E163	36	23	None	None	G2T2	S2	1B.2	SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Ultramafic, Valley & foothill grassland
Clarkia concinna ssp. automixa	Santa Clara red ribbons	Dicots	PDONA050A1	20	3	None	None	G5?T3	S3	4.3	null	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland
Collinsia multicolor	San Francisco collinsia	Dicots	PDSCR0H0B0	36	2	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, SB_UCSC-UC Santa Cruz	Closed-cone coniferous forest, Coastal scrub, Ultramafic
Corynorhinus townsendii	Townsend's big-eared bat	Mammals	AMACC08010	635	5	None	None	G3G4	S2	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_LC-Least Concern, USFS_S-Sensitive, WBWG_H-High Priority	Broadleaved upland forest, Chaparral, Chenopod scrub, Great Basin grassland, Great Basin scrub, Joshua tree woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadow & seep, Mojavean desert scrub, Riparian forest, Riparian woodland, Sonoran desert scrub, Sonoran thorn woodland, Upper montane coniferous forest, Valley & foothill grassland
Coturnicops noveboracensis	yellow rail	Birds	ABNME01010	45	1	None	None	G4	S1S2	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_LC-Least Concern, NABCI_RWL-Red Watch List, USFS_S-Sensitive, USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	Freshwater marsh, Meadow & seep
Cypseloides niger	black swift	Birds	ABNUA01010	46	1	None	None	G4	S2	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_LC-Least Concern, NABCI_YWL-Yellow Watch List, USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	null
Dicamptodon ensatus	California giant salamander	Amphibians	AAAAH01020	234	2	None	None	G3	S2S3	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_NT-Near Threatened	Aquatic, Meadow & seep, North coast coniferous forest, Riparian forest
Dudleya abramsii ssp. setchellii	Santa Clara Valley dudleya	Dicots	PDCRA040Z0	58	39	Endangered	None	G4T2	S2	1B.1	SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	Cismontane woodland, Ultramafic, Valley & foothill grassland
Egretta thula	snowy egret	Birds	ABNGA06030	20	1	None	None	G5	S4	null	IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Marsh & swamp, Meadow & seep, Riparian forest, Riparian woodland, Wetland
Elanus leucurus	white-tailed kite	Birds	ABNKC06010	180	8	None	None	G5	S3S4	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_FP-Fully Protected, IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Cismontane woodland, Marsh & swamp, Riparian woodland, Valley & foothill grassland, Wetland
Emys marmorata	western pond turtle	Reptiles	ARAAD02030	1385	34	None	None	G3G4	S3	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_VU-	Aquatic, Artificial flowing waters, Klamath/North coast flowing waters,

											Vulnerable, USFS_S-Sensitive	Klamath/North coast standing waters, Marsh & swamp, Sacramento/San Joaquin flowing waters, Sacramento/San Joaquin standing waters, South coast flowing waters, South coast standing waters, Wetland
Euphydryas editha bayensis	Bay checkerspot butterfly	Insects	IILEPK4055	30	15	Threatened	None	G5T1	S1	null	null	Coastal dunes, Ultramafic, Valley & foothill grassland
Fritillaria liliacea	fragrant fritillary	Monocots	PMLIL0V0C0	82	8	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, USFS_S-Sensitive	Cismontane woodland, Coastal prairie, Coastal scrub, Ultramafic, Valley & foothill grassland
Hoita strobilina	Loma Prieta hoita	Dicots	PDFAB5Z030	34	16	None	None	G2?	S2?	1B.1	null	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Riparian woodland, Ultramafic
Icteria virens	yellow-breasted chat	Birds	ABPBX24010	100	1	None	None	G5	S3	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Riparian forest, Riparian scrub, Riparian woodland
Lanius ludovicianus	loggerhead shrike	Birds	ABPBR01030	110	1	None	None	G4	S4	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_LC-Least Concern, USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	Broadleaved upland forest, Desert wash, Joshua tree woodland, Mojavean desert scrub, Pinon & juniper woodlands, Riparian woodland, Sonoran desert scrub
Lasiurus cinereus	hoary bat	Mammals	AMACC05030	238	1	None	None	G5	S4	null	IUCN_LC-Least Concern, WBWG_M-Medium Priority	Broadleaved upland forest, Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest, North coast coniferous forest
Lasthenia conjugens	Contra Costa goldfields	Dicots	PDAST5L040	36	2	Endangered	None	G1	S1	1B.1	SB_UCBG-UC Botanical Garden at Berkeley	Alkali playa, Cismontane woodland, Valley & foothill grassland, Vernal pool, Wetland
Lavinia symmetricus subditus	Monterey roach	Fish	AFCJB19026	6	1	None	None	G4T2T3	S2S3	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Aquatic, Sacramento/San Joaquin flowing waters, South coast flowing waters
Leptosyne hamiltonii	Mt. Hamilton coreopsis	Dicots	PDAST2L0C0	21	1	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	BLM_S-Sensitive, SB_UCBG-UC Botanical Garden at Berkeley	Cismontane woodland
Lessingia micradenia var. glabrata	smooth lessingia	Dicots	PDAST5S062	44	28	None	None	G2T2	S2	1B.2	SB_BerrySB-Berry Seed Bank, SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Ultramafic, Valley & foothill grassland
Lomatium observatorium	Mt. Hamilton lomatium	Dicots	PDAP11B2J0	4	2	None	None	G1	S1	1B.2	SB_UCSC-UC Santa Cruz	Cismontane woodland
Malacothamnus arcuatus	arcuate bush-mallow	Dicots	PDMAL0Q0E0	30	7	None	None	G2Q	S2	1B.2	SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland
Malacothamnus hallii	Hall's bush-mallow	Dicots	PDMAL0Q0F0	36	16	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	BLM_S-Sensitive, SB_CalBG/RSABG-	Chaparral, Coastal scrub,

