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 — 08/07/2026

Jose-Noel Cadiz, Executive Director, Facilities and Operation — Date

PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT

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 *This project was evaluated separately under a Notice of Exemption.*
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 minimze environmentak 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?
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?
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 has 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 BAAD 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 BAAD 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?
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 (~~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 (~~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?
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 (~~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 (~~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?
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?
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?
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?
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?
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 (~~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~~s:

- 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?
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

	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?
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
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?
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 measured 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

Dudek

Katherine Waugh, Senior Project Manager
Jessica Booth, CEQA Analyst
Kaylee Palmares, CEQA Analyst
Erin Fisher-Colton, Biologist
William Burns, Archaeologist
Monte Kim, Architectural Historian
EJ Jones, Architectural Historian

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

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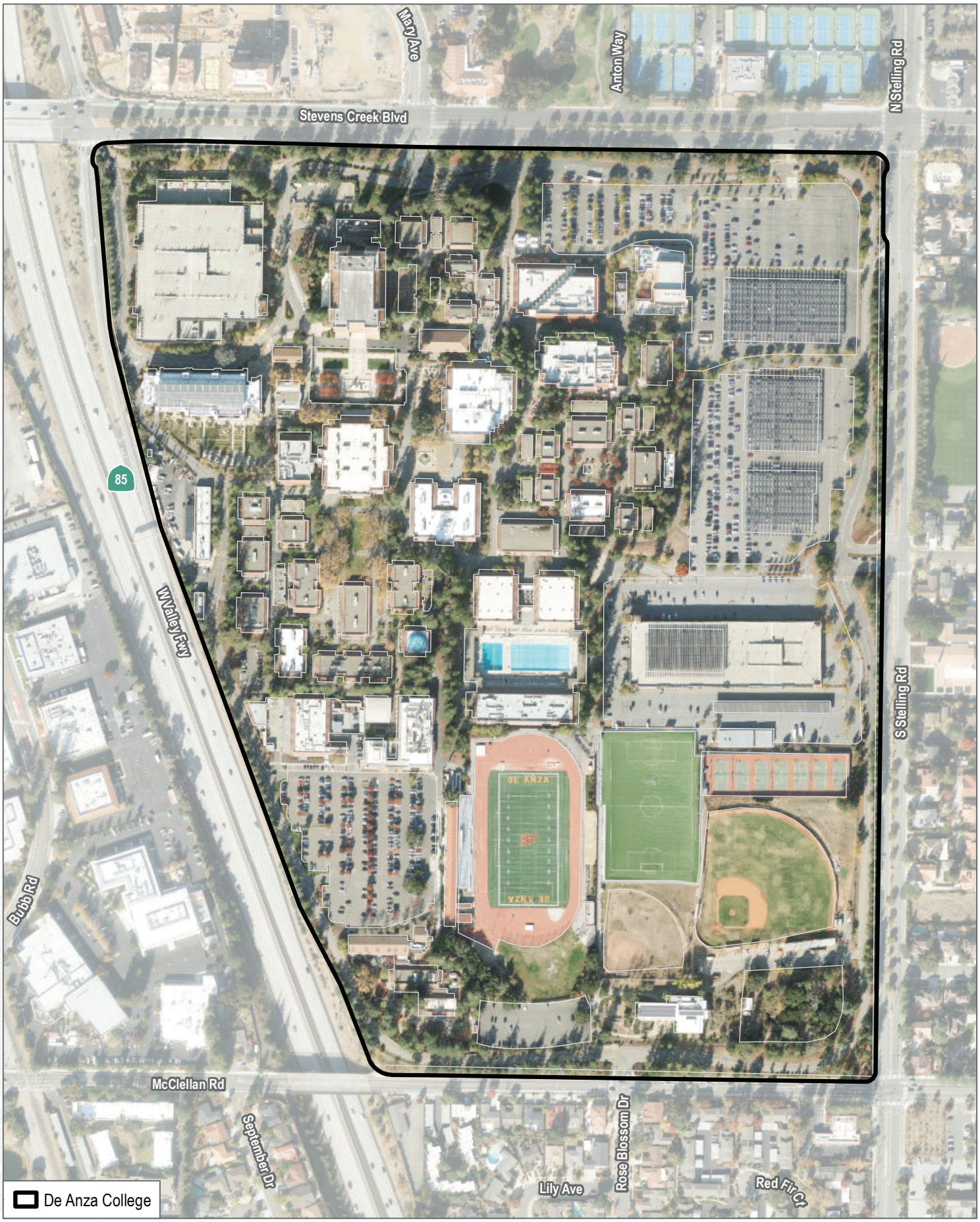
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FIGURE 1

Regional Location

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

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SOURCE: Open Street Map; ESRI World Imagery

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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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SOURCE: Open Street Map; ESRI World Imagery

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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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Appendix A

Biological Resources Assessment

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1904 FRANKLIN STREET, SUITE 600
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA 94612
T 510.601.2500

January 25, 2024 15529

Roseanne Sciacchitano
Director, Capital Construction Program
Foothill-De Anza Community College District
12345 South El Monte Road
Los Altos Hills, California 94022

Subject: Biological Resources Assessment for De Anza College, Santa Clara County, California

To Roseanne Sciacchitano:

At the request of De Anza College, Dudek biologists conducted a biological resources assessment for the approximately 112-acre De Anza College campus (project site) in the City of Cupertino, California. In November 2023, Dudek biologist Erin Fisher-Colton conducted a literature review of various resource databases and followed up with a reconnaissance-level field survey to identify and describe existing biological resources, including natural vegetation communities, aquatic resources (e.g., wetlands), sensitive natural communities, and potential habitat for special-status plant and wildlife species. This letter report summarizes Dudek's evaluation of the project site for the presence of sensitive biological resources, and identifies potential constraints to development from such resources. Recommendations to avoid or minimize impacts to biological resources are also provided.

