

SAN JOSÉ CITY COLLEGE FACILITIES MASTER PLAN

Initial Study

Prepared for
San José Evergreen Community College
District

October 2020



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District

October 2020

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Introduction	3
Project Location	3
Surrounding Uses	3
Environmental Setting	3
Implementation and Phasing Schedule	14
Construction Activities	15
Project Approvals and Entitlements	15
Environmental Factors Potentially Affected	16
Environmental Checklist	17
Aesthetics	17
Agriculture and Forestry Resources	21
Air Quality	23
Biological Resources	25
Cultural Resources	34
Energy	39
Geology and Soils	40
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	47
Hazards and Hazardous Materials	48
Hydrology and Water Quality	53
Land Use and Planning	57
Mineral Resources	59
Noise	60
Population and Housing	61
Public Services	62
Recreation	65
Transportation	67
Tribal Cultural Resources	68
Utilities and Service Systems	70
Wildfire	73
Mandatory Findings of Significance	75

Appendix

A. Biological Resources Database Query Results	A-1
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List of Tables

Table 1 Updated Facilities Master Plan Building Program..... 8
Table 2 SJCC Facilities Master Plan Implementation and Phasing Schedule 14
Table 3 Special-Status Species With Potential to Occur within the Study Area..... 28

List of Figures

Figure 1 Regional Location 4
Figure 2 SJCC Campus and Surrounding Land Uses 5
Figure 3 Project Site – San José City College 6

ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

Initial Study

- 1. Project Title:** Vision 2030 San José City College Facilities 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:** San José City College, 2100 Moorpark Avenue, San José, CA 95128
- 5. Project Sponsor's Name and Address:** San José Evergreen Community College District
- 6. General Plan Designation(s):** Envision San José 2040 General Plan Designation: Public/Quasi-Public (P/QP) and Urban Village Commercial (UVC)
- 7. Zoning:** San José Land Use Zoning: Single-Family Residential (R-1-8), Multiple Residence District (R-M), Commercial Pedestrian (CP), and Planned Development (PD)

8. Description of Project:

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

9. Surrounding Land Uses and Setting:

The SJCC campus is located in an urban setting and is surrounded by a variety of land uses, including commercial uses and Santa Clara Valley Medical Center to the west; a residential neighborhood, senior housing, a San José Fire Department fire station, and a church to the east; a mixed single- and multi-family residential neighborhood to the south; and single-family residential uses to the north across Interstate 280 (I-280).

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

N/A

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 SJCC FMP to meet the facilities requirements contained in the 2030 Educational Master Plan (EMP) for the SJCC campus. The proposed project evaluated in this initial study documents the implementation, including construction and operation, of the SJCC FMP.

Project Location

The SJCC campus is located at 2100 Moorpark Avenue in central San José in Santa Clara County. The location of the campus within Santa Clara County and the City of San José is shown on **Figure 1** (Regional Location). The campus is immediately south of Interstate 280 (I-280) and is bounded by Moorpark Avenue to the north; Rexford Way, Mansfield Drive, Kingman Avenue, and Fruitdale Avenue to the south; Laswell Avenue and South Bascom Avenue to the west; and Leigh Avenue to the east. The campus encompasses approximately 61 acres.

Surrounding Uses

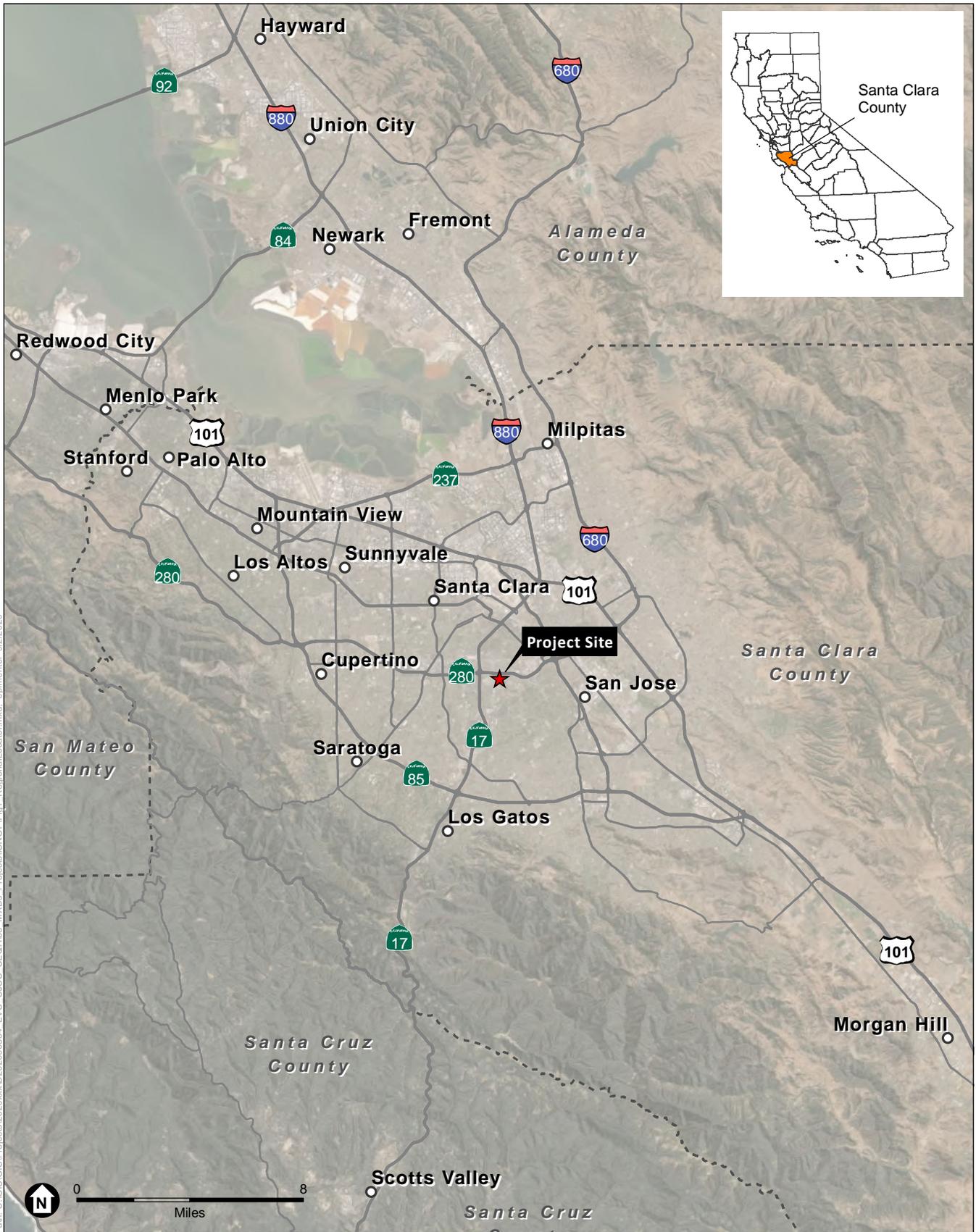
The SJCC campus is located in an urban setting and is surrounded by a variety of land uses, including commercial uses and Santa Clara Valley Medical Center to the west; a residential neighborhood, senior housing, a San José Fire Department (SFFD) fire station, and a church to the east; a mixed single- and multi-family residential neighborhood to the south; and single-family residential uses to the north across I-280. **Figure 2** (SJCC Campus Surrounding Land Uses) depicts the location of land use patterns in the SJCC campus vicinity.

Environmental Setting

Existing Campus Facilities

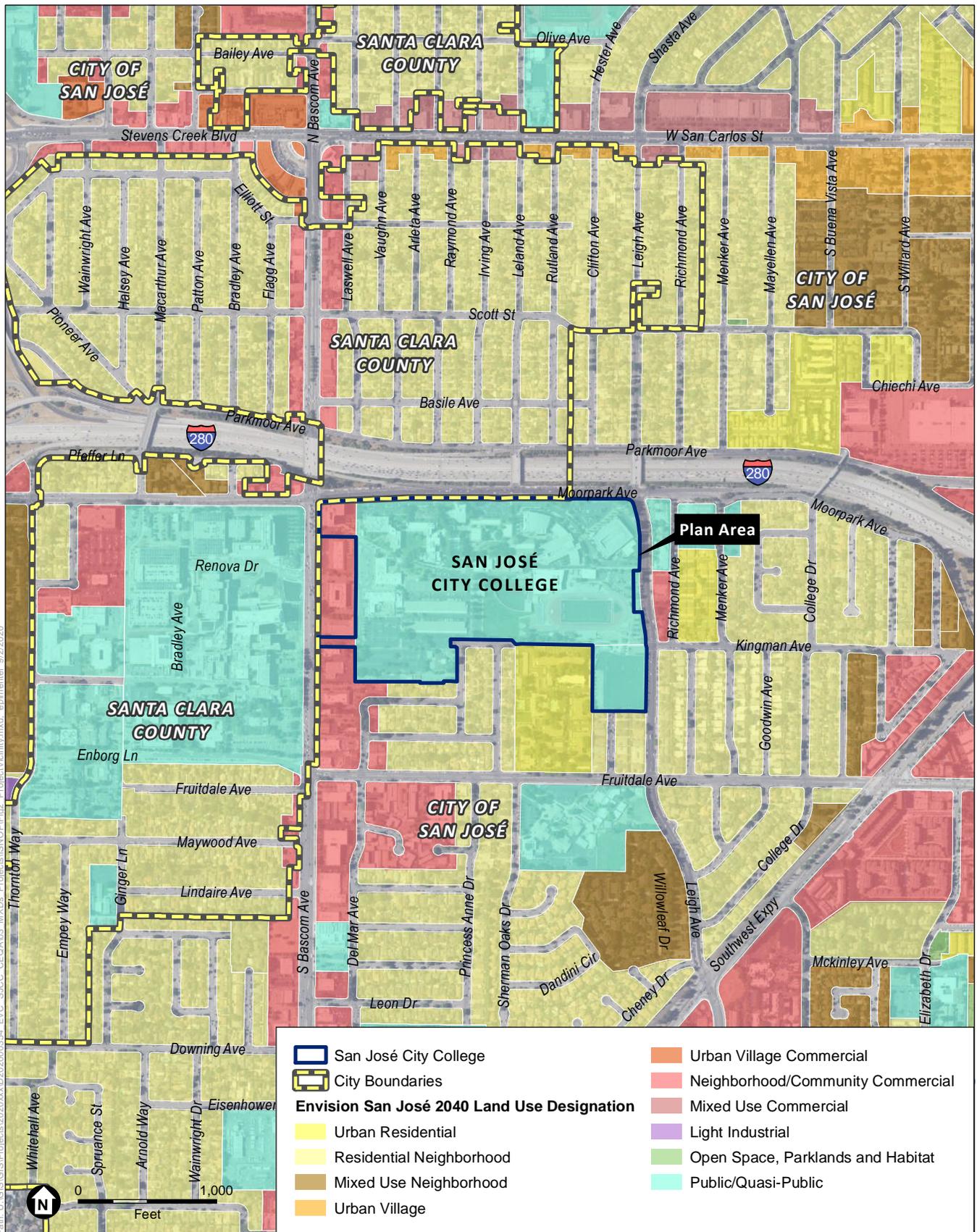
The SJCC campus was established at its current site in 1953. The initial buildings were constructed in the 1950s, and construction has continued on the campus to the present day. Existing buildings are concentrated mainly in the central, western, and northern portions of the campus. The majority of instructional buildings are on the west half of the campus, and the Library, Student Center, and athletic playfields occupy the east half.