												California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	Ultramafic
Microcina homi	Hom's micro-blind harvestman	Arachnids	ILARA47020	5	5	None	None	G1	S1	null	null	Ultramafic, Valley & foothill grassland	
Microcina jungi	Jung's micro-blind harvestman	Arachnids	ILARA47030	1	1	None	None	G1	S1	null	null	Ultramafic, Valley & foothill grassland	
Monolopia gracilens	woodland woollythreads	Dicots	PDAST6G010	68	15	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2	null	Broadleaved upland forest, Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, North coast coniferous forest, Ultramafic, Valley & foothill grassland	
Myotis evotis	long-eared myotis	Mammals	AMACC01070	139	1	None	None	G5	S3	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, IUCN_LC-Least Concern, WBWG_M-Medium Priority	null	
Myotis yumanensis	Yuma myotis	Mammals	AMACC01020	265	1	None	None	G5	S4	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, IUCN_LC-Least Concern, WBWG_LM-Low-Medium Priority	Lower montane coniferous forest, Riparian forest, Riparian woodland, Upper montane coniferous forest	
Neotoma fuscipes annectens	San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat	Mammals	AMAFF08082	42	15	None	None	G5T2T3	S2S3	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Chaparral, Redwood	
Nycticorax nycticorax	black-crowned night heron	Birds	ABNGA11010	37	1	None	None	G5	S4	null	IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Marsh & swamp, Riparian forest, Riparian woodland, Wetland	
Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 8	steelhead - central California coast DPS	Fish	AFCHA0209G	44	1	Threatened	None	G5T2T3Q	S2S3	null	AFS_TH-Threatened	Aquatic, Sacramento/San Joaquin flowing waters	
Penstemon rattanii var. kleei	Santa Cruz Mountains beardtongue	Dicots	PDSCR1L5B1	5	1	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.2	null	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest, North coast coniferous forest	
Phacelia phacelloides	Mt. Diablo phacelia	Dicots	PDHYD0C3Q0	16	1	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	BLM_S-Sensitive	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Ultramafic	
Phrynosoma blainvillii	coast horned lizard	Reptiles	ARACF12100	784	5	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal scrub, Desert wash, Pinon & juniper woodlands, Riparian scrub, Riparian woodland, Valley & foothill grassland	
Plagiobothrys glaber	hairless popcornflower	Dicots	PDBOR0V0B0	9	1	None	None	GX	SX	1A	null	Marsh & swamp, Salt marsh, Vernal pool, Wetland	
Rana boylei	foothill yellow-legged frog	Amphibians	AAABH01050	2468	14	None	Endangered	G3	S3	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_NT-Near Threatened, USFS_S-Sensitive	Aquatic, Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Klamath/North coast flowing waters, Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadow & seep, Riparian forest, Riparian woodland, Sacramento/San Joaquin flowing waters	