1 Project Site Location and Description

De Anza College is located at 21250 Stevens Creek Boulevard in the City of Cupertino and occupies an approximately 112-acre site. Cupertino is surrounded by the cities of Sunnyvale and Santa Clara to the north, San Jose to the east, Saratoga to the south, and the community of La Honda to the west. Figure 1, Project Location, shows the campus's regional location. De Anza College is bounded by Stevens Creek Boulevard to the north, South Stelling Road to the east, McClellan Road to the south, and State Route 85 to the west, as shown in Figure 2, Project Site Map. Major vehicular access to De Anza College is via Interstate 280, State Route 85, and Stevens Creek Boulevard. Access to campus is through three major gateways at the north, east, and south sides of the site.

The De Anza College campus consists of 68 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. There is 1,478,324 gross square feet of development, including the two parking structures near major entrances.

2 Methods

2.1 Literature Review

To identify special-status species present or potentially present on the project site, Dudek queried the following sources: California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Database (CDFW 2023a), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) (USFWS 2023a), and the California Native Plant Society's Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California (CNPS 2023). Searches of the above-referenced databases were completed for the Cupertino and eight surrounding U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute quadrangles: Mountain View, Milpitas, San Jose West, Los Gatos, Castle Rock Ridge, Big Basin, Mindego Hill, and Palo Alto. For this report, special-status plant and wildlife species are defined as those that are (1) listed, proposed for listing, or candidates for listing as threatened or endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act; (2) listed or candidates for listing as threatened or endangered under the California Endangered Species Act; (3) designated as Fully Protected under the California Fish and Game Code; (4) designated as a California Species of Special Concern by CDFW; or (5) assigned a California Rare Plant Rank of 1 or 2 by the California Native Plant Society.

2.2 Field Reconnaissance

Following the literature review, Dudek biologist Erin Fisher-Colton determined the potential for special-status species to occur within the project site. Determinations were based on a review of habitat types, soils, and elevation preferences, as well as the known geographic range of each species. For example, if the project site is within the elevation range of a particular plant species, but a specific soil type for that species is not present, the species was determined to have "low potential to occur" on the project site. Species were considered "not expected to occur" when the project site was clearly outside the known geographic range of the species or when potential habitat was absent from the project site.

Ms. Fisher-Colton performed a field reconnaissance of the project site on November 9, 2023, from 10:30 a.m. to 12:42 p.m. Weather was mostly sunny with 40% cloud cover and an ambient temperature of approximately 67°F at the start and 68°F at the completion of the field reconnaissance. The field reconnaissance consisted of mapping vegetation communities and land cover types, and assessing habitat for special-status species. The field reconnaissance was conducted on foot to ensure visual coverage of the entire project site. Field notes and an aerial photograph (ESRI 2023) with an overlay of the project site were used to map vegetation communities and record any sensitive biological resources. Representative photographs are provided as Attachment A.

All plant species were identified to the lowest taxonomic group possible. Nomenclature for plant species follow the Jepson Manual, Vascular Plants of California, Second Edition (Jepson Flora Project 2023).

Wildlife species detected by sight, calls, tracks, scat, or other signs were recorded into a field notebook. The project site was scanned with and without binoculars to aid in the identification of wildlife. Wildlife species not observed but expected to occur were identified based on known habitat preferences and regional distribution.

The field reconnaissance did not involve formally delineating aquatic resources or conducting focused searches for special-status plant or animal species. It was sufficient to generally describe aquatic features on the project site that could be subject to regulation by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board, and/or CDFW.

3 Existing Conditions

3.1 Vegetation Communities, Land Cover Types, and Aquatic Features

The project site is entirely developed as a community college campus. There are many ornamental plantings throughout the campus, with very little native vegetation. Development on the site includes campus buildings, courtyards, pedestrian walkways, roads, parking lots, and artificial turf athletic fields.

Vegetation on the campus consists mostly of ornamental species, limited to small patches of ornamental landscaping within a larger matrix of impermeable surfaces. Vegetation on campus is regularly pruned and maintained, with limited understory and little buildup of leaf litter. The perimeter of the campus is lined with mature deodar cedars (*Cedrus deodara*) with sparsely scattered scarlet firethorn (*Pyracantha coccinea*) as understory. The interior of the campus has a variety of trees, including non-native Chinese pistache (*Pistacia chinensis*), cork oak (*Quercus suber*), strawberry tree (*Arbutus unedo*), silver wattle (*Acacia dealbata*), crape myrtle (*Lagerstroemia indica*), London plane tree (*Platanus* x *acerfolia*), Lombardy poplar (*Populus nigra*), cherry plum (*Prunus cerasifera*), ginkgo (*Ginkgo biloba*), and Canary Island date palm (*Phoenix canariensis*), as well as native incense cedar (*Calocedurs decurrens*) and coast redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*). Shrubs and herbaceous plants include non-native oleander (*Nerium oleander*), Japanese cheesewood (*Pittosporum tobira*), and Indian hawthorn (*Rhaphiolepis indica*), as well as native blue blossom (*Ceanothus thyrsiflorus*) and deer grass (*Muhlenbergia rigens*).

An area of native vegetation is maintained in the southeast corner of the campus within the Cheeseman Environmental Study Area; however, this area is part of the outdoor educational facilities and is subject to regular disturbance and maintenance of the gardens. Trees in this area include coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), valley oak (*Quercus lobata*), and pines (*Pinus* spp.), with an understory of native plants, including bush mallow (*Malacothamnus fasciculatus*), laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*), buckwheat (*Eriogonum* sp.), holly leaf cherry (*Prunus ilicifolia*), and a patch of cattail (*Typha* sp.).

The November 2023 field reconnaissance did not identify any natural aquatic features on the project site. According to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's National Wetlands Inventory (USFWS 2023b), there are no aquatic features on the project site. A groundwater recharge facility, McClellan Groundwater Recharge Pond, is approximately 0.2 miles southwest of the project site.