The age and condition of campus facilities varies. The buildings on campus comprise mix of architectural styles, materials, and massing, and generally range from two to five stories. Fourteen of the 19 campus buildings are over 30 years old, and seven of these are approaching or exceed 60 years of age. **Figure 3** (San Jose City College) shows the layout of the SJCC campus, key buildings and facilities, and the age of facilities.



SOURCE: Esri, 2012; ESA, 2020 San José City College Facilities Master Plan - San José Evergreen Community College District - Initial Study

Figure 1
Regional Location



SOURCE: Esri, 2012; Santa Clara County, 2019; ESA, 2020

San José City College Facilities Master Plan - San José Evergreen Community College District - Initial Study

Figure 2

SJCC Campus and Surrounding Land Uses



SOURCE: San José Evergreen Community College District, FMP, 2019

San José City College Facilities Master Plan - San José Evergreen Community College District - Initial Study

Existing Vehicular Access, Circulation, Parking

Moorpark Avenue and South Bascom Avenue are major arterials that border the SJCC campus on the north and west, respectively. Leigh Avenue is a local connector. There is an interchange at South Bascom Avenue with I-280, extending west to the San Francisco Peninsula, and east to points in the East Bay.

The main entrance to the campus is from a signalized intersection at Leland Avenue and Moorpark Avenue, with a drop-off at the Cesar Chavez Library/Learning Resource Center (LRC). There are three secondary vehicular access points, one each from Moorpark Avenue (at Laswell Avenue), from South Bascom Avenue (at Kingman Avenue), and from Leigh Avenue. None of these access points are signalized. All three secondary entry points have immediate access to surface or structured parking lots.

Most parking is located on the perimeter of the campus and generally concentrated at the southwest and northeast ends of the campus. A parking structure is located in the northeasterly portion of the campus. There are currently 1,846 parking spaces serving the SJCC campus.

Project Components

Facility improvements contained in the SJCC FMP to meet the future program needs include demolition and removal of certain existing buildings on the campus; the construction of certain new buildings and the renovation of certain existing buildings and facilities; improvements to vehicular and pedestrian access and circulation systems; expansion of parking facilities and capacity; and open space improvements. A portion of these projects have been funded as part of the Measure X Capital Improvement Program. A description of each of these elements is provided below.

Building and Facilities Program

Descriptions of SJCC campus buildings proposed for demolition and removal, proposed new buildings, and buildings renovated and/repurposed are provided below. **Table 1** provides the scope of the building program under the SJCC FMP, including estimated square footage of the facilities to be demolished, constructed, or renovated.

**TABLE 1
UPDATED 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)
M+A	Multi-Disciplinary Arts Building	None	41,870	41,870	NA
S	Science Complex	None	52,209	52,209	NA
D+TH	Drama + Theater	None	30,403	56,033	25,630
L	Library	None	63,110	63,110	NA
JSC	Jaguar Sports Complex	None	39,304	39,304	NA
WC	Wellness Center	None	6,802	6,802	NA
CT	Career Technology	None	20,159	20,159	NA
100	Career Technology Education (CTE) 100 Building	None	36,996	36,996	NA
MO	Maintenance & Operations, and Reprographics (MO) Building	Assumed Constructed	15,000	15,000	NA
SC	Student Center	Partial Renovation (internal)	69,044	69,044	NA
T	Technology Center	Partial Renovation (internal)	80,000	80,000	NA
R+C	Reprographics and Cosmetology	Partial Renovation (internal)	30,648	30,648	NA
JMC	Jaguar Student Development and Multi-cultural Center (formerly Jaguar Gym)	Renovation (internal)	27,863	35,363	+ 7,500
200	CTE 200 Building	Renovation (internal)	41,820	41,820	NA
CP	Central Plant	Renovation (internal expansion)	2,000	2,000	NA
CTE	Career Technology Education Building	New Building	NA	85,000	+ 85,000
CD	Child Development Center	New Building	NA	15,000	+ 15,000
GE	General Education / Business Complex	New Building	NA	104,000	+ 104,000
	Aquatic Center	New Facility	NA	11,000	+ 11,000
B	Business Building	Demolish	25,272	0	- 25,272
GE	General Education Buildings	Demolish	43,668	0	- 43,668
300	CTE 300 Building	Under Demolition	NA	NA	NA
Total			626,168 GSF	805,358 GSF	+179,190 GSF

NOTES:

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

Source: SJECCD, 2020

Buildings to be Demolished

The SJCC FMP and subsequent revisions identified four buildings for demolition and removal, to eliminate non-functioning space and replace the oldest and most aged facilities with new facilities: the Business Building (B), General Education Buildings (GE), Career Technology Education (CTE) 300 Building, and the former Child Development Center. Demolition of both the CTE 300 Building and the former Child Development Center were the subject of prior District approvals. The former Child Development Center has since been demolished, and the CTE 300 Building is in the process of being demolished as of the release of this Initial Study; accordingly, these activities are excluded from this analysis. The Business and General Education Buildings would be demolished to make way for the development of a new General Education/Business Complex; while the specific timing for demolition of these buildings are not yet defined, their removal are conservatively included within the scope of this analysis.

Proposed New Buildings

Maintenance, Operations, and Reprographics Building

The SJCC FMP proposes construction of a new two-story Maintenance and Operations, and Reprographics (MO) Building at the southwest corner of the campus, on the site of an existing surface parking lot. The proposed facility would provide a consolidated location for the school's maintenance and operations, include space vacated by the demolition of CTE Building 300, and allow for relocation of the existing reprographics facilities from space targeted for expansion of the Cosmetology program (described below). The MO building was the subject of a prior District approval, and its construction is currently under way; consequently, development of the MO Building is excluded from this analysis. The size of the proposed MO Building will be approximately 15,000 gross square feet (GSF).

New Career Technical Education Building

Under the SJCC FMP, the District intends to retain the current CTE 100 and 200 Buildings, but as indicated above, is currently demolishing the CTE 300 Building. The District proposes to construct a new CTE building that would connect to the CTE 200 Building. The new CTE building would be a four-story structure and would include space for shop and lab functions vacated by demolition of CTE Building 300 and for Emergency Medical Technician space relocated from the Technology Center. The estimated square footage of the new CTE building will be 85,000 GSF.

Child Development Center

The SJCC FMP proposes to construct a new Child Development Center (CD) to be located in the eastern portion of the South Parking Lot on the site of the former Child Development Center. The proposed new CD would be built in two phases: Phase 1 would include development of a permanent play yard for up to 100 children, short-term parking, parent access and site improvements, and portable structures to house classrooms and support spaces for up to 75 students. The estimated square footage for Phase 1 is 7,600 GSF. Phase 2 would include the construction of the new CD in the location of temporary parking, east of the play yard. The facility would house classrooms, observation areas, and operations space to support up to 100 children. Once constructed, the

existing portables at this location would be removed, allowing space for parking and site improvements to be made. The estimated square footage for the completed CD would be 15,000 GSF.

General Education/Business Complex

Based on projected growth in the number of classrooms, labs, and offices necessary to serve the SJCC General Education and Business programs, the SJCC FMP proposes construction of a new General Education/Business Complex that would comprise two three to four-story buildings. Demolition and removal of the existing General Education/Business Complex would create space for the development of a quad at the center of campus (described under *Open Space*, below). It would also improve circulation, allow for an expanded drop-off area at the Leland Avenue entry the SJCC campus, and the expansion and improvement of parking facilities with the continuation of the proposed perimeter loop, described below under *Vehicular Access, Circulation, and Parking Improvements*. The estimated combined estimated square footage for the new buildings associated with this complex would be approximately 104,000 GSF.

Aquatics Center

The SJCC FMP proposes a new Aquatics Center that would include a six-lane (minimum) competitive lap pool with a depth to support water polo and other aquatic-based sports. An Adaptive Physical Education (PE) pool with a depth greater than 1.5 meters would be connected to and in support of the competitive pool. The proposed Aquatics Center would also include support facilities, including lockers, showers, restrooms, office space, storage, and a pool equipment facility. The estimated square footage of the Aquatics Center support facilities is 11,000 GSF.

The proposed location of the Aquatics Center would be southwest of the existing Softball Field and east of the CTE 100 Building. However, an alternative location for the Aquatics Center would be east of the Wellness Center.

Renovated and Repurposed Buildings, and other Renovations

Reprographics and Cosmetology

The SJCC FMP includes partial renovation of the Reprographics and Cosmetology Building (RC Building). The SJCC FMP recommends that the reprographics facilities, currently residing in the RC Building be relocated to the proposed new MO Building (described above). The relocation of reprographics facilities to the MO Building would make space available for other uses in the RC Building, including an opportunity to expand the SJCC Cosmetology program and introduce an Independent Esthetician program. A portion of the vacated space in the existing RC Building could also be repurposed to support Adaptive PE needs. The estimated square footage to be remodeled within the RC Building would be 5,643 assignable square feet (ASF), although the overall gross square feet of the RC Building would remain the same.

Technology Center Renovation

The proposed SJCC FMP would include renovation of the Technology Center interior. The SJCC FMP recommends the relocation of the SJCC Emergency Medical Services (EMS) program from the fifth floor of the existing Technology Center to the proposed Career Technical Education Building (described above). The effect of this relocation would allow for the expansion of space in the existing

Technology Center for the SJCC Dental Assistant and Medical Assisting programs. The estimated square footage for portion of the Technology Center building to be remodeled would be approximately 2,207 ASF. The overall square feet of the Technology Center building would not be changed under the proposed SJCC FMP.