Rana draytonii	California red-legged frog	Amphibians	AAABH01022	1543	52	Threatened	None	G2G3	S2S3	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_VU-Vulnerable	Aquatic, Artificial flowing waters, Artificial standing waters, Freshwater marsh, Marsh & swamp, Riparian forest, Riparian scrub, Riparian woodland, Sacramento/San Joaquin flowing waters, Sacramento/San Joaquin standing waters, South coast flowing waters, South coast standing waters, Wetland
Sanicula saxatilis	rock sanicle	Dicots	PDAPI1Z0H0	9	2	None	Rare	G2	S2	1B.2	null	Broadleaved upland forest, Chaparral, Valley & foothill grassland
Senecio aphanactis	chaparral ragwort	Dicots	PDAST8H060	98	1	None	None	G3	S2	2B.2	SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, SB_CRES-San Diego Zoo CRES Native Gene Seed Bank	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub
Serpentine Bunchgrass	Serpentine Bunchgrass	Herbaceous	CTT42130CA	22	4	None	None	G2	S2.2	null	null	Valley & foothill grassland
Streptanthus albidus ssp. albidus	Metcalf Canyon jewelflower	Dicots	PDBRA2G011	13	13	Endangered	None	G2T1	S1	1B.1	SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, SB_UCBG-UC Botanical Garden at Berkeley	Ultramafic, Valley & foothill grassland
Streptanthus albidus ssp. peramoenus	most beautiful jewelflower	Dicots	PDBRA2G012	103	31	None	None	G2T2	S2	1B.2	SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, SB_UCBG-UC Botanical Garden at Berkeley, USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Ultramafic, Valley & foothill grassland
Sycamore Alluvial Woodland	Sycamore Alluvial Woodland	Riparian	CTT62100CA	17	1	None	None	G1	S1.1	null	null	Riparian woodland
Taxidea taxus	American badger	Mammals	AMAJF04010	592	16	None	None	G5	S3	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Alkali marsh, Alkali playa, Alpine, Alpine dwarf scrub, Bog & fen, Brackish marsh, Broadleaved upland forest, Chaparral, Chenopod scrub, Cismontane woodland, Closed-cone coniferous forest, Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal dunes, Coastal prairie, Coastal scrub, Desert dunes, Desert wash, Freshwater marsh, Great Basin grassland, Great Basin scrub, Interior dunes, lone formation, Joshua tree woodland, Limestone, Lower montane coniferous forest, Marsh & swamp, Meadow & seep, Mojavean desert

												scrub, Montane dwarf scrub, North coast coniferous forest, Oldgrowth, Pavement plain, Redwood, Riparian forest, Riparian scrub, Riparian woodland, Salt marsh, Sonoran desert scrub, Sonoran thorn woodland, Ultramafic, Upper montane coniferous forest, Upper Sonoran scrub, Valley & foothill grassland
Vulpes macrotis mutica	San Joaquin kit fox	Mammals	AMAJA03041	1018	1	Endangered	Threatened	G4T2	S2	null	null	Chenopod scrub, Valley & foothill grassland



United States Department of the Interior



FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Sacramento Fish And Wildlife Office
Federal Building
2800 Cottage Way, Room W-2605
Sacramento, CA 95825-1846
Phone: (916) 414-6600 Fax: (916) 414-6713

In Reply Refer To:

July 24, 2020

Consultation Code: 08ESMF00-2020-SLI-2449

Event Code: 08ESMF00-2020-E-07546

Project Name: Evergreen Valley College Sports Complex

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location, and/or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the Service under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

Please follow the link below to see if your proposed project has the potential to affect other species or their habitats under the jurisdiction of the National Marine Fisheries Service:

http://www.nwr.noaa.gov/protected_species/species_list/species_lists.html

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the ECOS-IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the ECOS-IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 *et seq.*), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2) (c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook" at:

<http://www.fws.gov/endangered/esa-library/pdf/TOC-GLOS.PDF>

Please be aware that bald and golden eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668 *et seq.*), and projects affecting these species may require development of an eagle conservation plan (http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/eagle_guidance.html). Additionally, wind energy projects should follow the wind energy guidelines (<http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/>) for minimizing impacts to migratory birds and bats.