3.2 Soils and Hydrology

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA 2023) maps two soil types within the project site: urban land–Flaskan complex, 0% to 2% slopes, and urban land–Botella complex, 0% to 2% slopes (see Figure 3, Soils). The project site mostly consists of the urban land–Flaskan complex; urban land–Botella

complex soils occur along the northwestern boundary of the site. Both soil types are non-hydric. Neither soil type is known to support edaphic special-status plant species (i.e., the soils of the site are neither serpentine nor alkaline). Soils on the project site have been substantially altered through development of the college. As a result, the soils no longer maintain their native soil characteristics, and would therefore have no particular significance to biological resources of the site. Elevation ranges from 280 to 380 feet above mean sea level (Google Earth Pro 2023).

The project site is in the Calabazas Creek–Frontal San Francisco Bay Estuaries Hydrologic Unit (HUC-12 180500030405; Figure 4, Hydrologic Resources). According to the U.S. Geological Survey's National Hydrography Dataset (USGS 2023), predefined waters of the United States or state are absent from the project site.

3.3 Plant and Wildlife Species Observed

Most vegetation on the project site consists of non-native, introduced species; 38 species of plants (15 native [39%] and 23 non-native [61%]) were recorded on the site (see Attachment B). The field reconnaissance was conducted late in the growing season when many plants are not evident or identifiable. As such, floristic surveys conducted at the appropriate time of the growing season would likely yield a greater number of identifiable species.

Wildlife species observed or expected to occur on the project site are those adapted to urban landscapes and disturbed habitats. No amphibian or reptile species were observed during the field reconnaissance, although common species, such as western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), California slender salamander (*Batrachoseps attenuatus*), and Sierran tree frog (*Pseudacris sierra*), are likely to occur.

Common bird species observed during the field reconnaissance included Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*), American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), chestnut-backed chickadee (*Poecile rufescens*), bushtit (*Psaltriparus minimus*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), Bewick's wren (*Thryomanes bewickii*), and dark-eyed junco (*Junco hyemalis*). A full list of wildlife species observed during the field reconnaissance is provided as Attachment C.

4 Results

4.1 Special-Status Plant and Wildlife Species

4.1.1 Special-Status Plant Species

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 (Attachment D, Special-Status Plant Species Potential to Occur). 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 due to limited habitat availability and high levels of existing disturbance from normal campus operations and maintenance activities.

4.1.2 Special-Status Wildlife Species

The California Natural Diversity Database and IPaC database queries identified 47 special-status wildlife species as occurring or potentially occurring in the project site vicinity (Attachment E, Special-Status Wildlife Species Potential to Occur). Of these, 39 were eliminated from consideration due to a lack of suitable habitat or the site's location outside of their known range. Another four species have low potential to occur due to limited habitat availability and high levels of existing disturbance from normal campus operations and maintenance activities. The remaining four species have moderate potential to occur and are described in more detail below.

4.1.2.1 White-Tailed Kite

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 (CDFW 2023a). 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 (CDFW 2023a; Dunk 2020).

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.

4.1.2.2 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 (CDFW 2023a). 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 (CDFW 2023a; Zeiner et al. 1990). 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 (CDFW 2023a; Zeiner et al. 1990).

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.

4.1.2.3 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 (CDFW 2023a). 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 (Zeiner et al. 1990).

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 (Fisher-Colton pers. observation 2021). 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.

4.2 Nesting and Migratory Birds

In California, all native active bird nests (with eggs or young) are protected by provisions in the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918, and Sections 3503 and 3503.5 of the California Fish and Game Code. The trees and shrubs within and adjacent to the project site provide suitable nesting habitat for several native local and migratory bird species. An owl box was observed next to the tennis courts in the archery range, but occupancy could not be determined during the field reconnaissance.

4.3 Potentially Jurisdictional Aquatic Resources

The project site does not contain any potentially jurisdictional aquatic resources that may be regulated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act or California Porter-Cologne Act (Porter-Cologne), and/or CDFW under Section 1602 of the California Fish and Game Code.

4.4 Sensitive Natural Communities

For the purposes of this report, sensitive natural communities are vegetation communities with state rarity rankings of S1 through S3 in CDFW's Natural Community list (2023b), based on rarity of and threats to these communities in California. Impacts on high-quality occurrences of sensitive natural communities are typically considered significant under the California Environmental Quality Act.

The project site is entirely developed, and therefore does not contain any sensitive natural communities. Valley oak woodland and forest (*Quercus lobata* Woodland Alliance; S3 state rarity ranking) is an example of a sensitive natural community that sometimes is associated with rural and suburban development in the Santa Clara Valley and may have historically occurred on the project site.

5 Summary of Site Constraints and Recommendations

Implementation of demolition, building, and/or hardscape/landscape projects throughout the DeAnza College campus could potentially be constrained by the following biological resources occurring or potentially occurring within or immediately adjacent to the project site.

5.1 Special-Status Wildlife

Four special-status wildlife species—white-tailed kite, pallid bat, Townsend's big-eared bat, and San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat—have potential to occur on or in the vicinity of the project site.

5.1.1 White-Tailed Kite and Other Nesting and Migratory Birds

As previously described, the project site provides suitable nesting habitat for white-tailed kite and other native bird species. If project construction (e.g., demolition or renovation of existing buildings, construction of new buildings, removal or modification of existing landscaping) occurs during the nesting season (typically defined by CDFW as February 15 to September 1), direct impacts to white-tailed kite and nesting and migratory birds could occur through destruction of active nests. Additionally, prolonged loud construction noise could disturb nesting birds, resulting in nest abandonment or failure. To protect white-tailed kites and nesting and migratory birds, Dudek recommends that a pre-construction nesting bird survey be conducted by a qualified biologist within 10 days prior to vegetation removal or ground-disturbance activities to determine if any native birds are nesting on or near the site (including a 250-foot buffer for white-tailed kites and other raptors). If any active nests are observed during surveys, a suitable avoidance buffer will be determined by the qualified biologist based on species, location, and planned construction activity. These nests must be avoided until the chicks have fledged and the nests are no longer active, as determined by the qualified biologist.

