

Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration

for the

De Anza College 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan and Measure G Master Projects List

Proposed Project

The 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan and Master Projects List for De Anza College serve as a guide for ongoing development and renovation of the 112-acre campus. It includes construction of a new Creative Arts Building, either construction of a new Services for Students Building or renovations to existing spaces, various demolitions, renovations and replacements of multiple facilities, enhanced technology upgrades, updated utility infrastructure, and improved multi-modal circulation in and around campus. The maximum proposed demolition is approximately 86,000 square feet and the maximum proposed new construction is approximately 50,000 square feet.

Environmental Analysis

An Initial Study for the proposed De Anza College 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan and Measure G Master Projects List Project was prepared in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Section 21000 et seq., California Public Resources Code) and the CEQA Guidelines (Section 15000 et seq. Title 14, California Code of Regulations). The analysis in the Initial Study determined that the project would have no impacts or less than significant impacts in the following resource categories: Agricultural and Forestry Resources, Energy, Geology and Soils, Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Hazards and Hazardous Materials, Hydrology and Water Quality, Land Use and Planning, Mineral Resources, Population and Housing, Public Services, Recreation, Utilities and Service Systems, and Wildfire.

The Initial Study also found that the project would have potentially significant impacts in the resource categories of Aesthetics, Air Quality, Biological Resources, Cultural Resources, Noise, Transportation, and Tribal Cultural Resources. The Initial Study identifies the following mitigation measures to address these potential impacts:

Mitigation Measure AES-1: Tree Removal

Mitigation Measure AES-2: Light and Glare

Mitigation Measure AQ-1: Transportation Demand Management

Mitigation Measure AQ-2: Parking

Mitigation Measure BIO-1: Pre-Construction Nesting Bird Surveys

Mitigation Measure BIO-2: Pre-construction Survey for Roosting Bats

Mitigation Measure BIO-3: Pre-construction Survey for San Francisco Dusky-Footed Woodrat

Mitigation Measure CUL-1: Cultural Resources

Mitigation Measure NOI-1: Construction Hours

Mitigation Measure NOI-2: Offsite Construction Noise Reduction

Mitigation Measure NOI-3: Onsite Construction Noise

Mitigation Measure NOI-4: Offsite Construction Noise Coordination

Mitigation Measure TRA-1: Transportation Demand Management and Parking

Mitigation Measure TRA-2: Campus Entry

Mitigation Measure TRA-3: Vehicle Stacking

Mitigation Measure TRA-4: Vehicle Queuing

Mitigation Measure TRA-5: Construction Management

Mitigation Measure TCR-1: Archaeological and Tribal Cultural Resource Monitoring and Inadvertent Discoveries

Determination

As demonstrated in the Initial Study, the FHDA finds that, with implementation of the identified mitigation measures, there is no substantial evidence that the proposed project would have a potentially significant effect on the environment. Therefore, FHDA has prepared this Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration for the De Anza College 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan and Measure G Master Projects List project for adoption following public review of the attached Initial Study and supporting documentation.

Jose-Noel Cadiz

Jose-Noel Cadiz, Executive Director, Facilities and Operation

08/07/2026

Date

Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration

De Anza College 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan and Measure G Master Projects List

AUGUST 2026

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronym/Abbreviation	Definition
2002 EIR	De Anza College 1999 Facilities Master Plan EIR, certified in 2002
ACM	Asbestos-Containing Materials
BA	Public Building Zone District
BAAD	Bay Area Air District
BAAQMD	Bay Area Air Quality Management District (prior name of the Bay Area Air District)
BMP	Best Management Practices
CalFire	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CBC	California Building Code
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
City	City of Cupertino
CO	Carbon Monoxide
dBA	A-weighted decibels
DSA	Division of the State Architect
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
FHDA	Foothill-De Anza Community College District
FHSZ	Fire Hazard Severity Zones
HVAC	Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning
IS	Initial Study
LBP	Lead-Based Paint
MND	Mitigated Negative Declaration
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
ROG	Reactive Organic Gases
SB	Senate Bill
SCVHP	Santa Clara Valley Habitat Plan
SR	State Route
SSP	Site Safety Plan
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
TAC	Toxic Air Contaminant
TCR	Tribal Cultural Resources
TDM	Transportation Demand Management
VMT	Vehicle Miles Traveled
VTA	Valley Transit Authority
WEAT	Worker Environmental Awareness Training

1 Introduction

1.1 Project Overview

The Foothill–De Anza Community College District (FHDA) includes De Anza College, located in the City of Cupertino; Foothill College, located in the Town of Los Altos Hills; and the Sunnyvale campus, located in the City of Sunnyvale. FHDA proposes to implement the 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan and the Master Projects List for the De Anza College campus.

The Facilities Master Plan provides planning recommendations for the campus based on the existing and projected future study body and its education needs. The Master Projects List identifies specific projects to be undertaken across the campus, including demolition, new construction, renovation or change of use, and building repairs and/or upgrade projects.

1.2 California Environmental Quality Act Compliance

FHDA certified the De Anza College Facilities Master Plan Environmental Impact Report (EIR) in 2002. The 2002 EIR evaluated the environmental effects of implementation of FHDA's 1999 Facilities Master Plan for De Anza College. In 2008, FHDA adopted an Addendum to the 2002 EIR evaluating implementation of the De Anza College 2007 Facilities Master Plan.

This Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) tiers from FHDA's 2002 De Anza College 1999 Facilities Master Plan EIR (2002 EIR) to evaluate whether the environmental effects associated with implementation of the 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan and the Master Projects List for the De Anza College campus would result in any new or more severe environmental effects than those that were previously disclosed in the 2002 EIR. Where the 2002 EIR adequately evaluated the potential impacts and the changes in the project compared to the 1999 Facilities Master Plan would not result in a new or more severe impact compared to the impacts evaluated in the 2002 EIR, this IS concludes that the 2002 EIR adequately evaluated the project's potential impacts and no subsequent or supplemental analysis is needed, pursuant to California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines Sections 15162 through 15164.

Each of the Environmental Analysis sections begins with a summary of the prior analysis for that topic, as presented in the 2002 EIR and 2008 EIR Addendum. This summary includes an overview of any mitigation measures that were identified in the 2002 EIR. Next, the Environmental Analysis sections present an evaluation of the project impacts, under the heading Project Analysis and determines whether implementation of the 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan and Measure G Master Projects List project would result in any new or more severe impacts compared to the impacts from implementation of the 1999 Facilities Master Plan as evaluated in the 2002 EIR and thus would require further CEQA review as established in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162. Each Environmental Analysis section concludes by presenting any mitigation measures necessary to reduce significant impacts within that topic to less-than-significant levels. The mitigation measures are identified as to whether they are the same as those included in the 2002 EIR, are based on the 2002 EIR mitigation measures but have been modified, or are new mitigation measures that address impacts identified in this IS as being new or more severe compared to the impacts identified in the 2002 EIR and 2008 EIR Addendum. For purposes of clarity, the mitigation measures originally

presented in the 2002 EIR, which were not numbered or titled, have been assigned numbering and titles in this document.

1.3 Project Planning Setting

De Anza College was founded in 1967 on the site of the Beaulieu Winery and grew steadily through the end of the 1990s. Since then, FHDA has prepared a series of Facilities Master Plans to guide ongoing growth. The first was prepared in 1999 and the second in 2007. Starting in 2011, FHDA has updated the Facilities Master Plan every five years.

Other FHDA and De Anza College planning documents include the 2024–2031 Foothill–De Anza District Strategic Plan, which identifies district-wide priorities that support FHDA’s mission and promote coordination between the colleges and Central Services; the 2017–2020 De Anza College Draft Technology Plan, which focuses on improving technology to support equity and student success; the 2022 Foothill–De Anza Sustainability Action Plan, which sets goals for environmental responsibility, social equity, and financial sustainability; the 2021 Foothill–De Anza Energy Master Plan, which outlines strategies to increase energy efficiency and reduce greenhouse gas emissions; the 2022–2027 De Anza College Educational Master Plan, which presents initiatives to grow enrollment and improve outcomes for underserved student groups; and the 2021–2022 Foothill–De Anza District Technology Plan, which supports access to digital tools and strengthens technology for teaching and operations.

1.4 Public Review Process

This Draft IS and Proposed MND are being circulated for public review for a period of 30 days, pursuant to CEQA Guidelines, Section 15073(a). FHDA provided public notification of the beginning of the public review period on August 14, 2026 by publishing a Notice of Intent to Adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration (Notice of Intent) in the Cupertino Courier; submitting the Notice of Intent and Proposed MND to the Santa Clara County Clerk’s office for posting; posting the Notice of Intent, Proposed MND, Draft IS, and IS Appendices on FHDA’s website; and notifying stakeholders and local agencies. This Draft IS is also being routed to State agencies through the Governor’s Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation.

After the public review period, FHDA will consider all comments received, revise the IS as necessary, and schedule the project and the Proposed MND, including this IS, for consideration by the FHDA Board of Trustees at a publicly noticed public hearing. The FHDA Board of Trustees will accept any written and oral comments at the hearing and determine whether to adopt the MND and whether to approve the project.

Comments or questions may be addressed to Roseanne Sciacchitano, Director, Capital Construction Program at sciacchitanoroseanne@fhda.edu or via U.S. mail at 12345 El Monte Road, Los Altos Hills, California 94022. Comments on the Draft IS and Proposed MND must be received by 5:00 p.m. on September 14, 2026.

2 Project Description

2.1 Project Location

De Anza College is located at 21250 Stevens Creek Boulevard in the City of Cupertino, Santa Clara County, California. The campus occupies an approximately 112-acre site within the western portion of the Santa Clara Valley. The City of Cupertino is bordered by the cities of Sunnyvale and Mountain View to the north, the cities of San Jose and Santa Clara to the east, the City of Saratoga to the south, and the City of Los Altos and Town of Los Altos Hills to the northwest. Figure 1, Regional Map, shows the campus' regional location.

De Anza College is located approximately 0.78 miles southeast of the Interstate 280 and State Route 85 (SR 85) interchange and is bounded by Stevens Creek Boulevard to the north, South Stelling Road to the east, McClellan Road to the south, and State Route (SR) 85 to the west, as shown in Figure 2, Project Vicinity. (Note that some recent changes to the campus have occurred that are not reflected in the aerial photograph shown in Figure 2, such as demolition of the Flint Center and replacement of the softball field with a beach volleyball field; each of which were evaluated in project-specific environmental documents. The most recent publicly available aerial photograph was used for Figure 2.) De Anza College consists of Accessor Parcel Numbers 359-01-002 and 359-01-004.

2.2 Environmental Setting

The area surrounding De Anza College reflects the suburban character of the City of Cupertino, with a mix of residential neighborhoods, retail, and commercial development. The campus is located within the Heart of the City Specific Plan area, which guides future development along Stevens Creek Boulevard, a major commercial corridor. Figure 3, Surrounding Land Uses, shows the local setting of the campus. Adjacent land uses to the north include the Westport residential and retail community, the Cupertino Senior Center, Cupertino Memorial Park, and Cupertino Sports Center. The land uses immediately east of the campus include a small retail center along Stevens Creek Boulevard, single family and multi-family residences, a public elementary school, and a church. Additional single family and multi-family residences are present to the south, along with a small commercial building currently occupied by a non-profit organization. There are also various commercial retail properties on the west side of SR 85.

De Anza College is also near the McClellan Ranch Preserve, McClellan Groundwater Recharge Pond, Blackberry golf course, Linda Vista Park, Stevens Creek County Park, and several other waterways and parks.

Existing Campus Description

The De Anza College campus consists of 67 buildings, two parking structures, six parking lots, four sports fields, one pool, and a natural garden called the Cheeseman Environmental Study Area. Campus Drive is a perimeter loop road within the campus boundaries. The campus also includes paved walkways, parking lots, planting areas, various vegetation, small grass areas, sports fields, and recreation areas. In 2024, there were 40,991 students enrolled at De Anza College, which correlated to 4,356 full time equivalent students; this increased to 41,337 total students and 4,470 full time equivalent students in 2025. The Winter 2025 semester enrollment included 10,342 in-person students, 8,558 hybrid students, and 22,437 online students (FHDA 2025a).

The original De Anza College buildings are Spanish Revival architecture, blending Spanish and modern architecture with adobe-like walls, red tile roofs, arches and fountains. The buildings were originally placed in clusters, focusing inward to shared central quads. The newer buildings are of modern architecture. Newer buildings are located on the edges of the campus core and focused outward to support De Anza College's goal to engage with and welcome the community.

Three original buildings from the Beaulieu Winery remain on campus. These have become part of the historical campus core: the California History Center, East Cottage and Baldwin Winery Building. The original campus facilities built in the 1960s include the Library, Administration Building, Campus Center, and campus academic quads. In the 1970s, the first two buildings of the Child Development Center were constructed at the south end of the campus, and the Flint Event Center was constructed on the northwest side of campus. The Flint Center Parking Structure was built in the northwest corner of the campus in the 1980s and the Advanced Technology Center was built in the northeast portion of the campus, north of the L-Quad, in the 1990s.

Under the De Anza College 1999 Facilities Master Plan and using Bond Measure E Funding, the Registration and Student Services building, the Kirsch Center for Environmental Sciences, the Science Center Complex, and a new building for the Child Development Center were constructed. These buildings demonstrate a more contemporary architectural style and incorporate various sustainability and energy efficiency measures. New construction under the 2007 Facilities Master Plan funded by Bond Measure C included the Visual and Performing Arts Center, the Central Plant, a new portion of the Automotive Technology Building along the western boundary of the campus, and the Media & Learning Center. The 2011 Facilities Master Plan focused on improving key areas of the campus through renovation and new construction. This included updates to the A8, G, LCW, and Campus Center buildings, as well as the addition of the L4 building, the MLC Quad, and a campus bike path. De Anza College utilized Measure C funds for some of the renovations and new construction. The 2016 Facilities Master Plan identified several campus improvement needs, including construction of an arts complex, a student services building, and a new arts building; repurposing portions of several existing buildings; demolishing the L3, L4, L5, and F3 buildings and constructing a new multi-story facility; major renovations to the physical education complex; updates to the Auto Tech and E2 buildings; and various recommendations related to landscaping, signage, and lighting. Throughout implementation of the various master plans, De Anza College has also completed several facility renovations and modernizations, including upgrades to electrical, heating and ventilation systems; improvements to fire and seismic safety and access for people with disabilities; upgraded information and office technology systems and equipment, and improvements to increase energy efficiency.

The existing facilities and infrastructure are shown in Figure 4, Campus Map. [Note that some recent changes to the campus have occurred that are not reflected in the campus map shown in Figure 4, such as demolition of the Flint Center and replacement of the softball field with a beach volleyball field; each of which were evaluated in project-specific environmental documents. The most recent publicly available campus map was used for Figure 4.] Instructional buildings are arranged in groups around outdoor learning and gathering spaces and each quad supports a specific educational discipline. The administrative building, library, and some student services buildings are located near the center of the campus, while additional administrative and student services buildings are located at the northern edge of the campus.

Each of the master plans has anticipated campus growth as listed below; however, based on funding constraints, some of the individual projects identified in each master plan were not implemented within that plan's timeframe.

- The 1999 Facilities Master Plan included approximately 145,000 gross square feet of new building space,

- The 2007 plan provided for approximately 56,000 gross square feet of new building space,
- The 2011 plan provided for construction of a new building that would have replaced buildings L4 and L5 but did not identify the approximate size of this building, which was never constructed, and
- The 2016 Facilities Master Plan provided for approximately 110,000 gross square feet of new building space.

The campus supported approximately 1,200,000 gross square feet of space in 2001-2002, approximately 1,410,400 gross square feet in 2010-2011, approximately 1,478,300 gross square feet in 2016, and approximately 1,700,000 gross square feet by 2019-2020 (FHDA 2016 and 2021).

Access and Circulation

Major vehicular access to De Anza College is via Interstate 280, SR 85, and Stevens Creek Boulevard. Access to campus is through three major gateways, as shown on Figure 4. The north entrance is at Mary Avenue and Stevens Creek Boulevard; this serves as the campus's primary entrance for first-time visitors and is located along the most visible side of the campus. The east entrance is at Pepper Tree Lane and South Stelling Road and provides direct access to the largest of the onsite parking areas. The south entrance is at the unsignalized intersection of Rose Blossom Drive and McClellan Road. This entrance provides direct access to the Kirsch Center, the Child Development Center and the athletic fields.

Bicycle access to the campus is afforded by City of Cupertino bike lanes on each of the adjacent public streets. There are bike racks throughout the campus, and one enclosed and locked bike corral area adjacent to the Registration and Student Services building. The Santa Clara Valley Transit Authority (VTA) provides transit access to De Anza College along Stevens Creek Boulevard and Stelling Road. One bus stop is located on the north side of the campus, in front of the Registration and Student Services. Parking structures and lots are located on the edges of the campus and are accessed via Campus Drive. The campus includes a total of 5,621 parking spaces, which is expected to accommodate the current and projected student, staff, and faculty population.

Parking lots and utility areas are primarily located on the perimeter of campus. Pedestrian access throughout the campus interior is provided by a network of walkways and paths, many of which have been replaced or improved to incorporate universal design elements to improve ease of use for a broader range of people. Major paths are defined as those used for pedestrian access by most campus visitors, while minor paths are defined as pedestrian access for certain facilities only. The path network connects all buildings and open spaces and provides effective access to the campus community. Signage and landscaping generally meet the principles of the Landscape Master Plan and Exterior Signage Master Plan for the campus and are intended to contribute to the welcoming and easily navigable nature of the campus. Landscape strips planted primarily with redwood trees and shrubs and that range in width from approximately 4 to 15 feet are present along the north, east, and south sides of the campus.

2.3 Project Characteristics

The 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan was developed to serve as a guide for ongoing development and renovation of the campus. It provides both a narrative and graphic description of De Anza College's strategies to support its instructional program through carefully planned development, using the long-range forecast for enrollment as one basis. The enrollment growth was determined based on Long-Range Enrollment and Weekly Student Contact Hours forecasts issued annually by the California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office (FHDA 2021).

The Facilities Master Plan provides a road map for future development by identifying recommended facility renovation and replacement projects to meet the campus's anticipated space needs based on the projected enrollment growth through 2030 and appropriate space planning standards, as well as the results of a survey that was distributed to students, faculty, classified professionals, and administrators. The 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan provides recommendations for new construction, building renovation or change of use, and site development projects throughout the campus to guide ongoing planning.

FHDA has used the strategies and goals identified in the 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan to identify specific De Anza College improvement projects that will be funded through Measure G, a District-wide bond passed by voters in March 2020. Measure G authorized 898 million dollars in bonds to upgrade facilities at all three of FHDA's campuses. Projects eligible for Measure G funding include upgrading and repairing aging classrooms; and acquiring, constructing, and repairing facilities, equipment, and sites.

FHDA's objectives for Measure G funds consist of:

1. Increasing opportunities for local students to earn college credits, certifications, and job skills at a reasonable price and transfer to four-year universities;
2. Obtaining additional funding to upgrade classrooms, facilities and technology and expand access to training programs that help students learn new skills and find better paying jobs;
3. Ensuring that FHDA colleges offer broad science, technology, arts and vocational opportunities needed to prepare students for four-year universities and careers; and
4. Investing in quality online education to allow working students to access course offerings when they are not available on campus

Over the 15-year program, the bond will help improve the campus infrastructure; upgrade and repair facilities and classroom labs; acquire and construct facilities; purchase equipment; improve sustainability and energy efficiency while reducing the carbon footprint and cutting power costs; and improve access to college facilities for students with disabilities. Opportunities and priorities have shifted since adoption of the 2021-2026 Master Plan, as reflected in FHDA's Master Projects List (FHDA 2025b), which includes the specific projects that FHDA has identified for Measure G funding. The Master Projects List is the basis of this Project Description and the environmental impacts analysis in this IS. The projects within the Master Projects List are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1. De Anza College 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan And Measure G Master Projects List

Title	Description	Approximate Timeline
New Buildings		
Creative Arts Building	▪ Build a new Creative Arts building with space for Photography, Visual Arts and Design programs. ▪ Demolish the existing A8 & A9 building ▪ Provide updated utilities to support the Facilities Master Planning and meet FHDA's Sustainability Action Plan. ▪ Anticipated to be sited at the former site of the Flint Center	2027-2030

Table 1. De Anza College 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan And Measure G Master Projects List

Title	Description	Approximate Timeline
	▪ New construction of approximately 25,000 square feet	
Services for Students Building	▪ Either construct a new Services for Students building or renovate existing spaces to accommodate current services; ▪ Anticipated to be located in the current A-Quad area; ▪ Demolition of approximately 30,000 square feet and new construction of approximately 25,000 square feet is anticipated.	2030-2032
Renovations and Replacements		
Physical Educational Complex Renovation	▪ Renovate the Physical Educational complex, approximately 76,000 square feet, to meet building code requirements and support new educational delivery systems ▪ No demolition or new construction is planned	2026-2030 <i>This project was evaluated separately under a Notice of Exemption.</i>
Automotive Technology Facilities Improvements and Modernization	▪ Modernize the Automotive Technology facility to meet the current demands of the automotive industry and make improvements to meet building code.	2031-2033
Modernize Building Interiors and Exteriors	▪ Upgrade and improve building exteriors, facades, roofs, and waterproofing components campus-wide ▪ Modernize existing building interiors campus-wide in support of the educational goals of De Anza College	Phased projects each year over the life of the bond
Student Health Services Renovation	▪ Renovate Student Health Services to meet program requirements	2030-2032
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	▪ Upgrade furniture, fixtures, and equipment for planned construction projects	Phased with construction projects
Technology		
WiFi Expansion	▪ Expand the wireless networking across campus for both indoor and outdoor environments	Unknown at this time, implementation would likely take approximately three years
Upgrades to Network Service Rooms	▪ Upgrade network closets to improve cooling and emergency power needs	Unknown at this time, implementation would likely take approximately five years
Upgrade Learning Space Technology	▪ Upgrade presentation and collaboration technology in learning and meeting spaces	Phased throughout the life of the bond

Table 1. De Anza College 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan And Measure G Master Projects List

Title	Description	Approximate Timeline
	Provide assistive listening devices in classrooms, auditoriums, and other meeting spaces to support hearing impaired individuals to meet code, law and regulations	
Network Upgrades and Enhancements	Upgrade wired and wireless networks to provide students, faculty, staff and visitors with secure and robust internet connectivity	Phased throughout the life of the bond
Utility Infrastructure		
District-wide Energy and Sustainability Projects	Implement campus-wide energy and sustainability projects to promote the use for clean renewable energy and reduce FHDA's carbon footprint	Phased over approximately five years beginning in 2027
Upgrade Infrastructure and HVAC Systems	Campus wide upgrades and improvements to the infrastructure, including physical plants, heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) equipment, piping, and electrical systems to meet current environmental and energy efficiency standards and align with FHDA's Sustainability Action Plan	Phased over the life of the bond beginning in 2027
Upgrade Lighting at Campus Center	Upgrade lighting in the campus center to improve energy efficiency and functionality and conditions while meeting FHDA's Sustainability goals	2027-2028
Upgrade Fire Alarms and Suppression Systems	Upgrade the fire alarm, fire suppression and life safety system components across campus	2027-2028
Upgrade Security Systems	Upgrade various security systems, including but not limited to, locks and emergency phone system.	Within five years
Multi-Modal Circulation		
Site Improvements	Update site improvements including pathways, walkways, and lighting to improve access, meet code and District standards	After five years
Perimeter Campus Roadway, Pathway, and Traffic Improvements	Improve perimeter roadway, pathways, lighting and traffic improvements campus wide.	After five years
Signage and Wayfinding Improvements Campus-wide	Upgrade signage and wayfinding campus-wide to improve building identification and pedestrian and vehicle traffic flow	After five years

Sources: FHDA 2021, FHDA 2025b.

Project Objectives

In implementing the 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan and Master Projects List, FHDA seeks to provide the facilities, infrastructure, and other physical campus improvements that will support achievement of the following objectives:

- Ensure De Anza College can respond to changing demographics, serve a multicultural and multi-ethnic population, improve equity for all students, and offer community-centered classes and services.
- Attain the De Anza College vision and mission as well as the four institutional initiatives identified in the Educational Master Plan 2022-2027.
- Create a welcoming campus entrance that establishes the campus identity, improves access for all modes of travel, and increases the visibility of student services functions.
- Update and modernize existing building space and construct new buildings to meet De Anza College's instructional needs.
- Implement health and safety repairs and upgrades, energy-efficiency enhancements, Americans with Disabilities Act accessibility improvements, wired and wireless network infrastructure improvements, and other needed facility renovations.
- Provide students and staff with welcoming and sustainable spaces and improve De Anza College's ability to meet the basic needs and mental health needs of students.
- Increase access to student centers
- Facilitate enrollment and academic achievement for underrepresented communities and nontraditional students.
- Support student success and retention through the development and ongoing support of educational and public spaces that are attractive, comfortable and suitable for a variety of uses and to a diversity of users.
- Develop safe and accessible vehicular, pedestrian and bicycle circulation.
- Exemplify environmental stewardship and leadership toward sustainability consistent with the mission statement, goals, and objectives of the 2021 FHDA Energy Master Plan and the 2023 FHDA Sustainability Action Plan.
- Provide space that will empower and support collegiality among faculty, staff and students.
- Develop modern teaching and learning facilities that would attract students to De Anza College while providing the physical resources necessary to support the educational process.

2.4 Project Construction Practices

All construction, renovation, and upgrade projects implemented at De Anza College must comply with FHDA's Standards for Division 00 - Procurement and Contracting Requirements and Division 01 - General Requirements, including:

- Division 01 41 00 Regulatory Requirements
- Division 01 50 00 Temporary Facilities And Controls
- Division 01.56.10 Dust Control Measures
- Division 01.57.30 Storm Water Pollution Prevention
- Division 01.60.00 Product Requirements

- Division 01.71.23 Field Engineering
- Division 01.73.20 Demolition Procedures
- Division 01.73.29 Cutting and Patching
- Division 01.74.10 Cleaning
- Division 01.74.17 Site Maintenance and Cleaning
- Division 01.74.19 Construction Waste Management Disposal

These requirements identify common control measures and management practices that are used to minimize environmental effects and ensure compliance with local, state, and federal environmental regulations. A brief summary of these requirements is provided in the applicable impact analysis sections throughout this Draft IS.

2.5 Project Approvals

With respect to building and site design (including grading and landscaping; energy consumption, and life and safety provisions), FHDA and De Anza College are under the jurisdictional control of the Division of the State Architect (DSA). Thus, the activities within the Master Projects List and Facilities Master Plan are not subject to the land use authority, policies, or ordinances of local and regional agencies and do not require discretionary approvals from such agencies. However individual construction projects within the campus may require some or all of the following permits and approvals from the City of Cupertino and/or Santa Clara County:

- City of Cupertino Demolition permits,
- City of Cupertino Public Works permits for Street Access, Driveway Improvements, and/or Temporary Construction Staging, and
- County of Santa Clara Roads and Airports Department permits for Street Access, Driveway Improvements, and/or Temporary Construction Staging.