Guidance for minimizing impacts to migratory birds for projects including communications towers (e.g., cellular, digital television, radio, and emergency broadcast) can be found at: <http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/towers.htm>; <http://www.towerkill.com>; and <http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/comtow.html>.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. Please include the Consultation Tracking Number in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List

Official Species List

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

Sacramento Fish And Wildlife Office

Federal Building

2800 Cottage Way, Room W-2605

Sacramento, CA 95825-1846

(916) 414-6600

Project Summary

Consultation Code: 08ESMF00-2020-SLI-2449

Event Code: 08ESMF00-2020-E-07546

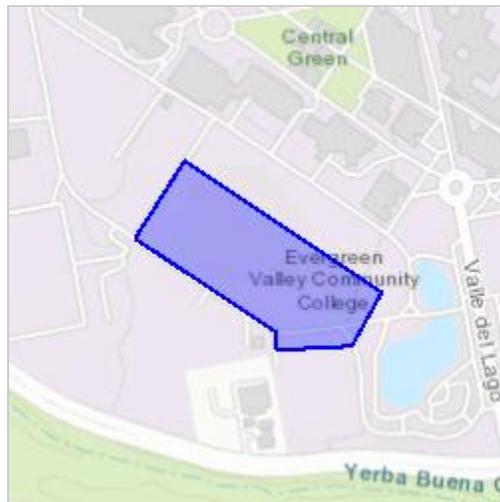
Project Name: Evergreen Valley College Sports Complex

Project Type: RECREATION CONSTRUCTION / MAINTENANCE

Project Description: The San Jose Evergreen Community College District proposes to construct a sports complex at the Evergreen Valley College (EVC), that will provide exercise and recreational use for EVC students, faculty, and users from the surrounding community. The project site located in the southern portion of the EVC Campus, adjacent to existing sports and recreational facilities. The approximately 1.8-acre project site is currently occupied by turf and landscaped areas, part of a soccer field, and part of a softball field.

Project Location:

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/place/37.29961243017523N121.76432885874016W>



Counties: Santa Clara, CA

Endangered Species Act Species

There is a total of 10 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries¹, as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

-
1. [NOAA Fisheries](#), also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

Mammals

NAME	STATUS
San Joaquin Kit Fox <i>Vulpes macrotis mutica</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2873	Endangered

Birds

NAME	STATUS
California Least Tern <i>Sterna antillarum browni</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8104	Endangered

Amphibians

NAME	STATUS
California Red-legged Frog <i>Rana draytonii</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2891 Species survey guidelines: https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/guideline/survey/population/205/office/11420.pdf	Threatened
California Tiger Salamander <i>Ambystoma californiense</i> Population: U.S.A. (Central CA DPS) There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2076	Threatened

Fishes

NAME	STATUS
Delta Smelt <i>Hypomesus transpacificus</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/321	Threatened

Insects

NAME	STATUS
Bay Checkerspot Butterfly <i>Euphydryas editha bayensis</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2320	Threatened

Flowering Plants

NAME	STATUS
Contra Costa Goldfields <i>Lasthenia conjugens</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7058	Endangered
Metcalf Canyon Jewelflower <i>Streptanthus albidus ssp. albidus</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4186	Endangered
Robust Spineflower <i>Chorizanthe robusta var. robusta</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9287	Endangered
Santa Clara Valley Dudleya <i>Dudleya setchellii</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3207	Endangered

Critical habitats

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.

*The database used to provide updates to the Online Inventory is under construction. [View updates and changes made since May 2019 here.](#)

Plant List

39 matches found. [Click on scientific name for details](#)

Search Criteria

Found in Quads 3712137, 3712136 3712127 and 3712126;

[Modify Search Criteria](#) [Export to Excel](#) [Modify Columns](#) [Modify Sort](#) [Display Photos](#)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Lifeform	Blooming Period	CA Rare Plant Rank	State Rank	Global Rank
Acanthomintha lanceolata	Santa Clara thorn-mint	Lamiaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	4.2	S4	G4
Amsinckia lunaris	bent-flowered fiddleneck	Boraginaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	1B.2	S3	G3
Androsace elongata ssp. acuta	California androsace	Primulaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	4.2	S3S4	G5?T3T4
Balsamorhiza macrolepis	big-scale balsamroot	Asteraceae	perennial herb	Mar-Jun	1B.2	S2	G2
Calochortus umbellatus	Oakland star-tulip	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Mar-May	4.2	S3?	G3?
Calystegia collina ssp. venusta	South Coast Range morning-glory	Convolvulaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Apr-Jun	4.3	S4	G4T4
Campanula exigua	chaparral harebell	Campanulaceae	annual herb	May-Jun	1B.2	S2	G2
Castilleja affinis var. neglecta	Tiburon paintbrush	Orobanchaceae	perennial herb (hemiparasitic)	Apr-Jun	1B.2	S1S2	G4G5T1T2
Castilleja rubicundula var. rubicundula	pink creamsacs	Orobanchaceae	annual herb (hemiparasitic)	Apr-Jun	1B.2	S2	G5T2
Ceanothus ferrisiae	Coyote ceanothus	Rhamnaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Jan-May	1B.1	S1	G1
Centromadia parryi ssp. congdonii	Congdon's tarplant	Asteraceae	annual herb	May-Oct(Nov)	1B.1	S1S2	G3T1T2
Chlorogalum pomeridianum var. minus	dwarf soaproot	Agavaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	May-Aug	1B.2	S3	G5T3
Chorizanthe douglasii	Douglas' spineflower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jul	4.3	S4	G4
Cirsium fontinale var. campylon	Mt. Hamilton fountain thistle	Asteraceae	perennial herb	(Feb)Apr-Oct	1B.2	S2	G2T2
Clarkia breweri	Brewer's clarkia	Onagraceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	4.2	S4	G4
	Santa Clara red	Onagraceae	annual herb	(Apr)May-	4.3	S3	G5?T3