5.1.2 Pallid Bat, Townsend's Big-Eared Bat, and Other Roosting Bats

As previously described, the project site provides potentially suitable roosting habitat for pallid bat, Townsend's big-eared bat, and other foliage- and cave-roosting bat species. If project construction requires the removal of trees or structures during peak activity timeframes when young (March 1 through August 31) or overwintering (January 1 through February 28) bats may be present (Johnston et al. 2019), such activities could directly impact active bat roosts.

To avoid impacts to active bat roosts, Dudek recommends that tree removals and structure demolition occur outside of peak activity timeframes to the extent practicable. Additionally, it is recommended that daily restrictions on the timing of any work activities should be limited to daylight hours to reduce disturbance to roosting (and foraging) bat species.

Finally, Dudek recommends that within 30 days prior to the commencement of project activities (including ground clearing, grading, tree or shrub removal, and building demolition), a qualified biologist familiar with bat roosting ecology conduct an assessment of any trees or structures within 200 feet of the project site for suitable bat roosting habitat. If no evidence of bats (i.e., direct observation, recorded vocalizations, guano, staining, or strong odors) is recorded, no further mitigation will be required.

If evidence of bats is observed, an evening visual emergence survey of the source tree or structure will be conducted from 0.5 hours before to 1 to 2 hours after sunset for a minimum of 2 nights, using night-vision goggles and/or full-spectrum acoustic detectors to assist in species identification. All emergence surveys should be conducted during favorable weather conditions (calm nights with temperatures conducive to bat activity and no anticipated precipitation). If evening visual emergence surveys confirm the presence of an active bat roost, that roost will remain undisturbed with a 200-foot buffer from March 1 through August 31 or until a qualified biologist has determined

that the roost is no longer active. If a non-maternity roost is found and avoidance is not feasible, humane eviction may be attempted using procedures designed in consultation with CDFW to reduce the likelihood of mortality of evicted bats. Any CDFW-approved approved bat evictions must be conducted after August 31, when most young have left maternity colonies, and must be carried out or overseen by a qualified biologist. Bat roosts initiated during construction are presumed to be unaffected by any indirect effects of noise and construction disturbances; however, direct take of individuals is prohibited.

5.1.3 San Francisco Dusky-Footed Woodrat

As previously described, the project site provides suitable habitat for San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat. Project activities may cause direct impacts to woodrats through destruction of middens and removal of sheltering vegetation, potentially resulting in abandonment of the midden and increased exposure to predation. Dudek recommends that a pre-activity survey 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 will be established to avoid moving of or bumping the middens or the logs or branches on which the middens rest. Screening vegetation will be left in place around the middens.

Please contact Erin Fisher-Colton or Matt Ricketts if you have any questions regarding the content of this report.

Sincerely,

Erin Fisher-Colton
Biologist

Matt Ricketts
Senior Biologist

Att.: *Figures 1–4*
Attachment A, Representative Photographs of the Project Site
Attachment B, Plant Species Compendium
Attachment C, Wildlife Species Compendium
Attachment D, Special-Status Plant Species Potential to Occur
Attachment E, Special-Status Wildlife Species Potential to Occur