FHDA also anticipates that discretionary approvals by responsible agencies, including but not limited to the following, may be required to implement the proposed projects:

- Division of State Architect
- San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board/State Water Resources Board
- Bay Area Air District
- Santa Clara County Fire Department
- Santa Clara Valley Water District

This Draft IS/Proposed MND provides the necessary analysis to support each of the discretionary approvals needed to support project implementation.

3 Initial Study Checklist

1. Project title:

De Anza College 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan and Measure G Master Projects List

2. Lead agency name and address:

Foothill-De Anza Community College District
12345 El Monte Road
Los Altos Hills, California 94022

3. Contact person and phone number:

Roseanne Sciacchitano
Director, Capital Construction Program
12345 El Monte Road,
Los Altos Hills, California 94022,
Email: sciacchitanoroseanne@fhda.edu
Phone: 650-222-9537

4. Project location:

De Anza College
21250 Stevens Creek Boulevard
Cupertino, California 95014

5. Project sponsor's name and address:

Foothill-De Anza Community College District
12345 El Monte Road
Los Altos Hills, California 94022

6. General plan designation:

Public Facilities, Heart of the City overlay (City of Cupertino 2025a)

7. Zoning:

The City of Cupertino designates the De Anza campus as Public Building (BA) (City of Cupertino 2025b). The BA zone district is intended to accommodate government, public utility, educational, religious, community service, transportation or recreational facilities (City of Cupertino 2025c).

- 8. Description of project. (Describe the whole action involved, including but not limited to later phases of the project, and any secondary, support, or off-site features necessary for its implementation. Attach additional sheets if necessary):**

See Section 2

- 9. Surrounding land uses and setting: Briefly describe the project's surroundings:**

De Anza College is located approximately 0.78 miles southwest of the intersection of Interstate 280 and SR 85. As shown in Figure 2, the primary frontage for the campus is along Stevens Creek Boulevard, which is a major commercial corridor. Adjacent land uses to the north include the Westport residential and retail community, the Cupertino Senior Center, Cupertino Memorial Park, and Cupertino Sports Center. The land uses immediately east of the campus include a small retail center, single family and multi-family residences, a public elementary school, and a church. Additional single family and multi-family residences are present to the south, along with a small commercial building currently occupied by a non-profit organization. There are also various commercial retail properties on the west side of SR 85.

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

The project requires approval from FHDA. Individual projects within the 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan and Measure G Master Projects List may require approvals by responsible agencies, including but not limited to the following:

- Division of State Architect (DSA)
- San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board/State Water Resources Board
- Bay Area Air District
- City of Cupertino Demolition permits,
- City of Cupertino Public Works permits for Street Access, Driveway Improvements, and/or Temporary Construction Staging, and
- County of Santa Clara Roads and Airports Department permits for Street Access, Driveway Improvements, and/or Temporary Construction Staging.
- Santa Clara County Fire Department
- Santa Clara Valley Water District

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

FHDA has received requests for notification under Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 from two California Native American tribes – the Tamien Nation and the Muwekma Ohlone Tribe. Accordingly, FHDA notified each tribe of the proposed project via email and U.S. Mail on November 18, 2025. The Tamien Nation responded with a request for consultation; no response was received from the Muwekma Ohlone Tribe. FHDA met with Tamien Nation representatives on February 26, 2026. FHDA provided materials that

Tamien Nation requested via email on March 6, 2026; and sent a follow-up email on March 31, 2026 to request that Tamien Nation provide comments and/or identify any additional information needs. No further comments or requests were received. On April 23, 2026, FHDA sent a letter to the Tamien Nation via email to formally conclude the AB 52 consultation process for this project.

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.

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| ☒ Aesthetics | ☐ Agriculture and Forestry Resources | ☒ Air Quality |
| ☒ Biological Resources | ☒ Cultural Resources | ☐ Energy |
| ☒ Geology and Soils | ☐ Greenhouse Gas Emissions | ☐ Hazards and Hazardous Materials |
| ☒ Hydrology and Water Quality | ☒ Land Use and Planning | ☐ Mineral Resources |
| ☒ Noise | ☐ Population and Housing | ☒ Public Services |
| ☐ Recreation | ☒ Transportation | ☒ Tribal Cultural Resources |
| ☒ Utilities and Service Systems | ☐ Wildfire | ☒ Mandatory Findings of Significance |

Determination (To be completed by the Lead Agency)

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

- ☐ 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 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.

Jose-Noel Cadiz

Jose-Noel Cadiz, Executive Director, Facilities and Operation

08/07/2026

Date

Environmental Analysis

Each of the Environmental Analysis sections presents:

- a summary of the prior analysis for that topic, as presented in the 2002 EIR and 2008 EIR Addendum, including an overview of any mitigation measures that were identified in the 2002 EIR.
- evaluation of the potential impacts under the current project, and
- mitigation measures if necessary to reduce significant impacts within that topic to less-than-significant levels, including identification of whether each measure is the same as those included in the 2002 EIR, is a modification to a 2002 EIR mitigation measure, or is a new mitigation measure. New mitigation measures have been included to address impacts identified in this Draft IS as being new or more severe compared to the impacts identified in the 2002 EIR and 2008 EIR Addendum and to replace mitigation measures included in the 2002 EIR with measures that reflect current standards, best practices, technology, and demographics.

3.1 Aesthetics

	De Anza College Facilities Master Plan EIR Determination	Do the De Anza College Facilities Master Plan EIR Mitigation Measures Apply to the Project?	Would the Project Result in a New Significant Impact or a Substantial Increase in the Severity of a Previously Identified Significant Impact?	Would New Mitigation Measures Reduce Any New or More Severe Impacts to Less than Significant?
I. AESTHETICS – Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099, would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	NI	n/a	No	n/a
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	NI	n/a	No	n/a
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?	LTS/M	Yes	No	n/a

	De Anza College Facilities Master Plan EIR Determination	Do the De Anza College Facilities Master Plan EIR Mitigation Measures Apply to the Project?	Would the Project Result in a New Significant Impact or a Substantial Increase in the Severity of a Previously Identified Significant Impact?	Would New Mitigation Measures Reduce Any New or More Severe Impacts to Less than Significant?
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	LTS/M	Yes	No	n/a

Notes: NI = no impact; LTS/M = less than significant with mitigation, n/a = not applicable.

Prior Environmental Analysis

The 2002 EIR found that implementation of the 1999 Facilities Master Plan would not result in impacts to scenic vistas; views from state scenic highways, scenic roadway corridors, or other publicly accessible location; or to the visual character of the site and its surroundings. The 2002 EIR found that implementation of the 1999 Facilities Master Plan would result in a significant impact due to tree removal and potentially create new sources of substantial light or glare but that these potential impacts would be reduced to less-than-significant levels with implementation of mitigation measures. The 2002 EIR mitigation measure addressing tree removal requires FHDA to work with a landscape architect to consider changes to the project design to minimize impacts to “healthy trees meeting the definition of ‘specimen trees’ in the City of Cupertino Code,” relocate healthy specimen trees that cannot be avoided during construction, and replace specimen trees that cannot be saved by project revisions and/or relocation. The 2002 EIR mitigation measure regarding light and glare requires FHDA to prepare a lighting plan that predominantly relies on “low mounted, downward casting and shielded lights that do not cause spillover onto adjacent properties” and includes low-intensity indirect light sources.

The 2008 EIR Addendum found that implementation of the 2007 Facilities Master Plan would not result in any new or more severe aesthetics impacts compared to the findings of the 2002 EIR due to changes in the project or in the circumstances under which the project would be undertaken and applied the 2002 EIR mitigation measures to the 2007 Facilities Master Plan.

Project Analysis

As described in Section 2, the 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan and Measure G Master Projects List for the De Anza College Campus includes a range of projects involving demolition, new construction, renovation, and broad site improvements (such as signage, landscaping, and lighting) throughout the campus. The majority of the projects would be located interior to the campus and would not be visible from offsite locations. However, some projects, such as the proposed new Creative Arts Building, potential new Services for Students Building (if a new building is constructed rather than renovating existing spaces), and potential renovations of the campus entrances, may be visible from the roadways around the perimeter of the site and Cupertino Memorial Park, which is located on the

north side of Stevens Creek Boulevard, across from the campus's Registration and Student Services building, as shown on Figure 3. The range of projects included in the 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan and Measure G Master Projects List is similar to the range of projects anticipated under the 1999 Facilities Master Plan and 2007 Facilities Master Plan, as evaluated in the 2002 EIR and 2008 EIR Addendum.

a) *Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?*

The 2002 EIR found that there are no scenic vistas in the vicinity of the De Anza College campus that could be affected by continued improvements and development onsite. The City of Cupertino General Plan identifies views of the Santa Cruz Mountains foothills and ridgelines to the west as a scenic vista (City of Cupertino 2014a). These views are available for people traveling west on Stevens Creek Boulevard and on McClellan Road but are not visible for people looking west from South Stelling Road because the existing structures and landscaping on and adjacent to the campus obstruct those views. There are also distant views of the foothills to the east along Stevens Creek Boulevard and McClellan Road when air quality permits, but these are not identified in the City of Cupertino General Plan as a scenic vista. Views of foothills to the south for people travelling south on Stelling Road are constrained by existing tree canopy; and these views are also not identified in the City of Cupertino General Plan as a scenic vista (City of Cupertino 2014a). There have been no changes in conditions related to scenic vistas in the project area since preparation of the 2002 EIR.

The projects identified in the 2021-2026 De Anza College Facilities Master Plan and Measure G Master Projects List are similar in scope, scale, and massing as the campus improvements that were included in the 1999 Facilities Master Plan. Implementation of the 2021-2026 De Anza College Facilities Master Plan and Measure G Master Projects List would not alter views of the campus and would not alter any of the scenic vistas available along Stevens Creek Boulevard and McClellan Road because none of the projects would create structures that extend into the viewsheds available along these roads. The changes in the project compared to the 1999 Facilities Master Plan would not result in a new or more severe impact compared to the impacts evaluated in the 2002 EIR.

The project would have no impact on scenic vistas, consistent with the findings of the 2002 EIR. Thus, impacts under this criterion were adequately addressed in the 2002 EIR and the criteria for requiring further CEQA review as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 are not met.

b) *Would the project substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?*

The only highway from which the project site is visible from is SR 85, which is not designated as a scenic highway. The nearest scenic highway is Interstate 280, which is roughly 0.8 miles away from the project site (Caltrans 2023; see Figures 1 and 2) and no views of De Anza College are available from Interstate 280. There have been no changes in conditions related to state scenic highways in the project area since preparation of the 2002 EIR.

The project would have no impact on scenic resources visible from a state scenic highway. The changes in the project compared to the 1999 Facilities Master Plan would not result in a new or more severe impact compared to the impacts evaluated in the 2002 EIR. Thus, impacts under this criterion were adequately addressed in the 2002 EIR and the criteria for requiring further CEQA review as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 are not met.

- c) ***In non-urbanized areas, would the project 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?***

The De Anza College campus is within the urban setting of the City of Cupertino (see Figure 3). It was first developed in the 1960s and opened in 1967. It has been subject to ongoing development of campus facilities since then, as described in Section 1. Although many demolition, new construction, and renovation projects have been completed within the campus since preparation of the 2002 EIR, the overall visual character and quality of the campus has not changed. Tree canopy across the campus has increased since the 2002 EIR was prepared.

Implementation of the 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan and Measure G Master Projects List would result in changes that are visible from within and surrounding the De Anza College campus; however, the project would not substantially alter the scenic qualities of the campus or the character of the site. The 2002 EIR found that the De Anza College campus is shielded from view along “locations along Stelling Road and to a lesser extent, from locations along Stevens Creek Boulevard and McClellan Road” by tall evergreen trees that surround the perimeter of the campus. The only projects included in the 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan and Master Project List that would occur along the campus perimeter are improvements to the campus entrances and therefore the potential need to remove trees around the campus perimeter would be limited to trees immediately adjacent to the existing driveways. This would not alter the overall visual character of the project site.

As noted in response 3.1(a), some projects, such as the proposed new Creative Arts Building and potential new Services for Students Building (if a new building is constructed rather than renovating existing spaces), may be visible from offsite locations. These facilities would be similar in scale and massing to the existing buildings within the campus and thus would not alter the visual character of the project site.

As noted in the 2002 EIR, trees are considered a potential scenic resource under CEQA. The 2002 EIR recognizes that community colleges and other public schools are not subject to many local land use agency regulations. Specifically, California Education Code Section 81951 provides that public school districts must “comply with all applicable county and city zoning, building, and health regulations.” The City of Cupertino’s tree protection ordinance is not contained in the City of Cupertino’s zoning, building or health regulations. Thus, as a public school district, FHDA is not subject to the City of Cupertino’s tree preservation and replacement requirements. However, the 2002 EIR noted that FHDA had not adopted standards for what constitutes a significant tree from a visual standpoint and thus applied the City of Cupertino’s tree standards to “indicate visually significant trees on the De Anza College campus” and determine potential aesthetic impacts from implementation of the 1999 Facilities Master Plan.

The 2002 EIR concluded that while most tree removal associated with the project would result in less-than-significant visual impacts, the removal of trees meeting the City of Cupertino’s municipal code definition of specimen trees would constitute a significant impact. The 2002 EIR concluded that implementation of a Tree Removal mitigation measure would reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level.

Similarly, implementation of the 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan and Measure G Master Projects List for the De Anza College campus would involve limited tree removal. Since certification of the 2002 EIR, FHDA

has adopted construction standards that apply to all projects undertaken on FHDA property, including De Anza College. Division 01.50.00, Temporary Facilities and Controls, requires the following measures where trees or vegetation are present:

- Installation of temporary protective barriers around trees and vegetation designated to remain.
- Prohibition of material storage, soil stockpiling, vehicle parking, or excessive foot traffic within tree drip lines.
- Compliance with FHDA Arborist recommendations to prevent damage to roots, trunks, and canopies.

All work on individual projects within the Facilities Master Plan and Master Project List will comply with these requirements. Further, as detailed plans for each individual project within the Facilities Master Plan and Master Project List are developed, FHDA will implement Mitigation Measure AES-1: Tree Removal, which replaces Mitigation Measures AES-1 as identified in the 2002 EIR, by taking practicable measures to preserve trees that are clearly visible from publicly accessible offsite locations, relocating such trees where feasible and planting new trees to replace such trees that cannot be retained or relocated, and monitoring replacement trees. Thus, impacts to the visual character of the De Anza College campus associated with loss of significant trees would be reduced to a less-than-significant level, consistent with the findings of the 2002 EIR.

The changes in the project compared to the 1999 Facilities Master Plan would not result in a new or more severe impact compared to the impacts evaluated in the 2002 EIR. With implementation of Mitigation Measure AES-1 as identified in this Initial Study, implementation of the 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan and Measure G Master Projects List for the De Anza College Campus would not substantially alter the visual quality or character of the campus or the views towards the campus from adjacent public streets and parks. Therefore, the project would have a less-than-significant impact related to visual character and scenic quality, consistent with the findings of the 2002 EIR. Thus, impacts under this criterion were adequately addressed in the 2002 EIR and the criteria for requiring further CEQA review as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 are not met.

d) *Would the project create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?*

Implementation of the 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan and Measure G Master Projects List includes updating lighting throughout the campus to increase energy efficiency and safety. This was also a component of the 1999 Facilities Master Plan. The 2002 EIR found that implementation of the 1999 Facilities Master Plan would result in a potentially significant impact related to light and glare that would be reduced to a less than significant level with implementation of a Light and Glare mitigation measure.

The State of California provides a minimum standard for building design through the California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 24, Part 2, commonly referred to as the California Building Code (CBC). The CBC includes standards for outdoor lighting that are intended to reduce light pollution and glare by regulating light power and brightness, shielding, and sensor controls. Further, the California Building Standards Commission adopted the California Green Building Standards Code as Part 11 of Title 24, also known as CALGreen. Section 5.106.8, *Light Pollution Reduction*, establishes backlight, uplighting, and glare ratings to minimize the effects of light pollution for nonresidential development. New or upgraded lighting that may be added to the campus during implementation of the 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan and Measure G

Master Projects List would be required to comply with the requirements of the CBC and CALGreen. This includes ensuring all lighting is downward facing to minimize spillage outside of campus.

The proposed project would not increase light and glare above existing conditions and what was evaluated in the 2002 EIR. Compliance with CCR Title 24 Part 2 and Part 11 CALGreen would avoid the need implementation of Mitigation Measure AES-2 as identified in the 2002 EIR and ensure that this impact would remain less than significant. Therefore, the changes in the project compared to the 1999 Facilities Master Plan would not result in a new or more severe impact compared to the impacts evaluated in the 2002 EIR. Thus, impacts under this criterion were adequately addressed in the 2002 EIR and the criteria for requiring further CEQA review as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 are not met.

Mitigation Measures

FHDA will implement Mitigation Measure AES-1: Tree Removal, which replaces Mitigation Measure AES-1 from the 2002 EIR. Compliance with the CBC and CALGreen would ensure that there would be no significant impacts regarding light and glare such that implementation of Mitigation Measure AES-2 from the 2002 EIR would no longer be necessary. No additional mitigation measures are required.

Mitigation Measure AES-1: Tree Removal.

1. The Foothill-De Anza Community College District (FHDA) shall implement practicable measures to preserve healthy trees that are clearly visible from publicly accessible offsite locations.
2. Healthy trees that are clearly visible from publicly accessible offsite locations shall be relocated to other areas of the campus where the relocated tree would also contribute to views of the campus from publicly accessible offsite locations if deemed biologically feasible at the discretion of FHDA.
3. Healthy trees that are clearly visible from publicly accessible offsite locations that cannot be preserved or relocated shall be replaced in a location that would also be clearly visible from publicly accessible offsite locations based on current tree canopy density findings. Where replacement is necessary FHDA may choose between a 24-inch box tree or smaller as determined by the landscape architect.
4. New plantings shall be monitored for one year. If a replacement tree fails during this period due to nursery defects or improper installation, it shall be replaced.

3.2 Agriculture and Forestry Resources

	De Anza College Facilities Master Plan EIR Determination	Do the De Anza College Facilities Master Plan EIR Mitigation Measures Apply to the Project?	Would the Project Result in a New Significant Impact or a Substantial Increase in the Severity of a Previously Identified Significant Impact?	Would New Mitigation Measures Reduce Any New or More Severe Impacts to Less than Significant?
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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. 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?	NI	n/a	No	n/a
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	NI	n/a	No	n/a
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))?	n/a	n/a	No	n/a
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	n/a	n/a	No	n/a
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?	NI and n/a	n/a	No	n/a

Notes: NI = no impact; n/a = not applicable.

Prior Environmental Analysis

The 2002 EIR found that the project site was completely developed and surrounded by urban uses and implementation of the 1999 Facilities Master Plan would not result in impacts relating to the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural uses or conflicts with existing zoning or a Williamson Act Contract. Thus, no mitigation measures were required.

The 2008 EIR Addendum found that implementation of the 2007 Facilities Master Plan would not result in any new or more severe impacts to agricultural resources compared to the findings of the 2002 EIR due to changes in the project or in the circumstances under which the project would be undertaken. The checklist questions regarding forestry resources were not included in CEQA Guidelines Appendix G at the time the 2002 EIR and 2008 EIR Addendum were prepared.

Project Analysis

The De Anza College campus is within the urban setting of the City of Cupertino. It was first developed in the 1960s and opened in 1967. It has been subject to ongoing development of campus facilities since then, as discussed in Section 1. The campus does not support any agricultural or forestry resources.

- a) ***Would the project 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?***

There is no Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance within the project site or in the project vicinity. All of the De Anza College campus and lands in the vicinity are classified as urban and built-up lands (California Department of Conservation 2023). There have been no changes in the project site or surrounding area related to agricultural resources and the proposed project would have no impact on agricultural resources, consistent with the findings of the 2002 EIR. Thus, the changes in the project compared to the 1999 Facilities Master Plan would not result in a new or more severe impact compared to the impacts evaluated in the 2002 EIR and the criteria for requiring further CEQA review as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 are not met.

- b) ***Would the project conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?***

The De Anza College campus is zoned by the City of Cupertino as Public Building and the campus is mostly developed with educational facilities, athletic facilities, and campus infrastructure including pathways, quads, Campus Drive, and parking facilities, as shown in Figure 4. Figure 3 and Figure 4 also show that there are no agricultural uses within the campus or in the vicinity. The site is not under a Williamson Act contract. The only areas with agricultural zoning in the City of Cupertino are pockets of residential agricultural zoning located in the northwestern portion of the city west of North Foothill Boulevard, near Linda Vista Park, and in the southernmost portion of the city within the Fremont Older Open Space Preserve (City of Cupertino 2025b). There have been no changes in the project site or surrounding area related to agricultural resources since preparation of the 2002 EIR and the proposed project would have no impact related to conflicts with agricultural zoning or Williamson Act contracts, consistent with the findings of the 2002 EIR. Thus, impacts under this criterion were adequately addressed in the 2002 EIR and the criteria for requiring further CEQA review as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 are not met.

- c) ***Would the project 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))?***

This checklist question was not included in CEQA Guidelines Appendix G at the time the 2002 EIR was prepared. As previously mentioned, the project site is zoned by the City of Cupertino as Public Building. As shown in Figure 4, the site is developed with a community college campus, associated landscape and hardscape areas. The project site is not zoned for forest land, timberland, or Timberland Production (City of Cupertino 2025b). The proposed project would have no impact related to conflicts with these types of zoning designations. Thus, although impacts under this criterion were not addressed in the 2002 EIR, preparation of a Subsequent EIR is not required because the project would not result in a new impact that was not previously evaluated in the 2002 EIR.

- d) ***Would the project result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?***

This checklist question was not included in CEQA Guidelines Appendix G at the time the 2002 EIR was prepared. The project site is developed with a community college campus. Figure 3 and Figure 4 show that the project site and surrounding properties do not support forest land. The project would not interfere with forest land and will not convert any forestry areas. The proposed project would have no impact on forestry resources. Thus, although impacts under this criterion were not addressed in the 2002 EIR, preparation of a Subsequent EIR is not required because the project would not result in a new impact that was not previously evaluated in the 2002 EIR.

- e) ***Would the project 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?***

There are no agricultural or forest lands in the project area, as shown in Figure 3. The 2002 EIR found that implementation of the 1999 Facilities Master Plan would not result in impacts related to the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural uses and there have been no changes in the project site or surrounding area related to agricultural resources. Thus, the project would have no impact related to conversion of farmland to non-agricultural use, consistent with the findings of the 2002 EIR.

As noted in responses 3.2(c) and (d), impacts related to forest land were not addressed in the 2002 EIR. However, there is no forest land within or adjacent to the site and the project would have no impact related to conversion of forestland to non-forest uses. Thus, preparation of a Subsequent EIR is not required because the project would not result in a new or more severe impact compared to the impacts evaluated in the 2002 EIR.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures regarding agricultural or forestry resources were identified in the 2002 EIR or 2008 EIR Addendum and none are required.

3.3 Air Quality

	De Anza College Facilities Master Plan EIR Determination	Do the De Anza College Facilities Master Plan EIR Mitigation Measures Apply to the Project?	Would the Project Result in a New Significant Impact or a Substantial Increase in the Severity of a Previously Identified Significant Impact?	Would New Mitigation Measures Reduce Any New or More Severe Impacts to Less than Significant?
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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?	LTS/M	Yes	No	n/a
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?	LTS/M	Yes	No	n/a
c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	LTS	No	No	n/a
d) Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?	NI	n/a	No	n/a

Notes: NI = no impact; LTS = less than significant; LTS/M = less than significant with mitigation; n/a = not applicable.

Prior Environmental Analysis

The 2002 EIR found that implementation of the 1999 Facilities Master Plan would have:

- no impact related to creating objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people;
- less than significant project-level and cumulative impacts related to the potential to create localized carbon monoxide (CO) emissions and hotspots that exceed the State or Federal CO standards; and
- potentially significant impacts from the generation dust during construction and emissions of reactive organic gases (ROG) that would exceed the air district's thresholds during operation that would be reduced to less than significant levels with implementation of mitigation measures included in the 2002 EIR.

At the time the 2002 EIR and 2008 EIR Addendum were prepared, air quality in the project region was regulated by the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD). BAAQMD changed its name to Bay Area Air District (BAAD) in January 2025.

The 2002 EIR mitigation measure addressing air quality during construction requires FHDA to implement a dust control plan that incorporates measures recommended by BAAD. The 2002 EIR also included two mitigation measures intended to reduce air pollutant emissions associated with people traveling to and from the De Anza College campus. One requires FHDA to implement a Commute Alternatives Program that includes several transportation demand management strategies to support use of transit, carpooling, and other modes of travel that reduce air pollution and minimize demand for onsite parking. The 2002 EIR noted that the feasibility of implementing all components of that program was unknown but that even at the minimum effectiveness of each component, the operational impact would be reduced to a less-than-significant level. The other mitigation measure requires FHDA to avoid expanding onsite parking supply without implementing all feasible transportation demand management strategies.

The 2008 EIR Addendum found that implementation of the 2007 Facilities Master Plan would not result in any new or more severe air quality impacts compared to the findings of the 2002 EIR due to changes in the project or in the circumstances under which the project would be undertaken and applied the 2002 EIR mitigation measures to the 2007 Facilities Master Plan.

Project Analysis

The 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan and Measure G Master Projects List include construction of a new Creative Arts Building and potential new Services for Students Building (if a new building is constructed rather than renovating existing spaces); campus-wide building modernizations and upgrades; and campus-wide improvements to or replacements of internal pathways, lighting, landscaping, signage, and building systems such as Information Technology, physical plants, heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) equipment, piping, and electrical systems, fire alarm, and fire suppression and life safety system components, and security systems. As noted in Table 1, the Physical Education complex renovation project was evaluated separately in a Notice of Exemption. Construction of the new Creative Arts Building and potential new Services for Students Building (if a new building is constructed rather than renovating existing spaces) would involve demolition of up to 86,000 square feet of existing building space and construction of up to 50,000 square feet of new building space in total. This is less than the amount of construction activity anticipated under the 1999 Facilities Master Plan, which included approximately 2,650 square feet of demolition and approximately 149,400 square feet of new construction. Emission factors for construction equipment have decreased since preparation of the 2002 EIR due to improvements in technology and more stringent regulatory requirements, thus, the air pollutant and toxic air contaminant (TAC) emissions from similar levels of construction activity are less than they were in 2002. The range of projects included in the 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan and Measure G Master Projects List is similar to the range of projects anticipated under the 1999 Facilities Master Plan and 2007 Facilities Master Plan, as evaluated in the 2002 EIR and 2008 EIR Addendum.