Jaguar Student Development and Multi-Cultural Center

The SJCC FMP proposes the former gym at the center of campus be renovated and repurposed as a Student Development and Multi-Cultural Center, with lounge, recreation, and office/meeting space. The estimated square footage for the remodeled facility would be 35,363 GSF.

Theater Arts Building (New Drama Wing and Lobby)

The SJCC FMP recommends renovation of the existing Theater Arts Building to support current instructional needs. The adjacent instructional wing (West Wing) is in poor condition, and would be demolished and replaced with a larger structure serving an expanded instructional program, including new drama and dance labs, a black box theater, lecture hall, and offices. The SJCC FMP also proposes a lobby addition to the east side of the Theater Arts Building to provide a new lobby/entrance point off the proposed central quad described below under *Open Space*. The estimated square footage of the renovated and Theater Arts Building would be 56,033 GSF.

Central Plant Expansion

The SJCC FMP would include expansion of capacity in the Central Plant. In order for the chilled water systems to meet future anticipated load of buildout pursuant to the SJCC FMP, the SJECDD would add up to three 375-ton chillers to the Central Plant. The project also includes enhancement of the heating hot water system for the campus, with additional of one heat recovery chiller to the Central Plant. Other improvements in the Central Plant would include potential installation of earthquake valves and a gas sub meter. The existing Central Plan structure is of sufficient size to accommodate the proposed expansion of capacity, and consequently, no alteration to the building footprint is proposed.

Track and Field Replacement Project

As part of the Track & Field replacement project, SJCC will be widening the existing field to accommodate a full-size soccer pitch. Some track events will be relocated. This modification may require minor adjustments of the existing stadium lighting to ensure full coverage across the widened playing field; however, no new stadium lighting is proposed to be installed. The District would work with stadium lighting professionals as needed and incorporate appropriate design considerations and/or features to ensure any proposed adjustments to existing stadium lighting would not increase light spill or glare at off-site locations.

Vehicular Access, Circulation, and Parking Improvements

Vehicular Access

The SJCC FMP proposes improvement of existing SJCC vehicular access points and the addition of one new vehicular access point. The proposed access improvements and additions are described below.

Leigh Avenue at Moorpark Avenue

The SJCC FMP determined that reconfiguration of the primary entrance to the SJCC campus at Leigh Avenue, the Moorpark Avenue and Leland Avenue intersection, and the Leigh Avenue segment crossing I-280 between Moorpark Avenue and Parkmoor Avenue could improve access to and egress from the campus. Accordingly, the SJCC FMP proposes the reconfiguration of the entrance, roadway, and intersection to provide a three-way signalized intersection that would allow westbound traffic on Parkmoor Avenue to turn left onto Leigh Avenue and move directly into the SJCC campus. The reconfiguration would also allow traffic exiting the campus at this location to cross Moorpark Avenue and continue westbound on Parkmoor Avenue.

Additional Access Improvements

The SJCC FMP proposes that all new and existing vehicular access points to the campus, including the entrance at Laswell Avenue to parking on the north edge of campus, should be designed as vehicular gateways that would include a formalized hierarchy of appropriate signage and a unified identifiable landscape and entrance character.

Perimeter Loop

The SJCC FMP proposes the creation of an internal perimeter loop to improve service access and student vehicular movement between SJCC parking areas. Creation of the perimeter loop would include the following actions.

- Creation of the north segment of the perimeter loop by linking the existing parking lots along Moorpark Avenue.
- Creation of the south and east segments of the perimeter loop by opening and extending Kingman Avenue on campus east to Leigh Avenue, skirting the residential neighborhood to the south by utilizing the existing utility easement south of the SJCC football stadium. The SJCC FMP proposes that this segment include an on-campus link, parallel to Leigh Avenue, through the current parking area east of the football stadium to connect with the current Leigh Avenue entrance to the campus, and provide access to the central plant and surface and structured parking in the north east quadrant of the campus.
- Develop the west segment of the perimeter loop by converting portions of Laswell Avenue to pedestrian, service, and emergency access only. To eliminate pedestrian-vehicular conflict, the SJCC FMP proposes that Laswell Avenue should be blockaded at the Technology Center-Science Complex parking lots north of the primary east-west pedestrian walkway on the campus (referred to as the smile path) and at the limited parking area south of the smile path. The SJCC FMP proposes to improve the Laswell Avenue segment north of Kingman Avenue and south of the smile path to serve, in addition to service and emergency vehicle access, as a north-south pedestrian connection between student parking in the southwest quadrant and the core of the campus.

Student Drop-Offs

The SJCC FMP proposes the following additional and improved pedestrian drop-offs in the SJCC campus.

- New pedestrian drop-offs would be provided at the Laswell Avenue entrance to the SJCC campus north of the Science Complex; and at the east terminus of an improved pedestrian spine south of the Student Center and north of the Athletics/Wellness Center.
- The SJCC FMP also proposes creation of expanded pedestrian drop-off at the Leigh Avenue entrance to the SJCC campus. This drop-off would serve as a pedestrian gateway into campus, as well as drop-off for events in the Theatre and public access to the Library.

As with vehicular entries and pedestrian gateways, the pedestrian drop-offs would include a unified, identifiable landscaped entrance character.

Parking

The SJCC FMP proposes to increase the total number of parking spaces serving the campus from 1,846 parking spaces to 2,531 spaces by 2030. To meet projected parking demand, the SJCC FMP proposes the following parking facility additions and improvements.

- Reconfiguration of the existing south parking lot.
- Reconfiguration and expansion of the north parking lot on the north end of the proposed central quad (described below under *Open Space*). A portion of this lot would be designated for short-term visitor parking to facilitate access to administration and for new students familiarizing themselves with the campus.

Pedestrian Access and Circulation Improvements

Pedestrian access and circulation improvements proposed in the SJCC FMP are described below. The SJCC FMP proposes the creation of a series of north-south pedestrian walkways (or spines) linking student parking at the south edge of campus with the core of the campus and facilities on the north edge of the smile path. The proposed north-south pedestrian circulation improvements include the following.

- As described above under *Perimeter Loop*, develop the west segment of the perimeter loop by converting portions of Laswell Avenue to pedestrian, service, and emergency access only. To eliminate pedestrian-vehicular conflict, the SJCC FMP proposes that Laswell Avenue be blockaded at the Technology Center-Science Complex parking lots north of the pedestrian smile path and at the limited parking area south of the smile path. The SJCC FMP proposes to improve the Laswell Avenue segment north of Kingman Avenue and south of the smile path to serve, in addition to service and emergency vehicle access, as a north-south pedestrian connection between student parking in the southwest quadrant and the core of the campus.
- Creation of a new and improved spine along the western edge of the SJCC athletic fields to provide a connection between the surface and structured parking in the southern portion of the campus to the interior of the campus separate from the service vehicle access and yards required to service the existing and proposed CTE building.

Open Space

The SJCC FMP proposes development of a hierarchy of open spaces, ranging from large, active, formal and informal gathering spaces to smaller, intimate, and purpose-built spaces. Open space features proposed in the SJCC FMP are described below.

Central Quad

The proposed Central Quad is intended to serve as an active space at the heart of the SJCC campus for meeting, dining, study, and socialization. The Central Quad would serve as an exterior extension of activities and spaces housed in the proposed Jaguar Student Development and Multi-Cultural Center (described above under *Building Facilities Program*). Creation of the quad would require demolition and replacement of the General Education/Business Complex (described above under *Building Facilities Program*).

Pedestrian Nodes and Plazas

The SJCC FMP recommends creation of pedestrian nodes or plazas at the intersections of campus walkways and paths. These spaces are intended allow for the placement of campus maps to assist in wayfinding and, together with seating, opportunities for informal meeting and gathering.

Implementation and Phasing Schedule

The program of campus development under the SJCC FMP includes the following development sequence.

TABLE 2
SJCC FACILITIES MASTER PLAN IMPLEMENTATION AND PHASING SCHEDULE

Project	Action	Anticipated Construction Period
Student Center (SC)	Renovation	May 2021 – Aug 2021
Technology Center (T)	Renovation	Feb 2025 – Nov 2025
Reprographics and Cosmetology (RC)	Renovation	Jun 2024 – Dec 2024
CTE 200 Building (200)	Renovation	Jun 2021 – Jun 2023
Central Plant (CP)	Renovation	2021-2022
Career Technology Building (CTE)	New Construction	Jun 2022 – July 2024
Jaguar Student Center and Multicultural Center (JMC)	Renovation	2022 - 2024
Drama & Theater	Expansion	Anticipated after 2025
General Education/Business Complex	Demolition and New Construction	Anticipated after 2025
Aquatic Center	New Construction	Anticipated after 2025
Child Development Center (CD)	New Construction	Anticipated after 2025

Construction Activities

Site preparation for new facilities under the SJCC FMP would include the demolition of existing landscaped and paved areas, which would be cleared from the footprints of proposed new structures. Structures scheduled to be renovated would be subject to partial demolition in areas planned for renovation, which may include full demolition of section of those structures or internal demolition of existing features. Construction of proposed new structures would include site grading, excavation, pouring of foundations, and erection of structures. Pile-driving is not anticipated to be necessary for construction of building foundations.

Project Approvals and Entitlements

SJECCD

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

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

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 checked="" 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 (Oct 27, 2020 20:20 PDT)

10/27/2020

Signature

Date

Signature

Date

Environmental Checklist

Aesthetics

<u>Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):</u>	<u>Potentially Significant Impact</u>	<u>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</u>	<u>Less Than Significant Impact</u>	<u>No Impact</u>
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 SJCC campus is situated in the Santa Clara Valley approximately 10 miles from the southerly end of San Francisco Bay. The topography of the campus and surrounding area is flat, and there are no natural water bodies, creeks or riparian areas on the campus or in the immediate surrounding area. The campus is located in an urban setting and is surrounded by a variety of developed land uses, including commercial uses and Santa Clara Valley Medical Center to the west; a residential neighborhood, senior housing, a SFFD fire station, and a church to the east; a mixed single- and multi-family residential neighborhood to the south; and single-family residential uses to the north across I-280.