cc: *Sean O'Brien, Dudek*

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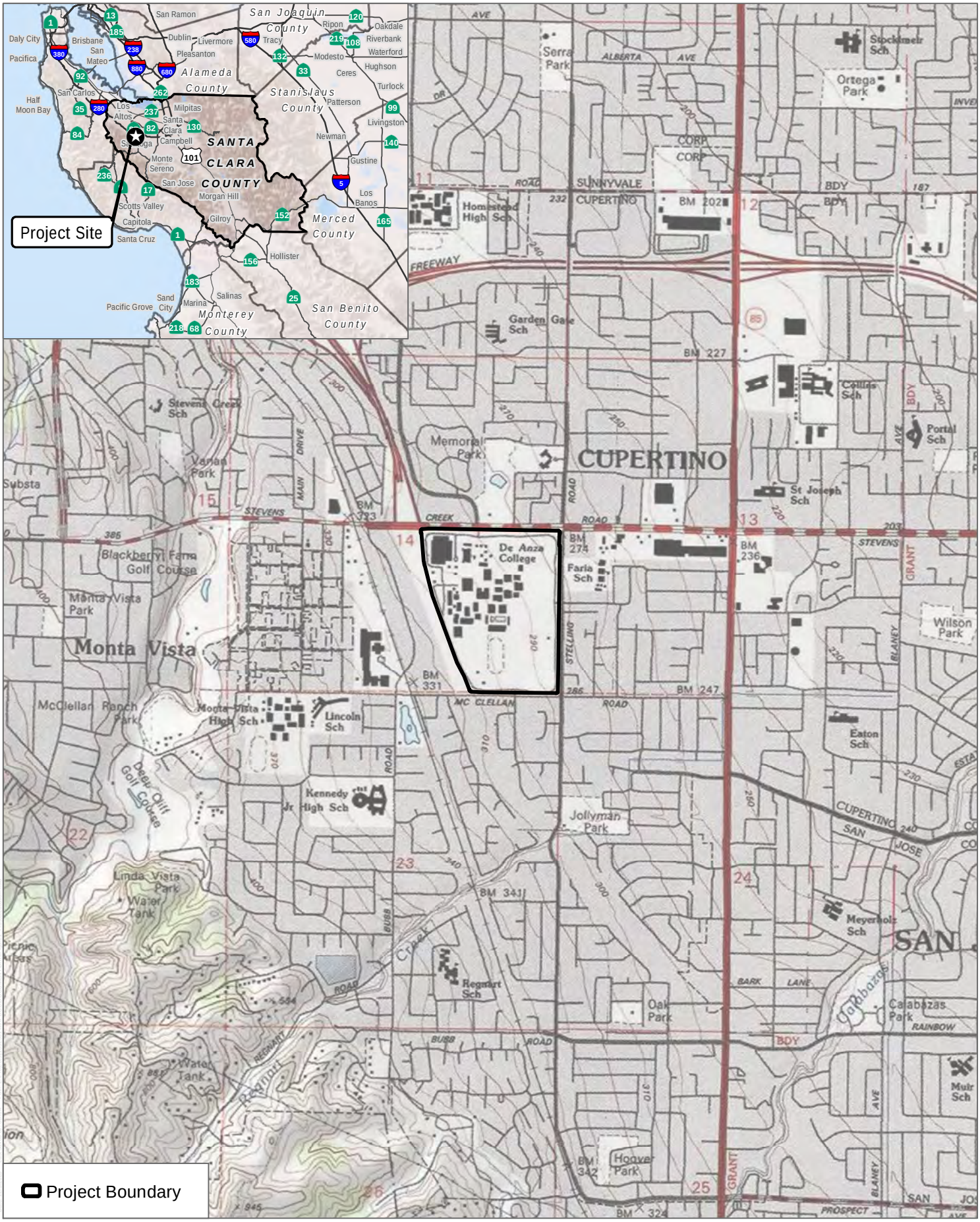
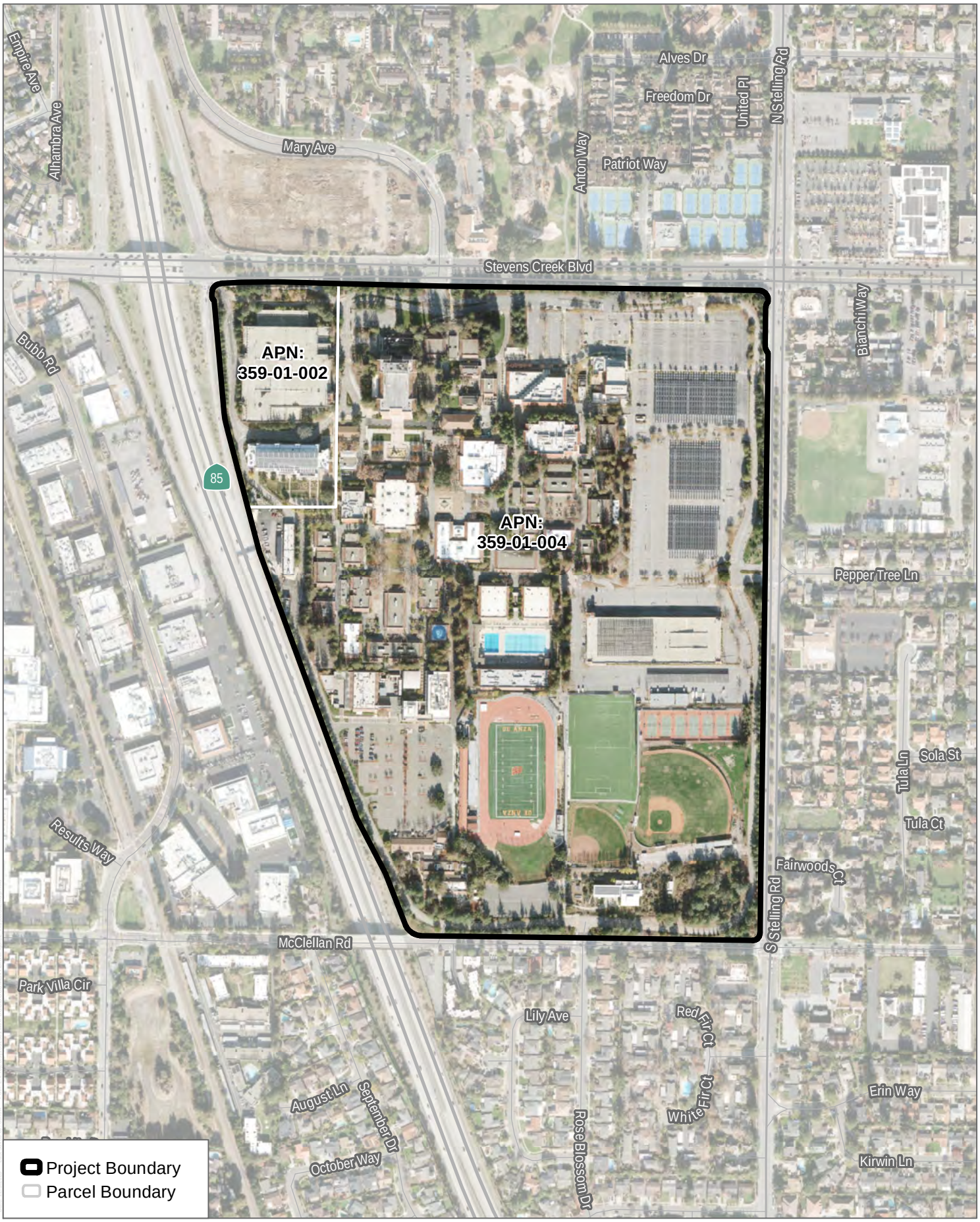


FIGURE 1

Project Location

Biological Resources Assessment for the Proposed De Anza College Master Plan, Santa Clara County, California

DUDEK



SOURCE: Esri World Imagery 2023, Open Street Map 2019

DUDEK

0 250 500 Feet

FIGURE 2

Project Site Map

Biological Resources Assessment for the Proposed De Anza College Master Plan, Santa Clara County, California



SOURCE: Esri World Imagery 2023, Open Street Map 2019, USDA SSURGO

DUDEK

0 250 500 Feet

FIGURE **3**

Soils

Biological Resources Assessment for the Proposed De Anza College Master Plan, Santa Clara County, California



SOURCE: Bing Maps 2021, USFWS 2019, USGS 2019

DUDEK

0 750 1,500 Feet

FIGURE **4**

Hydrologic Resources

Biological Resources Assessment for the Proposed De Anza College Master Plan, Santa Clara County, California

Attachment A

Representative Photographs of the Project Site



Photo 1. Surface parking with solar panel structures.



Photo 2. Campus Drive, lined with deodar cedar trees.