The 1999 Facilities Master Plan was prepared to accommodate an estimated student enrollment of 30,850 students by the year 2010, including on-site, distance learning and off-campus growth. However, enrollment did not grow as rapidly as anticipated. The 2007 Facilities Master Plan was prepared to provide a guide for future campus development to accommodate increases in the student body from 25,460 students in the 2004-05 school years to an estimated 30,030 students in the 2015-16 school years (FHDA 2008). The projected on-campus student enrollment under the 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan is 21,809 students by 2030, which is an increase of 4,618 students compared to the enrollment in 2019 (FHDA 2021). The projected student enrollment is less than the enrollment projections evaluated in the 2002 EIR and 2008 EIR Addendum. The decrease in expected enrollment for in-person classes is due to regional population declines and increases in online class offerings.

Between 2010 and 2020, course enrollment decreased by 20% overall, and online course enrollment had grown to 22% of total enrollment before the pandemic (De Anza College 2022).

a) *Would the project conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?*

The 2002 EIR did not explicitly address this criterion; however it did discuss the 2000 Clean Air Plan, which was described as having been “designed to address attainment of the State standards for ozone” and included stationary source control measures, transportation control measures, and discouragement of urban sprawl (FHDA 2002). The current air quality plan applicable to the project area is BAAD’s 2017 Clean Air Plan, which continues to include measures intended to reduce ozone concentrations by reducing emissions of ozone precursors, ROG and oxides of nitrogen, as well as measures to reduce fine particulate matter and TACs (BAAQMD 2017).

The emission inventories used to develop a region’s air quality attainment plans are based primarily on projected population growth and vehicle miles traveled (VMT) for the region, which are based, in part, on the planned growth identified in regional and community plans. Therefore, projects that would result in increases in population or employment growth beyond that projected in regional or community plans could result in increases in VMT above that planned in the attainment plan, further resulting in mobile source emissions that could conflict with a region’s air quality planning efforts. Increases in VMT beyond that projected in area plans generally would be considered to have a significant adverse incremental effect on the region’s ability to attain or maintain state and federal ambient air quality standards.

Community colleges serve the local population and do not directly lead to substantial population growth. As noted above, the projected on-campus student population under the 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan is less than the on-campus student population anticipated under the 1999 Facilities Master Plan. In addition, as discussed further in Section 3.6, Energy, FHDA has adopted an Energy Master Plan (FHDA 2021) and a Sustainability Action Plan (FHDA 2023) which are intended to reduce energy consumption on-campus, reduce VMT for students, faculty, and staff by 25-50% by 2035, transition the campus to avoid use of natural gas, increase the use of electricity generated from renewable sources, and achieve carbon neutrality by 2045. Making progress towards these goals would help reduce air pollutant emissions from mobile sources and associated with energy usage on campus.

As noted above, the 2002 EIR included a Commute Alternatives Program mitigation measure that required De Anza College to implement several transportation demand management strategies to support use of transit, carpooling, and other modes of travel. De Anza College has been implementing various commute alternatives since certification of the 2002 EIR, however some of the strategies included in the 2002 EIR are no longer viable or effective given changes in demographics and technology. Thus, this mitigation measure has been revised and is presented below as Mitigation Measure AQ-1: Transportation Demand Management.

Current transportation demand management programs at De Anza College include providing students with reduced cost VTA Smart Passes (funded through mandatory fees paid by all students at the time of registration) which allows unlimited rides on all buses and light rail within Santa Clara County except Express service; a bike loaner program that provides students with a free conventional bicycle or e-bike, helmet, lock, and charger (if needed) for any academic quarter in which a student is enrolled in at least six units; and preferential parking for carpools. The campus also provides students with information on how to

apply for the Clipper START program, which provides 50% discounts for people meeting income eligibility on all Bay Area transit services, and the Silicon Valley Hopper, which is a low-cost, on-demand shared ride service that connects to Caltrain stations in Mountain View, Sunnyvale and Santa Clara.

Compliance with the Sustainability Action Plan, Energy Master Plan, and Mitigation Measure AQ-1 would ensure that De Anza College remains consistent with the Clean Air Plan and would not result in a significant impact due to inconsistency with 2017 Clean Air Plan. Thus, the project would not result in a significant impact that was not evaluated in the 2002 EIR and the criteria for requiring further CEQA review as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 are not met.

b) *Would the project 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?*

According to the BAAQMD California Environmental Quality Act Air Quality Guidelines (CEQA Guidelines), any proposed project that would individually have a significant air quality impact would also be considered to have a significant cumulative air quality impact (BAAQMD 2023). Implementation of the 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan and Measure G Master Projects List would not require construction activities that are more intense than those evaluated in the 2002 EIR and 2008 EIR Addendum. Emissions of criteria air pollutants would be similar to those evaluated in the prior environmental documents and may be less than those previously evaluated due to the reduced emission factors for construction equipment compared to the emission factors used in preparation of the 2002 EIR.

The 2002 EIR included a construction dust mitigation measure that required preparation and implementation of a dust control plan for each individual construction project, and that each dust control plan incorporate the control measures identified in the BAAQMD CEQA Guidelines in effect at that time. Since preparation of the 2002 EIR, FHDA has adopted standard requirements that must be implemented during all FHDA construction projects, including Division 01.50.00, Temporary Facilities and Controls, Division 00.73.16, Owner Controlled Insurance Program, and Division 01.56.10, Dust Control Measures. These divisions require construction contractors to:

- Implement dust control measures using water or other approved methods to minimize generation of fugitive dust from grading, excavation, and construction activities.
- Maintain construction areas in a clean condition through daily debris removal, reducing wind-blown dust and particulate matter.
- Control construction debris, stockpiles, and haul routes to prevent airborne dispersion of dust into surrounding areas.
- Prohibit conditions that would allow dust or debris to become a public nuisance, ensuring compliance with local and regional air quality standards.
- Respond to all complaints about objectionable noise and provide prompt and appropriate abatement.
- Develop and implement a Dust Control Plan that includes requirements to
 - Water all active construction areas at least twice daily, as needed, to control fugitive dust emissions (using recycled water where feasible).
 - Cover all trucks hauling soil, sand, and other loose materials to prevent dust emissions.
 - Sweep sidewalks, walkways, and pathways daily to remove dust and debris.

- Sweep adjacent streets daily if visible soil material is tracked onto roadways.
- Implement preventive measures to keep dust and debris from entering adjacent buildings, utilities, landscaping, parking areas, and other non-construction areas.

These measures are similar to those identified in the current BAAD CEQA Guidelines and are effective at minimizing construction dust emissions. Because these measures are required for all FHDA projects, the project would have a less-than-significant impact related to construction dust emissions and no mitigation is required.

The 2002 EIR found that implementation of the 1999 Facilities Master Plan would result in significant levels of ROG emissions, primarily due to motor vehicle usage for commutes to and from the campus. As noted above, the projected enrollment for De Anza College at the time the 1999 Facilities Master Plan was prepared was 30,850 students by the year 2010. Under the 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan, the currently projected on-campus student enrollment is 21,809 students by 2030. Given the lower student enrollment and increases in emission controls on motor vehicles since the 2002 EIR was prepared, implementation of the 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan and Measure G Master Projects List would be expected to result in fewer daily ROG emissions than were identified in the 2002 EIR. However, thresholds that define the maximum quantity of daily emissions that can constitute a less-than-significant impact have been reduced since that time as well. Thus, although the project's ROG emissions are expected to be less than those estimated in the 2002 EIR, the impact may remain potentially significant. This impact would be reduced to a less-than-significant level with implementation of Mitigation Measure AQ-1: Transportation Demand Management as well as Mitigation Measure AQ-2: Parking, as identified in the 2002 EIR.

After implementation of mitigation measures, the project would have a less-than-significant impact related to criteria air pollutant emissions, consistent with the findings of the 2002 EIR. The changes in the project compared to the 1999 Facilities Master Plan would not result in a new or more severe impact compared to the impacts evaluated in the 2002 EIR. Thus, impacts under this criterion were adequately addressed in the 2002 EIR and the criteria for requiring further CEQA review as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 are not met.

c) *Would the project expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?*

The 2002 EIR identified sensitive receptors in proximity to the site that could be affected by construction would include users of Memorial Park, William Faria Elementary School, Church of the Latter-Day Saints, Saint Jude The Apostle Church, and Kingdom Hall of Jehovah Witnesses, and the occupants of residences in the vicinity. Students and employees on the campus could also be affected by construction of individual projects.

Consistent with the analysis in the 2002 EIR, demolition and renovation of existing buildings could result in the release of asbestos. FHDA would implement standard State and federal procedures for asbestos containment and worker safety when demolishing or renovating buildings that contain asbestos which would ensure that people would not be exposed to airborne asbestos. For example, BAAD's Regulation 11, Rule 2 was established to minimize public exposure to airborne asbestos emissions during demolition, renovation, and manufacturing activities. This rule requires prior notification to BAAD for applicable projects, regardless of asbestos presence, and mandates strict work practices for handling, removing, and disposing of regulated asbestos-containing materials (ACM). Compliance includes proper containment,

labeling, and disposal of asbestos waste at approved facilities. The regulation aligns with federal National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants and applies throughout BAAD's jurisdiction.

Demolition and construction of individual projects within the 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan and Measure G Master Projects List would generate criteria air pollutants regulated under the federal and state Clean Air Acts as well as TACs, primarily diesel particulate matter. The project components nearest the campus boundaries include demolition of the A Quad buildings and new construction of the Creative Arts Building and potential new Services for Students Building (if a new building is constructed rather than renovating existing spaces). These would be no closer to the nearest sensitive receptors than components of the 1999 Facilities Master Plan, such as the Kirsch Center for Environmental Studies and the Student and Community Services Building. Additionally, all projects would implement the FHDA Dust Control Measures defined in Division 01.50.00 and Division 01.56.10. Thus, the air pollutant and TAC levels at the nearest sensitive receptors would be similar to or less than (due to improvements in technology and more stringent regulatory requirements) those that were generated during implementation of the 1999 and 2007 Facilities Master Plans.

The current project would not substantially increase traffic volumes on area streets and would not create significant CO emissions or concentrations along local roadways or at local intersections. Considering the reduced vehicle emission factors due to improvements in technology and more stringent regulatory requirements, traffic associated with the current project would generate lower CO emissions than traffic associated with implementation of the prior facilities master plans. According to BAAD, a project would result in a less-than-significant impact related to localized CO concentrations if the following screening criteria are met (BAAQMD 2023):

1. The project is consistent with an applicable congestion management program established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways, regional transportation plan, and local congestion management agency plans.
2. The project traffic would not increase traffic volumes at affected intersections to more than 44,000 vehicles per hour.
3. The project traffic would not increase traffic volumes at affected intersections to more than 24,000 vehicles per hour where vertical and/or horizontal mixing is substantially limited (e.g., tunnel, parking garage, bridge underpass, natural or urban street canyon, below-grade roadway).

The EIR for the Westport mixed-use project located immediately north of the northwest corner of the De Anza College campus, which was certified in 2020, found that the peak hour traffic volumes at the intersection of Stevens Creek Boulevard and Mary Avenue, which was the Westport project study intersection with the highest traffic volumes, would be less than 4,000 vehicles (City of Cupertino 2020). Background traffic increases due to ongoing development in the project area since 2020 combined with the incremental increase students at the campus associated with implementation of the current project would not lead to any conditions that exceed the BAAD screening criteria for localized CO concentrations.

With implementation of mitigation measures AQ-1: Transportation Demand Management and AQ-2: Parking and compliance with the FHDA standard dust control measures, the project would have a less-than-significant impact related to exposure of people to substantial pollutant concentrations, consistent with the findings of the 2002 EIR. The changes in the project compared to the 1999 Facilities Master Plan would not result in a new or more severe impact compared to the impacts evaluated in the 2002 EIR. Thus,

impacts under this criterion were adequately addressed in the 2002 EIR and the criteria for requiring further CEQA review as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 are not met.

d) *Would the project result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?*

Odors would be generated from vehicles and/or equipment exhaust emissions during project construction. Odors produced during construction would be attributable to architectural coatings, asphalt pavement application, and concentrations of unburned hydrocarbons from tailpipes of construction equipment. Such odors would disperse rapidly from the project site and generally occur at magnitudes that would not affect substantial numbers of people. The changes in the project compared to the 1999 Facilities Master Plan would not result in a new or more severe impact compared to the impacts evaluated in the 2002 EIR. Impacts associated with odors during construction would be less than significant, consistent with the findings of the 2002 EIR. Thus, impacts under this criterion were adequately addressed in the 2002 EIR and the criteria for requiring further CEQA review as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 are not met.

Mitigation Measures

As discussed above, FHDA would no longer implement the 2002 EIR mitigation measure regarding construction dust and would instead implement the dust control measures identified in the FHDA standard requirements in Division 01.50.00 and Division 01.56.10; the 2002 EIR mitigation measure regarding commute alternatives has been replaced with Mitigation Measure AQ-1: Transportation Demand Management, which reflects current demographics and technology and maintains flexibility for adapting to future changes in demographics and technology; and FHDA would also continue to implement the 2002 EIR mitigation measure regarding parking supply, identified as Mitigation Measure AQ-2: Parking, which has been slightly revised as shown in underline and strikethrough (~~strikethrough~~) format below.

Mitigation Measure AQ-1: Transportation Demand Management. De Anza College and the Foothill-De Anza Community College District (FHDA) shall maintain a Transportation Demand Management (TDM) program designed to reduce single-occupancy vehicle trips to the De Anza College campus. To ensure the program remains effective and adapts to changing technology and commute patterns, FHDA shall implement the following:

- **Periodic Evaluation:** Review and, if necessary, update the TDM strategies every five years (in alignment with Master Plan updates) to prioritize effective measures.
- **Commute Monitoring:** Monitor campus commute trends through periodic surveys or other data collection methods (e.g., transit pass usage data) at least once every two years.
- **Flexible Strategy Toolkit:** Implement a variety of TDM strategies based on current feasibility, student/staff needs, and available funding. These may include, but are not limited to:
 - Transit Access: Partnering with local transit agencies (e.g., Santa Clara Valley Transit Authority) to provide discounted or subsidized transit passes (e.g., SmartPass).
 - Bicycle Facilities: Providing end-of-trip facilities such as secure bicycle parking, lockers, or repair stations where demand exists.

- Alternative Mobility Support: Providing information regarding carpooling, vanpooling, or micro-mobility options (e.g., bike/scooter share) available in the City of Cupertino.
- Housing Connectivity: If FHDA operates student housing, it will evaluate and provide appropriate "last-mile" connections to the campus, which may include shuttle services, transit subsidies, or improved pedestrian/bike pathways.
- Incentive Programs: Maintaining preferential parking for carpools or electric vehicle charging infrastructure as determined by campus parking demand management.

Mitigation Measure AQ-2: Parking. The parking supply at De Anza College shall ~~would~~ not be expanded without the implementation of all feasible transportation demand management measures ~~(see above)~~, as established in Mitigation Measure AQ-1, and an assessment of parking demand.

3.4 Biological Resources

	De Anza College Facilities Master Plan EIR Determination	Do the De Anza College Facilities Master Plan EIR Mitigation Measures Apply to the Project?	Would the Project Result in a New Significant Impact or a Substantial Increase in the Severity of a Previously Identified Significant Impact?	Would New Mitigation Measures Reduce Any New or More Severe Impacts to Less than Significant?
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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 Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	LTS/M	Yes	Yes	Yes
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 Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	NI	n/a	No	n/a
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?	NI	n/a	No	n/a

	De Anza College Facilities Master Plan EIR Determination	Do the De Anza College Facilities Master Plan EIR Mitigation Measures Apply to the Project?	Would the Project Result in a New Significant Impact or a Substantial Increase in the Severity of a Previously Identified Significant Impact?	Would New Mitigation Measures Reduce Any New or More Severe Impacts to Less than Significant?
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?	NI	n/a	No	n/a
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	NI	No	No	n/a
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?	NI	n/a	No	n/a

Notes: NI = no impact; LTS/M = less than significant with mitigation; n/a = not applicable.

Prior Environmental Analysis

The 2002 EIR found that the De Anza College campus does not have the potential to support any sensitive species, does not support any wetlands, wildlife movement corridors, or nursery sites, and is not located within the boundaries of any habitat conservation plans. Thus, the EIR concluded that implementation of the 1999 Facilities Master Plan would result in no impacts to such resources and would not conflict with any habitat conservation plans. The 2002 EIR found that during construction of the improvements identified in the 1999 Facilities Master Plan could destroy or result in the abandonment of active bird nests, and the could potentially conflict with the City of Cupertino tree preservation ordinance but these impacts would be reduced to a less-than-significant level with implementation of mitigation measures. The 2002 EIR mitigation measure addressing nesting birds requires a qualified biologist to conduct pre-construction surveys during the nesting season to identify active bird or raptor nests in or near the construction area and to establish avoidance buffers until chicks have fledged and nests are no longer active. The 2002 EIR mitigation measure addressing tree removal requires FHDA to minimize impacts to “healthy trees meeting the definition of ‘specimen trees’ in the City of Cupertino Code,” relocate healthy specimen trees that cannot be avoided during construction, and replace specimen trees that cannot be saved by project revisions and/or relocation. The 2008 EIR Addendum found that implementation of the 2007 Facilities Master Plan would not result in any new or more severe impacts to biological resources compared to the findings of the 2002 EIR due to changes in the project or in the circumstances under which the project would be undertaken and applied the 2002 EIR mitigation measures to the 2007 Facilities Master Plan.

Project Analysis

A Biological Resources Assessment for the De Anza College campus (Appendix A) was prepared to evaluate whether there have been any changes at the project site or the circumstances under which the project would be implemented that could lead to identification of a new significant biological resources impact or an increase in the severity of previously identified biological resource impacts compared to the findings of the 2002 EIR. As discussed below, the Biological Resources Assessment found that the campus has the potential to support special-status wildlife species that were not discussed in the 2002 EIR or subsequent CEQA documents for the campus and could be adversely affected by implementation of the 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan and Measure G Master Projects List. To ensure that impacts to special-status species are avoided, additional mitigation measures have been identified and the prior mitigation measure regarding nesting birds has been modified, as shown in underline and ~~strikethrough~~ format. The current project would not result in any other potential impacts to biological resources, consistent with the findings of the 2002 EIR.

- a) ***Would the project 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 Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?***

Plants. The California Natural Diversity Database and California Native Plant Society's Inventory queries identified 64 special-status plant species as occurring or potentially occurring in the project site vicinity. Of these, 48 were eliminated from consideration due to a lack of suitable habitat or edaphic conditions (i.e., alkaline or serpentine soils), the extent of habitat degradation on the site, or the site's location outside of their known range. The remaining 16 species have low potential to occur within the campus due to limited habitat availability and high levels of existing disturbance from normal campus operations and maintenance activities (Appendix A). Thus, the project would have no impact to special status plant species, consistent with the findings of the 2002 EIR.

Wildlife. The California Natural Diversity Database and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Information for Planning and Consultation database queries identified 47 special-status wildlife species as occurring or potentially occurring in the project site vicinity. Of these, 39 were eliminated from consideration due to a lack of suitable habitat or the site's location outside of their known range and four species were determined to have low potential to occur due to limited habitat availability and high levels of existing disturbance from normal campus operations and maintenance activities (Appendix A). The remaining four species have moderate potential to occur and are described in more detail below.

White-tailed kite and nesting birds: White-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*) is a California Fully Protected species. It generally occurs in low-elevation grassland, wetland, oak woodland, low shrub, open woodlands, or savannah habitats. This species also uses fencerows, irrigation ditches (with residual vegetation), and disturbed lands. White-tailed kites typically nest and roost in trees with dense canopies (often broad-leafed deciduous trees) adjacent to open areas, either as isolated trees or at the edges of forests, woodlands, or riparian areas (Appendix A).

In general, the project site lacks suitable nesting habitat near open lands due to the level of development on and immediately surrounding the project site. However, the project site contains a variety of tall, densely foliated trees, such as redwood, deodar cedar, pine, and coast live oak, and there is foraging habitat less than 0.5 miles west of the project site with known occurrences

of white-tailed kite. The trees on the project site provide potentially suitable nesting habitat for white-tailed kite, and there is potential for this species to nest on the project site and forage on nearby lands (Appendix A).

Further, as recognized in the 2002 EIR, the site may have the potential to support nesting birds, which are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and California Fish and Game Code. Nesting birds could be present on building exteriors, in trees and shrubs, as well as on unpaved ground at or adjacent to the project site. Disturbance of nesting birds would cause a significant impact.

Pallid bat and Townsend's big-eared bat: Pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*) and Townsend's big-eared bat (*Corynorhinus townsendii*) are both California Species of Special Concern. Pallid bats are most common in open, dry habitats, including grasslands, shrublands, woodlands, and forests. They roost primarily in rocky outcrops but may also roost in artificial structures and trees. Townsend's big-eared bats occur in mesic habitats, such as coniferous and deciduous forests, and riparian habitats, and in xeric scrub habitats. They roost in limestone caves, lava tubes, artificial structures, and tunnels (Appendix A).

Marginal roosting habitat for cave-roosting bat species occurs within the rooftops of various structures on the project site. Moderate-quality roosting habitat for foliage-roosting bat species occurs within the variety of mature landscape trees on the project site. Because the project site is surrounded by urban development and subject to frequent human disturbance, pallid and Townsend's big-eared bats are unlikely to occur in large numbers, if present. Signs of roosting bat occupancy (e.g., guano or staining) were not observed within the project site during the field reconnaissance (Appendix A).

San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat: San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat (*Neotoma fuscipes annectens*) is a California Species of Special Concern that occurs in forest habitats with a moderate canopy and moderate to dense understory. They construct protective den structures, or middens, made of sticks at the bases of trees, under and around downed logs, within dense vegetation, and occasionally in tree canopies (Appendix A).

In general, the project site has limited understory habitat suitable for San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat due to the routine maintenance activities on campus. However, in areas with more dense, natural tree and shrub cover or in areas where tree branches are low to the ground and against fence lines, there may be adequate cover to provide suitable habitat for San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat. San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat can occupy suburban habitats where cover is adequate, and the species is known to occur frequently approximately 0.2 miles southwest of the project site around the McClellan Groundwater Recharge Facility and Union Pacific Trail. However, due to dispersal barriers (e.g., the McClellan Road overpass), San Francisco dusky-footed woodrats are unlikely to occur in large numbers within the project site, if present (Appendix A).

Implementation of the 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan and Measure G Master Projects List could result in adverse effects to these special-status species by disturbing or destroying their habitat; interrupting nesting, breeding, and young-tending activities; or resulting in loss of individual organisms. This represents a more severe impact than was identified in the 2002 EIR because the EIR only identified effects on nesting

birds as a potentially significant impact, while it is now known that there could also be significant impacts to white-tailed kite, pallid bat, Townsend's bat, and San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat.

Implementation of Mitigation Measures BIO-1, BIO-2, and BIO-3 as identified in this section would avoid these impacts by ensuring that the absence or presence of these species is confirmed prior to beginning project activities through pre-construction surveys, and that appropriate protocols are followed to avoid disturbance of individual organisms in the event they are present. Thus, with implementation of mitigation measures, the project would result in less-than-significant impacts to special-status species.

- b) *Would the project 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 Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?***

There have been no changes in conditions related to riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities in the project area since preparation of the 2002 EIR. The project site is developed with the De Anza College campus, associated landscape and hardscape areas. The project site does not support any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities (Appendix A). The proposed project would have no impact related to such resources, consistent with the findings of the 2002 EIR. Thus, impacts under this criterion were adequately addressed in the 2002 EIR and the criteria for requiring further CEQA review as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 are not met.

- c) *Would the project 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?***

There have been no changes in conditions related to state or federally protected wetlands in the project area since preparation of the 2002 EIR. The project site is developed with the De Anza College campus, associated landscape and hardscape areas. The project site does not support any state or federally protected wetlands (Appendix A). The proposed project would have no impact related to such resources, consistent with the findings of the 2002 EIR. Thus, impacts under this criterion were adequately addressed in the 2002 EIR and the criteria for requiring further CEQA review as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 are not met.

- d) *Would the project 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?***

There have been no changes in conditions related to wildlife movement and nursery sites in the project area since preparation of the 2002 EIR. The project site is developed with the De Anza College campus and associated landscape and hardscape areas, and it is surrounded by urban development. The project site does not support any native or migratory species, wildlife corridors, or nursery sites (Appendix A). The proposed project would have no impact related to such resources, consistent with the findings of the 2002 EIR. Thus, impacts under this criterion were adequately addressed in the 2002 EIR and the criteria for requiring further CEQA review as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 are not met.

e) *Would the project conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?*

As recognized in the 2002 EIR, FHDA is not subject to the City of Cupertino's tree preservation and replacement requirements. Specifically, California Education Code Section 81951 provides that public school districts must "comply with all applicable county and city zoning, building, and health regulations." The City of Cupertino tree protection ordinance is not contained in the City's zoning, building or health regulations. Therefore, the proposed project would have no impact related to conflicts with local biological resource protection policies or ordinances. Impacts under this criterion were adequately addressed in the 2002 EIR and the criteria for requiring further CEQA review as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 are not met.

FHDA construction standards require protection of existing trees and vegetation during construction. Division 01.50.00, Temporary Facilities and Controls, requires the following measures where trees or vegetation are present:

- Installation of temporary protective barriers around trees and vegetation designated to remain.
- Prohibition of material storage, soil stockpiling, vehicle parking, or excessive foot traffic within tree drip lines.
- Compliance with FHDA Arborist recommendations to prevent damage to roots, trunks, and canopies.

Compliance with these standard requirements would minimize adverse impacts to trees.

f) *Would the project conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?*

There have been changes in regional conservation planning since preparation of the 2002 EIR. In 2013, the County of Santa Clara, the Cities of San José, Morgan Hill, and Gilroy, the Santa Clara Valley Water District, and VTA adopted the Santa Clara Valley Habitat Plan (SCVHP), a multi-species Habitat Conservation Plan and Natural Community Conservation Plan that provides a regional framework for protecting covered species and natural communities while allowing compatible development. The SCVHP permit area covers approximately 510,000 acres, primarily in southern Santa Clara County, including all of San José, Morgan Hill, and Gilroy and unincorporated areas in the Guadalupe, Coyote, and Pajaro watershed areas, but it does not include the City of Cupertino.

Because the De Anza College campus is located within the City of Cupertino, it is outside the SCVHP permit area and is not subject to that plan. No other adopted habitat conservation plan, natural community conservation plan, or similar local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan applies to the project site. Thus, the proposed project would have no impact related to conflicts with a conservation plan, consistent with the findings of the 2002 EIR. Impacts under this criterion were adequately addressed in the 2002 EIR and the criteria for requiring further CEQA review as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 are not met.