Existing campus buildings are mainly concentrated in the central, western, and northern parts of the campus. Sports facilities, such as the softball field and football and track stadium, are mainly located in the central and eastern portions of the campus. The multi-use athletic field is located in the southeastern portion of the campus, adjacent to Leigh Avenue. Older campus buildings are generally one to two stories high. The Theater building, Library, and Student Center, located in the northern portion of the campus, are the equivalent of three to four stories (30 to 40 feet) high, and the Technology Center at the northwest corner of the campus is five stories high. The existing buildings include a variety of shapes and scales and have been constructed with a variety of materials, including brick, stucco, wood, metal, and glass. The white Theater building and brown parabolic roof of the Men's Gym are visible from many parts of the campus and the surrounding streets.

Vegetation on the campus consists of small landscaped areas outside the campus buildings, turf grass in the sports fields on the east side of the campus, and other landscaping throughout the campus. Ornamental trees are located throughout the campus, including in areas along Kingman Avenue, at the corner of Moorpark Avenue and Leigh Avenue, bordering campus parking lots,

along pedestrian paths, and near a number of campus buildings. Several hundred trees are located on the campus, with the most prevalent tree species being coast redwood. There may be a few coast live oaks that have arisen naturally on campus, however, a majority of the trees on the campus were planted for landscaping and are not indigenous to the site (see Section IV, Biological Resources, for additional detail).

Existing nighttime lighting at SJCC is located throughout the campus for security and wayfinding, including along pedestrian walkways, in parking lots, and outside of the campus buildings. The football field contains spectator lighting, which is lit on game nights. The tennis courts, soccer field, and multi-use athletic field at the southern end of the campus are not lit at night. Most of the outdoor lights on the campus consist of high-pressure sodium vapor lights. Some lights, such as the lights over the football/track field, are metal halide lights.

There are currently no substantial sources of glare on the campus that are visible from the surrounding areas. As discussed above, campus buildings are relatively low scale in height. The buildings do not have extensive areas of highly reflective windows, and most are partially screened by trees and vegetation. Parking areas located in the interior of the campus, along the north and west side of the campus, or indoors are only partially visible from surrounding areas, and the parking lots located on the south and east sides of the campus near adjacent residential areas are largely screened by trees.

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. There are no scenic vistas that include the campus as a major part of the view. In addition, the campus and surrounding area are characterized by flat topography and do not contain any ridgelines or other topographic forms that would be affected by campus development or that provide views of the campus and its surroundings. Ground-level views into the campus from surrounding areas are limited by buildings and trees on the campus, and views of the surrounding areas are also limited by flat topography and extensive urban development. Thus, there are thus no scenic vistas in the campus area. Based on these factors, development proposed under the SJCC FMP 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 (Caltrans 2017). Therefore, changes on the campus as a result of implementing the SJCC FMP 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 Impact.** Buildout of the proposed project would include 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 proposed project would incrementally alter the existing visual character of the campus.

The SJCC campus qualifies as an “urban area” as defined in CEQA Guidelines section 21094.5 because it is located in an incorporated city. Therefore, the SJCC 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 SJCC campus. There are no District regulations governing scenic quality with which development under the SJCC FMP would be in conflict. Furthermore, while the District is not subject to local land use regulations, the development proposed under the SJCC FMP would be generally consistent with City of San Jose land use designations for the campus. As demonstrated further in Section XI, Land Use and Planning, below, the SJCC 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 SJCC FMP on scenic quality would be less than significant. For informational purposes, additional discussion is provided immediately below regarding the effects of the SJCC FMP on visual character and quality. The specific designs of most of the new buildings that would be constructed on the campus under the SJCC 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 SJCC 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 SJCC FMP includes several elements that would improve the visual character of the campus, including the development of a hierarchy of open spaces, ranging from large, active, formal and informal gathering spaces to smaller, intimate, and purpose-built spaces. The proposed SJCC FMP would also include creation of pedestrian nodes or plazas at the intersections of campus walkways and paths, which would have a positive effect on the visual character of the campus.

Based on these factors, the proposed building and facilities program under the proposed project would not substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the SJCC campus and its surroundings. Where feasible, existing trees would be preserved on the campus and trees lost to development would be replaced by new trees.

- d) **Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.** The proposed SJCC 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. New light sources would be introduced with development of the proposed Career Technical Education building and the proposed Child Development Center. 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. However, in the absence of actual lighting plans for these projects at this time, new nighttime lighting could potentially adversely affect residential neighborhoods in the project vicinity, if appropriate design measures were not incorporated. Implementation of **Mitigation Measure AES-1** would require that all new exterior lighting for future projects on the SJCC 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.

In addition, as discussed in the Project Description, SJCC may also potentially widen the football stadium to accommodate a full-sized soccer field. This modification may require minor adjustments of the existing stadium lighting to ensure full coverage across the widened playing field; however, no new stadium lighting is proposed to be installed. The District proposes to work with stadium lighting professionals as needed, to review any potential adjustments to existing stadium lighting that may be required, and incorporate appropriate recommendations and/or design features to ensure these improvements would not increase light spill or glare at off-site locations. While no significant off-site lighting effects are anticipated with this improvement, the District's proposed approach for lighting review and modifications at the stadium is also conservatively incorporated into Mitigation Measure AES-1.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure AES-1: Minimize Spillover Light and Nighttime Glare. All new exterior lighting for future projects on the SJCC 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. The District also proposes to work with stadium lighting professionals as needed, to review any potential adjustments to existing stadium lighting that may be required, and incorporate appropriate recommendations and/or design features to ensure these improvements would not increase light spill or glare at off-site locations.

References

California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), 2017. California Scenic Highway Program. Available: http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/LandArch/16_livability/scenic_highways/. Accessed August 25, 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 —				
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:				
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 2040 General Plan designates the SJCC 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 entire SJCC 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 the project site or SJCC campus. Accordingly, implementation of the proposed SJCC 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 SJCC 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 SJCC 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 August 28, 2020.
- City of San José. 2020. Envision San José 2040 General Plan. <https://www.sanjoseca.gov/home/showdocument?id=22359>. Accessed August 20, 2020.
- County of Santa Clara. 1994. Santa Clara County General Plan. https://www.sccgov.org/sites/dpd/DocsForms/Documents/GP_Book_A.pdf. Accessed August 20, 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 August 20, 2020.
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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 SJCC FMP would conflict with or obstruct implementation of air quality plans. Development under the proposed SJCC 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 SJCC 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 SJCC FMP would generate air pollutants that could be considerable in a regional, cumulative context. The SJCC FMP EIR will include an evaluation of the air quality impacts that could result from pollutant emissions related to implementation of the SJCC 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 SJCC FMP could expose sensitive receptors on the campus site and in adjacent residential neighborhoods to substantial pollutant concentrations (including toxic air contaminants). The SJCC 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 SJCC 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 SJCC FMP would not result in development that would be a potential source of odors, this topic will not be evaluated further in the SJCC 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input 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"/>

Introduction

This section describes the existing conditions for biological resources present within the SJCC 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 75-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, assess 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 West 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 West 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);
- Special Animals List (CDFW 2019); and
- San José Community College 2025 Updated Facilities Master Plan Final Environmental Impact Report (San José Evergreen Community College District 2013).

Existing Habitat

The SJCC campus is located in an urban, densely developed area and is surrounded by commercial and residential development. The campus consists of buildings, paved parking lots and walking areas, turf grass sports fields, and landscaped areas. There are no natural habitats on or adjacent to the campus. Landscape trees are found throughout the campus and include species such as coast redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*), sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), silver dollar (*Eucalyptus polyanthemos*), Chinese pistache (*Pistacia chinensis*), Canary Island pine (*Pinus canariensis*), London plane (*Platanus × acerifolia*), coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), cork oak (*Quercus suber*), mayten (*Maytenus boaria*), and southern magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*).

Special-Status Species

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:

1. 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]);
2. Species that are candidates for possible future listing as threatened or endangered under FESA (61 FR 40, February 28, 1996);
3. 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);
4. Plants listed as rare or endangered under the California Native Plant Protection Act (NPPA) (California Fish and Game Code, Section 1900 et seq.);
5. Animal species of special concern to CDFW;
6. Animals fully protected under Fish and Game Code (California Fish and Game Code, Sections 3511 [birds], 4700 [mammals], and 5050 [reptiles and amphibians]);

7. 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
8. 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 **Table 3**). 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

Two special-status raptors have the potential to nest within trees and buildings located within the study area. American peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus anatum*) is a State Fully Protected species and a federal Bird of Conservation Concern. This species is known to nest in tall buildings in urban locations, including the nearby San José City Hall building, where peregrine falcons have nested since 2007. Cooper’s hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*) 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 and buildings within the SJCC campus provide potential nesting habitat for these species.

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.>]

TABLE 3
SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES WITH POTENTIAL TO OCCUR WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

Common Name Scientific Name	Status	General Habitat Requirements	Potential for Species Occurrence
Invertebrates			
Bay checkerspot butterfly <i>Euphydryas editha bayensis</i>	FT/—/XSIC: CI	Found in areas with shallow, serpentine-derived soil. The primary larvae host plant is dwarf plantain (<i>Plantago erecta</i>). Larvae feed on purple owl's clover (<i>Castilleja densiflora</i> or <i>C. exserta</i>) when dwarf plantain is not available or has dried up. Adults rely on nectar from these host plants.	Unlikely. The study area lacks suitable serpentine soil habitat and associated host plants.
Birds			
Cooper's hawk <i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	—/WL/—	Nests in riparian areas and oak woodlands, and hunts songbirds at woodland edges. Increasingly found nesting in neighborhood street trees.	Moderate. Suitable habitat in trees planted within SJCC campus. CNDDDB record from 2003 of nesting Cooper's hawk pair in trees approximately 0.9 mile south of campus.
Peregrine falcon (nesting) <i>Falco peregrinus</i>	FDL/SDL;FP/—	Breeds near water at varied nest sites, including natural cliff ledges and potholes, tall metropolitan buildings and bridges, and former nests of common raven and osprey on electric transmission towers and boat navigation channel markers (towers).	Moderate. Active nest site at San José City Hall building approximately 2.5 miles from project since 2007. Likely to forage in study area.
Mammals			
Pallid bat <i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	—/SSC/WBWG: High	A wide variety of habitats is occupied, including grasslands, shrublands, woodlands, and forests from sea level up through mixed conifer forests. The species is most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting. Roosts in buildings, caves, tree hollows, crevices, mines, and bridges. Sensitive to human disturbance.	Low. Buildings on campus provide potential roosting habitat. However, the species has been extirpated from the valley floor. ² One CNDDDB record from 1943 for non-specific location in the vicinity of San José.
Townsend's big-eared bat <i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	—/SSC/WBWG: High	Roosts in caves, mines, hollow trees, and tunnels with minimal disturbance, but can also be found in abandoned open buildings or other human-made structures. Found in all habitats except subalpine and alpine habitats, and may be found at any season throughout its range. Very sensitive to human disturbance.	Low. Study area lacks favorable foraging and roosting habitat. One CNDDDB record from 1943 for non-specific location in the vicinity of San José.
Hoary bat <i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	—*/WBWG: Medium	Solitary rooster in tree foliage. Habitats include woodlands, forests, and riparian habitats with dense foliage. Winters along the coast and in Southern California, but is not known to breed on the valley floor. During migration can be found throughout California.	Low. Study area lacks favorable foraging and roosting habitat. One CNDDDB occurrence from 1990 recorded at the Interstate 280/State Route 87 (Guadalupe Freeway) interchange, and one CNDDDB record from 1893 for a non-specific location in Santa Clara.
Yuma myotis <i>yumanensis</i>	—*/WBWG: Low-Medium	Occupies wide variety of habitats below 8,000-foot elevation. Optimal habitats are open forests and woodlands with sources of water over which to feed. Cluster in groups of up to thousands in maternity colonies; adult males typically solitary; roost in crevices on buildings, under bridges, and trees; also in caves and mines. Common and widespread in California.	Low. Buildings on campus provide potential roosting habitat, however project site lacks favorable foraging habitat. Closest suitable habitat present 0.6 miles south of project site in riparian woodland surrounding Los Gatos Creek.