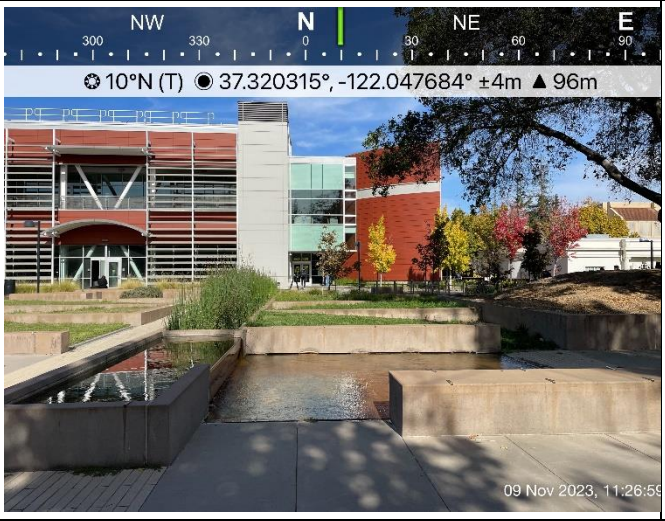


Photo 3. Artificial water features on campus.



Photo 4. Extensive plantings of trees and other vegetation are maintained around campus.



Photo 5. Example of an interior courtyard on campus.



Photo 6. Example of an interior courtyard on campus.



Photo 7. Natural garden at the Cheeseman Environmental Study Area.



Photo 8. Athletic fields of artificial turf surrounded by mown perennial grasses.

Attachment B

Plant Species Compendium

VASCULAR SPECIES

EUDICOTS

ANACARDIACEAE—SUMAC OR CASHEW FAMILY

Malosma laurina—laurel sumac

* *Pistacia chinensis*—Chinese pistache

APOCYNACEAE—DOGBANE FAMILY

* *Nerium oleander*—oleander

ASTERACEAE—SUNFLOWER FAMILY

* *Dittrichia graveolens*—stinkwort

BRASSICACEAE—MUSTARD FAMILY

* *Rosmarinus officinalis*—rosemary

CACTACEAE—CACTUS FAMILY

Opuntia sp.—unidentified pricklypear or beavertail species

ERICACEAE—HEATH FAMILY

* *Arbutus unedo*—strawberry tree

FABACEAE—LEGUME FAMILY

* *Acacia dealbata*—silver wattle

FAGACEAE—OAK FAMILY

Quercus agrifolia—coast live oak

Quercus chrysolepis—canyon live oak

Quercus lobata—valley oak

* *Quercus suber*—no common name

LYTHRACEAE—LOOSESTRIFE FAMILY

* *Lagerstroemia indica*—crape myrtle

MAGNOLIACEAE—MAGNOLIA FAMILY

* *Magnolia grandiflora*—southern magnolia

MALVACEAE—MALLOW FAMILY

Malacothamnus fasciculatus—bush mallow

OLEACEAE—OLIVE FAMILY

* *Ligustrum lucidum*—glossy privet
* *Olea europaea*—olive

ONAGRACEAE—EVENING PRIMROSE FAMILY

Epilobium brachycarpum—tall annual willowherb

PAPAVERACEAE—POPPY FAMILY

Eschscholzia californica—California poppy

PITTOSPORACEAE—PITTOSPORUM FAMILY

* *Pittosporum tobira*—Japanese cheesewood

PLATANACEAE—PLANE TREE, SYCAMORE FAMILY

* *Platanus ×acerfolia*—London plane tree

POLYGONACEAE—BUCKWHEAT FAMILY

Eriogonum sp.—unidentified buckwheat species

RHAMNACEAE—BUCKTHORN FAMILY

Ceanothus thyrsiflorus—blue blossom

ROSACEAE—ROSE FAMILY

* *Prunus cerasifera*—cherry plum

Prunus ilicifolia—holly leaf cherry

* *Pyracantha coccinea*—scarlet firethorn
* *Rhaphiolepis indica*—Indian hawthorn

SALICACEAE—WILLOW FAMILY

Populus fremontii—Fremont cottonwood

* *Populus nigra*—Lombardy poplar

ULMACEAE—ELM FAMILY

* *Ulmus parvifolia*—Chinese elm

GYMNOSPERMS AND GNETOPHYTES

CUPRESSACEAE—CYPRESS FAMILY

Calocedrus decurrens—incense cedar

Sequoia sempervirens—redwood

GINKGOACEAE—NO COMMON NAME

* *Ginkgo biloba*—maidenhair tree

PINACEAE—PINE FAMILY

* *Cedrus deodara*—deodar cedar
* *Pinus canariensis*—Canary Island pine
  Pinus sabiniana—foothill pine