Mitigation Measures

FHDA will implement the 2002 EIR mitigation measure regarding pre-construction nesting bird surveys, which has been slightly revised as shown in underline and ~~strikethrough~~ format as presented below, an additional mitigation measure that requires surveys for roosting bats, and another additional mitigation measure that requires surveys for the San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat when individual project sites contain habitat that may support this species.

Mitigation Measure BIO-1: Pre-Construction Nesting Bird Surveys. When any individual project within the scope of the De Anza College 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan and Measure G Master Projects List is undertaken, no earlier than 14 ~~45~~ days and ~~no later than 20 days~~ prior to commencement of construction activities ~~the removal of any trees~~ that would occur during the nesting/breeding season of native bird species potentially nesting on the site (~~March~~ February 1 through August 1), a field survey ~~would~~ shall be conducted by a qualified biologist to determine if active nests of special-status birds or common bird species protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and/or the California Fish and Game Code, are present in the construction zone or within 50 feet of the construction zone (~~100~~ 250 feet for raptors). If active nests are found within the survey area, ~~clearing and construction within 50 feet (100 feet for raptors)~~ a suitable avoidance buffer will be determined by the qualified biologist based on species, location, and planned construction activity. These nests shall be avoided until the chicks have fledged and the nests are no longer active as determined by the qualified biologist. ~~would be postponed or halted, at the discretion of the biological monitor, until the nest is vacated and juveniles have fledged, as determined by the biologist, and there is no evidence of a second attempt at nesting.~~

Mitigation Measure BIO-2: Pre-construction Survey for Roosting Bats. When any individual project within the scope of the De Anza College 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan and Measure G Master Projects List is undertaken,,a pre-construction bat survey shall be performed by a qualified biologist (i.e., a biologist with several years' experience performing roosting bat surveys, capable of identifying signs of roosting such as urine stains and guano piles) no earlier than 14 days prior to the onset of construction to determine if roosting bats or maternity colonies exist in or within ~~350~~ 100 feet of the development footprint. If roosting bats are detected, the qualified biologist shall consult with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) to identify appropriate measures to avoid/minimize impacts to the species, which can include approval to passively exclude any bats found on the project site during the non-maternity season. Passive exclusion of non-special-status bats during the non-maternity season may occur without consulting CDFW but only in accordance with published Caltrans guidance for bat mitigation (H.T. Harvey & Associates 2019: pages 7-11 to 7-14). If a maternity roost is identified on the project site, an appropriate buffer (at least 50 feet) in which no construction activity may occur shall be determined by the qualified biologist and the roost shall be avoided until the young have fledged.

Mitigation Measure BIO-3: Pre-construction Survey for San Francisco Dusky-Footed Woodrat. When any individual project within the scope of the De Anza College 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan and Measure G Master Projects List is undertaken and is located within 50 feet of dense, natural tree and shrub cover with dense understory, a pre-activity survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist within 30 days prior to the commencement of vegetation removal or ground disturbance activities to identify, flag, and map any active woodrat middens in or near the project site. Where

feasible, an exclusion buffer of at least 5 feet from woodrat middens shall be established to avoid moving or disturbing the middens or vegetation on which the middens rest. Screening vegetation shall be left in place around the middens.

3.5 Cultural Resources

	De Anza College Facilities Master Plan EIR Determination	Do the De Anza College Facilities Master Plan EIR Mitigation Measures Apply to the Project?	Would the Project Result in a New Significant Impact or a Substantial Increase in the Severity of a Previously Identified Significant Impact?	Would New Mitigation Measures Reduce Any New or More Severe Impacts to Less than Significant?
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V. CULTURAL RESOURCES – Would the project:

a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?	NI	n/a	No	n/a
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?	LTS/M	Yes	No	n/a
c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	LTS/M	Yes	No	n/a

Notes: NI = no impact; LTS/M = less than significant with mitigation; n/a = not applicable.

Prior Environmental Analysis

The 2002 EIR stated that there are no recorded cultural resources onsite. However, it acknowledged that the Santa Clara Valley is known for buried archaeological resources and that construction activities associated with the 1999 Facilities Master Plan had the potential to damage or destroy previously unidentified prehistoric resources. The EIR also recognized the potential to encounter human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries, which are considered archaeological resources under CEQA. As a result, the EIR concluded that impacts to archaeological resources could be potentially significant during construction but would be reduced to less-than-significant levels with implementation of mitigation measures. The EIR found that buildings of historic significance on the campus would not be affected. The 2002 EIR mitigation measure addressing cultural resources requires FHDA to retain a qualified archaeologist to provide worker training on identifying archaeological resources, monitor ground-disturbing activities, temporarily halt work if resources are discovered, evaluate the significance of any find in coordination with Native American representatives when applicable, and implement appropriate treatment and documentation measures before resuming construction.

The 2008 EIR Addendum found that implementation of the 2007 Facilities Master Plan would not result in any new or more severe impacts to cultural resources compared to the findings of the 2002 EIR due to changes in the

project or in the circumstances under which the project would be undertaken and applied the 2002 EIR mitigation measures to the 2007 Facilities Master Plan.

Project Analysis

A Cultural Resources Assessment Memo (Appendix B) for the De Anza College campus was prepared to evaluate whether there have been any changes at the project site or the circumstances under which the project would be implemented that could lead to identification of a new significant cultural resources impact or an increase in the severity of previously identified biological resource impacts compared to the findings of the 2002 EIR. As discussed below, the Cultural Resources Assessment found that there are no known archaeological resources within or adjacent to the campus, but the campus has the potential to support subsurface archaeological resources. The Cultural Resources Assessment also found that the campus supports a historic district comprised of four remaining elements of the Beaulieu Winery Estate, consistent with the findings of the 2002 EIR (Appendix B). While implementation of the 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan and Measure G Master Projects List would not result in any new or more severe impacts than those identified in the 2002 EIR, the prior mitigation measure regarding potential subsurface archaeological resources has been modified, as shown below in underline and ~~strikethrough~~ format, to better reflect current standards that afford appropriate protection for such resources.

a) *Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?*

In preparation of the Cultural Resources Assessment Memo, Dudek's architectural historians conducted a survey of the De Anza College campus, reviewed previous reports and records of historic resources at the campus and within one mile of the campus, and completed Department of Parks and Recreation forms to document the existing buildings within the campus and assess their potential for historic significance (Appendix B).

As documented in prior CEQA documents prepared for previous projects at De Anza College, the campus supports a historic district comprised of four remaining elements of the Beaulieu Winery Estate, which was originally established beginning in 1892. This district is located on 1.9 acres that encompasses Le Petit Trianon, the East Cottage, the Beaulieu Winery building, and the Sunken Garden. This district is bound by educational facilities including the "A Quad" buildings to the north, the Campus Center to the east, the A. Robert Dehart Library to the south, and the Media and Learning Center to the west (Appendix B).

The campus survey, research, and assessment found that the remaining portions of the De Anza College campus do not constitute a historic district, and none of the other buildings within the campus are historically significant individually (Appendix B). Thus, there have been no changes in conditions related to historic resources within the campus since preparation of the 2002 EIR.

None of the projects identified in the 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan or the Measure G Master Projects List involve demolition or modification of the buildings within the Beaulieu Winery Estate district. The new Creative Arts Building is planned to be located at the former site of the Flint Center, adjacent to the Sunken Garden. Construction of this new building would not change the existing context of the Beaulieu Winery Estate district because the district is already surrounded by educational buildings and the rural historic setting of the buildings within this district "has been substantially diminished by modern development of the De Anza campus, residential development, and traffic infrastructure" (Appendix B). Therefore, the project would have no potential to affect the historic significance and context of the Beaulieu Winery Estate

district and would have no impact to historical resources, consistent with the findings of the 2002 EIR. Thus, the changes in the project compared to the 1999 Facilities Master Plan would not result in a new or more severe impact compared to the impacts evaluated in the 2002 EIR. Impacts under this criterion were adequately addressed in the 2002 EIR and the criteria for requiring further CEQA review as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 are not met.

b) *Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?*

Preparation of the Cultural Resources Assessment included conducting a cultural resources records search through the North West Information Center and a search of the Native American Heritage Commission's Sacred Lands Files, conducting additional background research, reviewing previous technical studies for this area, and conducting a field survey. No archaeological resources are known to be present within the campus, and none have been encountered during previous development and improvement projects completed onsite. However, there is a moderate potential for encountering archaeological deposits or features within the project site (Appendix B), which was recognized in the 2002 EIR. Thus, there have been no changes in conditions related to archaeological resources within the campus since preparation of the 2002 EIR.

Should archaeological resources be encountered and disturbed or destroyed during project implementation, the project could result in a significant impact which would be reduced to a less-than-significant level with implementation of Mitigation Measure CUL-1: Cultural Resources, as presented below. As stated previously, this measure has been modified, as shown below in underline and ~~strikethrough~~ format, to better reflect current standards and protocols to be implemented if archaeological resources are encountered during implementation of individual projects. The conclusion that impacts to cultural resources would be less than significant with implementation of Mitigation Measure CUL-1 is consistent with the findings of the 2002 EIR and the changes in the project compared to the 1999 Facilities Master Plan would not result in a new or more severe impact compared to the impacts evaluated in the 2002 EIR. Thus, impacts under this criterion were adequately addressed in the 2002 EIR and the criteria for requiring further CEQA review as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 are not met.

c) *Would the project disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?*

There are no known human burial sites within the De Anza College campus and none have been encountered during previous development and improvement projects completed onsite. Therefore, is it not expected that any human remains would be encountered during construction of the projects identified in the 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan or Measure G Master Projects List. In the unlikely event that human remains are encountered, Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code requires that the county coroner be immediately notified of the discovery. The coroner would provide a determination within 48 hours of notification. No further excavation or disturbance of the identified material, or any area reasonably suspected to overlie additional remains, may occur until a determination has been made. If the county coroner determines that the remains are, or are believed to be, Native American, they must notify the Native American Heritage Commission within 24 hours. In accordance with California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, the Native American Heritage Commission must immediately notify those persons it believes to be the most likely descendent from the deceased Native American. The most likely descendent

is allowed 48 hours from the time of their notification to recommend to FHDA their preferred treatment of the remains and associated grave goods.

Adherence to the California Health and Safety Code would ensure that if any human remains are encountered during construction, the remains will be appropriately evaluated and handled such that the project would result in less-than-significant impacts to such resources, consistent with the findings of the 2002 EIR. The changes in the project compared to the 1999 Facilities Master Plan would not result in a new or more severe impact compared to the impacts evaluated in the 2002 EIR. Thus, impacts under this criterion were adequately addressed in the 2002 EIR and the criteria for requiring further CEQA review as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 are not met.

Mitigation Measures

As noted above and shown below, Mitigation Measure CUL-1 as presented in the 2002 EIR has been replaced with the following mitigation measure to reflect current standards for protection of cultural resources that may be encountered during construction activities.

Mitigation Measure CUL-1: Cultural Resources. For individual projects within the 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan and Measure G Master Projects List project that include earth-disturbing activities, such as grading, excavation, and/or trenching, the Foothill-De Anza Community College District (FHDA) shall require implementation of the following cultural resources testing and monitoring program:

Prior to the start of ground-disturbing activities, construction personnel working on projects implemented under the 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan and Measure G Master Project List shall receive Worker Environmental Awareness Training (WEAT) regarding the potential for archaeological or cultural resources to be encountered during construction.

The WEAT shall be prepared or reviewed by a qualified archaeologist and may consist of video, written materials, or other training formats suitable for construction personnel. FHDA may reuse or update the WEAT for subsequent projects at the District's discretion.

The WEAT shall provide construction personnel with a general overview of the ethnographic and historical context of the FHDA campuses, information on the types of archaeological resources that may be present, guidance on how to recognize such resources, procedures to be followed in the event discovery, and applicable legal protections for archaeological resources

The WEAT may be administered by FHDA staff, the prime contractor, or qualified archaeologist.

If any potential archaeological resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the vicinity of the discovery shall be temporarily halted and a reasonable buffer area shall be established around the find by a qualified archeologist. FHDA shall retain a qualified archaeologist to evaluate the discovery.

The archaeologist shall assess the significance of the find consistent with the criteria of the California Environmental Quality Act and provide recommendations for appropriate treatment measures, if necessary. Construction activities may continue in other areas of the project site outside the established buffer area.

If the discovery is determined to be significant, FHDA shall implement appropriate treatment measures recommended by the qualified archaeologist to avoid or reduce impact to the resource.

Work in the vicinity of the discovery may resume following completion of the evaluation and implementation of any recommended measures. If human remains are encountered, they shall be treated in accordance with California Health and Safety Code and Public Resource Codes, including notification of the county coroner and consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission, as appropriate.

3.6 Energy

	De Anza College Facilities Master Plan EIR Determination	Do the De Anza College Facilities Master Plan EIR Mitigation Measures Apply to the Project?	Would the Project Result in a New Significant Impact or a Substantial Increase in the Severity of a Previously Identified Significant Impact?	Would New Mitigation Measures Reduce Any New or More Severe Impacts to Less than Significant?
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?	n/a	n/a	No	n/a
b) Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?	n/a	n/a	No	n/a

Notes: n/a = not applicable.

Prior Environmental Analysis

Evaluation of potential impacts related to energy consumption was not required under CEQA Guidelines Appendix G at the time the 2002 EIR or the 2008 EIR Addendum were prepared.

Project Analysis

Since certification of the 2002 EIR, FHDA has adopted an Energy Master Plan (FHDA 2021) and a Sustainability Action Plan (FHDA 2023), which are intended to reduce energy consumption within the campus and by students, faculty and staff. The Energy Master Plan objectives include providing electric vehicle charging infrastructure, reducing VMT of students, faculty and staff, and institutionalizing energy and sustainability management in district operations (FHDA 2021). The Sustainability Action Plan objectives in relation to energy consumption include decreasing the campus' Energy Use Intensity by 25% compared to the campus benchmark and annually producing

or procuring 75% of the campus' electrical consumption using renewable energy by 2030 and decreasing the Energy Use Intensity by 40% compared to the campus benchmark and accomplishing a Net Zero Energy campus by 2035. Potential mechanisms for achieving these goals include constructing all new buildings and major renovations to be Zero Net Energy ready, obtaining certification through the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design and/or WELL Building Standard programs, and incorporating restorative and regenerative design principals that focus on decreased energy usage (FHDA 2023).

Several of the projects included in the 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan and Measure G Master Projects List will contribute to attaining the goals of the Energy Master Plan and Sustainability Action Plan by improving energy performance within the campus, such as renovations of existing facilities and energy-saving retrofits for existing lighting, HVAC, and central plant systems (FHDA 2021).

a) *Would the project result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?*

As discussed in Section 3.3, Air Quality, the range of projects included in the 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan and Measure G Master Projects List is similar to the range of projects anticipated under the 1999 Facilities Master Plan and 2007 Facilities Master Plan, as evaluated in the 2002 EIR and 2008 EIR Addendum. The current project would also be similar to the 1999 Facilities Master Plan in terms of the energy use during construction and operation of new facilities. New facilities would be constructed in compliance with existing building code and energy code requirements, which would ensure these facilities have greater energy efficiency than existing buildings, while the facility renovations and system upgrades included in the project would reduce energy consumption in existing buildings.

The proposed project would be required to follow applicable laws and regulations that limit energy use and would implement feasible strategies to support achievement of the Sustainability Action Plan and Energy Master Plan goals. Compliance with state laws and regulations as well as the Sustainability Action Plan and Energy Master Plan would ensure that the proposed project does not result in potentially significant environmental impacts due to wasteful, inefficient or unnecessary consumption of energy during project construction or operation. Therefore, the project would have a less-than-significant impact related to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources. Although impacts under this criterion were not addressed in the 2002 EIR, preparation of a Subsequent EIR is not required because the project would not result in a new impact that was not previously evaluated in the 2002 EIR.

b) *Would the project conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?*

The FHDA Energy Action Plan and Sustainability Action Plan summarize several regulations and plans regarding renewable energy and energy efficiency, including the 2019 Board of Governors Climate Change and Sustainability Policy, 2021 Board of Governors Climate Action and Sustainability Framework, state laws and executive orders, and the Scoping Plan developed and routinely updated by the California Air Resources Board (CARB) as required by the Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (commonly referred to as Assembly Bill 32). Both of the FHDA plans were developed in response to these regulations and plans and are intended to ensure that FHDA will contribute to attainment of the goals and standards included in those regulations and plans. As noted above, the Sustainability Action Plan includes goals of reducing the campus's energy use intensity, increasing use of renewable energy, and achieving a zero net energy campus, and the 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan and Measure G Master Projects List include projects

that will improve the campus' energy efficiency for both new construction and existing facilities and operations. Thus, the project would have no impact regarding conflicting with or obstructing implementation of renewable energy and energy efficiency plans. Although impacts under this criterion were not addressed in the 2002 EIR, preparation of a Subsequent EIR is not required because the project would not result in a new impact that was not previously evaluated in the 2002 EIR.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required.

3.7 Geology and Soils

	De Anza College Facilities Master Plan EIR Determination	Do the De Anza College Facilities Master Plan EIR Mitigation Measures Apply to the Project?	Would the Project Result in a New Significant Impact or a Substantial Increase in the Severity of a Previously Identified Significant Impact?	Would New Mitigation Measures Reduce Any New or More Severe Impacts to Less than Significant?
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.	NI	n/a	No	n/a
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	LTS	n/a	No	n/a
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	NI	n/a	No	n/a
iv) Landslides?	NI	n/a	No	n/a
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	LTS/M	Yes	No	n/a

	De Anza College Facilities Master Plan EIR Determination	Do the De Anza College Facilities Master Plan EIR Mitigation Measures Apply to the Project?	Would the Project Result in a New Significant Impact or a Substantial Increase in the Severity of a Previously Identified Significant Impact?	Would New Mitigation Measures Reduce Any New or More Severe Impacts to Less than Significant?
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?	NI	n/a	No	n/a
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?	LTS/M	Yes	No	n/a
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?	NI	n/a	No	n/a
f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	LTS/M	Yes	No	n/a

Notes: NI = no impact; LTS = less than significant; LTS/M = less than significant with mitigation; n/a = not applicable.

Prior Environmental Analysis

The 2002 EIR found that implementation of the 1999 Facilities Master Plan would result in no impact or a less-than significant impact in regard to earthquake fault rupture, seismic ground shaking, seismic related ground failure, landslides, and soil liquefaction or collapse. A key consideration in this determination is that all new structures within the campus would be required to “comply with the latest version of the Uniform Building Code, and specifically with the requirements for public school facilities (which are more stringent than those for general structures” (FHDA 2002). The 2002 EIR also reported that geotechnical investigations conducted at the northwest and southeast parts of the De Anza College campus provided evidence that the likelihood of soil liquefaction during strong ground shaking at the campus is low. The 2002 EIR mitigation measure addressing erosion control requires that an erosion control plan be prepared and implemented for each project within the campus that includes measures such as avoiding earthmoving during the rainy season, designating specific soil stockpile areas away from drainage inlets, covering excavated soils with tarps during rain, and providing post-grading erosion protection through timely re-vegetation with native plant materials. The 2002 EIR mitigation measure addressing expansive

soils requires FHDA to conduct geotechnical investigations for all future projects to identify and address expansive soil conditions as applicable.

The EIR also found the 1999 Facilities Master Plan could result in potentially significant impacts related to topsoil loss, erosion, and expansive soils that would be reduced to less than significant levels with implementation of mitigation measures. At the time the 2002 EIR was prepared, the criterion related to paleontological resources and unique geological resources was included in the Cultural Resources section of the IS Checklist in CEQA Guidelines Appendix G. The 2002 EIR found that the 1999 Master Plan would not directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature and thus would have no significant impacts related to this criterion.

The 2008 EIR Addendum found that implementation of the 2007 Facilities Master Plan would not result in any new or more severe impacts related to seismic hazards, landslides, topsoil loss, erosion, and expansive soils compared to the findings of the 2002 EIR due to changes in the project or in the circumstances under which the project would be undertaken and applied the 2002 EIR geology and soils mitigation measures to the 2007 Facilities Master Plan. The 2008 EIR Addendum stated that unknown paleontological resources could be damaged or destroyed during construction and concluded that this was a potentially significant impact. The 2008 EIR Addendum applied the 2002 EIR mitigation measure regarding possible discovery of unknown archaeological resources to this impact. That measure is presented in Section 3.5, Cultural Resources, of this document.

Project Analysis

The boundaries of the De Anza College campus have not changed since preparation of the 2002 EIR. As discussed below, the geologic and soil conditions under which implementation of the 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan and Measure G Master Projects List would occur are the same as the conditions evaluated in the 2002 EIR and implementation of the current project would result in the same potential impacts to these resources as were identified in the 2002 EIR.

- a) *Would the project 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?***
 - ii) *Strong seismic ground shaking?***
 - iii) *Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?***
 - iv) *Landslides?***

There have been no changes in conditions related to seismic hazards in the project area since preparation of the 2002 EIR. The De Anza College campus is located in the west-central portion of the Santa Clara Valley, which is a broad alluvial plain that extends south from the San Francisco Bay. The project site and all surrounding properties are relatively flat and do not contain steep slopes or other topographic features that would pose a landslide hazard. The California Department of Conservation Seismic Hazards Map application identifies that there are no Alquist Priolo fault zones, and there are no identified fault zones,

liquefaction zones, or landslide zones within or proximate to the project site (California Geological Survey 2025). There are no State-designated Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zones, Santa Clara County-designated Fault Rupture Hazard Zones, or active fault traces known to be present at or proximate to the project site. Although the project site is subject to risk of seismic activity and could be exposed to strong seismic ground shaking, the project would not exacerbate the risk that seismic activity may occur.

Because the project would continue to comply with Uniform Building Codes as stated in the 2002 EIR, the project would result in less-than-significant impacts resulting from earthquake fault rupture, seismic ground shaking, seismic related ground failure, landslides, and soil liquefaction or collapse. The project would not expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction. This conclusion is consistent with the findings of the 2002 EIR and the changes in the project compared to the 1999 Facilities Master Plan would not result in a new or more severe impact compared to the impacts evaluated in the 2002 EIR. Thus, impacts under this criterion were adequately addressed in the 2002 EIR and the criteria for requiring further CEQA review as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 are not met.

b) *Would the project result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?*

The project site is fully developed and predominantly covered by buildings, hardscape, and landscape, as shown in Figures 2 and 4. Thus, the site does not support substantial amounts of topsoil. Implementation of the 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan and Measure G Master Projects List would involve demolition of existing buildings and construction of new buildings in generally the same location, as well as campus-wide upgrades to internal pathways, lighting, landscaping, signage, and building systems. The changes in the project compared to the 1999 Facilities Master Plan would not result in a new or more severe impact compared to the impacts evaluated in the 2002 EIR. The nature and extent of construction activities would be similar to those that occurred during implementation of the 1999 Facilities Master Plan. None of these projects would involve substantial grading over previously undisturbed areas and the project would have a less-than-significant impact related to the loss of topsoil, consistent with the findings of the 2002 EIR. Thus, impacts under this criterion were adequately addressed in the 2002 EIR and the criteria for requiring further CEQA review as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 are not met.

Project activities would involve temporary uncovering of soil that underlies existing buildings and hardscape, which would involve the potential for soil erosion to occur due to wind and/or precipitation and storm drainage. These conditions are the same as those that existed at the time the 2002 EIR as prepared and that occurred during implementation of the 1999 Facilities Master Plan.

The 2002 EIR included a mitigation measure requiring De Anza College to develop an erosion control plan for each individual construction project within the campus. Since the time the 2002 EIR was certified, FHDA has adopted standard requirements for all construction projects, including Division 01.50.00, Temporary Facilities and Controls, Division 01.57.30, Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, 01.56.10, Dust Control Measures, Division 01.74.17, Site Maintenance and Cleanup, and Division 01.74.19, Construction Waste Management and Disposal, which include the following measures:

- Implement water control measures to direct surface runoff away from excavations, trenches, and disturbed soils, reducing erosion and slope instability.
- Maintain excavations free of standing water, minimizing soil weakening and settlement.

- Proper handling, containment, and disposal of contaminated soils, if encountered, at approved off-site facilities.
- Prohibition of uncontrolled discharge of construction materials or pollutants that could degrade soil quality on or adjacent to the site.
- Implement erosion and sediment control best management practices (BMPs) during earthwork, grading, and excavation activities, consistent with the California Storm Water Best Management Practice Handbook.
- Use appropriate erosion control measures to minimize soil erosion and sedimentation during construction, including measures to stabilize disturbed soils.
- Control and manage exposed soils and construction materials to prevent erosion and off-site migration of sediments.
- Maintain the construction site in a clean and orderly condition to reduce soil disturbance and prevent the accumulation and movement of loose soils.
- Incorporate additional soil protection measures through applicable dust control, site maintenance and cleanup, and construction waste management requirements specified in Division 01.
- Maintain the construction site in a neat and orderly condition at all times to minimize soil disturbance, prevent erosion, and avoid the accumulation and movement of loose soils.
- Conduct daily site inspections, and more often if necessary, to ensure project cleanliness and compliance with applicable site maintenance requirements that reduce soil erosion and sediment transport.
- Promptly remove scrap, debris, waste material, dust, and dirt from the site and prohibit the accumulation of materials that could contribute to soil erosion or sedimentation.
- Use mechanical street sweeping, as needed, to remove soil, sediment, and construction debris from paved surfaces and adjacent roadways to prevent off-site migration of sediments.
- Implement dust control measures, including watering active construction and disturbed soil areas as necessary, to minimize wind erosion of exposed soils.
- Cover trucks hauling soil, sand, or other loose materials to prevent soil loss and off-site transport of sediments.
- Control and manage exposed soils, stockpiled materials, and construction debris to reduce erosion and prevent sediment migration from the project site.
- Manage construction waste and debris in accordance with Construction Waste Management and Disposal requirements to prevent soil contamination, erosion, or sedimentation.
- Remove surplus soil, construction debris, and waste materials from the site prior to project completion to restore disturbed areas and ensure site stability.

These measures exceed the requirements of the 2002 EIR mitigation measure regarding erosion control and are effective at ensuring that individual construction projects at De Anza College do not result in substantial soil erosion. Because these measures are required for all FHDA projects, the project would have a less-than-significant impact related to erosion and no mitigation is required. Thus, the current project would have a less than significant impact related to soil erosion, consistent with the findings of the 2002 EIR and the changes in the project compared to the 1999 Facilities Master Plan would not result in a new or more severe impact compared to the impacts evaluated in the 2002 EIR. Thus, impacts under this

criterion were adequately addressed in the 2002 EIR and the criteria for requiring further CEQA review as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 are not met.