<u>Clarkia concinna ssp. automixa</u>	ribbons				Jun(Jul)			
<u>Collinsia multicolor</u>	San Francisco collinsia	Plantaginaceae	annual herb	(Feb)Mar-May	1B.2	S2	G2	
<u>Dudleya abramsii ssp. setchellii</u>	Santa Clara Valley dudleya	Crassulaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Oct	1B.1	S2	G4T2	
<u>Fritillaria liliacea</u>	fragrant fritillary	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Feb-Apr	1B.2	S2	G2	
<u>Galium andrewsii ssp. gatense</u>	phlox-leaf serpentine bedstraw	Rubiaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Jul	4.2	S3	G5T3	
<u>Hoita strobilina</u>	Loma Prieta hoita	Fabaceae	perennial herb	May-Jul(Aug-Oct)	1B.1	S2?	G2?	
<u>Iris longipetala</u>	coast iris	Iridaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Mar-May	4.2	S3	G3	
<u>Lasthenia conjugens</u>	Contra Costa goldfields	Asteraceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	1B.1	S1	G1	
<u>Leptosiphon acicularis</u>	bristly leptosiphon	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jul	4.2	S4?	G4?	
<u>Leptosiphon ambiguus</u>	serpentine leptosiphon	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	4.2	S4	G4	
<u>Leptosiphon grandiflorus</u>	large-flowered leptosiphon	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	Apr-Aug	4.2	S3S4	G3G4	
<u>Leptosyne hamiltonii</u>	Mt. Hamilton coreopsis	Asteraceae	annual herb	Mar-May	1B.2	S2	G2	
<u>Lessingia micradenia var. glabrata</u>	smooth lessingia	Asteraceae	annual herb	(Apr-Jun)Jul-Nov	1B.2	S2	G2T2	
<u>Lomatium observatorium</u>	Mt. Hamilton lomatium	Apiaceae	perennial herb	Mar-May	1B.2	S1	G1	
<u>Malacothamnus arcuatus</u>	arcuate bush-mallow	Malvaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Apr-Sep	1B.2	S2	G2Q	
<u>Malacothamnus hallii</u>	Hall's bush-mallow	Malvaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	(Apr)May-Sep(Oct)	1B.2	S2	G2	
<u>Micropus amphibolus</u>	Mt. Diablo cottonweed	Asteraceae	annual herb	Mar-May	3.2	S3S4	G3G4	
<u>Monolopia gracilens</u>	woodland woolythreads	Asteraceae	annual herb	(Feb)Mar-Jul	1B.2	S3	G3	
<u>Phacelia phacelioides</u>	Mt. Diablo phacelia	Hydrophyllaceae	annual herb	Apr-May	1B.2	S2	G2	
<u>Plagiobothrys glaber</u>	hairless popcornflower	Boraginaceae	annual herb	Mar-May	1A	SH	GH	
<u>Sanicula saxatilis</u>	rock sanicle	Apiaceae	perennial herb	Apr-May	1B.2	S2	G2	
<u>Senecio aphanactis</u>	chaparral ragwort	Asteraceae	annual herb	Jan-Apr(May)	2B.2	S2	G3	
<u>Streptanthus albidus ssp. albidus</u>	Metcalf Canyon jewelflower	Brassicaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jul	1B.1	S1	G2T1	
<u>Streptanthus albidus ssp. peramoenus</u>	most beautiful jewelflower	Brassicaceae	annual herb	(Mar)Apr-Sep(Oct)	1B.2	S2	G2T2	

Suggested Citation

California Native Plant Society, Rare Plant Program. 2020. Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California (online edition, v8-03 0.39). Website <http://www.rareplants.cnps.org> [accessed 23 July 2020].

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EVC Initial Study

Final Audit Report

2021-01-21

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