PODOCARPACEAE—NO COMMON NAME

* *Podocarpus gracilior*—fern pine

MONOCOTS

ARECACEAE—PALM FAMILY

* *Phoenix canariensis*—Canary Island date palm

CYPERACEAE—SEDGE FAMILY

Carex tumulicola—splitawn sedge

POACEAE—GRASS FAMILY

Muhlenbergia rigens—deer grass

TYPHACEAE—CATTAIL FAMILY

Typha sp.—unidentified cattail species

* Signifies introduced (non-native) species

Attachment C

Wildlife Species Compendium

BIRDS

BUSHTITS

AEGITHALIDAE—LONG-TAILED TITS AND BUSHTITS

Psaltriparus minimus—bushtit

FLYCATCHERS

TYRANNIDAE—TYRANT FLYCATCHERS

Sayornis nigricans—black phoebe

HUMMINGBIRDS

TROCHILIDAE—HUMMINGBIRDS

Calypte anna—Anna's hummingbird

JAYS, MAGPIES AND CROWS

CORVIDAE—CROWS AND JAYS

Corvus brachyrhynchos—American crow

Corvus corax—common raven

NUTHATCHES

SITTIDAE—NUTHATCHES

Sitta carolinensis—white-breasted nuthatch

PIGEONS AND DOVES

COLUMBIDAE—PIGEONS AND DOVES

Zenaida macroura—mourning dove

THRUSHES

TURDIDAE—THRUSHES

Sialia mexicana—western bluebird

TITMICE

PARIDAE—CHICKADEES AND TITMICE

Poecile rufescens—chestnut-backed chickadee

WOOD WARBLERS AND ALLIES

PARULIDAE—WOOD-WARBLERS

Setophaga coronata—yellow-rumped warbler

WOODPECKERS

PICIDAE—WOODPECKERS AND ALLIES

Dryobates nuttallii—Nuttall's woodpecker

WRENS

TROGLODYTIDAE—WRENS

Thryomanes bewickii—Bewick's wren

NEW WORLD SPARROWS

PASSERELLIDAE—NEW WORLD SPARROWS

Junco hyemalis—dark-eyed junco

MAMMALS

SQUIRRELS

SCIURIDAE—SQUIRRELS

Sciurus carolinensis—eastern gray squirrel

Attachment D

Special-Status Plant Species Potential to Occur

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/ CRPR)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur on the Project Site
Acanthomintha duttonii	San Mateo thorn-mint	FE/SE/1B.1	Chaparral, valley and foothill grassland; serpentinite/annual herb/Apr–June/165–985	Not expected to occur. The site does not contain serpentine soils. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
Allium peninsulare var. *franciscanum*	Franciscan onion	None/None/1B.2	Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland; clay, serpentinite (often), volcanic/perennial bulbiferous herb/(Apr)May–June/170–1,000	Low potential to occur. The site has limited, poor-quality woodland habitat and lacks serpentine soils. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
Amsinckia lunaris	bent-flowered fiddleneck	None/None/1B.2	Cismontane woodland, coastal bluff scrub, valley and foothill grassland/annual herb/Mar–June/10–1,640	Low potential to occur. The site has limited, poor-quality woodland habitat. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
Arctostaphylos andersonii	Anderson's manzanita	None/None/1B.2	Broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, North Coast coniferous forest; edges, openings/perennial evergreen shrub/Nov–May/195–2,490	Low potential to occur. The site has limited, poor-quality forest habitat. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
Arctostaphylos glutinosa	Schreiber's manzanita	None/None/1B.2	Chaparral, closed-cone coniferous forest/perennial evergreen shrub/Mar–Apr(Nov)/560–2,245	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
Arctostaphylos ohloneana	Ohlone manzanita	None/None/1B.1	Closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal scrub/evergreen shrub/Feb–Mar/1,475–1,735	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
Arctostaphylos regismontana	Kings Mountain manzanita	None/None/1B.2	Broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, North Coast coniferous forest; granitic, sandstone/perennial evergreen shrub/Dec–Apr/1,000–2,395	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
Arctostaphylos silvicola	Bonny Doon manzanita	None/None/1B.2	Chaparral, closed-cone coniferous forest, lower montane coniferous forest/perennial evergreen shrub/Jan–Mar/395–1,965	Not expected to occur. The project site is outside of the known geographic range of this species. There are no documented

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/ CRPR)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur on the Project Site
				occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
Astragalus agnicidus	Humboldt County milk-vetch	None/SE/1B.1	Broadleafed upland forest, North Coast coniferous forest; disturbed areas, openings, roadsides (sometimes)/perennial herb/Apr–Sep/395–2,620	Not expected to occur. The project site is outside of the known geographic range of this species. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
Astragalus tener var. *tener*	alkali milk-vetch	None/None/1B.2	Playas, valley and foothill grassland (adobe clay), vernal pools; Alkaline/annual herb/Mar–June/5–195	Not expected to occur. The site lacks suitable habitat for this species. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
Atriplex depressa	brittlescale	None/None/1B.2	Chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, playas, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools; alkaline, clay/annual herb/Apr–Oct/5–1,045	Not expected to occur. The site lacks suitable habitat for this species. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
Atriplex minuscula	lesser saltscale	None/None/1B.1	Chenopod scrub, playas, valley and foothill grassland; alkaline, sandy/annual herb/May–Oct/50–655	Not expected to occur. The site lacks suitable habitat for this species. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
Calyptridium parryi var. *hesseae*	Santa Cruz Mountains pussypaws	None/None/1B.1	Chaparral, cismontane woodland; gravelly (sometimes), openings, sandy (sometimes)/annual herb/May–Aug/1,000–5,015	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
Centromadia parryi ssp. *congdonii*	Congdon's tarplant	None/None/1B.1	Valley and foothill grassland (alkaline)/annual herb/May–Oct (Nov)/0–755	Not expected to occur. The site lacks suitable habitat for this species. There is a historical record from 1908 approximately 5 miles east of the project site (Occ. No. 40; CDFW 2023).
Chloropyron maritimum ssp. *palustre*	Point Reyes salty bird's-beak	None/None/1B.2	Marshes and swamps (coastal salt)/annual herb (hemiparasitic)/June–Oct/0–35	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/ CRPR)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur on the Project Site
Chorizanthe pungens var. *hartwegiana*	Ben Lomond spineflower	FE/None/1B.1	Lower montane coniferous forest (maritime ponderosa pine sandhills)/annual herb/Apr–July/295–2,000	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the known geographic range of this species. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
Chorizanthe robusta var. *robusta*	robust spineflower	FE/None/1B.1	Chaparral (maritime), cismontane woodland (openings), coastal dunes, coastal scrub; gravelly (sometimes), sandy (sometimes)/annual herb/Apr–Sep/10–985	Low potential to occur. The site has limited, poor-quality woodland habitat. There is a historical record from 1882 approximately 5 miles east of the project site (Occ. No. 19; CDFW 2023).
Cirsium fontinale var. *campylon*	Mt. Hamilton thistle	None/None/1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland; seeps, serpentinite/perennial herb/(Feb)Apr–Oct/330–2,915	Not expected to occur. The site does not contain serpentine soils. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
Cirsium fontinale var. *fontinale*	fountain thistle	FE/SE/1B.1	Chaparral (openings), cismontane woodland, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland; seeps, serpentinite/perennial herb/(Apr)May–Oct/150–575	Not expected to occur. The site does not contain serpentine soils. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
Cirsium praeteriens	lost thistle	None/None/1A	Perennial herb/June–July/0–330	Not expected to occur. This species is considered extinct and has not been seen since 1901 (CDFW 2023).
Collinsia corymbosa	round-headed collinsia	None/None/1B.2	Coastal dunes/annual herb/Apr–June/0–65	Not expected to occur. The site does not contain coastal dunes. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
Collinsia multicolor	San Francisco collinsia	None/None/1B.2	Closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal scrub; serpentinite (sometimes)/annual herb/(Feb)Mar–May/100–900	Not expected to occur. The site lacks suitable habitat and serpentine soils. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
Dirca occidentalis	western leatherwood	None/None/1B.2	Broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, closed-cone coniferous forest, North Coast coniferous forest, riparian forest,	Low potential to occur. The site has limited, poor-quality forest habitat. There are 4 documented occurrences approximately 2.3