- c) ***Would the project 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?***

De Anza College has been present since 1967 and no geologic or soil instability has been observed. There have been no changes in conditions related to geology and soils in the project area since preparation of the 2002 EIR. As noted in response 3.7(a), there are no identified fault zones, liquefaction zones, or landslide zones within or proximate to the project site (California Geological Survey 2025) and the De Anza College campus and surrounding areas are relatively flat. The 2002 EIR stated that geotechnical investigations conducted in the northwest and southeast parts of the De Anza campus concluded that because of the flat topography and the predominantly dense condition of the subsurface soils, soil densification, lateral spreading, and ground cracking are considered unlikely.

All projects within the De Anza College campus are subject to the regulations of the DSA, which includes a requirement to prepare a site-specific geotechnical investigation. Each geotechnical investigation would include an assessment of the site soils and geology and engineering recommendations to address any potential soil instability. Therefore, the project would not be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable or that would become unstable as a result of the project and the project would have a less than significant impact related to landslides, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse, consistent with the findings of the 2002 EIR. The changes in the project compared to the 1999 Facilities Master Plan would not result in a new or more severe impact compared to the impacts evaluated in the 2002 EIR. Thus, impacts under this criterion were adequately addressed in the 2002 EIR and the criteria for requiring further CEQA review as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 are not met.

- d) ***Would the project 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?***

The analysis in the 2002 EIR found that there is potential for expansive soils to be present in portions of the campus and concluded that this is a potentially significant impact. The 2002 EIR included a mitigation measure requiring FHDA to retain a qualified consultant to complete a geotechnical investigation report for each individual new construction project to ensure that if expansive soils are present within the project site, the project design and construction plans will incorporate the geotechnical investigation report recommendations to address the structural stability concerns associated with expansive soils. As stated above, preparation of a geotechnical investigation is required for all projects within the De Anza College campus under the regulations of the DSA. Thus, the 2002 EIR mitigation measure is no longer needed. Compliance with the requirement to prepare a site-specific geotechnical investigation will ensure that new buildings constructed as part of implementation of the 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan and Measure G Master Projects List would not be subject to risks of damage associated with expansive soils and would not expose people within the buildings to safety risks. Therefore, the project's impact related to expansive soils would be less than significant, consistent with the findings of the 2002 EIR and the changes in the project compared to the 1999 Facilities Master Plan would not result in a new or more severe impact compared to the impacts evaluated in the 2002 EIR. Thus, impacts under this criterion were adequately addressed in

the 2002 EIR and the criteria for requiring further CEQA review as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 are not met.

- e) ***Would the project 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?***

All areas of the De Anza College campus are already served by public sewer lines and wastewater treatment facilities. No septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems are used on campus, and none are planned to be used as part of implementation of the 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan and Measure G Master Projects List. The changes in the project compared to the 1999 Facilities Master Plan would not result in a new or more severe impact compared to the impacts evaluated in the 2002 EIR. The project would have no impact associated with such infrastructure, consistent with the findings of the 2002 EIR. Thus, impacts under this criterion were adequately addressed in the 2002 EIR and the criteria for requiring further CEQA review as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 are not met.

- f) ***Would the project directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?***

There have been no changes in conditions related to paleontological resources and unique geologic features in the project area since preparation of the 2002 EIR. The 2002 EIR found that the De Anza College campus “is underlain by alluvial fan deposits, and exploratory borings drilled at the south and northwest parts of campus did not encounter bedrock. These conditions suggest that the presence of unique paleontological resources underlying the campus is unlikely. The campus is completely developed and flat; thus, the campus has no unique geologic features” (FHDA 2002). This conclusion is also supported by the City of Cupertino General Plan EIR, which states “the majority of the City of Cupertino is on recent alluvium deposits of the Holocene (11,700 years ago to present). Holocene deposits are too recent to contain fossils” (City of Cupertino 2014a). Therefore, the project is expected to have no impact associated with the potential to disturb or destroy any paleontological resources or unique geologic features, consistent with the findings of the 2002 EIR and application of the Cultural Resources mitigation measure to this impact is not warranted, despite the analysis presented in the 2008 EIR Addendum. The changes in the project compared to the 1999 Facilities Master Plan would not result in a new or more severe impact compared to the impacts evaluated in the 2002 EIR. Impacts under this criterion were adequately addressed in the 2002 EIR and the criteria for requiring further CEQA review as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 are not met.

Mitigation Measures

As discussed above, neither of the 2002 EIR mitigation measures regarding geology and soils are included in this Draft IS because compliance with the FHDA standard requirements and DSA requirements will ensure that the project would have less than significant impacts related to erosion and expansive soils. No mitigation measures are required.

3.8 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

	De Anza College Facilities Master Plan EIR Determination	Do the De Anza College Facilities Master Plan EIR Mitigation Measures Apply to the Project?	Would the Project Result in a New Significant Impact or a Substantial Increase in the Severity of a Previously Identified Significant Impact?	Would New Mitigation Measures Reduce Any New or More Severe Impacts to Less than Significant?
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?	n/a	n/a	No	n/a
b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	n/a	n/a	No	n/a

Notes: n/a = not applicable.

Prior Environmental Analysis

Evaluation of potential impacts related to greenhouse gas emissions was not required under CEQA Guidelines Appendix G at the time the 2002 EIR was prepared.

The 2002 EIR indirectly discussed impacts with regards to greenhouse gas emissions in Section 5.2 Air Quality. The 2002 EIR did not explicitly analyze GHG emissions, but it did analyze how implementation of the 1999 Facilities Master Plan would contribute to some of the emissions that make up GHGs, specifically ROG and NO_x, which are precursors to ozone. Although the 2002 EIR did not directly analyze GHG emissions, the courts have found that GHG emissions and climate change are not considered “new information” under Public Resources Code Section 21166 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 because the relationship between GHG emissions and climate change were known at the time that the 2002 EIR was prepared (*Citizens for Responsible Equitable Environmental Development v. City of San Diego* (2011) 196 Cal.App.4th 515). In the *Citizens for Responsible Equitable Environmental Development* case, the City of San Diego prepared an addendum to a prior EIR for a residential development project. The original EIR had not addressed GHG emissions and climate change, and the addendum did not address the issue either. The court found that climate change and carbon dioxide emissions had been studied by the federal government since the 1970s and there had been litigation over the environmental effects of climate change since the 1990s; thus, these potential environmental impacts could have been raised at the time the City of San Diego certified the Final EIR. The Final EIR in that case had been certified in 1994, several years before FHDA certified the 2002 EIR. Thus, GHG emissions and their associated environmental effects are not considered new information that could not have been known at the time the 2002 EIR was certified and cannot be considered new impacts that require further CEQA review as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162.

Project Analysis

As discussed in Section 3.3, Air Quality, implementation of the 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan and Measure G Master Projects List would involve a similar level of construction activities as occurred during implementation of the 1999 Facilities Master Plan, and due to improvements in technology and more stringent regulatory requirements, GHG emissions from construction equipment for similar levels of construction activity would be less than they were in 2002.

As discussed in Section 3.6, Energy, since certification of the 2002 EIR, FHDA has adopted an Energy Master Plan (FHDA 2021) and a Sustainability Action Plan (FHDA 2023), which are intended to reduce energy consumption within the campus and by students, faculty and staff. Attainment of the objectives of both plans would also reduce the campus's GHG emissions. For example, the Energy Master Plan states that "new facility construction, major renovations of existing facilities, and energy-saving retrofits for existing lighting, HVAC, and central plant systems ... will significantly improve energy performance in FHDA and be an essential element in achieving carbon neutrality goals" (FHDA 2021).

a) *Would the project generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?*

The characteristics of construction and campus operation under the 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan and Measure G Master Projects List would be similar to those associated with implementation of the 1999 Facilities Master Plan and would generate similar or reduced levels of GHG emissions. The maximum amount of construction activity anticipated under the current project (demolition of up to approximately 86,000 square feet of existing building space and construction of up to approximately 50,000 square feet of new building space) is less than that of the 1999 Facilities Master Plan (approximately 2,650 square feet of demolition and approximately 149,400 square feet of new construction), and as noted above GHG emissions from use of construction equipment has decreased since the 2002 EIR was prepared. As demonstrated in the Energy Master Plan, new and renovated buildings and upgrades to campus-wide systems would also reduce the campus's GHG emissions compared to existing conditions (FHDA 2021) and conditions that existed at the time the 2002 EIR was prepared. GHG emissions from VMT by students, faculty, and staff would also be similar to or less than those associated with the 1999 Facilities Master Plan because GHG emissions per mile traveled for passenger vehicles has decreased since 2002 and the total on-campus student population under the current project is expected to be less than what was projected under the 1999 Facilities Master Plan.

As discussed above, GHG emissions and their associated environmental effects are not considered new information that could not have been known at the time the 2002 EIR was certified; thus, the project would not result in a new significant impact due to new information that could not have been known at the time the 2002 EIR was prepared. Further, although impacts under this criterion were not addressed in the 2002 EIR, preparation of a Subsequent EIR is not required because the project would reduce the campus's GHG emissions and therefore would not result in a new impact that was not previously evaluated in the 2002 EIR.

b) *Would the project conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?*

Since 2002, the State of California has adopted numerous plans, policies, and regulations intended to reduce GHG emissions. California's GHG reduction efforts include setting statewide GHG reduction targets to minimize the state's contribution to global climate change and developing strategies and regulations to achieve those targets by improving energy efficiency for buildings and mobile sources, increasing the use of energy generated from renewable sources, reducing the amount of solid waste disposed of in landfills through source reduction, recycling, and composting, and reducing water consumption.

Under Senate Bill (SB) 375 (California Government Code Section 65080), CARB is required to adopt regional GHG-reduction targets for the automobile and light-truck sector for 2020 and 2035, and to update those targets every 8 years. The region's targets for GHG reduction are a 7% per capita reduction by 2020 and a 15% per capita reduction by 2035.

SB 375 also requires the state's 18 regional metropolitan planning organizations to prepare a Sustainable Community Strategy as part of their regional transportation plan that will achieve the GHG-reduction targets set by CARB. In the Bay Area, the Metropolitan Transportation Commission and Association of Bay Area Governments are jointly responsible for developing and adopting the region's Sustainable Communities Strategy. The current Sustainable Communities Strategy for the region is Plan Bay Area 2050. The key goals of this plan are to make the region affordable, connected, diverse, healthy, and vibrant for all residents through 2050 and beyond. It includes 35 strategies to improve housing, the economy, transportation, and the environment across the Bay Area's nine counties and projects that the transportation and land use changes anticipated in the plan would allow the Bay Area to exceed the state mandate by achieving a 19% reduction in per capita emissions by 2035 (MTC and ABAG 2021).

As stated above, the reductions in energy consumption within the campus and by students, faculty and staff that would be achieved under FHDA's Energy Master Plan (FHDA 2021) and a Sustainability Action Plan (FHDA 2023) would reduce GHG emissions associated with the campus by increasing energy-efficiency within buildings and replacing/upgrading campus-wide systems that use energy. The project would improve the existing community college campus, which is already served by public transit and is accessible by pedestrians and bicyclists.

Individual projects within the 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan and Measure G Master Projects List would be designed, constructed, and operated in compliance with the Energy Master Plan and Sustainability Action Plan and thus would not conflict with GHG emission reduction measures in statewide or regional plans, policies, and regulations intended to reduce GHG emissions and would not conflict with the state's trajectory toward future GHG reductions.

As discussed above, GHG emissions and their associated environmental effects are not considered new information that could not have been known at the time the 2002 EIR was certified; thus, the project would not result in a new significant impact due to new information that could not have been known at the time the 2002 EIR was prepared. Further, although impacts under this criterion were not addressed in the 2002 EIR, preparation of a Subsequent EIR is not required because the project would improve the campus's consistency with state and regional plans, policies, and regulations intended to reduce GHG emissions compared to existing conditions and to implementation of the 1999 Facilities Master Plan.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required.

3.9 Hazards and Hazardous Materials

	De Anza College Facilities Master Plan EIR Determination	Do the De Anza College Facilities Master Plan EIR Mitigation Measures Apply to the Project?	Would the Project Result in a New Significant Impact or a Substantial Increase in the Severity of a Previously Identified Significant Impact?	Would New Mitigation Measures Reduce Any New or More Severe Impacts to Less than Significant?
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?	LTS	n/a	No	n/a
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?	LTS	n/a	No	n/a
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	NI	n/a	No	n/a
d) Be located on a site that 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?	NI	n/a	No	n/a
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?	NI	n/a	No	n/a

	De Anza College Facilities Master Plan EIR Determination	Do the De Anza College Facilities Master Plan EIR Mitigation Measures Apply to the Project?	Would the Project Result in a New Significant Impact or a Substantial Increase in the Severity of a Previously Identified Significant Impact?	Would New Mitigation Measures Reduce Any New or More Severe Impacts to Less than Significant?
f) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	LTS	No	No	n/a
g) Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?	NI	n/a	No	n/a

Notes: NI = no impact; LTS = less than significant; n/a = not applicable.

Prior Environmental Analysis

The 2002 EIR found that implementation of the 1999 Facilities Master Plan would result in less-than-significant impacts regarding hazards and hazardous materials because although small amounts of hazardous materials would be used and small amounts of hazardous waste would be generated, FHDA would “follow all City, County, State and federal requirements to prevent employee or student exposure and ensure safe use, storage and disposal of any hazardous materials or wastes,” including standard safety procedures to prevent worker exposure to asbestos during building demolition. Additionally, the 2002 EIR determined that the campus is not located on a hazardous waste site as defined in Government Code Section 65962.5, is not within the boundaries of an airport land use plan or within two miles of an airport and is not located in an area at risk of wildfires. The 2002 EIR evaluated impacts associated with emergency response and evacuation in Section 5.1, Transportation and Circulation, and found that impacts would be less than significant.

The 2008 EIR Addendum found that implementation of the 2007 Facilities Master Plan would not result in any new or more severe impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials compared to the findings of the 2002 EIR due to changes in the project or in the circumstances under which the project would be undertaken.

Project Analysis

The 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan and Measure G Master Projects List for the De Anza College Campus includes a range of projects involving demolition, new construction, renovation, and broad site improvements (such as signage, landscaping, and lighting) throughout the campus. The range of projects included in the 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan and Measure G Master Projects List is similar to the range of projects anticipated under the 1999 Facilities Master Plan and 2007 Facilities Master Plan, as evaluated in the 2002 EIR and 2008 EIR Addendum, and therefore would involve similar conditions related to the usage and potential release of hazardous materials during construction and operation, and related to potential exposure to hazardous conditions.

a) *Would the project create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?*

Construction of individual projects within the 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan and Measure G Master Projects List would involve the use of common hazardous materials used in construction, including petroleum-based fuels, hydraulic fluids, and lubricants used in vehicles and equipment. The project would not require storage of large quantities of these construction-related hazardous materials, and such storage and use would occur in compliance with state and county requirements for storage, spill prevention and response and reporting procedures. All construction waste materials would be disposed of in compliance with state and federal hazardous waste requirements and at appropriate facilities, in accordance with FHDA's standard requirements in Division 00.31.26, Existing Hazardous Material Information, Division 00.72.13, General Conditions, and Division 01 41 00, Regulatory Requirements.

Following construction, ongoing use of the buildings and property maintenance would require the use of common hazardous materials such as paints, solvents, greases, motor oil, gasoline diesel fuels, and pesticides. None of the individual projects within the 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan and Measure G Master Projects List would require the use of hazardous materials that are not currently used on the campus or require the use of unusual quantities of such materials.

The changes in the project compared to the 1999 Facilities Master Plan would not result in a new or more severe impact compared to the impacts evaluated in the 2002 EIR. The project would have a less-than-significant impact related to transport, use, and disposal of hazardous materials, consistent with the findings of the 2002 EIR. Thus, impacts under this criterion were adequately addressed in the 2002 EIR and the criteria for requiring further CEQA review as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 are not met.

b) *Would the project 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?*

No known hazardous materials are present within the project site soils and groundwater (DTSC 2025 and SWRCB 2025); thus, project implementation would not involve a risk of releasing soil or groundwater contaminants into the environment.

Buildings that were constructed prior to 2019 could include ACMs and lead-based paint (LBP). As discussed in Section 3.3, Air Quality, demolition and renovation of existing buildings could result in the release of asbestos, which was also anticipated with the 1999 Facilities Master Plan. The 2002 EIR stated that FHDA would implement standard State and federal procedures for asbestos containment and worker safety when demolishing or renovating buildings that contain asbestos, which would ensure that people would not be exposed to airborne asbestos. For example, BAAD's Regulation 11, Rule 2 was established to minimize public exposure to airborne asbestos emissions during demolition, renovation, and manufacturing activities. In addition, BAAD Regulation 11, Rule 1 establishes daily emission limits for lead and requires monitoring through atmospheric sampling to ensure those limits are not exceeded. These rules require prior notification to BAAD for applicable projects, regardless of asbestos presence, and mandates strict work practices for handling, removing, and disposing of regulated ACMs, including that disposal of any ACMs and/or LBPs found on the site must be carried out by a contractor trained and qualified to conduct

lead- or asbestos-related construction work. Compliance also includes proper containment, labeling, and disposal of asbestos and lead waste at approved facilities. The regulation aligns with federal National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants and applies throughout BAAD's jurisdiction.

Further, in the time since the 2002 EIR was certified, FHDA has adopted standard requirements for all construction projects, including Division 01.41.00 and Division 01.73.20, Demolition Procedures, which include the following measures:

- Compliance with California Code of Regulations, Title 8 (Industrial Safety) and OSHA standards, which regulate the storage, handling, use, and disposal of hazardous materials during construction activities.
- Compliance with asbestos-related regulations (29 CFR Section 1920.1001 and 40 CFR Subpart M), which require appropriate handling, containment, and disposal of asbestos-containing materials if encountered during demolition or renovation.
- Compliance with State Fire Marshal regulations and applicable National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) standards, reducing risks associated with flammable materials, ignition sources, and construction-related fire hazards.
- Conduct demolition activities in compliance with applicable federal, state, and local regulations, including U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) notification requirements and hauling and disposal regulations enforced by authorities having jurisdiction.
- Comply with the CBC, Title 24, Part 9, and the California Fire Code, Chapter 14 (Fire Safety During Construction and Demolition), to minimize fire hazards during demolition activities.
- Immediately stop work and notify the Program Manager if previously unidentified asbestos-containing materials, lead-based paint, or other hazardous materials are encountered during demolition; such materials shall not be disturbed, handled, or removed until properly evaluated and addressed in accordance with applicable regulations.
- Locate, identify, disconnect, and cap or seal utility services prior to demolition to prevent accidental releases, service interruptions, or safety hazards.
- Prohibit flame-cutting or torch operations until work areas are cleared of flammable materials and require portable fire-suppression devices to be maintained on-site during such operations.
- Promptly remove demolished materials from the site and dispose of them off-site in a legal manner; on-site burning of demolition materials is prohibited.
- Conduct demolition activities in a manner that minimizes disruption to adjacent occupied facilities and protects building occupants, including maintaining safe access and providing advance notice of demolition activities that may affect campus operations.

These measures are effective at ensuring compliance with local, state, and federal regulations for the handling of hazardous materials such that the potential for upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment to occur. Because these measures are required for all FHDA projects, the project would have a less-than-significant impact related to releases of hazardous materials during project implementation and no mitigation is required.

Compliance with FHDA's standard requirements as well as all local, state, and federal regulations for the handling of ACM, LBP, and other hazardous materials would ensure that these materials are not released into the air in the project vicinity and that this impact remains less than significant, consistent with the

findings of the 2002 EIR. The changes in the project compared to the 1999 Facilities Master Plan would not result in a new or more severe impact compared to the impacts evaluated in the 2002 EIR. Thus, impacts under this criterion were adequately addressed in the 2002 EIR and the criteria for requiring further CEQA review as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 are not met.

c) *Would the project emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?*

The project site is a college campus where small amounts of hazardous materials are used. William Faria Elementary School is located immediately east of the campus and was present in that location at the time the 2002 EIR was prepared. No other existing or proposed schools are located within 0.25 miles of De Anza College.

Implementation of the 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan and Measure G Master Projects List would involve similar campus improvements as occurred during implementation of the 1999 Facilities Master Plan and therefore would involve similar usage of hazardous materials and generation of hazardous waste. Thus, the project would have the same less-than-significant impact related to hazardous emissions, materials, and wastes being generated or used within 0.25-mile of an existing school as was identified in the 2002 EIR. Impacts under this criterion were adequately addressed in the 2002 EIR and the criteria for requiring further CEQA review as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 are not met.

d) *Would the project be located on a site that 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?*

The State Water Resources Control Board's GeoTracker database and the California Department of Toxic Substances Control's EnviroStor database show that the site is not known to contain hazardous materials and there are no active hazardous materials sites within the project site. There is a closed clean-up program site located at the Sunken Garden located in the northwestern portion of the campus, where soil containing arsenic, pesticides, and polychlorinated biphenyls was excavated during a prior construction project and second site at the Flint Center Parking Structure in the northwest corner of the site where a leaking underground storage tank was removed (SWRCB 2025, DTSC 2025). These cases are both closed, and no additional projects are proposed in those locations under the 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan and Measure G Master Projects List.

The nearest open clean-up program sites are located approximately 800 feet east of the site on McClellan Road and approximately 400 feet west of the site on Bubb Road. The site on McClellan Road is an ongoing assessment of potential soil contaminants that began in 2023. The site on Bubb Road involves a soil vapor extraction effort that began in 2016 and remains under long-term management (SWRCB 2025, DTSC 2025). Neither of these sites are expected to affect the campus.

Thus, the project would have no impact related to development of a listed hazardous materials site, consistent with the findings of the 2002 EIR. The changes in the project compared to the 1999 Facilities Master Plan would not result in a new or more severe impact compared to the impacts evaluated in the 2002 EIR. Impacts under this criterion were adequately addressed in the 2002 EIR and the criteria for requiring further CEQA review as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 are not met.

- 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?***

There have been no changes in conditions related to airports and airport land use plans in the project area since preparation of the 2002 EIR. The project site is not located within an airport land use plan and is more than 5 miles from the nearest aviation facility. The nearest public airports are San José International Airport, approximately 7 miles to the northeast, and Palo Alto Airport, approximately 10 miles to the northwest. The other nearest aviation facilities include the McCandless Towers Heliport, approximately 5.5 miles to the northeast, County Medical Center Heliport, approximately 6 miles to the east, and Moffett Federal Airfield (a private airport), approximately 6 miles to the north.

The changes in the project compared to the 1999 Facilities Master Plan would not result in a new or more severe impact compared to the impacts evaluated in the 2002 EIR. The project would have no impact associated with aviation hazards and noise consistent with the findings of the 2002 EIR. Thus, impacts under this criterion were adequately addressed in the 2002 EIR and the criteria for requiring further CEQA review as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 are not met.

- f) ***Would the project impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?***

The projects included in the 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan and Measure G Master Projects List would all occur within the boundaries of the campus and would not require any modifications to roadways in the project vicinity. The projects also would not increase the residential population or generate new employment opportunities in the project area that would increase the volume of traffic necessary to evacuate the area in the event of an emergency.

If evacuation of De Anza College was necessary, people within the area would primarily use Stevens Creek Boulevard, South Stelling Road, and McClellan Road. As discussed in Section 3.17, Transportation, the project would not add a substantial volume of traffic to local roadways during construction or operation. Thus, the project would not contribute to any roadway congestion or hazards that could physically interfere with emergency response or evacuation. Additionally, the project would not increase the volume of traffic that may occur should evacuation of the area be necessary.

Thus, the project would have a less-than-significant impact associated with impairing implementation of emergency response or evacuation plans and procedures, consistent with the findings of the 2002 EIR. Thus, impacts under this criterion were adequately addressed in the 2002 EIR and the criteria for requiring further CEQA review as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 are not met.

- g) ***Would the project expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?***

De Anza College is in the outside state responsibility area as indicated on the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CalFire) fire hazard severity zones (FHSZ) map. The nearest high fire hazard severity zone in the State Responsibility Area is approximately 1.7 miles west of the campus and the nearest area recommended to be classified as a high fire hazard severity zone in the Local Responsibility Area is approximately one mile southwest (CalFire 2025). The De Anza College campus is predominantly developed

with educational facilities, athletic facilities, and campus infrastructure including pathways, quads, Campus Drive, and parking facilities. Adjacent land is also predominantly developed with residences, commercial uses, and public infrastructure. There are no wildland areas within or proximate to the campus.

Implementation of the 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan for the De Anza College Campus would involve the use of construction equipment that could temporarily increase the risk of fire ignition at the project site. This condition also occurred during implementation of the 1999 Facilities Master Plan. However, given the existing conditions at and near the project site, there is no potential for a fire at the site to spread to wildland areas. After project implementation is complete, there would be no increased risk of fire ignition. The project would have no impact associated with exposure to hazards related to wildland fire, consistent with the findings of the 2002 EIR. Thus, impacts under this criterion were adequately addressed in the 2002 EIR and the criteria for requiring further CEQA review as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 are not met.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures regarding hazardous materials were identified in the 2002 EIR or 2008 EIR Addendum and none are required.

3.10 Hydrology and Water Quality

	De Anza College Facilities Master Plan EIR Determination	Do the De Anza College Facilities Master Plan EIR Mitigation Measures Apply to the Project?	Would the Project Result in a New Significant Impact or a Substantial Increase in the Severity of a Previously Identified Significant Impact?	Would New Mitigation Measures Reduce Any New or More Severe Impacts to Less than Significant?
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?	LTS	n/a	No	n/a
b) Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?	NI	n/a	No	n/a

	De Anza College Facilities Master Plan EIR Determination	Do the De Anza College Facilities Master Plan EIR Mitigation Measures Apply to the Project?	Would the Project Result in a New Significant Impact or a Substantial Increase in the Severity of a Previously Identified Significant Impact?	Would New Mitigation Measures Reduce Any New or More Severe Impacts to Less than Significant?
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;	LTS	n/a	No	n/a
ii) substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or offsite;	LTS/M	n/a	No	n/a
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	LTS/M	n/a	No	n/a
iv) impede or redirect flood flows?	NI	n/a	No	n/a
d) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?	NI	n/a	No	n/a
e) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?	n/a	n/a	No	n/a

Notes: NI = no impact; LTS = less than significant; LTS/M = less than significant with mitigation; n/a = not applicable.

Prior Environmental Analysis

The 2002 EIR found that development of the 1999 Facilities Master Plan would result in less-than significant impacts related to water quality, groundwater supplies, existing drainage patterns, placement of structures within a 100-year flood hazard area, and exposure of people or structures to seiches, tsunamis, or mudflows. The EIR also found that the 1999 Facilities Master Plan would result in potentially significant impacts related to changes in drainage quantities resulting in flooding/exceedance of storm drain capacity, and declining quality of stormwater runoff, but these impacts would be reduced to less-than-significant levels with implementation of mitigation measures and standard BMPs.