² Johnston, Dave, Wildlife Ecologist and Bat Biologist, H. T. Harvey & Associates, personal communication, March 10, 2020.

TABLE 3
SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES WITH POTENTIAL TO OCCUR WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

NOTES:

CNDDDB = California Natural Diversity Database

KEY:

STATUS: Federal/State/Other (CNPS CRPR, Western Bat Working Group, Xerces Society for Invertebrate Conservation)

Federal (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service)

FDL = delisted

FE = listed as endangered (in danger of extinction) by the federal government

FT = listed as threatened (likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future) by the federal government

FC = candidate to become a *proposed* species

BGEPA = Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act

MMPA = Marine Mammal Protection Act

Other

Western Bat Working Group (WBWG)

Low = Stable population

Medium = Need more information about the species, possible threats, and protective actions to implement

High = Imperiled or at high risk of imperilment

SOURCE: Data compiled by Environmental Science Associates in 2020

State (CDFW)

SE = listed as endangered by the State of California

ST = listed as threatened by the State of California

SC = state candidate for listing

* = Special Animals List

SSC = California Species of Special Concern

FP = state fully protected

SDL = delisted

SR = state rare (plants)

Xerces Society for Invertebrate Conservation (XSIC)

CI = Critically imperiled

IM = Imperiled

VU = Vulnerable

DD = Data Deficit

International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List

LC = Least concern

NT = Near threatened

VU = Vulnerable

EN = Endangered

CR = Critically endangered

Other Breeding and Migratory Birds

Trees within the study area offer foraging and nesting opportunity to a variety of resident and migratory birds. Species that 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.

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 6.7 miles southeast of the SJCC 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 SJCC 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 24 special-status wildlife species in the San José West 7.5-minute quadrangles, and the CNDDDB, USFWS, and CNPS document a total of 5 plant species in these quadrangles (**Appendix B**). The following discussion analyzes potential significant impacts to species that have a moderate or high likelihood to occur in the study area. Suitable habitat for other special-status plant and wildlife species known from the project region (e.g., burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*), California tiger salamander (*Ambystoma californiense*)), was determined to be absent.

Special Status and Other Nesting Birds

Trees located in the study area could provide nesting habitat for special-status raptors including Cooper's hawk, as well as other native migratory birds. Existing buildings within the study area provide potential nesting habitat for American peregrine falcon. Construction related activities could indirectly impact these species during nesting by creating enough disturbance to result in the loss of nests, eggs, or nestlings, or by causing nest abandonment, which would be a significant impact.

Implementation of **BIO-1: Avoidance and Minimization Measures for Nesting Birds** would reduce impacts to **less than significant** by conducting a pre-construction surveys during the nesting season and placing no-work buffers around any active nests. This

- measure applies to all nesting birds protected by the federal MBTA and Section 3503 of the California Fish and Game Code.
- b) **No Impact.** The SJCC campus is not located within designated critical habitat. The proposed development under the SJCC FMP is located within developed areas on campus that do not contain riparian habitat or any sensitive natural communities. As such, implementation of the SJCC FMP would not result in any impacts to sensitive habitats.
 - 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 SJCC FMP would not result in any adverse impacts to State or federally protected wetlands.
 - d) **Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.** The areas proposed for development under the SJCC FMP within the existing SJCC campus provide no corridors for movement of wildlife species. Therefore, the SJCC 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 above, would address potential impacts of the SJCC FMP to nesting birds and reduce impacts to **less than significant**.
 - e) **No Impact.** Construction of facilities within the SJCC 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 a regional partnership between six local partners (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 provides a framework for promoting the protection and recovery of natural resources, including endangered species, while streamlining the permitting process for planned development, infrastructure, and maintenance activities. The HCP/NCCP will allow the signatories to receive endangered-species permits for activities and projects they conduct and those under their jurisdiction.

The SJCC campus is located within the HCP/NCCP area. However, as project activities under the SJCC FMP would occur on developed areas within the SJCC campus, it would not result in any impacts to natural land cover types as described in 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 SJCC FMP is expected to generate additional daily vehicle trips, thus contributing to an overall increase in nitrogen emissions, impacts to bay checkerspot butterfly are cumulatively considerable.

The HCP/NCCP identifies a one-time mitigation payment of \$5.31 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 SJCC FMP to **less than significant** by payment of HCP/NCCP nitrogen deposition fees.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure BIO-1 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-2 Mitigation for Nitrogen Deposition

The SJECCD shall provide a one-time payment of \$5.31 per new vehicle trip associated with implementation of the project to the Santa Clara Valley Habitat Agency for use in acquiring and managing land 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input 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) **Potentially Significant Impact.** CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 requires the lead agency to consider the effects of a project on historical resources. An historical resource is defined as any building, structure, site, or object listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register, or determined by a lead agency to be significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, or cultural annals of California. The proposed project would include alterations to historic age structures, which may be considered of sufficient historic quality that the alterations could be a potentially significant impact. For this reason, this impact will be studied in the EIR.
- b) **Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.** This section discusses archaeological resources, both as historical resources according to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5, as well as unique archaeological resources, as defined in PRC Section 21083.2(g). A significant impact would occur if the project would cause a substantial adverse change to an archaeological resource through physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource.

ESA received the results of a records search at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System on July 27, 2020 (File No. 20-0118). The review included the SJCC campus and a 0.5-mile radius. Previous surveys, studies, and site records were accessed. Records were also reviewed in the Built Environment Resources Directory for Santa Clara County, which contains information on places of recognized historical significance including those evaluated for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places*, the *California Register of Historical Resources*, the *California Inventory of Historical Resources*, *California Historical Landmarks*, and *California Points of Historical Interest*. The purpose of the records search was to (1) determine whether known cultural resources have been recorded within the project vicinity; (2) assess the likelihood for unrecorded cultural resources to be present based on historical references and the distribution of nearby sites; and (3) develop a context for the identification and preliminary evaluation of cultural resources.

Results of the records search indicate that no archaeological resources have been previously recorded on the SJCC campus. Two resources (P-43-002277 and P-43-002692) with an archaeological component have been recorded within 0.5-mile of the SJCC campus.

P-43-002277 is a concentration of bricks and other historic-era materials identified in a trench during geoarchaeological investigations (Wiberg, 2008). The materials were identified 80-90 cm below the surface and most likely date to the mid-20th century. P-43-002692 is a historic-era cemetery associated with Santa Clara Valley Medical Center, which was previously known as the Santa Clara County Infirmary. The cemetery was in use between ca. 1890 and ca. 1930 and was largely abandoned and forgotten after this time. Archaeological excavation of the cemetery has identified the remains of over 100 individuals and associated grave goods (Beck, 2012; Beck, 2015).

Five archaeological resource reports include portions of the SJCC campus (Archaeological Resource Management, 1999; Cartier, 1977; Supernowicz, 2011; URS, 2015; Wills, 2010). Many other cultural resources studies have been completed within 0.5-mile of the SJCC campus (Banet et al., 1990; Busby, 2003; Cartier, 1981; Cartier 1987; Cartier 1990; Chavez and Hupman, 1990; Hill, 1999; Hill, 2009; Hill et al., 1999; Losee, 2006; Nelson et al., 2000; Oetting, 1981; Wiberg and Meyer, 2009; Wire, 1981). These studies include record searches, surveys, excavation reports, and technical studies to support CEQA documentation.

On July 17, 2020, an ESA archaeologist conducted a survey of the SJCC campus. The majority of the campus is fully developed with paved roads and sidewalks, buildings, sports fields, and landscaping. Areas with visible soils were surveyed at 10 meter intervals for cultural material, while excavation grading for a separate project in the northwest portion of the campus exposed subsurface soils up to two feet below ground surface for inspection. No archaeological resources were identified during the field survey, and no evidence of buried soil horizons were evident in the exposed subsurface soils.

The proposed SJCC FMP is located in a Holocene-age alluvial fan. This geologic formation has a high potential to contain buried archaeological resources (Meyer and Rosenthal, 2007). Increasing with depth, the alluvium becomes Pleistocene in age, which has a low archaeological sensitivity. Buried site sensitivity within Holocene-age sediments increases with proximity to perennial water sources, the stability of the landform, and other factors that make the location more desirable for human habitation. The SJCC campus is approximately 0.6 mile northwest of Los Gatos Creek.

Based on the results of the records search, background research, geoarchaeological analysis, and surface survey, no archaeological resources have been identified close to the SJCC campus, and the campus has a moderate potential to uncover buried archaeological resources. As such, the proposed SJCC FMP may impact archaeological resources pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5.