The 2008 EIR Addendum found that implementation of the 2007 Facilities Master Plan would not result in any new or more severe impacts to hydrology and water quality compared to the findings of the 2002 EIR due to changes in the project or in the circumstances under which the project would be undertaken. The 2002 EIR included mitigation measures requiring FHDA to implement comprehensive stormwater quality and drainage controls during construction and operation. These measures require preparation of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) in compliance with National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) requirements; consultation with the Regional Water Quality Control Board to select and implement appropriate construction BMPs, train personnel, and monitor compliance; implementation of source and treatment control BMPs to reduce pollutant loading, such as employee education, materials handling procedures, spill prevention, and regular street and storm drain maintenance; evaluation and installation of structural treatment measures (e.g., vegetated swales and oil/water separators) to ensure runoff is treated before entering the City's storm drain system; and use of native, drought-tolerant landscaping and efficient irrigation systems to minimize excess runoff.

Project Analysis

The 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan and Measure G Master Projects List for the De Anza College Campus includes a range of projects involving demolition, new construction, renovation, and broad site improvements (such as signage, landscaping, and lighting) throughout the campus. The range of projects included in the 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan and Measure G Master Projects List is similar to the range of projects anticipated under the 1999 Facilities Master Plan and 2007 Facilities Master Plan, as evaluated in the 2002 EIR and 2008 EIR Addendum, and therefore would involve similar conditions related to hydrology and water quality.

a) *Would the project violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?*

Construction of individual projects within the 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan and Measure G Master Projects List would involve ground-disturbing activities that could result in sediment discharge in stormwater runoff. Additionally, as discussed in Section 3.9, Hazards and Hazardous Materials, construction would involve the use of oil, lubricants, and other chemicals that could be discharged from leaks or accidental spills. These potential sediment and chemical discharges during construction would have the potential to impact water quality in receiving water bodies. This potential effect also occurred with implementation of the 1999 Facilities Master Plan.

Where the total area of disturbance for an individual project is at least one acre, FHDA would be required to obtain a permit for that project under the NPDES General Construction Permit process before the start of construction activity. Obtaining a permit requires preparation and implementation of a SWPPP during construction in accordance with federal and State requirements. Each SWPPP must identify structural and non-structural BMPs intended to prevent erosion during construction and in the post-construction site conditions. Although construction activities have the potential to generate increased sedimentation and introduce pollutants to the project site and downstream waters, implementation of a SWPPP in compliance with applicable policies and regulations would minimize the potential to degrade water quality in downstream water bodies to the maximum extent possible.

Since the time the 2002 EIR was certified, FHDA has adopted standard requirements for all construction projects, including Division 01.50.00 and Division 01.57.30 Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, which include the following measures related to hydrology and water quality:

- Use of surface drainage and dewatering controls to prevent flooding, erosion, and sediment-laden runoff from leaving the construction site.
- Proper disposal of drainage water to avoid erosion or adverse effects on downstream drainage systems.
- Prohibition of disposal of wastes, chemicals, effluents, or construction materials into storm drains or sanitary sewer systems.
- Spill prevention and response measures requiring containment and removal of contaminated soils or liquids to prevent water quality degradation.
- Implement erosion and sediment control BMPs during earthwork, grading, and excavation activities, consistent with the California Storm Water Best Management Practice Handbook.
- Use appropriate erosion control measures to minimize soil erosion and sedimentation during construction, including measures to stabilize disturbed soils.
- Control and manage exposed soils and construction materials to prevent erosion and off-site migration of sediments.
- Maintain the construction site in a clean and orderly condition to reduce soil disturbance and prevent the accumulation and movement of loose soils.
- Incorporate additional soil protection measures through applicable dust control, site maintenance and cleanup, and construction waste management requirements specified in Division 01.

These measures are similar to the requirements of the 2002 EIR mitigation measures addressing hydrology and water quality and are effective at minimizing erosion, sedimentation, and other potential impacts on water quality. Because these measures are required for all FHDA projects, the project would have a less-than-significant impact related to compliance with water quality standards and/or waste discharge requirements as well as other water quality degradation and no mitigation is required. Compliance with the FHDA standard requirements would ensure that implementation of the 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan and Measure G Master Projects List would result in a less-than-significant impact related to surface and groundwater water quality, consistent with the findings of the 2002 EIR. The changes in the project compared to the 1999 Facilities Master Plan would not result in a new or more severe impact compared to the impacts evaluated in the 2002 EIR. Thus, impacts under this criterion were adequately addressed in the 2002 EIR and the criteria for requiring further CEQA review as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 are not met.

b) *Would the project substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?*

Construction of individual projects within the 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan and Measure G Master Projects List would occur primarily on areas already developed or paved. The project would not result in substantial increases in the amount of impervious surfaces at the project site that could interfere with groundwater recharge. The project would not rely on any groundwater sources and would not develop or use a groundwater supply well. Therefore, the project would not contribute to the depletion of groundwater supplies through use of groundwater or reduction of groundwater recharge, consistent with the findings of the 2002 EIR. The changes in the project compared to the 1999 Facilities Master Plan would not result in a new or more severe impact compared to the impacts evaluated in the 2002 EIR. Thus, impacts under this criterion were adequately addressed in the 2002 EIR and the criteria for requiring further CEQA review as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 are not met.

c) ***Would the project 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?***
- ii) ***Substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or offsite?***
- 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?***
- iv) ***Impede or redirect flood flows?***

As discussed in Section 3.7, Geology and Soils, project activities would involve temporary uncovering of soil that underlies existing buildings and hardscape, which would involve the potential for soil erosion to occur due to wind and/or precipitation and storm drainage. These conditions are the same as those that existed at the time the 2002 EIR as prepared and that occurred during implementation of the 1999 Facilities Master Plan. Compliance with the FHDA standard requirements in Division 01.50.00, Division 01.57.30, 01.56.10, Division 01.74.17, and Division 01.74.19 would ensure that the current project would have a less than significant impact related to soil erosion, consistent with the findings of the 2002 EIR.

As stated previously, construction of individual projects within the 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan and Measure G Master Projects List would occur primarily on areas already developed or paved. Thus, the project would not result in substantial increases in the rate or amount of surface water runoff or result in flooding or exceedance of storm drain capacity and this impact would be less than significant, consistent with the findings of the 2002 EIR.

The project site is not in a 100-year flood zone. There are no waterways present onsite, thus there is no potential for localized flooding onsite. Construction of individual projects within the 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan and Measure G Master Projects List would have no impact related to impeding or redirecting flood flows, consistent with the findings of the 2002 EIR.

The changes in the project compared to the 1999 Facilities Master Plan would not result in a new or more severe impact compared to the impacts evaluated in the 2002 EIR. Thus, impacts under this criterion were adequately addressed in the 2002 EIR and the criteria for requiring further CEQA review as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 are not met.

d) ***In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, would the project risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?***

There have been no changes in the project area of conditions related to flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones or the potential for the project site to be inundated since preparation of the 2002 EIR. Seiche and tsunami are short duration earthquake-generated water waves in large, enclosed bodies of water and the open ocean, respectively. The project site is not located adjacent to any large bodies of water and is not located downstream of a dam. In addition, the project site is not located within a 100-year or 500-year flood hazard zone (FEMA 2025, City of Cupertino 2014b). Therefore, the project would have no impact associated

with release of pollutants due to inundation of the project site, consistent with the findings of the 2002 EIR. The changes in the project compared to the 1999 Facilities Master Plan would not result in a new or more severe impact compared to the impacts evaluated in the 2002 EIR. Thus, impacts under this criterion were adequately addressed in the 2002 EIR and the criteria for requiring further CEQA review as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 are not met.

e) *Would the project conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?*

As discussed in response 3.10(a) above, ground-disturbing activities during construction could result in stormwater runoff quality being adversely affected by sediment and construction materials and fluids. This could obstruct implementation of the water quality control plan for the area. However, in compliance with the FHDA standard requirements in Division 01.50.00 and Division 01.57.30, each project would incorporate BMPs intended to prevent degradation of water quality in downstream water bodies during and after construction and would have a less-than-significant impact related to water quality consistent with the findings of the 2002 EIR.

As stated in response 3.10(b) above, the project would not rely on any groundwater sources, develop or use a groundwater supply well, or result in a substantial increase in impervious surfaces that could reduce groundwater recharge. The project would have no potential to impede sustainable groundwater management and would have no impact on local groundwater supplies, consistent with the findings of the 2002 EIR.

The changes in the project compared to the 1999 Facilities Master Plan would not result in a new or more severe impact compared to the impacts evaluated in the 2002 EIR. Thus, impacts under this criterion were adequately addressed in the 2002 EIR and the criteria for requiring further CEQA review as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 are not met.

Mitigation Measures

As discussed above, none of the 2002 EIR mitigation measures regarding hydrology and water quality are included in this Draft IS because compliance with the FHDA standard requirements would ensure that the project would have less than significant impacts related to compliance with water quality standards and/or waste discharge requirements, water quality, erosion or siltation, and implementation of a water quality control plan. No mitigation measures are required.

3.11 Land Use and Planning

	De Anza College Facilities Master Plan EIR Determination	Do the De Anza College Facilities Master Plan EIR Mitigation Measures Apply to the Project?	Would the Project Result in a New Significant Impact or a Substantial Increase in the Severity of a Previously Identified Significant Impact?	Would New Mitigation Measures Reduce Any New or More Severe Impacts to Less than Significant?
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XI. LAND USE AND PLANNING – Would the project:

a) Physically divide an established community?	NI	n/a	No	n/a
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?	LTS/M	Yes	No	Yes

Notes: NI = no impact; LTS/M = less than significant with mitigation; n/a = not applicable.

Prior Environmental Analysis

The 2002 EIR concluded that implementation of the 1999 Facilities Master Plan would not physically divide an established community, and that implementation of mitigation measures would ensure the project would result in any conflicts with applicable plans, policies, or regulations that were adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect.

The 2008 EIR Addendum found that implementation of the 2007 Facilities Master Plan would not result in any new or more severe impacts related to land use and planning compared to the findings of the 2002 EIR due to changes in the project or in the circumstances under which the project would be undertaken.

Project Analysis

The City of Cupertino General Plan acknowledges the presence of the campus (City of Cupertino 2014b). Under Title 5 of the California Administrative Code, the campus is not subject to the City of Cupertino's General Plan policies or the City's plans, policies, and regulations that are intended to minimize or avoid environmental impacts. As noted in Section 3.1, Aesthetics, California Education Code Section 81951 provides that public school districts must "comply with all applicable county and city zoning, building, and health regulations" but is otherwise exempt from local land use agency requirements. However, as discussed in Sections 3.1, Air Quality, 3.6, Energy, and 3.8, Greenhouse Gas Emissions, FHDA has adopted an Energy Master Plan (FHDA 2021) and a Sustainability Action Plan (FHDA 2023), which do apply to the De Anza College campus.

a) *Would the project physically divide an established community?*

There have been no substantial changes in conditions related to land use in the project area since preparation of the 2002 EIR. Implementation of the 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan and Measure G Master Projects List would involve demolition, construction, renovation, and upgrades to campus facilities and systems within the boundaries of the campus and would not affect any property beyond the campus boundaries, thus it has no potential to create any physical divisions or other direct effects on adjacent or nearby land uses. None of the project elements would create physical divisions or other changes to neighboring communities. Therefore, the proposed project would have no impact related to physical division of established communities, consistent with the findings of the 2002 EIR. The changes in the project compared to the 1999 Facilities Master Plan would not result in a new or more severe impact compared to the impacts evaluated in the 2002 EIR. Thus, impacts under this criterion were adequately addressed in the 2002 EIR and the criteria for requiring further CEQA review as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 are not met.

b) *Would the project 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?*

As stated above, the City of Cupertino General Plan acknowledges the presence of the campus (City of Cupertino 2014b) but the campus is not subject to the City of Cupertino's General Plan goals and policies. However, implementation of the 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan and Measure G Master Projects List is generally consistent with the General Plan because it would further develop the existing campus, consistent with the zoning designation for the site and would not reduce the land available for other uses in the area; would not cause adverse effects to surrounding land uses related to air quality, hazardous materials, noise, or transportation; would result in less than significant impacts related to unique or sensitive environmental resources, such as scenic vistas, visual character, special-status species, wetlands, geology and soils, hydrology, water quality; would support public transit, bicycle, and pedestrian modes of transportation; and would not create significant demands for public services or utility services.

As discussed previously, the project would comply with FHDA's Energy Master Plan and Sustainability Action Plan by implementing campus-wide improvements that reduce air pollution, energy consumption, and greenhouse gas emissions.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures regarding land use and planning were identified in the 2002 EIR or 2008 EIR Addendum and none are required.

3.12 Mineral Resources

	De Anza College Facilities Master Plan EIR Determination	Do the De Anza College Facilities Master Plan EIR Mitigation Measures Apply to the Project?	Would the Project Result in a New Significant Impact or a Substantial Increase in the Severity of a Previously Identified Significant Impact?	Would New Mitigation Measures Reduce Any New or More Severe Impacts to Less than Significant?
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?	NI	No	n/a	n/a
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?	NI	No	n/a	n/a

Notes: NI = no impact; n/a = not applicable.

Prior Environmental Analysis

The 2002 EIR concluded that implementation of the 1999 Facilities Master Plan would result in no impacts to mineral resources because the campus is already developed and thus is not available as a mineral resource extraction site and the City of Cupertino's General Plan identifies that there are no known mineral resources within the site.

The 2008 EIR Addendum found that implementation of the 2007 Facilities Master Plan would not result in any new or more severe impacts to mineral resources compared to the findings of the 2002 EIR due to changes in the project or in the circumstances under which the project would be undertaken.

Project Analysis

The boundaries of the De Anza College campus have not changed since preparation of the 2002 EIR. As discussed below, the mineral resources conditions under which implementation of the 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan and Measure G Master Projects List would occur are the same as the conditions evaluated in the 2002 EIR and implementation of the current project would result in the same potential impacts to these resources as were identified in the 2002 EIR.

a) *Would the project 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?*

The City of Cupertino General Plan identifies the Permanente Quarry and Stevens Creek Quarry as having been designated by the State for mineral deposits of regional or state significance. These quarries are located in the unincorporated area outside city limits. The General Plan also lists the area where De Anza College is located as within an MRZ-3 Area, which indicates that the area may contain mineral deposits the significance of which cannot be evaluated from available data. However, all known mineral resource sites are outside of the De Anza College campus boundaries (City of Cupertino 2014b). Although there may be mineral resources below grade in all or a portion of the campus, De Anza College has been located at this site since 1967, and implementation of the 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan would not alter the potential availability and accessibility of such mineral resources. Therefore, the proposed project would have no impact related to the loss of availability of valuable mineral resources, consistent with the findings of the 2002 EIR. Thus, impacts under this criterion were adequately addressed in the 2002 EIR and the criteria for requiring further CEQA review as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 are not met.

b) *Would the project 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?*

As stated above, there are no known mineral resources in the proposed project site and the known mineral resources in the region are not adjacent to the site. Therefore, the proposed project would have no impact on the availability of locally important mineral resource recovery sites, consistent with the findings of the 2002 EIR. Thus, impacts under this criterion were adequately addressed in the 2002 EIR and the criteria for requiring further CEQA review as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 are not met.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures regarding mineral resources were identified in the 2002 EIR or 2008 EIR Addendum and none are required.

3.13 Noise

	De Anza College Facilities Master Plan EIR Determination	Do the De Anza College Facilities Master Plan EIR Mitigation Measures Apply to the Project?	Would the Project Result in a New Significant Impact or a Substantial Increase in the Severity of a Previously Identified Significant Impact?	Would New Mitigation Measures Reduce Any New or More Severe Impacts to Less than Significant?
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?	LTS/M	Yes	No	No
b) Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	NI	n/a	No	n/a
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?	NI	n/a	No	n/a

Notes: NI = no impact; LTS/M = less than significant with mitigation; n/a = not applicable

Prior Environmental Analysis

The 2002 EIR found that implementation of the 1999 Facilities Master Plan would:

- generate short-term construction noise that could affect campus facilities as well as offsite noise-sensitive receptors, such as nearby residences, churches, and a school. The EIR identified this as a potentially significant impact that would be reduced to a less-than-significant level with implementation of mitigation measures;
- result in traffic levels at both the project-level and in the cumulative scenario that would not generate significant noise levels onsite or significant increases in off-site noise levels and thus this impact would remain less than significant;
- result in increased activity on the campus (e.g., more students talking, cars parking, and increased use of athletic facilities), but that this would result in noise of similar type and magnitude to existing noise and would not result in any significant impacts to on-or off-site users; and
- result in no impact related to noise from public or private airports or airstrips.

The 2008 EIR Addendum found that implementation of the 2007 Facilities Master Plan would not result in any new or more severe noise impacts compared to the findings of the 2002 EIR due to changes in the project or in the circumstances under which the project would be undertaken and applied the 2002 EIR mitigation measures to the 2007 Facilities Master Plan. The 2008 EIR Addendum noted that the total on-campus enrollment anticipated at buildout of the 2007 Facilities Master Plan would be less than the enrollment anticipated under the 1999 Facilities Master Plan and that this decreased enrollment would decrease traffic and other noise-generating activities relative to the levels identified in the 2002 EIR. The 2002 EIR included mitigation measures requiring FHDA to limit construction noise exposure at nearby sensitive receptors through measures such as restricting construction activities to designated daytime hours, implementing offsite noise-reducing practices (e.g., equipment mufflers, equipment relocation or shutdown, temporary acoustic barriers, advance notification to nearby residents and businesses, and posting a noise-complaint contact), relocating classes when prolonged construction would interfere with instruction, and coordinating with nearby churches to avoid construction during scheduled services when noise levels could exceed acceptable thresholds.

Project Analysis

Similar to both the 1999 and 2007 Facilities Master Plans, the 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan and Measure G Master Projects List anticipate a range of improvement projects throughout the De Anza College campus, including demolition of the A Quad buildings, new construction of the Creative Arts Building and potential new Services for Students Building (if a new building is constructed rather than renovating existing spaces), both planned to be located in the northern portion of the campus, campus-wide building modernizations and upgrades; and campus-wide improvements to or replacements of internal pathways, lighting, landscaping, signage, and building systems such as Information Technology, physical plants, HVAC equipment, piping, and electrical systems, fire alarm, and fire suppression and life safety system components, and security systems.

The noise-sensitive receptors around the campus are generally the same as those that were identified in the 2002 EIR, including residences, churches, and a school. In the time since the 2002 EIR was certified, the City of Cupertino approved a redevelopment project that is replacing a shopping center located on the north side of Stevens Creek Boulevard and west of Mary Avenue with a mixed-use development that includes residential uses, including some age-restricted units. While this has increased the number of noise-sensitive receptors surrounding the campus, these new residences are no closer to the campus than the noise-sensitive receptors that were present in 2002.

- a) ***Would the project result in 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?***

Demolition and construction of components of the 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan and Measure G Master Projects List would generate temporary increases in ambient noise levels. The components nearest the campus boundaries include demolition of the A Quad buildings and new construction of the Creative Arts Building and potential new Services for Students Building (if a new building is constructed rather than renovating existing spaces). These would be no closer to the nearest noise-sensitive receptors than components of the 1999 Facilities Master Plan, such as the Kirsch Center for Environmental Studies and the Student and Community Services Building. Thus, the construction noise levels at the nearest sensitive receptors would be similar to those evaluated in the 2002 EIR and potentially significant impacts would be reduced to less-than-significant levels with implementation of the construction hours, offsite construction

noise reduction, onsite construction noise, and offsite construction noise coordination mitigation measures identified in the 2002 EIR.

Similar to the 1999 and 2007 Facilities Master Plans, implementation of the current project would result in slight increases in activity on campus, such as students talking, vehicle circulation, and increased use of athletic facilities. The project would not place areas of activity any closer to the campus boundaries than currently exists. Noise levels within and at the boundaries of the campus would be of similar type and magnitude to existing noise. Additionally, the current project would not substantially increase the traffic volumes and associated noise levels on area streets. Thus, the project would not result in a significant permanent increase in noise levels on or surrounding the campus and the changes in the project compared to the 1999 Facilities Master Plan would not result in a new or more severe impact compared to the impacts evaluated in the 2002 EIR.

After implementation of mitigation measures, the project would have a less than significant impact related to temporary or permanent increases in ambient noise levels, consistent with the findings of the 2002 EIR. Thus, impacts under this criterion were adequately addressed in the 2002 EIR and the criteria for requiring further CEQA review as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 are not met.

The 2002 EIR included four mitigation measures limiting construction noise to reduce impacts on nearby noise-sensitive receptors. In addition, since the time the 2002 EIR was certified, FHDA has adopted standard requirements for all construction projects, including Division 00.73.10, Special Conditions, Division 00.73.16, Owner Controlled Insurance Program, and Division 01.50.00, Temporary Facilities and Controls, which include the following measures:

- Contractors must cease disruptive and loud work that impedes vehicle and foot traffic during the first two weeks of each semester and must avoid disruptive noise or vibrations during testing periods for mid-term and final exams.
- Contractors and subcontractors must respond to all complaints about objectionable noise and provide prompt and appropriate abatement.
- Limit construction activities to approved hours, such that construction noise shall not occur before 7:30 a.m. or after 6:00 p.m., Monday through Saturday; no construction work shall occur on Sundays.
- Prohibit delivery trucks from entering the campus or idling while waiting to make deliveries prior to 7:30 a.m. to minimize early-morning noise disturbances.
- Schedule construction activities that may disrupt nearby classrooms or academic activities a minimum of 72 hours in advance in coordination with the Program Manager to reduce potential noise-related disruptions to students and faculty.
- Conduct construction activities in compliance with noise-related requirements identified in the De Anza College Master Plan Environmental Impact Report and its associated Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program, including restrictions on construction working hours and days.

These standard requirements partly reiterate the requirements of the 2002 EIR mitigation measures regarding noise and add additional requirements to ensure construction activities do not cause significant noise impacts on-campus or off-site. Compliance with these standard requirements as well as the 2002 EIR mitigation measures regarding noise will ensure that the project results in less-than-significant impacts related to generation of substantial temporary or permanent increases in ambient noise levels that could exceed applicable noise standards. Therefore, the current project would have the same potential to create

excessive noise as the prior facilities master plans and would not result in any new or more severe impacts than those that occurred during implementation of the prior facilities master plans. The changes in the project compared to the 1999 Facilities Master Plan would not result in a new or more severe impact compared to the impacts evaluated in the 2002 EIR. Thus, impacts under this criterion were adequately addressed in the 2002 EIR and the criteria for requiring further CEQA review as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 are not met.

b) *Would the project result in generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?*

Construction activities create ground-borne vibration and ground-borne noise that attenuates rapidly, even over short distances. Excessive levels of ground-borne vibration and ground-borne noise can cause damage to existing buildings. Implementation of the 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan and Measure G Master Projects List would involve similar construction activities as occurred under the 1999 and 2007 facilities master plans at similar distances from existing buildings in the project vicinity. Therefore, the current project would have the same potential to create ground-borne vibration and ground-borne noise as the prior facilities master plans and would not result in any new or more severe impacts than those that occurred during implementation of the prior facilities master plans. The changes in the project compared to the 1999 Facilities Master Plan would not result in a new or more severe impact compared to the impacts evaluated in the 2002 EIR. Thus, impacts under this criterion were adequately addressed in the 2002 EIR and the criteria for requiring further CEQA review as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 are not met.

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?*

As discussed in Section 3.9, Hazards and Hazardous Materials, there have been no changes in conditions related to airports and airport land use plans in the project area since preparation of the 2002 EIR. The project site is not located within an airport land use plan and is more than 5 miles from the nearest aviation facility. The project would have no impact associated with noise from public or private airports, consistent with the findings of the 2002 EIR. Thus, impacts under this criterion were adequately addressed in the 2002 EIR and the criteria for requiring further CEQA review as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 are not met.

Mitigation Measures

FHDA will implement the 2002 EIR mitigation measures regarding noise, which have been slightly modified for clarity as shown below in underline and ~~strikethrough (strikethrough)~~ format. No additional mitigation measures are required.

Mitigation Measure NOI-1: Construction Hours: For any exterior construction activity within 750 feet of off-campus residential uses and/or 800 feet of churches, ~~De Anza College would limit~~ construction activity shall be limited to the hours of 7:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M. on weekdays, and 7:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. on Saturdays and Sundays.

Mitigation Measure NOI-2: Offsite Construction Noise Reduction: For any exterior construction activity within 750 feet of off-campus residential uses and/or 800 feet of churches, construction contractors shall ~~would~~ implement appropriate additional noise reduction measures that may include using noise-

reducing mufflers and other noise abatement devices, changing the location of stationary construction equipment, shutting off idling equipment, notifying adjacent residences and businesses in advance of construction work, and installing temporary acoustic barriers around stationary construction noise sources (acoustic barriers would reduce the noise level by 5 to 10 A-weighted decibels (dB(A)). In addition, De Anza College and/or the Foothill De Anza Community College District shall FHDA would require the posting of signs prior to construction activities with a phone number for residents to call with noise complaints. Depending on the type of equipment and type of control used, noise controls can also substantially reduce noise levels (by 1 dB(A) to 16 dB(A) at 50 feet).

Mitigation Measure NOI-3: Onsite Construction Noise: In the event that exterior construction activities would occur for an extended period of time adjacent to classrooms, or that construction noise could not be attenuated to an acceptable level inside classrooms, De Anza College shall would temporarily relocate classes to a different location on campus.

Mitigation Measure NOI-4: Offsite Construction Noise Coordination: Prior to construction activities anticipated to generate noise levels that exceed 82 dB(A) at the campus boundaries, the construction contractor shall coordinate with churches within 800 feet of the construction site so that construction occurs outside of scheduled church activities.

3.14 Population and Housing

	De Anza College Facilities Master Plan EIR Determination	Do the De Anza College Facilities Master Plan EIR Mitigation Measures Apply to the Project?	Would the Project Result in a New Significant Impact or a Substantial Increase in the Severity of a Previously Identified Significant Impact?	Would New Mitigation Measures Reduce Any New or More Severe Impacts to Less than Significant?
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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)?	LTS	n/a	No	n/a
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	NI	n/a	No	n/a

Notes: NI = no impact; LTS = less than significant; n/a = not applicable

Prior Environmental Analysis

The 2002 EIR found that implementation of the 1999 Facilities Master Plan would result in less-than-significant direct impacts related to population and housing because the campus did not support any housing or residential populations. However, the 2002 EIR found that implementation of the 1999 Facilities Master Plan would create indirect impacts to population and housing and would be potentially growth-inducing because it would result in long term jobs for college faculty and staff as well as short term jobs during construction. The EIR did not reach a significance determination regarding growth inducement but also did not identify this as a significant and unavoidable impact and did not identify any mitigation. Thus the 1999 Facilities Master Plan's growth inducement impact is considered be less than significant.

The 2008 EIR Addendum found that implementation of the 2007 Facilities Master Plan would not result in any new or more severe population and housing impacts compared to the findings of the 2002 EIR due to changes in the project or in the circumstances under which the project would be undertaken.

Project Analysis

There are no residences or residential populations within the De Anza College campus. The City of Cupertino General Plan acknowledges the presence of the campus (City of Cupertino 2014b). Although Measure G includes the goal of "Plan, construct, acquire, or contribute to affordable employee and student housing units," no on-campus housing is included in the 2021-2026 Facilities Master plan or Measure G Master Projects List.

- a) *Would the project 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)?***

Implementation of the 2021-2026 Facility Master Plan and Measure G Master Projects List would not include construction of any housing or new businesses, and all construction, renovations, and improvements would occur within the boundaries of the De Anza College campus. No off-campus roads or other infrastructure would be extended or constructed. As a community college, De Anza College serves the local and regional population. The planned improvements to the campus are intended to serve existing and future students and anticipated increases in student enrollment reflect the ongoing development in the region and would not directly or indirectly lead to increases in the rate at which regional development occurs. Therefore, the proposed project would have no impact related to inducing substantial population growth, which is a reduced impact compared to the findings of the 2002 EIR and the changes in the project compared to the 1999 Facilities Master Plan would not result in a new or more severe impact compared to the impacts evaluated in the 2002 EIR. Thus, impacts under this criterion were adequately addressed in the 2002 EIR and the criteria for requiring further CEQA review as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 are not met.

- b) *Would the project displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?***

As mentioned above, there are no residences or residential populations within the De Anza College campus. Therefore, the project would have no impact related to displacement of people and housing and the need for replacement housing, consistent with the findings of the 2002 EIR and the changes in the project compared to the 1999 Facilities Master Plan would not result in a new or more severe impact compared to

the impacts evaluated in the 2002 EIR. Thus, impacts under this criterion were adequately addressed in the 2002 EIR and the criteria for requiring further CEQA review as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 are not met.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures regarding population and housing resources were identified in the 2002 EIR or 2008 EIR Addendum and none are required.

3.15 Public Services

	De Anza College Facilities Master Plan EIR Determination	Do the De Anza College Facilities Master Plan EIR Mitigation Measures Apply to the Project?	Would the Project Result in a New Significant Impact or a Substantial Increase in the Severity of a Previously Identified Significant Impact?	Would New Mitigation Measures Reduce Any New or More Severe Impacts to Less than Significant?
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XV. PUBLIC SERVICES – Would the project:

- a) 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 public services:

Fire protection?	LTS/M	Yes	No	n/a
Police protection?	LTS	n/a	No	n/a
Schools?	LTS	n/a	No	n/a
Parks?	LTS	n/a	No	n/a
Other public facilities?	n/a	n/a	No	n/a

Notes: LTS = less than significant; LTS/M = less than significant with mitigation; n/a = not applicable.

Prior Environmental Analysis

Fire Protection. The 2002 EIR found that the increase in building square footage and student population from implementation of the 1999 Facilities Master Plan could result in an increased demand for County Fire Department services which could increase the Fire Department's response time due to increased traffic and denser buildout within the campus and project region but would not require an increase in staff or equipment levels at the stations serving the campus. The 2002 EIR determined this to be a potentially significant impact that would be reduced to less than significant with implementation of mitigation measures.

Police Services. The 2002 EIR found that the FHDA Police Department did not expect buildout of the 1999 Facilities Master Plan to result in a reduction in level of police protection services to the De Anza College campus, that circulation improvements included in that master plan could improve police officers' accessibility to the campus, and that no improvements to FHDA police facilities or increases in staffing would be required. Thus, the 2002 EIR determined that the 1999 Facilities Master Plan would have a less than significant impact related to police services.

School Services. The 2002 EIR concluded that implementation of the 1999 Facilities Master Plan would not directly increase the residential population of the area and would therefore have a less-than-significant impact on school services.

Parks & Recreation. The 2002 EIR concluded that implementation of the 1999 Facilities Master Plan would have a less-than-significant impact related to parks because it would not directly increase the residential population of the area and would therefore not increase the use of parks in the area or require improvements to existing parks or construction of new parks.

The 2002 EIR included four mitigation measures addressing fire and life safety standards. These require FHDA to comply with applicable fire codes, including fire flow requirements for new structures; maintain service roads for fire apparatus access; provide turn-arounds where needed; ensure circulation, roadway width, and overhead clearance meet Fire Department standards; provide automatic fire sprinkler systems in new parking structures; and provide appropriate site access and water supply. The 2002 EIR also included a mitigation measure that requires FHDA to continue implementing its Emergency Management Response Plan, including fire response procedures, and to have detailed architectural plans reviewed by the County Fire Department for emergency access.

The 2008 EIR Addendum found that implementation of the 2007 Facilities Master Plan would not result in any new or more severe public services impacts compared to the findings of the 2002 EIR due to changes in the project or in the circumstances under which the project would be undertaken and applied the 2002 EIR mitigation measures to the 2007 Facilities Master Plan.

Project Analysis

The 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan and Measure G Master Projects List include construction of a new Creative Arts Building and potential new Services for Students Building (if a new building is constructed rather than renovating existing spaces); campus-wide building modernizations and upgrades; campus-wide improvements to circulation, lighting and signage, campus-wide improvements to fire alarm, fire suppression and life safety system components, and security systems. As noted in Table 1, the Physical Education complex renovation project was evaluated separately in a Notice of Exemption. Construction of the new Creative Arts Building and potential new Services for Students Building would involve demolition of approximately 86,000 square feet of existing building space and construction of approximately 50,000 square feet of new building space, resulting in a net decrease in the amount of building space. The projected on-campus student enrollment under the 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan is 21,809 students by 2030, which is an increase of 4,618 students compared to the enrollment in 2019 (FHDA 2021) but is less than the enrollment anticipated under the 1999 Facilities Master Plan and evaluated in the 2002 EIR.

The 2002 EIR included mitigation measures that referred to specific provisions of the California Fire Code that was in effect at the time that EIR was prepared. These measures have been omitted from this Draft IS because all construction on the De Anza College campus is required to meet the version of the California Fire Code in effect at

the time that each construction and renovation project commences. Compliance with the California Fire Code is verified by the Division of the State Architect.

The 2002 EIR also included a mitigation measure related to new parking structures. No new parking structures are proposed under the 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan and Measure G Master Projects List, thus that mitigation measure is not applicable to the current project.

- 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 public services:***

Fire protection?

Police protection?

Schools?

Parks?

Other public facilities?

The project would result in a decrease in the total amount of building space on campus and would accommodate the anticipated increase in student enrollment, which is a factor of regional population growth and demographics. The increase in student enrollment is likely to lead to a commensurate increase in calls for service from the Fire Department and District Police to respond to medical and security issues, similar to the increases in service demands evaluated in the 2002 EIR. As discussed in Section 3.14, Population and Housing, the project would not directly or indirectly induce population growth in the region and thus the project would not increase emergency response service demands off-campus and would not increase use of other schools in the region or off-campus park and recreation facilities.

The campus-wide improvements to circulation, lighting, and fire and life safety systems would improve access to all portions of the campus for emergency responders, improve security throughout the campus, and reduce the potential for major life-safety events, such as structure fires within the campus. All new construction and renovation of existing facilities would comply with the current CBC and California Fire Code, which would also minimize the potential for major life-safety events.

In addition to local fire code requirements, construction at De Anza College is subject to oversight by the DSA under Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations. DSA's BU 24-05 bulletin, Fire Safety During Construction and Demolition, requires development and implementation of a written Site Safety Plan (SSP) for construction and demolition activities, in accordance with Chapter 33 of the California Fire Code. The SSP must address fire prevention measures such as identification of fire department vehicle access routes, locations of fire protection equipment (including fire hydrants and extinguishers), procedures for emergency reporting, training of site safety personnel, control of combustibles, hot work controls, and coordination of fire department access during construction. A completed SSP must be submitted with the DSA 102-IC Construction Start Notice for DSA review prior to issuance of inspection cards, and project plans must indicate that all construction will comply with the SSP and fire code standards. These DSA fire safety

requirements work with applicable local fire department standards to ensure fire access, apparatus routes, and site safety are maintained throughout construction.

Further, in the time since the 2002 EIR was certified, FHDA has adopted standard requirements for all construction projects, including Division 01.41.00 and Division 01.50.00, which include construction controls that minimize impacts on public services and require compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations governing construction safety and public service impacts include the following measures:

- Ensure construction activities do not impede emergency response access or compromise fire protection services.
- Require implementation of fire prevention and safety measures during construction, reducing the potential for construction-related fires and demands on fire protection services.
- Support consistency with wildfire safety objectives by enforcing fire-safe construction practices and temporary fire protection measures.
- Maintenance of emergency access routes, fire lanes, and unobstructed access for emergency responders.
- Installation of temporary fencing, barricades, warning signage, and lighting to protect the public and campus users.
- Implementation of temporary fire protection measures until permanent systems are operational.

These measures exceed the requirements of the 2002 EIR mitigation measures regarding fire prevention and would ensure that individual construction projects at De Anza College do not result in significant increase in demand for fire protection services. Because these measures are required for all FHDA projects, the project would have a less-than-significant impact related to demand for fire protection services and no mitigation is required. Therefore, the project would have a less-than-significant impact related to public services, consistent with the findings of the 2002 EIR. Thus, impacts under this criterion were adequately addressed in the 2002 EIR and the criteria for requiring further CEQA review as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 are not met.

Mitigation Measures

As discussed above, the 2002 EIR mitigation measures regarding public services are not included in this Draft IS because compliance with the FHDA standard requirements and DSA requirements will ensure that the project would have less than significant impacts related to public services, specifically fire protection. No mitigation measures are required.

3.16 Recreation

	De Anza College Facilities Master Plan EIR Determination	Do the De Anza College Facilities Master Plan EIR Mitigation Measures Apply to the Project?	Would the Project Result in a New Significant Impact or a Substantial Increase in the Severity of a Previously Identified Significant Impact?	Would New Mitigation Measures Reduce Any New or More Severe Impacts to Less than Significant?
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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?	LTS	n/a	No	n/a
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?	LTS	n/a	No	n/a

Notes: LTS = less than significant; n/a = not applicable.

Prior Environmental Analysis

The 2002 EIR found that implementation of the 1999 Facilities Master Plan would not increase the use of existing public recreational facilities because it would not directly increase residential population in the project area and De Anza College students would have access to the on-campus recreational facilities. The 1999 Facilities Master Plan included a project to relocate tennis courts within the campus to a location that had already supported a parking lot. The 2002 EIR found that this relocation would have no significant environmental impacts.

The 2008 EIR Addendum found that implementation of the 2007 Facilities Master Plan would not result in any new or more severe public services impacts compared to the findings of the 2002 EIR due to changes in the project or in the circumstances under which the project would be undertaken and applied the 2002 EIR mitigation measures to the 2007 Facilities Master Plan.

Project Analysis

Similar to the 1999 and 2007 Facilities Master Plans, the 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan and Measure G Master Projects List do not include development of any residential uses or new on-campus recreational facilities.

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?*

The project would not include development of any new land uses that could directly or indirectly generate population growth within the City of Cupertino or the larger region. The expected increase in student enrollment is based on regional population growth trends and the new construction and campus renovations included in the 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan and Measure G Master Projects List are intended to better meet the needs of the existing and future student body but would not directly lead to enrollment increases. The project would not increase the use of any parks or recreational facilities because it would not lead to any growth in the general population of the region. Therefore, the proposed project would have no impact related to physical deterioration of park and recreation facilities, consistent with the findings of the 2002 EIR. The changes in the project compared to the 1999 Facilities Master Plan would not result in a new or more severe impact compared to the impacts evaluated in the 2002 EIR. Thus, impacts under this criterion were adequately addressed in the 2002 EIR and the criteria for requiring further CEQA review as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 are not met.

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?*

The 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan and Measure G Master Projects List do not include development of any new recreational facilities. They include renovation of the Physical Education complex, which was evaluated separately in a Notice of Exemption. That renovation is not expected to result in any significant adverse environmental effects because the complex does not have any historical significance, there are no sensitive environmental resources proximate to the complex, and the renovation would not increase the amount of impervious surfaces at the site.

Overall, implementation of the 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan and Measure G Master Projects List would have no impact related to construction or expansion of recreation facilities, consistent with the findings of the 2002 EIR. The changes in the project compared to the 1999 Facilities Master Plan would not result in a new or more severe impact compared to the impacts evaluated in the 2002 EIR. Thus, impacts under this criterion were adequately addressed in the 2002 EIR and the criteria for requiring further CEQA review as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 are not met.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures regarding recreational resources were identified in the 2002 EIR or 2008 EIR Addendum and none are required.

3.17 Transportation

	De Anza College Facilities Master Plan EIR Determination	Do the De Anza College Facilities Master Plan EIR Mitigation Measures Apply to the Project?	Would the Project Result in a New Significant Impact or a Substantial Increase in the Severity of a Previously Identified Significant Impact?	Would New Mitigation Measures Reduce Any New or More Severe Impacts to Less than Significant?
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XVII. TRANSPORTATION – Would the project:

a) Conflict with a program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadways, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities?	LTS/M	Yes	No	n/a
b) Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3 subdivision (b)?	n/a	n/a	No	n/a
c) Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	LTS/M	n/a	No	No
d) Result in inadequate emergency access?	LTS/M	Yes	No	n/a

Notes: NI = no impact; LTS/M = less than significant with mitigation; n/a = not applicable

Prior Environmental Analysis

The 2002 EIR found that the 1999 Facilities Master Plan would result in significant impacts at certain intersections, on freeway segments, hazards, inadequate emergency access, parking, and alternative transportation. All these impacts were found to be reduced to less-than-significant levels with implementation of the 2002 EIR mitigation measures.

The 2008 EIR Addendum found that implementation of the 2007 Facilities Master Plan would not result in any new or more severe transportation impacts compared to the findings of the 2002 EIR due to changes in the project or in the circumstances under which the project would be undertaken and applied the 2002 EIR mitigation measures to the 2007 Facilities Master Plan. The 2002 EIR included multiple mitigation measures requiring FHDA to coordinate with the City and regional transportation agencies to reduce traffic, circulation, and parking impacts associated with campus development. These measures include providing or funding targeted intersection safety improvements; continuing to implement and monitor the Commute Alternative Program, such as transit marketing, shuttle service, carpooling, bicycle encouragement, and other transportation demand management strategies to reduce trips and parking demand; coordinating with the City on potential joint development and campus access improvements, including design of the relocated Stevens Creek Boulevard entry, additional entries and exits, vehicle

stacking areas, and safe queuing areas for vehicles and pedestrians; designing parking facilities to ensure safe and efficient access; evaluating the need for additional parking and constructing facilities as warranted; and preparing a construction mitigation plan addressing truck routing, temporary street closures, staging, circulation, parking management, pedestrian safety, shuttle coordination, and relocation of transit stops during construction.

Project Analysis

At the time the 2002 EIR was prepared, transportation analysis under CEQA relied on a measurement of Level of Service, which characterizes the level of congestion and delay for vehicles moving through an intersection. Pursuant to state law, the CEQA Guidelines have been amended to direct that transportation analysis be based on VMT.

In 2024, there were 40,991 students enrolled at De Anza College, which correlated to 4,356 full time equivalent students; this increased to 41,337 total students and 4,470 full time equivalent students in 2025. The Winter 2025 semester enrollment included 10,342 in-person students, 8,558 hybrid students, and 22,437 online students (FHDA 2025a). As discussed in Section 3.3, Air Quality, the 1999 Facilities Master Plan was prepared to accommodate an estimated student enrollment of 30,850 students by the year 2010, including on-site, distance learning and off-campus growth. However, enrollment did not grow as rapidly as anticipated. The 2007 Facilities Master Plan was prepared to provide a guide for future campus development to accommodate increases in the student body from 25,460 students in the 2004-05 school years to an estimated 30,030 students in the 2015-16 school years (FHDA 2008). The projected on-campus student enrollment under the 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan is 21,809 students by 2030, which is less than the enrollment projections evaluated in the 2002 EIR and 2008 EIR Addendum. The decrease in expected enrollment for in-person classes is due to regional population declines and increases in online class offerings. Between 2010 and 2020, course enrollment decreased by 20% overall, and online course enrollment had grown to 22% of total enrollment before the pandemic (De Anza College 2022). The planned improvements to the campus are intended to serve existing and future students and anticipated increases in student enrollment reflect the ongoing development in the region and would not directly or indirectly lead to increases in the rate at which regional development occurs.

a) *Would the project conflict with a program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?*

The campus supports a network of bicycle and pedestrian pathways, with bike racks throughout the campus. The pedestrian “path network connects all buildings and open spaces and provides effective access to the campus community” (FHDA 2021). There are bike lanes and sidewalks on each of the adjacent public streets and pedestrian crossing signals, push buttons, and crosswalks at many of the signalized intersections in the vicinity. The VTA provides transit access to De Anza College along Stevens Creek Boulevard and Stelling Road. A bus stop is located on the north side of the campus, in front of the Registration and Student Services building, and another bus stop is located at the intersection of Stevens Creek Boulevard and Stelling Road.

The 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan and Measure G Master Projects List include improvements to pathways, motorized and non-motorized circulation, and signage throughout the campus. These would ensure that no adverse internal circulation impacts would occur and that all transportation modes remain accessible and safe for students, faculty, and staff. The project does not include any off-campus modifications to circulation infrastructure, including roadways, bicycle lanes, and sidewalks. Thus, the project would not impair or impede use of any transportation modes off campus.

As a community college, De Anza College serves the local and regional population and changes in enrollment over time reflect the changes in regional demographics. As stated previously, between 2010 and 2020, course enrollment decreased by 20% overall, and online course enrollment had grown to 22% of total enrollment before the pandemic (De Anza College 2022). The 2021-2026 Master Facilities Plan was developed based on the Long-Range Enrollment and Weekly Student Contact Hours forecasts issued by the California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office, which project enrollment growth for the next 10 years based on historical data from previous years and an average anticipated growth factor (FHDA 2021). The planned improvements to the campus are intended to meet the campus's space needs based on those long-range growth projections and the project is not expected to accelerate the rate at which enrollment increases at De Anza College. Thus, increases in vehicle traffic would occur gradually over time, commensurate with background traffic growth in the region, and would not cause barriers to circulation in the project vicinity.

The project would have no impacts associated with conflicts with programs, plans, ordinances, or policies addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities. While the 2002 EIR did not evaluate this specific criterion, it demonstrated that implementation of the 1999 Facilities Master Plan would not cause adverse effects to transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities. Thus, the changes in the project compared to the 1999 Facilities Master Plan would not result in a new or more severe impact compared to the impacts evaluated in the 2002 EIR and the criteria for requiring further CEQA review as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 are not met.

b) *Would the project conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?*

As noted previously, CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3, subdivision (b) requires analysis of whether a project would generate a significant impact related to VMT. This checklist question was not included in CEQA Guidelines Appendix G at the time the 2002 EIR was prepared. However, the EIR did identify that the average trip length for De Anza College students is 11 miles, discussed measures and programs FHDA has undertaken to support use of transit and ride sharing, and identified additional transportation demand management measures to be implemented to minimize the campus's impacts on local roadways and parking demand. As discussed in Section 3.3, the 2002 EIR Commute Alternatives Program mitigation measure has been revised because some of the strategies included in the 2002 EIR are no longer viable or effective given changes in demographics and technology. The revised measure is presented in this Draft IS as Mitigation Measure AQ-1: Transportation Demand Management. This measure also incorporates requirements to monitor the effectiveness of the transportation demand management measures; thus Mitigation Measure AQ-1 also replaces the 2002 EIR mitigation measure that required monitoring of commute alternatives. Implementation of Mitigation Measure AQ-1 will ensure that VMT associated with travel to and from De Anza College is minimized through use of alternative modes of transportation.

As discussed in Section 3.3, existing programs on the campus that support reduced VMT include providing students with reduced cost VTA Smart Passes which allow unlimited rides on all buses and light rail within Santa Clara County except Express service; a bike loaner program; preferential parking for carpools, and providing students with information about the Silicon Valley Hopper and about how to apply for the Clipper START program and the Silicon Valley Hopper. The 2002 EIR reported that results of a student survey indicated that transit usage for students living within one quarter mile of a direct transit route increased 10% as a result of the campus's prior Transit Route Marketing Program (FHDA 2002). Although this program

is no longer formally active, the campus continues to provide information to students about transit options in the region.

The campus is located along Stevens Creek Boulevard and Stelling Road and thus is within a 0.25-mile walkshed from existing major transit corridors and a major transit stop. VTA operates several bus routes on both roads, and a bus stop is located at the intersection of these two roads. Thus, the campus is within a Transit Priority Area as defined by the City of Cupertino's Transportation Study Guidelines. No increases in parking are included in the 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan and Measure G Master Projects List, and the project is generally consistent with the City of Cupertino's General Plan, Heart of the City Specific Plan, and Plan Bay Area 2050 (the local Regional Transportation Plan and Sustainable Communities Strategy, as discussed in Section 3.8, Greenhouse Gas Emissions). Therefore, the project meets the City of Cupertino's screening criteria for projects that do not require a VMT analysis (City of Cupertino 2021) and the project would have a less than significant impact related to consistency with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3, subdivision (b).

Thus, although impacts under this criterion were not addressed in the 2002 EIR, preparation of a Subsequent EIR is not required because the project would not result in a new impact that was not previously evaluated in the 2002 EIR.

c) *Would the project substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?*

The 2002 EIR addressed hazards in relation to construction traffic, vehicle queueing and stacking at the campus access points and at the VTA bus stop on campus, and the design of the campus entry point on Stevens Creek Boulevard to ensure that vehicle access to the campus is safe and construction-related traffic would not cause hazards on the local circulation system. FHDA will continue to implement these measures, which are included in this Draft IS as Mitigation Measures TRA-2, TRA-3, TRA-4, and TRA-5. Each measure has been modified slightly for clarity, as shown in underline and ~~strikeout~~ format. While the 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan discusses improvements to the north campus gateway, located at the intersection of Stevens Creek Boulevard and Mary Avenue, this project is not included in the current Measure G Master Projects List. However, this improvement may be implemented in the future depending on funding availability.

The 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan and Measure G Master Projects List do not involve any changes to public roadways and thus would have no impact related to sharp curves or dangerous intersections and would not introduce any land uses that would require operation of unusual types of vehicles that may create a safety hazard. Thus, with implementation of the 2002 EIR mitigation measures, the project would have a less-than-significant impact related to transportation hazards, consistent with the findings of the 2002 EIR. The changes in the project compared to the 1999 Facilities Master Plan would not result in a new or more severe impact compared to the impacts evaluated in the 2002 EIR. Thus, impacts under this criterion were adequately addressed in the 2002 EIR and the criteria for requiring further CEQA review as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 are not met.

d) *Would the project result in inadequate emergency access?*

As stated in the 2002 EIR, any improvements to campus entries would be designed to ensure adequate emergency vehicle access to the campus and all building plans would be reviewed by the Fire Department

to ensure adequate vehicle and personnel access to each building (FHDA 2002). During construction of individual projects, FHDA would implement Mitigation Measure TRA-5: Construction Management, to ensure that construction-related traffic is managed such that it does not impair or impede emergency access to the De Anza College campus. This measure was also included in the 2002 EIR and has been slightly modified for clarity as shown in underline and ~~strikeout (strikeout)~~ format. Given the scale of the anticipated construction projects within the 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan and Measure G Master Projects List, the hourly volume of construction-related traffic accessing the site would not exceed the capacity of the campus entries, and there are multiple access points to the campus that emergency responders could use. The project would have a less-than-significant associated with emergency access, consistent with the findings of the 2002 EIR. The changes in the project compared to the 1999 Facilities Master Plan would not result in a new or more severe impact compared to the impacts evaluated in the 2002 EIR. Thus, impacts under this criterion were adequately addressed in the 2002 EIR and the criteria for requiring further CEQA review as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 are not met.

Mitigation Measures

FHDA would implement Mitigation Measures AQ-1 and AQ-2 as well as several of the transportation mitigation measures identified in the 2002 EIR to ensure that all potentially significant transportation impacts would be reduced to less-than-significant levels. Minor modifications have been made to some of the 2002 EIR measures for clarity, as shown below in underline and ~~strikeout (strikeout)~~ format.

Mitigation Measure TRA-1: Transportation Demand Management and Parking. De Anza College and/or the Foothill De Anza Community College District shall implement Mitigation Measures AQ-1 and AQ-2 as identified in Section 3.3.

Mitigation Measure TRA-2: Campus Entry. When designing the new ~~(relocated)~~ Stevens Creek entry, De Anza College and/or the Foothill De Anza Community College District shall ~~would~~ work with the City of Cupertino to ensure that the entry is designed to minimize delays along Stevens Creek Boulevard.

Mitigation Measure TRA-3: Vehicle Stacking. De Anza College and/or the Foothill De Anza Community College District shall ~~would~~ extend vehicle stacking areas on campus, where feasible, for both ingress and egress movements.

Mitigation Measure TRA-4: Vehicle Queuing. De Anza College and/or the Foothill De Anza Community College District shall ~~would~~ work with the Valley Transit Authority to ensure that adequately sized and safe queuing areas are provided and maintained for both vehicles and pedestrians.

Mitigation Measure TRA-5: Construction Management. Prior to commencement of each individual project within the 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan and Measure G Master Projects List, the construction contractor shall ~~The College would prepare, before the start of construction,~~ a construction mitigation plan ~~that would be~~ commensurate with the anticipated traffic and parking impacts of the specified project and tailored to the construction schedule. ~~The plan shall consider, as applicable; and, at a minimum, would consider:~~

- The number of truck trips;
- Time of day and location of street closures;

- Time of day arrival and departure of trucks;
- Limitations on the size and type of trucks;
- Provision of a truck staging area, with limitations on the number of trucks that can be waiting;
- Provision of a truck circulation pattern;
- Construction parking for ~~patients~~ students, visitors, staff and construction workers;
- Mobile office placement and associated parking;
- Manual traffic control when necessary
- Proper advance warning and posted signage concerning street closures;
- Provisions for pedestrian safety;
- Provisions for parking management (i.e. valet or stacked parking operation) at available locations (i.e. Flint Center Garage) to offset any temporary reduction in on-campus parking as needed to maintain minimum operational parking ratios;
- Shuttle bus service to any off-site parking facilities; and
- Temporary relocation of Valley Transit Authority ~~VTA~~ Transit Bus stops if the project physically obstructs a designated bus stop.