- While unlikely, if any previously unrecorded archaeological resources are identified during SJCC FMP ground disturbing activities and were found to qualify as an historical resource per CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 or a unique archaeological resource, as defined in PRC Section 21083.2(g), any impacts to the resource resulting from the SJCC FMP could be potentially significant. Any such potential significant impacts would be reduced to a less than significant level by implementing **Mitigation Measure CUL-1**.
- c) **Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated.** Based on the records search and survey results, no human remains are known to exist within the SJCC campus. It is possible that human remains would be encountered during construction of the proposed SJCC FMP. Therefore, the possibility of inadvertent discovery cannot be entirely discounted. In the event of the discovery of human remains during project construction activities, implementation of the following actions would reduce potential impacts to human remains.

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 it is determined that the project could damage a historical resource or a unique archaeological resource (as defined pursuant to the CEQA Guidelines), mitigation shall be implemented in accordance with PRC Section 21083.2 and Section 15126.4 of the CEQA Guidelines, with a preference for preservation in place. 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, a qualified archaeologist shall prepare and implement a detailed treatment plan in consultation with the SJECCD. Treatment of unique archaeological resources shall follow the applicable requirements of PRC Section 21083.2. Treatment for most resources would consist of (but would not be not limited to) sample excavation, artifact collection, site documentation, and historical research, with the aim to target the recovery of important scientific data contained in the portion(s) of the significant resource to be impacted by the project. The treatment plan shall include provisions for analysis of data in a regional context, reporting of results within a timely manner, curation of artifacts and data at an approved facility, and dissemination of reports to local and state repositories, libraries, and interested professionals.

Mitigation Measure CUL-2: Inadvertent 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 SJCC 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 SJCC campus is not 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 (CGS, 2002). There are Holocene-active faults in the surrounding area (i.e., the Hayward, San Andreas, Calaveras, and Monte Vista faults), the closest being the Southeast Extension section of the Hayward fault zone, approximately 7 miles to the northeast of the campus (CGS, 2010).

There are two pre-Holocene faults close to the SJCC campus; The San Jose fault is approximately 0.1-mile southwest of the campus and the Stanford Fault is approximately 0.5-mile southwest of the campus (CGS, 2010). Pre-Holocene faults are not considered “active faults,” and have not shown surface rupture in the last 11,700 years (CGS, 2018).

The Southeast Extension section of the Hayward fault zone is designated an Earthquake Fault Zone (CGS, 2020); As stated above, the campus is 7 miles from the fault zone and outside of the EFZ boundary.

Given the distance of the SJCC campus from any EFZ or other Holocene-active faults, the construction and operation of development under the SJCC FMP would not directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving rupture of a known earthquake fault. Therefore, there would be a less than significant impact.

- a.ii) **Less than Significant Impact.** Strong seismic ground shaking could occur in the study area because there are active fault zones near the SJCC campus, notably the Hayward fault zone. While the campus is located in a seismically active area, the SJCC FMP would not exacerbate the existing risk of seismic shaking or associated damage. Additionally, the California Building Code (CBC) requires that site-specific geotechnical investigations be performed, and subsequent report produced, to inform the design construction, renovation, and demolition of any structures included as part of the SJCC FMP. Compliance with the CBC is required by State law in order to receive the proper permits to begin construction.

Development under the SJCC FMP would be constructed following the seismic design parameters detailed in the required site-specific geotechnical investigations and would be implemented to minimize any adverse effects associated with seismic ground shaking. Compliance with all the applicable design parameters within the CBC and the geotechnical investigations would reduce the impacts associated with seismic ground shaking to a less than significant level.

- a.iii) **Less than Significant Impact.** As noted above, the development under the SJCC FMP would be designed consistent with the applicable sections of the CBC, which require that site-specific geotechnical investigations be performed and the findings of that investigation be detailed in a report. The geotechnical reports will include seismic design parameters, and other geotechnical engineering recommendations to be implemented during the design of the project components, which when implemented will reduce the risk from seismically-induced ground failures.

The EZRIM published by the CGS (which delineate liquefaction and earthquake-induced landslide zones, as well as EFZs) indicates the SJCC campus is not within a liquefaction zone (CGS, 2020; CGS, 2002), and has a low potential for liquefaction during a major earthquake.

Regardless of the fact that the campus is not within a liquefaction zone, the geotechnical investigation will, if necessary, provide foundation design recommendations and soil engineering parameters that will address any potential impacts related to liquefaction. Additionally, as discussed above in item a.ii), project components would be designed and constructed in accordance with all the requirements detailed in the CBC. Implementation

of these geotechnical recommendations would reduce liquefaction related impacts at the campus to less than significant.

- a.iv) **No Impact.** Due to the relatively flat terrane surrounding the area, the potential for landslides as a result of earthquakes is considered low. The EZRIM published by the CGS (which delineate earthquake-induced landslide zones, as well as EFZs) indicates the SJCC campus is not within an earthquake-induced landslide zone (CGS, 2020; CGS, 2002), and has a low potential to experience land sliding during a major earthquake. Additionally, geologic maps indicate the campus is not in an area that is mapped as having historic landslide movement, or where conditions indicate the potential for landslides (Dibblee & Minch, 2007; Wentworth et al., 1999). Therefore, there would be no impact.
- b) **Less than Significant Impact.** Project construction under the SJCC FMP would involve ground-disturbance including earthmoving, trenching, and grading. These activities would increase the susceptibility of sediments on the SJCC campus to erosion by wind or water. If not controlled and managed, erosion and sedimentation caused by the SJCC FMP could be substantial. 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 SJCC FMP 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 of the SJCC FMP to a less than significant level.

Once operational, the SJCC 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 SJCC 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 campus, are discussed above under a.iii) and a.iv). As discussed in Question a.i), the campus area is not located in an area mapped as having historic landslide movement (Dibblee & Minch, 2007; Wentworth et al., 1999), or where conditions indicate a potential to experience landslides. Therefore, activities under the SJCC FMP would not result in any on- or off- site landslides. The EZRIM published by the CGS indicates the liquefaction risk at the campus is low (CGS, 2020; CGS, 2002); however, the required geotechnical investigations will include, if necessary, design recommendations and parameters to avoid potential damage related to liquefaction. Additionally, all SJCC FMP development 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; as the SJCC FMP would not include groundwater withdrawal, there would be little risk of subsidence as a result. Lateral

- spreading could occur during construction excavation if a liquefiable layer is present in the subsurface; 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. There would be no excavation activity during operation of the SJCC FMP, and the SJCC FMP would not use groundwater during operations, and adherence to state standards and standard engineering and construction techniques and recommendations from the geotechnical investigation would reduce impacts related to unstable soils to less than significant.
- d) **Less than Significant Impact.** According to available data from the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey, there is insufficient data to suggest that there are expansive soils underlying the SJCC campus (NRCS, 2020). As stated above, structures constructed under the SJCC FMP would be designed consistent with the applicable sections of the CBC, which include requirements to address the expansion potential of soils in site-specific geotechnical investigations. If a geotechnical investigation leads to the discovery of expansive soils at the campus site, soil engineering recommendations will be included in the geotechnical investigation report. Adherence to the design requirements provided in the geotechnical report, which would be compliant with CBC, would ensure impacts related to expansive soils at the campus would be less than significant.
- e) **No Impact.** The SJCC 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 Dibblee and Minch and Wentworth et al. indicates Holocene-age alluvial fan deposits are mapped at the surface within the SJCC campus (Dibblee & Minch, 2007; Wentworth et al., 1999). While not mapped at the surface within the project site, geologic mapping indicates Pleistocene-age alluvial deposits and Santa Clara Formation are present within an approximate 5-mile radius of 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 Santa Clara Formation has yielded 6 vertebrate fossils within Santa Clara County (UCMP, 2020b). Although the Santa Clara Formation is not presently mapped within the SJCC campus, due to its proximity to the campus, excavation and other ground disturbance associated with the project may encounter Santa Clara Formation during construction. The Santa Clara Formation it is considered to have a high paleontological potential due to the presence of vertebrate fossils in Santa Clara County.

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 SJCC 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. The qualified paleontologist 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 SJCC FMP. GHGs generated by the proposed SJCC 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion

a,b) **Less than Significant Impact.** During the construction phase of projects proposed under the SJCC 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 are no known hazardous materials sites within the SJCC campus (SWRCB, 2020; DTSC, 2020). The GeoTracker and EnviroStor databases also indicate that there are Cleanup Program Sites and Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) cleanup sites at two adjacent properties; however, the last of these sites was cleaned up and closed in 2001, and there is no indication that activities proposed under the SJCC FMP would encounter any contaminated soil or groundwater during construction.

As discussed in the Environmental Setting, 14 of the building on campus were built over 30 years ago, and of those, seven were built over 60 years ago. Two buildings on campus are planned for demolition. Of those, the Business Building was constructed in 1960 and the General Education Buildings were constructed in 1983. Because the Business building was constructed prior to the 1970s (over 50 years ago) it may potentially contain asbestos-containing materials (ACM) and lead-based paint (LBP), 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 are two schools within 0.25-mile of the SJCC campus: Neighborhood Christian Preschool (approximately 0.1-mile east of the campus) and Sherman Oaks Elementary School (approximately 0.1-mile south of the campus). Additionally, the project site itself is a school campus.

As stated above, some of the buildings that are planned for renovation may have been built before the 1970s, and therefore, may contain ACM, LBP, or other hazardous building materials.

Demolition and renovation activities that may disturb or require the removal of building materials that consist of, contain, or are coated with ACM and/or LBP and/or other hazardous building materials (e.g., polychlorinated biphenyls [PCBs]), 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 SJCC 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 SJCC FMP would not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment; there would be **no impact** under this criterion.
- e) **No Impact.** The nearest airport to the project site is the Norman Y. Mineta San José International Airport, approximately 2.5 miles north of the SJCC campus. According to the Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) for Norman Y. Mineta San Jose International Airport, the SJCC campus is not within the delineated Airport Influence Area (AIA), safety zones, or noise contours (Santa Clara County ALUC, 2016). The SJCC FMP would not result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people working or residing in the area, and there would be **no impact**.
- f) **Less than Significant Impact.** As discussed under Section XV, Public Services, under the SJCC 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 SJCC 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, SJCC website, KJCC 104.1 FM, and the SJCC social media accounts. Under the SJCC 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 SJCC 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) **Less than Significant Impact.** 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 SJCC campus is not within a high 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 **less than significant**.

References

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- Santa Clara County, 2017. Emergency Operations Plan. Office of Emergency Services. Approved January 10, 2017.
- State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), 2020. GeoTracker database.
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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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 SJCC campus is located in an urban environment in downtown San José. There are no surface streams that transect the campus. The nearest waterway is Los Gatos Creek, located approximately 0.75 miles southeast of the campus. Los Gatos Creek is a tributary to the Guadalupe River, which flows in a generally south to north direction toward south San Francisco Bay, approximately 8.25 miles north of the campus. The campus is located within the Santa Clara Groundwater Basin, Santa Clara Subbasin (Basin 2.9-02), which is identified as a high-priority basin under the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act. The campus is located in Zone D, classified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) as an “area of undetermined but possible flood hazards.” The campus is not located in a 100-year floodplain.

Discussion

- a) **Less than Significant Impact.** The City of San Jose and other Permittees are required to comply with municipal regional stormwater permit (MRP) which contains provisions requiring low impact development (LID) measures for development within the city to limit stormwater contaminants from entering the municipal stormwater collection

network. As operation of the development under the SJCC FMP would comply with MRP requirements and is unlikely to have any impact associated with water quality degradation, this analysis focuses on potential impacts associated with the construction that would occur under the SJCC FMP.

The SJCC FMP would involve certain site clearing, excavation and other soil disturbing activities at the campus, which could generate runoff or otherwise discharge contaminants through stormwater potentially degrading surface or groundwater. As soil disturbance at the campus under the SJCC 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 SJCC 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 control stormwater at the project site, limit the amount of runoff leaving the construction site. Implementation of the BMPs would minimize the discharge of stormwater contaminants that could otherwise compromise surface or groundwater quality if mobilized through runoff into the municipal storm drain.

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

- b) **Less than Significant Impact.** The proposed project would be located in the Santa Clara Valley Groundwater Basin, which is identified by the Department of Water Resources as a high priority basin under the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA), although not one subject to conditions of critical overdraft (DWR, 2020). Salt water intrusion and subsidence have been identified as key groundwater resource issues associated with the basin (SCVWD, 2016).

The proposed project would utilize water for construction and operation sourced in part from groundwater resources supplied through the San Jose Water Company. It is anticipated that water would be used for dust control and other purposed uses during construction, and could be sourced in part through reclaimed water. Thus, water requirements for construction are anticipated to have a negligible effect on groundwater supplies.

Although new development under the proposed SJCC FMP may incrementally increase impervious surfaces upon the campus, the majority of proposed construction would occur

in previously developed and paved areas, and consequently, the change would be small and not have a major effect on groundwater recharge capability. Impacts would be considered less than significant.

- c.i) **Less than Significant Impact.** The project site is an existing developed campus. As under existing conditions, stormwater generated by future development under the SJCC FMP would be directed toward existing storm drainage facilities serving the campus. The campus is located on relatively flat terrain; thus, erosion is not a major concern at the site. Once the new or replacement facilities are constructed, the project sites would be either under impervious surfaces (buildings, pavement, etc.) or would be landscaped. This would minimize the potential for erosion and sedimentation in the long term.

As described in checklist item a), construction of projects under the SJCC 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. A SWPPP would specify best management practices (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 could include site-specific measures such as strategic placement of inlet interceptors at storm drains, placement of straw wattles, or site management and good housekeeping practices such as maintaining daily coverage over spoils piles among others. With implementation of regulatory and permit requirements, and BMPs specified in the SWPPP, impacts would be less than significant.

- c.ii) **Less than Significant Impact.** As noted above, storm water generated by future development under the SJCC FMP would be directed toward existing storm drainage facilities serving the campus. In addition, as noted above, while the implementation of the SJCC FMP would incrementally increase the amount of impervious surface on campus, this increase in impervious surface would be small. Site runoff would be regulated and controlled through adherence to conditions in the Construction General Permit and implementation of BMPs identified in the SWPPP. As the campus is not located in a flood hazard area and the volume and rate of runoff would not be substantially different compared to existing conditions, impacts under this criterion are anticipated to be less than significant.

- c.iii) **Less than Significant Impact.** Project grading and site work has the potential to expose soils and could generate high sediment loads in stormwater runoff which could clog the storm drains or otherwise overwhelm existing drainage capacities. However, as previously described, the project would adhere to the conditions specified in the Construction General Permit and implement a SWPPP to reduce runoff on- and off-site.

Implementation of the SJCC FMP would increase impervious surfaces on campus, which 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 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.
- c.iv) **No Impact.** The SJCC campus is not in a special flood hazard area. According to FEMA, the campus is in Zone D, an area designated as one with undetermined flood hazards (FEMA, 2009). As noted above, storm water generated by future development under the SJCC FMP would be directed toward existing storm drainage facilities serving the campus. Consequently, the SJCC FMP would not impede or redirect flood flows. There would be no impact.
- d) **No Impact.** As stated previously, the project is not located in a flood hazard area, thus there is no risk for release of pollutants from this hazard. The campus is more than 12 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.** With adherence to the terms and conditions specified in the Construction General Permit and implementation of the BMPs in the project-specific SWPPP, the risk of water quality contamination attributable to the project's construction activity would be greatly reduced. Compliance with the MRP and LID requirements would reduce the risk of water quality violations during operations. Therefore, the SJCC FMP would not conflict with the objectives of the Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay Basin (Basin Plan). The SJCC FMP would be implemented in a manner that would not substantially affect groundwater recharge or otherwise conflict with the Santa Clara Valley Groundwater Sustainability Plan. Impacts 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 August 20, 2020.
- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), 2009. National Flood Insurance Program Flood Map Service Center, Map Panel 060349.
- 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 August 20, 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 SJCC FMP would occur on an already existing campus and is in an already established urban setting. The SJCC FMP would include the construction of new buildings; the renovation of existing buildings and facilities; demolition of some existing structures; improvements to vehicular and pedestrian access and circulation systems; and open space improvements at the campus. These features would impede any existing travel within and through the campus or restrict connection to the surrounding neighborhoods. Therefore, the SJCC FMP would not physically divide an established community, and there would be a less than significant impact to land use and planning.
- b) **Less than Significant Impact.** There are no SJECCD planning documents for which the SJCC FMP would be considered incompatible with.

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, the SJCC campus has considered these sources in developing the SJCC FMP. The existing Envision San José 2040 General Plan land use designation for the majority of the campus is Public/Quasi-Public (P/QP). 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 proposed changes on the campus under the SJCC FMP would be consistent with this designation. A small area of the campus, which contains the Technology Center building, is designated as Urban Village Commercial (UVC). However, renovations to the Technology Center building would not change the programmable square feet or educational uses within that structure. Therefore, the would not be a change to the existing SJECCD uses within the UVC land use designation.

The existing City of San José land use zoning for the majority of the campus is Single-Family Residential (R-1-8). The R-1-8 zoning district is applied to areas appropriate for single-family residential uses up to eight dwelling units per acre. While the R-1-8 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 SJCC campus as a Public/Quasi-Public use which is consistent, and the proposed uses at the project site would align with the existing uses. Smaller portions of the campus are zoned as

Commercial Pedestrian (CP) and Planned Development (PD). The portion of the campus within the CP zone is the extension of Kingman Avenue from South Bascom Avenue to the west side of the SJCC campus. No change is proposed for this segment pursuant to the proposed project. The section of the campus within the Planned Development zone is the Technology Center building, which would only be subject to internal renovation of existing areas used for educational purposes. There would be no change in the amount of space used for educational uses within the Planned Development zone.

The SJCC FMP does not propose land uses that are substantially incompatible with existing or planned land uses adjacent to the SJCC campus. Surrounding land uses would continue to exist adjacent to a fully developed campus that would be generally similar to that which currently exist. Further, there is no adopted specific plan, community plan, Habitat Conservation Plan or Natural Community Conservation Plan that apply to the campus.

Based on the above discussion, there would not be a significant conflict of the SJCC 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 proposed project.

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 August 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 August 24, 2020.
- , 2020. Zoning Code. Title 20. Available: https://library.municode.com/ca/san_jose/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=TIT20ZO. Accessed August 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>.
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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 Setting

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 SJCC campus is located outside of the Communications Hill Area and does not have mineral deposits subject to SMARA.

Discussion

- a-b) **No Impact.** The SJCC Campus is not in an area with a known mineral resource valuable to the region or state, nor is the campus within a known mineral resource recovery area (City of San José, 2020). The Communications Hill Area, containing mineral deposits of regional significance, is located approximately 4.20 miles southeast of the SJCC campus. Implementation of the SJCC FMP would not interfere with future mining activities or result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource. 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 August 14, 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 ground borne vibration or ground borne 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 SJCC 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 SJCC campus does not currently support housing for students, faculty, or staff, and the implementation of the proposed SJCC 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 SJCC FMP are intended to only serve the proposed project. Consequently, the SJCC FMP would not induce substantial unplanned growth either directly or indirectly.

- b) **No Impact.** The SJCC campus is not currently developed with residential uses, and no housing is present on the campus. As such, the SJCC 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 —				
a) Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the following 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 Settings

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 Service Systems*, and Section XX, *Wildfire*.

Fire Protection Services

The SJCC campus is located at 2100 Moorpark Avenue in Central San José. The San José Fire Department (SJFD) provides fire protection services to the City of San José, including the SJCC 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 (SJFD, 2020). SJFD No. 4 is the primary response unit for the campus, and responds to all fire protection service calls. Station 4 is located directly across the campus’ entry on the east side of Leigh at 740 Leigh Avenue, and has one engine company equipped with a fire hose.

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 SJCC 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 SJCC is patrolled whenever classes are in session, Monday through Saturday 7:00 AM to 11:00 PM. The SJCC police station is closed Saturdays, Sundays and holidays; however, the Dispatch Center at Evergreen Community College provides assistance during those times and days, typically Monday through Saturday 7:00 AM to 11:00 PM, Sundays 7:00 AM to 3:00 PM, and 8:00 AM to 4:00 PM during holidays.

The existing SJCC Police Department is located on campus in the Student Center SC-10 building. The station is open Monday through Friday 7:00 AM to 3:00 PM. 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 provide 240 schools (City of San José, 2019). The closest school to the campus is Sherman Oaks Elementary School located approximately 0.1 miles south of the campus.

The City of San José's public library has 23 branches located throughout the city. The SJECCD's Cesar E. Chavez Library is located on SJCC campus and is open Monday through Thursday 8:30 AM to 8:00 PM and Friday 8:30 AM to 2:00 PM. The closest public library not part of the SJECCD is the Bascom Branch Library, located approximately 0.53 miles southwest of the SJCC campus.