3.18 Tribal Cultural Resources

	De Anza College Facilities Master Plan EIR Determination	Do the De Anza College Facilities Master Plan EIR Mitigation Measures Apply to the Project?	Would the Project Result in a New Significant Impact or a Substantial Increase in the Severity of a Previously Identified Significant Impact?	Would New Mitigation Measures Reduce Any New or More Severe Impacts to Less than Significant?
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XVIII. TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

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:

a) 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	NI	n/a	No	n/a
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	De Anza College Facilities Master Plan EIR Determination	Do the De Anza College Facilities Master Plan EIR Mitigation Measures Apply to the Project?	Would the Project Result in a New Significant Impact or a Substantial Increase in the Severity of a Previously Identified Significant Impact?	Would New Mitigation Measures Reduce Any New or More Severe Impacts to Less than Significant?
b) 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.	n/a	n/a	Yes	Yes

Notes: n/a = not applicable

Prior Environmental Analysis

Tribal Cultural Resources (TCR) was not a required area of analysis under the CEQA Guidelines at the time the 2002 EIR was prepared.

Project Analysis

No archaeological resources are known to be present within the campus, however there is a moderate potential for encountering archaeological deposits or features within the project site (Appendix B), which was recognized in the 2002 EIR. Thus, there have been no changes in conditions related to archaeological resources within the campus since preparation of the 2002 EIR.

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:

- a) ***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)?***

This impact was addressed in the 2002 EIR under the Cultural Resources section. As discussed in Section 3.5, Cultural Resources, of this Draft IS, Dudek's architectural historians conducted a survey of the De Anza College campus, reviewed previous reports and records of historic resources at the campus and within one

mile of the campus, and completed Department of Parks and Recreation forms to document the existing buildings within the campus and assess their potential for historic significance. The historic resources within the De Anza campus consist of the Beaulieu Winery Estate historic district. The campus survey, research, and assessment found that the remaining portions of the De Anza College campus do not constitute a historic district, and none of the other buildings within the campus are historically significant individually (Appendix B). Thus, there have been no changes in conditions related to historic resources within the campus since preparation of the 2002 EIR.

None of the projects identified in the 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan or the Measure G Master Projects List involve demolition or modification of the buildings within the Beaulieu Winery Estate district. The new Creative Arts Building is planned to be located at the former site of the Flint Center, adjacent to the Sunken Garden. Construction of this new building would not change the existing context of the Beaulieu Winery Estate district because the district is already surrounded by educational buildings and the rural historic setting of the buildings within this district “has been substantially diminished by modern development of the De Anza campus, residential development, and traffic infrastructure” (Appendix B). Therefore, the project would have no potential to affect the historic significance and context of the Beaulieu Winery Estate district and would have no impact to historical resources, consistent with the findings of the 2002 EIR. Thus, the changes in the project compared to the 1999 Facilities Master Plan would not result in a new or more severe impact compared to the impacts evaluated in the 2002 EIR. Impacts under this criterion were adequately addressed in the 2002 EIR and the criteria for requiring further CEQA review as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 are not met.

- b) 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 Resource Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.***

FHDA has received two requests for notification from California Native American tribes under Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1. Accordingly, FHDA notified each tribe of the proposed project via email and U.S Mail on November 18, 2025. The Tamien Nation responded with a request for consultation; no response was received from the Muwekma Ohlone Tribe. FHDA met with Tamien Nation representatives on February 26, 2026. FHDA provided materials that Tamien Nation requested via email on March 6, 2026, which included the Cultural Resources Assessment prepared for the project and the proposed mitigation measures presented in this IS. FHDA sent a follow-up email on March 31, 2026, to request that Tamien Nation provide comments and/or identify any additional information needs. No further comments or requests were received. On April 23, 2026, FHDA sent a letter to the Tamien Nation via email to formally conclude the AB 52 consultation process for this project.

No TCRs have been identified at De Anza College or in the project vicinity. However, the project site's proximity to fresh water drainages may have contributed to the potential for the De Anza College campus to have supported establishment of multiple ancestral settlements of native tribes. Should any TCRs be present within the project site, the project could result in a significant impact. Thus, Mitigation Measure TCR-1: Archaeological and Tribal Cultural Resource Monitoring and Inadvertent Discoveries requires monitoring and identifies protocols to be implemented in the event that a possible TCR is encountered during vegetation removal, demolition, grading, and installation of site improvements. Implementation of

Mitigation Measure TCR-1 would ensure that the project would result in less-than-significant impacts to TCRs. Thus, although impacts under this criterion were not addressed in the 2002 EIR, preparation of a Subsequent EIR is not required because the project would not result in a new impact that was not previously evaluated in the 2002 EIR.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure TCR-1 Archaeological and Tribal Cultural Resource Monitoring and Inadvertent Discoveries. To reduce the potential for impacts to archaeological resources and Tribal Cultural Resources, the Foothill-De Anza Community College District (FHDA) shall implement the following measures for projects involving ground-disturbing activities under the 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan and Measure G Master Project List.

Worker Environmental Awareness Training. Prior to the start of ground-disturbing activities, construction personnel shall receive Worker Environmental Awareness Training (WEAT) regarding the potential presence of archaeological resources and Tribal Cultural Resources and the procedures to follow if such resources are encountered during construction. The training shall be prepared or reviewed by a qualified archaeologist and may be delivered through video, written materials, or other appropriate formats. FHDA may reuse or update the training materials for subsequent projects at the District discretion. Training may be administered by FHDA staff, the contractor, or a qualified archaeologist.

Monitoring. FHDA shall provide the opportunity for Native American monitoring by representatives of the Tamien Nation and/or Muwekma Ohlone Tribe during ground-disturbing activities. Monitoring may occur periodically, as determined appropriate by FHDA in coordination with participating tribal representatives. FHDA may also retain a qualified archaeologist to conduct archaeological monitoring. If monitoring indicates that the likelihood of encountering archaeological resources or Tribal Cultural Resources is low, monitoring may be reduced or suspended with the agreement of FHDA and the participating tribal representatives.

Inadvertent Discoveries. If potential archaeological resources or Tribal Cultural Resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the vicinity of the discovery shall be temporarily halted and a buffer area shall be established around the find. FHDA shall retain a qualified cultural resources specialist to evaluate the discovery and determine its significance consistent with the criteria of the California Environmental Quality Act.

FHDA shall also provide the opportunity for consultation with representatives of the traditionally and culturally affiliated Native American Tribe(s) regarding the evaluation of the discovery and any recommended treatment measures.

If the discovery is determined to be significant, FHDA shall implement appropriate treatment measures recommended by the qualified cultural resources specialist in consultation with the tribal representative(s), as appropriate. Construction activities may continue in other areas of the project site outside the buffer area.

Work in the vicinity of the discovery may resume following completion of the evaluation and implementation of any required treatment measures, as determined appropriate by FHDA.

Human Remains. If human remains are encountered during construction, work in the area of the discovery shall stop immediately and the remains shall be treated in accordance with California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, including notification of the county coroner and consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission, as appropriate.

3.19 Utilities and Service Systems

	De Anza College Facilities Master Plan EIR Determination	Do the De Anza College Facilities Master Plan EIR Mitigation Measures Apply to the Project?	Would the Project Result in a New Significant Impact or a Substantial Increase in the Severity of a Previously Identified Significant Impact?	Would New Mitigation Measures Reduce Any New or More Severe Impacts to Less than Significant?
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XIX. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS – Would the project:

a) Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, waste water treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?	LTS/M	Yes	No	n/a
b) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years?	LTS/M	Yes	No	n/a
c) Result in a determination by the waste water 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?	LTS	n/a	No	n/a
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?	LTS	n/a	No	n/a
e) Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	NI	n/a	No	n/a

Notes: NI = no impact; LTS = less than significant; LTS/M = less than significant with mitigation; n/a = not applicable.

Prior Environmental Analysis

The 2002 EIR found that all demands for utilities and services would be met by existing facility and infrastructure capacities with implementation of mitigation measures that would improve water conservation and water-use efficiency within the campus and that would minimize stormwater runoff.

The 2008 EIR Addendum found that implementation of the 2007 Facilities Master Plan would not result in any new or more severe impacts to utilities and service systems compared to the findings of the 2002 EIR due to changes in the project or in the circumstances under which the project would be undertaken and applied the 2002 EIR mitigation measures to the 2007 Facilities Master Plan. The 2002 EIR included mitigation measures requiring FHDA to coordinate with utility providers and implement water conservation, water supply, and drainage improvements as needed to support campus development. These measures include installing low-flow fixtures in new buildings and retrofitting existing facilities to reduce water use; consulting with the Santa Clara County Fire Department and San Jose Water Company to ensure adequate fire flow, pipe capacity, and related water supply infrastructure; upgrading irrigation systems to improve regulation and conserve water; incorporating project features that maintain stormwater peak flows at existing levels during 10-year storm events; and coordinating with the City of Cupertino to identify appropriate drainage design techniques for individual projects.

Project Analysis

The 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan and Measure G Master Projects List include construction of a new Creative Arts Building and potential new Services for Students Building (if a new building is constructed rather than renovating existing spaces); campus-wide building modernizations and upgrades; campus-wide improvements to internal circulation, lighting and signage, and campus-wide improvements to fire alarm, fire suppression and life safety system components, and security systems. As noted in Table 1, the Physical Education complex renovation project was evaluated separately in a Notice of Exemption. The range of projects included in the 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan and Measure G Master Projects List is similar to the range of projects anticipated under the 1999 Facilities Master Plan and 2007 Facilities Master Plan, as evaluated in the 2002 EIR and 2008 EIR Addendum. As discussed previously, as a community college, De Anza College serves the local and regional population and changes in enrollment over time reflect the changes in regional demographics. The planned improvements to the campus are intended to meet the campus's space needs based on long-range growth projections and the project is not expected to accelerate the rate at which enrollment increases at De Anza College. Thus, increases in demands for utilities and services would occur gradually over time, commensurate with background growth in utilities and services demands in the region.

- a) *Would the project require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, waste water treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?***

The proposed project includes upgrades and improvements to the De Anza College campus, including demolition of up to approximately 86,000 square feet of existing building space and construction of up to approximately 50,000 square feet of new building space. The new buildings would use water-efficient fixtures and drought-tolerant landscaping, as required by FHDA's standard requirements and the CBC. This would reduce water consumption and wastewater generation compared to the existing buildings that would be demolished. The 2002 EIR included a mitigation measure requiring use of low-flow showers, toilets, and faucets to reduce water consumption. That measure has been omitted from this Draft IS because the CBC

includes similar requirements. Thus, all new construction and major renovations within the De Anza College campus will include these water conservation measures. New construction would occur primarily on areas already developed or paved and would not result in an increase in impervious surfaces within the campus, thus it would not increase the volume of stormwater drainage from the campus. FHDA will continue to implement the 2002 EIR mitigation measures listed in this section to minimize demands for utilities and services.

The range of projects included in the 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan and Measure G Master Projects List is similar to the range of projects anticipated under the 1999 Facilities Master Plan and 2007 Facilities Master Plan, as evaluated in the 2002 EIR and 2008 EIR Addendum and the campus is currently planned for a lower on-campus population than was anticipated in the 1999 Facilities Master Plan, and thus the current project would have a similar demand for utilities and services systems as was evaluated in the 2002 EIR. The project would not require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or stormwater drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects. The changes in the project compared to the 1999 Facilities Master Plan would not result in a new or more severe impact compared to the impacts evaluated in the 2002 EIR. Thus, impacts under this criterion were adequately addressed in the 2002 EIR and the criteria for requiring further CEQA review as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 are not met.

- b) *Would the project have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?***

and

- c) *Would the project result in a determination by the waste water 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?***

As discussed previously, new buildings at the De Anza College campus constructed under the proposed project would reduce water consumption and wastewater generation compared to the existing buildings that would be demolished and the campus is currently planned for a lower on-campus population than was anticipated in the 1999 Facilities Master Plan. The 2002 EIR included a mitigation measure requiring use of low-flow showers, toilets, and faucets to reduce water consumption and wastewater generation. That measure has been omitted from this Draft IS because the CBC includes similar requirements. Thus, all new construction and major renovations within the De Anza College campus will include fixtures that will ensure water consumption and wastewater generation is minimized and the project would not cause the capacity of either the water supply system or the wastewater conveyance and treatment system to be exceeded. The changes in the project compared to the 1999 Facilities Master Plan would not result in a new or more severe impact compared to the impacts evaluated in the 2002 EIR. Thus, impacts under this criterion were adequately addressed in the 2002 EIR and the criteria for requiring further CEQA review as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 are not met.

- d) *Would the project 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?*

and

- e) *Would the project comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?*

The proposed project includes upgrades and improvements to the existing De Anza College campus. The range of projects included in the 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan and Measure G Master Projects List is similar to the range of projects anticipated under the 1999 Facilities Master Plan and 2007 Facilities Master Plan, as evaluated in the 2002 EIR and 2008 EIR Addendum and the campus is currently planned for a lower on-campus population than was anticipated in the 1999 Facilities Master Plan. The campus would continue to implement existing recycling and composting programs to minimize the amount of solid waste sent to the landfill. Construction of the improvements included in the proposed project would generate similar types and quantities of solid waste as were generated during implementation of the 1999 and 2007 facilities master plans, and the project would not result in a substantial increase in the volume of solid waste generated onsite. Since preparation of the 2002 EIR, FHDA has adopted standard requirements that must be implemented during all FHDA construction projects. Division 01.74.19, Construction Waste Management and Proposal, requires construction contracts to:

- Prepare and implement a Construction Waste Minimization Plan to manage demolition and construction debris in a manner that prevents interference with existing utility infrastructure and campus operations.
- Properly segregate, store, and remove construction waste and recyclable materials to avoid obstruction of utility corridors, access points, or service areas.
- Identify haulers and disposal destinations for construction waste to ensure materials are transported off-site in a controlled manner that does not disrupt utility services.
- Promptly remove surplus materials, waste, and debris from the project site to maintain clear access to utility systems and prevent damage to on-site or adjacent utility facilities.
- Coordinate waste management activities with applicable site maintenance and demolition procedures to ensure continued operation and protection of existing utility services.

Compliance with Division 01.74.19 would ensure that construction waste is appropriately managed onsite, and either disposed of or recycled appropriately. The changes in the project compared to the 1999 Facilities Master Plan would not result in a new or more severe impact compared to the impacts evaluated in the 2002 EIR. Thus, impacts under this criterion were adequately addressed in the 2002 EIR and the criteria for requiring further CEQA review as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 are not met.

Mitigation Measures

As discussed above, none of the 2002 EIR mitigation measures regarding utilities and service systems are included in this Draft IS because compliance with the FHDA standard requirements and state regulations would ensure that the project would have less than significant impacts related to relocation or construction of new or expanded utility and service infrastructure, water supply, wastewater generation, stormwater runoff, and solid waste generation. No mitigation measures are required.

3.20 Wildfire

	De Anza College Facilities Master Plan EIR Determination	Do the De Anza College Facilities Master Plan EIR Mitigation Measures Apply to the Project?	Would the Project Result in a New Significant Impact or a Substantial Increase in the Severity of a Previously Identified Significant Impact?	Would New Mitigation Measures Reduce Any New or More Severe Impacts to Less than Significant
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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?	n/a	n/a	No	n/a
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?	n/a	n/a	No	n/a
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?	n/a	n/a	No	n/a
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?	n/a	n/a	No	n/a

Notes: n/a= not applicable

Prior Environmental Analysis

Wildfire was not a required area of analysis under the CEQA Guidelines at the time the 2002 EIR was prepared. However, in the context of hazards and hazardous materials, 2002 EIR found that the proposed project would not expose people or structures to risks related to wildland fires.

The 2008 EIR Addendum found that there were no changes in the project or in the circumstances under which the project would be undertaken that would result in any new or more severe impacts related to exposure of people or structures to risks related to wildland fires from implementation of the 2007 Facilities Master Plan.

Project Analysis

The project site is not located in the wildland-urban interface and does not contain large natural areas where wildfire could occur. The nearest high fire hazard severity zone in the State Responsibility Area is approximately 1.7 miles west of the campus and the nearest area recommended to be classified as a high fire hazard severity zone in the Local Responsibility Area is approximately one mile southwest (CalFire 2025).

a) *Would the project substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?*

As discussed in Section 3.9, Hazards and Hazardous Materials, the project would have a less-than-significant impact associated with impairing implementation of emergency response or evacuation plans and procedures. The projects included in the 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan and Measure G Master Projects List would all occur within the boundaries of the campus and would not require any modifications to roadways in the project vicinity. As discussed in Section 3.17, Transportation, the project would not add a substantial volume of traffic to local roadways during construction or operation. There are three access points to the campus – one each on Stevens Creek Boulevard, South Stelling Road, and McClellan Road. These provide sufficient vehicle capacity and access to other roadways in the event that evacuation of the campus or emergency response to the campus is necessary. The project would not increase the volume of traffic necessary to evacuate the area in the event of an emergency and would not contribute to any roadway congestion or hazards that could physically interfere with emergency response or evacuation. Thus, the project would not affect any existing evacuation routes or impede emergency response within the project area.

Additionally, FHDA's standard requirements in Division 01.41.00 require compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations governing construction safety and wildfire impacts, including:

- Ensure construction activities do not impede emergency response access or compromise fire protection services.
- Require implementation of fire prevention and safety measures during construction, reducing the potential for construction-related fires and demands on fire protection services.
- Support consistency with wildfire safety objectives by enforcing fire-safe construction practices and temporary fire protection measures.

The project would have a less-than-significant impact associated with impairing implementation of emergency response or evacuation plans and procedures, consistent with the findings of the 2002 EIR. Impacts under this criterion were adequately addressed in the 2002 EIR and the criteria for requiring further CEQA review as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 are not met.

b) *Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, would the project exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?*

As Section 3.9, De Anza College is in the outside state responsibility area as indicated on the CalFire FHSZ map. The nearest high fire hazard severity zone in the State Responsibility Area is approximately 1.7 miles west of the campus and the nearest area recommended to be classified as a high fire hazard severity zone

in the Local Responsibility Area is approximately one mile southwest (CalFire 2025). The lands adjacent to the De Anza College campus are developed with urban uses, as shown in Figure 4, and there are no wildland areas within or proximate to the campus.

Use of construction equipment during implementation of the proposed project could temporarily increase the risk of fire ignition at the project site, similar to conditions that occurred during implementation of the 1999 Facilities Master Plan, however there would be no potential for a fire at the site to spread to wildland areas. After project implementation is complete, there would be no increased risk of fire ignition. The project would have no impact associated with exposure to hazards related to wildland fire, consistent with the findings of the 2002 EIR. Thus, impacts under this criterion were adequately addressed in the 2002 EIR and the criteria for requiring further CEQA review as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 are not met.

- c) ***Would the project 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?***

The De Anza College campus and adjacent properties do not support natural areas where wildfire could occur (see Figure 4). Implementation of the 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan and Measure G Master Projects List would not create the need for installation or maintenance of infrastructure related to wildfire risk management and wildfire response. The project would have no impact related to exacerbating fire risk during installation or maintenance of such infrastructure. Thus, although impacts under this criterion were not addressed in the 2002 EIR, preparation of a Subsequent EIR is not required because the project would not result in a new impact that was not previously evaluated in the 2002 EIR.

- d) ***Would the project 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?***

As discussed in response 3.20(b), the project would not result in a significant increase in the risk of wildfire ignition in the project area. As discussed in Section 3.7, Geology and Soils, the campus is relatively flat; thus, the demolition, construction, renovation, and campus-wide improvements included in the project are not expected to create unstable slopes. As discussed in Section 3.10, Hydrology and Water Quality, the project is not expected to result in increased flooding hazards or substantial changes in existing drainage conditions. Therefore, the project would have no impact associated with exposing people or structures to risks related to post-fire conditions. Thus, although impacts under this criterion were not addressed in the 2002 EIR, preparation of a Subsequent EIR is not required because the project would not result in a new impact that was not previously evaluated in the 2002 EIR.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation measures are required.

3.21 Mandatory Findings of Significance

	De Anza College Facilities Master Plan EIR Determination	Do the De Anza College Facilities Master Plan EIR Mitigation Measures Apply to the Project?	Would the Project Result in a New Significant Impact or a Substantial Increase in the Severity of a Previously Identified Significant Impact?	Would New Mitigation Measures Reduce Any New or More Severe Impacts to Less than Significant?
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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?	LTS/M	Yes	Yes	Yes
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.)	SU	Yes	No	Yes
c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	LTS/M	Yes	No	Yes

Notes: NI = no impact; LTS = less than significant; LTS/M = less than significant with mitigation; SU = significant and unavoidable.

- 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?

As discussed in Section 3.4, Biological Resources, the project would result in potentially significant impacts to special-status wildlife species, but these impacts would be reduced to less than significant levels with implementation of the mitigation measures identified in the 2002 EIR and the new biological resources mitigation measures identified in this Draft IS. Thus, the project would not 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, or substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal.

As discussed in Section 3.5, Cultural Resources, implementation of the 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan and Measure G Master Projects List would have no potential to affect the historic significance or context of the Beaulieu Winery Estate district and there are no other historic resources within the campus. Thus, the project would not result in adverse impacts to historic resources. Additionally, the project would result in potentially significant impacts to archaeological resources if any are encountered during ground-disturbing activities associated with implementation of the individual projects identified in the 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan and Measure G Master Projects List. These impacts would be reduced to less than significant levels with implementation of the 2002 EIR mitigation measures as modified in this Draft IS and new mitigation measures introduced in this Draft IS. Thus, the project would not result in the loss of important examples of major periods in California history or prehistory.

- 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.)***

CEQA Guidelines Section 15355 defines cumulative impacts as two or more individual effects, which, when considered together, are considerable or which compound or increase other environmental impacts. Cumulative impacts may result from individually minor, but collectively significant projects taking place over a period of time. As described in Sections 3.1 through 3.20, implementation of the 2002 EIR mitigation measures with the modifications identified in this Draft IS as well as new mitigation measures identified in this Draft IS would ensure that the proposed project would not result in a new or a substantial increase in the magnitude of significant cumulative impacts as identified in the 2002 EIR.

- c) *Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?***

Implementation of the proposed project would not result in new or more severe impacts related to direct and indirect effects on human beings relative to the impacts identified in the 2002 EIR. The proposed project would not increase the campus’s boundaries and the campus improvements included in the proposed project are similar to those implemented under the 1999 and 2007 Facilities Master Plans. As described in Sections 3.1 through 3.20, implementation of the 2002 EIR mitigation measures and the new mitigation measures identified in this Draft IS would ensure that the proposed project would not result in a new impact or increase severity of the impacts identified in the 2002 EIR.

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4.2 List of Preparers

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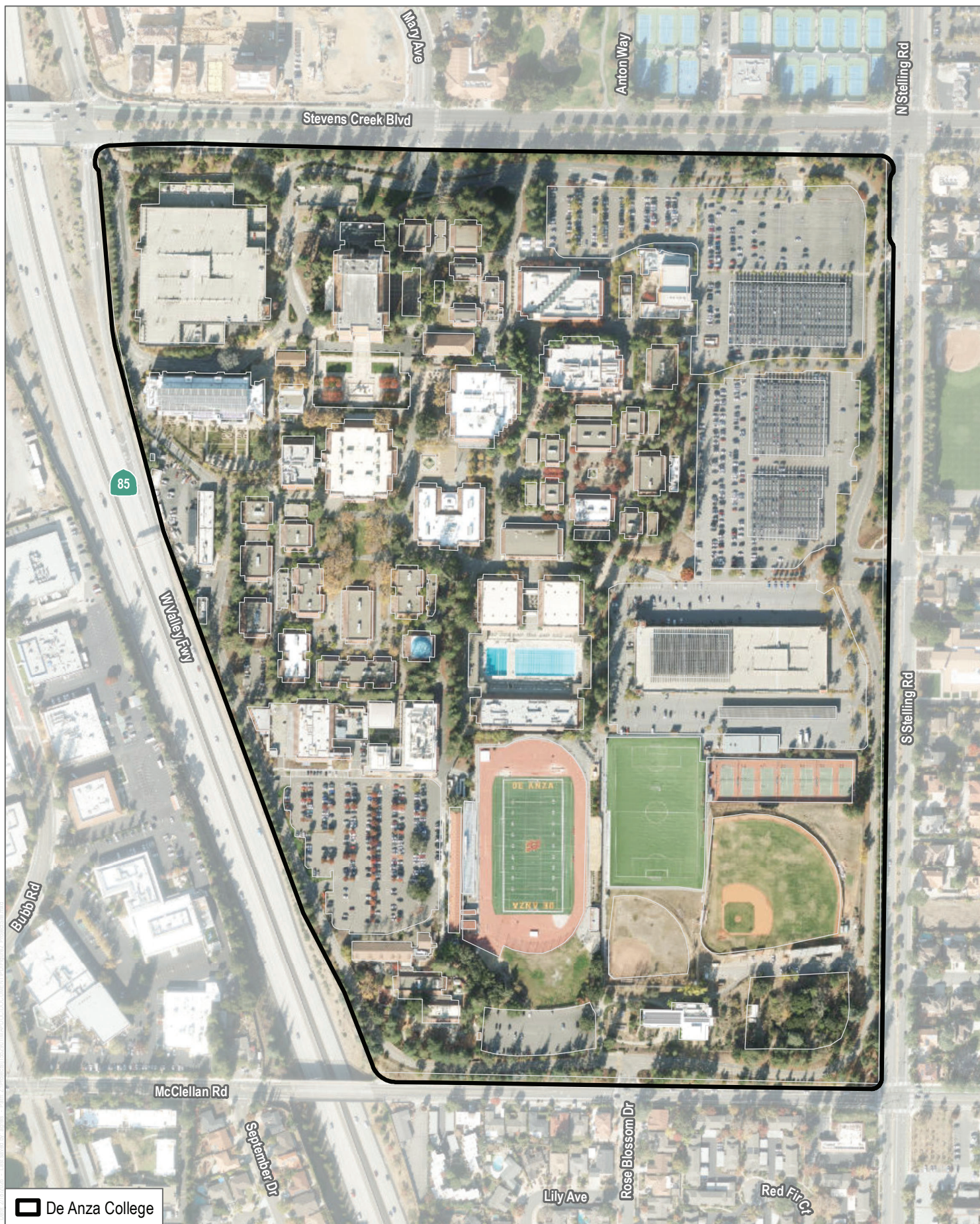


SOURCE: USGS NHD; County of Santa Clara 2026; Open Street Map 2025; ESRI World Imagery

FIGURE 1

Regional Location

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SOURCE: Open Street Map; ESRI World Imagery

DUDEK



0 150 300 Feet

FIGURE 2
Project Site

De Anza College 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan And Measure G Master Projects List

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FIGURE 3

Surrounding Land Uses

De Anza College 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan And Measure G Master Projects List

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SOURCE: De Anza College, 05/2025

FIGURE 4

Campus Map

De Anza College 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan And Measure G Master Projects List

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