Other Public Services

As mentioned above, the City of San Jose 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 Impact.** As discussed in the Environmental Setting, the SJCC currently receives fire protection and emergency medical services from the SJFD. Implementation of the SJCC 2030 EMP would introduce an estimated 2,030 students and 22,680 WSCH, a growth of 26 percent by 2030. The increase in campus population under the SJCC 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 SJCC campus with the SJPD providing additional services to the campus when needed. As discussed above, implementation of the SJCC 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 SJECCD's existing library on campus is expected to serve the needs of the campus population under the SJCC FMP. Furthermore, the SJCC 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 SJCC FMP would include circulation improvements that would facilitate emergency and service vehicle access to the core of the SJCC campus. The SJCC FMP does propose any actions that would result in residential development or uses. New students, faculty, and staff associated with the SJCC 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 SJCC 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. November 1, 2011.

———. 2019. City of San José Annual Report on City Services 2018-19. <https://www.sanjoseca.gov/home/showdocument?id=49148>. Accessed August 14, 2020.

———. 2020. Envision San José 2040 General Plan. <https://www.sanjoseca.gov/home/showdocument?id=22359>. Accessed August 14, 2020.

San José Evergreen Community College District (SJECCD). 2019. District Police About the Department. <https://www.sjeccd.edu/DistrictPolice/Pages/About-The-Department.aspx>. Accessed August 14, 2020.

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 August 14, 2020.

———. 2020. City of San Jose: About SJFD. <https://www.sanjoseca.gov/your-government/departments/fire-department>. Accessed August 14, 2020.

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 Settings

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 SJCC campus contains existing recreational facilities such as a drama theater, auditorium, Cesar E. Chavez Library; sports-related recreation facilities including basketball gymnasium, baseball field, and soccer and multi-use fields; and other open spaces within the campus boundaries.

Discussion

- a-b) **Less Than Significant Impact.** Implementation of the SJCC FMP would result in the development of a hierarchy of open spaces ranging from large, active, formal and informal gather spaces to smaller, intimate, and purpose-built spaces. The SJCC 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 gatherings.

Given the existing recreational facilities on the SJCC campus and within the surrounding area, implementation of the any additional open space under the SJCC 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 proposes SJCC FMP would result in an increase in population (i.e., an estimated 4,812 students and correlating 139,421 WSCH, a growth of 44 percent by 2030). However, population growth resulting from the proposed SJCC 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 August 17, 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 SJCC 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 SJCC 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 SJCC 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 SJCC FMP to conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b). Although development under the proposed SJCC 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 SJCC 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 project area, or interest in the project. 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 project area. The NAHC response included a list of six Native American representatives from six tribes who may have knowledge of tribal cultural resources in the project area, or be interested in the proposed SJCC 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 proposed SJCC FMP. To date, no new tribal cultural resources have been identified by Native American representatives, and surface survey of the campus identified no potential tribal cultural resources. In addition, the SJECCD did not determine any resource that could potentially be affected by the project 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 project implementation, particularly 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 resulting from the project 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 Settings

San José Water Company supplies and delivers potable water (sourced from Santa Clara Valley Water District [SCVWD]) to the SJCC campus through waster distribution lines in the surrounding streets. 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 Water Pollution Control Plant (WPCP). The campus is served by City of San José stormwater infrastructure, which is maintained by the City of San José. 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.

Discussion

- a) **Less than Significant Impact.** Additional growth and development that would occur under the SJCC 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.

New facilities developed on the campus under the SJCC FMP would be connected as needed to potable water distribution lines in the proximity of the campus. No substantial relocation or construction of new or expanded off-site water distribution lines would be expected to serve new development under the SJCC 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 in the proximity of the campus. As discussed in Section X, implementation of the SJCC 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 SJCC FMP.

The SJCC FMP would also include electrical and natural gas connections to existing infrastructure; however, no substantial relocation or construction of new or expanded off-site electrical/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 these 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 SJCC FMP would be less than significant.

- b) **Potentially Significant Impact.** Water would be required for both construction and operation of the SJCC 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 SJCC FMP would result in an increase in demand for potable water on campus. The SJCC FMP EIR will evaluate whether there the SJWC would have sufficient water supplies to serve the projected campus development under the SJCC FMP and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years.

- c) **Potentially Significant Impact.** Implementation of the SJCC FMP would result in an increase in generation of wastewater generation that would require treatment at the WPCP. The SJCC FMP EIR will evaluate whether the WPCP has adequate capacity to

serve projected demand under the proposed SJCC FMP, in addition to current and future demands.

- d-e) **Potentially Significant Impact.** The SJCC FMP EIR will evaluate whether solid waste providers have the capacity to serve development under the proposed SJCC FMP in addition to current and future demands. In addition, the SJCC 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.
-

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. In addition, as discussed under Section IX, Hazards and Hazardous Materials, topic g) above, the SJCC campus is not located within or in the vicinity of, a high fire hazard area. Consequently, no significant impacts would be associated with the proposed SJCC FMP as it relates to wildfire.

Discussion

a-c) **Less than Significant Impact.** As discussed under Section IX, topic f), above, the project design review process, and continued implementation of emergency response and evaluation practices and systems during operation of SJCC FMP, would be sufficient to ensure that possible impairment of any emergency response or evacuation plans would be considered a less than significant impact.

Implementation of the SJCC FMP would not include any residential structures, therefore would not have any permanent occupants. Construction activities that could result from the SJCC 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 SJCC FMP would include not include any infrastructure improvements that exacerbate the potential for wildfire risks.

- d) **No Impact.** The SJCC campus is located in an area that is relatively level, and consequently, construction of improvements and operation under SJCC 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 August 20, 2020.

Mandatory Findings of Significance

<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>
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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input 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 SJCC 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 SJCC FMP would not eliminate important examples of California prehistory. However, the proposed project could negatively impact historic aged structures that may be determined to be of historic importance. This topic will be addressed further in the EIR. For the purposes of this initial study, these potential impacts to cultural resources are considered 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, cultural resources, 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, cultural resources, 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.

Appendix A

Biological Resources Database Query Results

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF
FISH and WILDLIFE *RareFind*

Query Summary:

Quad IS (San Jose West (3712138))

Print

Close

CNDDDB 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>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Cooper's hawk	Birds	ABNKC12040	118	1	None	None	G5	S4	null	CDFW_WL-Watch List, IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Cismontane woodland, Riparian forest, Riparian woodland, Upper montane coniferous forest
<i>Ambystoma californiense</i>	California tiger salamander	Amphibians	AAAAA01180	1271	1	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>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>Antrozous pallidus</i>	pallid bat	Mammals	AMACC10010	420	1	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>Athene cunicularia</i>	burrowing owl	Birds	ABNSB10010	1989	4	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>Bombus caliginosus</i>	obscure bumble bee	Insects	IIHYM24380	181	1	None	None	G4?	S1S2	null	IUCN_VU-Vulnerable	null
<i>Bombus crotchii</i>	Crotch bumble bee	Insects	IIHYM24480	276	1	None	Candidate Endangered	G3G4	S1S2	null	null	null
<i>Bombus occidentalis</i>	western bumble bee	Insects	IIHYM24250	279	1	None	Candidate Endangered	G2G3	S1	null	USFS_S-Sensitive	null
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	Swainson's hawk	Birds	ABNKC19070	2535	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>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>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

Corynorhinus townsendii	Townsend's big-eared bat	Mammals	AMACC08010	635	1	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
Emys marmorata	western pond turtle	Reptiles	ARAAD02030	1396	1	None	None	G3G4	S3	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_VU-Vulnerable, USFS_S-Sensitive	Aquatic, Artificial flowing waters, Klamath/North coast flowing waters, 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
Falco peregrinus anatum	American peregrine falcon	Birds	ABNKD06071	58	1	Delisted	Delisted	G4T4	S3S4	null	CDF_S-Sensitive, CDFW_FP-Fully Protected, USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	null
Lasiurus cinereus	hoary bat	Mammals	AMACC05030	238	3	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
Malacothamnus hallii	Hall's bush-mallow	Dicots	PDMAL0Q0F0	43	1	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	BLM_S-Sensitive, SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Ultramafic
Neotoma fuscipes annectens	San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat	Mammals	AMAFF08082	42	1	None	None	G5T2T3	S2S3	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Chaparral, Redwood
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
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	2	None	Endangered	G3	S3	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special	Aquatic, Chaparral, Cismontane

											Concern, IUCN_NT-Near Threatened, USFS_S-Sensitive	woodland, Coastal scrub, Klamath/North coast flowing waters, Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadow & seep, Riparian forest, Riparian woodland, Sacramento/San Joaquin flowing waters
Trifolium hydrophilum	saline clover	Dicots	PDFAB400R5	56	1	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	null	Marsh & swamp, Valley & foothill grassland, Vernal pool, Wetland



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:

August 10, 2020

Consultation Code: 08ESMF00-2020-SLI-2600

Event Code: 08ESMF00-2020-E-07984

Project Name: San José City College

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-2600

Event Code: 08ESMF00-2020-E-07984

Project Name: San José City College

Project Type: DEVELOPMENT

Project Description: The San José City College campus is located at 2100 Moorpark Avenue in central San José in Santa Clara County. The campus encompasses approximately 61 acres. Facility recommendations contained in the 2030 Facility Master Plan include demolition and removal of existing buildings on the campus; the construction of new buildings and the renovation 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 improvements.

Project Location:

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/place/37.314152162499N121.92713997586236W>



Counties: Santa Clara, CA

Endangered Species Act Species

There is a total of 8 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.

Birds

NAME	STATUS
California Clapper Rail <i>Rallus longirostris obsoletus</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4240	Endangered
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
San Bruno Elfin Butterfly <i>Callophrys mossii bayensis</i> There is proposed critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3394	Endangered

Flowering Plants

NAME	STATUS
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

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

5 matches found. *Click on scientific name for details*

Search Criteria

Found in Quad 3712138

[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
Chorizanthe robusta var. robusta	robust spineflower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Apr-Sep	1B.1	S1	G2T1
Clarkia lewisii	Lewis' clarkia	Onagraceae	annual herb	May-Jul	4.3	S4	G4
Malacothamnus hallii	Hall's bush-mallow	Malvaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	(Apr)May-Sep(Oct)	1B.2	S2	G2
Plagiobothrys glaber	hairless popcornflower	Boraginaceae	annual herb	Mar-May	1A	SH	GH
Trifolium hydrophilum	saline clover	Fabaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	1B.2	S2	G2

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 10 August 2020].

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Questions and Comments

rareplants@cnps.org