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/ CRPR)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur on the Project Site
			riparian woodland; mesic/perennial deciduous shrub/Jan–Mar(Apr)/80–1,390	miles west of project site (Occ. Nos. 4, 50, 57, 58; CDFW 2023).
Dudleya abramsii ssp. *setchellii*	Santa Clara Valley dudleya	FE/None/1B.1	Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland; rocky, serpentinite/perennial herb/Apr–Oct/195–1,755	Not expected to occur. The site lacks rocky outcrops or serpentine soils suitable for this species. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
Eriophyllum latilobum	San Mateo woolly sunflower	FE/SE/1B.1	Cismontane woodland (often serpentinite, roadcuts), coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest/perennial herb/May–June/150–1,080	Low potential to occur. The site has limited, poor quality forest habitat and lacks serpentine soils. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
Eryngium aristulatum var. *hooveri*	Hoover's button-celery	None/None/1B.1	Vernal pools/annual/perennial herb/(June)July(Aug)/10–150	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
Eryngium jepsonii	Jepson's coyote-thistle	None/None/1B.2	Valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools; clay/perennial herb/Apr–Aug/10–985	Not expected to occur. The site lacks suitable habitat for this species. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
Erysimum teretifolium	Santa Cruz wallflower	FE/SE/1B.1	Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest/perennial herb/Mar–July/395–2,000	Not expected to occur. The site lacks suitable habitat for this species. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
Extriplex joaquinana	San Joaquin spearscale	None/None/1B.2	Chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, playas, valley and foothill grassland; alkaline/annual herb/Apr–Oct/5–2,735	Not expected to occur. The site lacks suitable habitat for this species. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
Fissidens pauperculus	minute pocket moss	None/None/1B.2	North Coast coniferous forest (damp coastal soil)/moss//35–3,355	Not expected to occur. The site lacks suitable habitat for this species. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/ CRPR)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur on the Project Site
Fritillaria liliacea	fragrant fritillary	None/None/1B.2	Cismontane woodland, coastal prairie, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland; serpentinite (often)/perennial bulbiferous herb/Feb–Apr/10–1,345	Low potential to occur. The site has limited, poor-quality woodland habitat and lacks serpentine soils. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
Grimmia torenii	Toren's grimmia	None/None/1B.3	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest; carbonate, openings, rocky, volcanic/moss//1,065–3,805	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
Grimmia vaginulata	vaginulate grimmia	None/None/1B.1	Chaparral (openings); carbonate, rocky/moss//2,245–2,245	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
Hesperevax sparsiflora var. *brevifolia*	short-leaved evax	None/None/1B.2	Coastal bluff scrub (sandy), coastal dunes, coastal prairie/annual herb/Mar–June/0–705	Not expected to occur. The site lacks suitable habitat for this species. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
Hesperocyparis abramsiana var. *abramsiana*	Santa Cruz cypress	FT/SE/1B.2	Chaparral, closed-cone coniferous forest, lower montane coniferous forest; granitic (sometimes), sandstone (sometimes)/perennial evergreen tree//920–2,620	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
Hesperocyparis abramsiana var. *butanoensis*	Butano Ridge cypress	FT/SE/1B.2	Chaparral, closed-cone coniferous forest, lower montane coniferous forest; sandstone/perennial evergreen tree/Oct/1,310–1,605	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
Hesperolinon congestum	Marin western flax	FT/ST/1B.1	Chaparral, valley and foothill grassland; serpentinite/annual herb/Apr–July/15–1,210	Not expected to occur. The site does not contain serpentine soils. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/ CRPR)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur on the Project Site
Hoita strobilina	Loma Prieta hoita	None/None/1B.1	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, riparian woodland; mesic, serpentinite (usually)/perennial herb/May–July(Aug–Oct)/100–2,820	Low potential to occur. The site has limited, poor-quality woodland habitat and lacks serpentine soils. The nearest documented occurrence is approximately 2.9 miles south of the project site from 1913 (Occ. No. 8; CDFW 2023).
Lasthenia conjugens	Contra Costa goldfields	FE/None/1B.1	Cismontane woodland, playas (alkaline), valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools; mesic/annual herb/Mar–June/0–1,540	Low potential to occur. The site has limited, poor-quality woodland habitat. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
Legenere limosa	legenere	None/None/1B.1	Vernal pools/annual herb/Apr–June/5–2,885	Not expected to occur. The site lacks suitable habitat for this species. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
Lessingia micradenia var. *glabrata*	smooth lessingia	None/None/1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland; roadsides (often), serpentinite/annual herb/(Apr–June)July–Nov/395–1,375	Not expected to occur. The site does not contain serpentine soils. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
Malacothamnus arcuatus	arcuate bush-mallow	None/None/1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland/perennial deciduous shrub/Apr–Sep/50–1,160	Low potential to occur. The site has limited, poor-quality woodland habitat. The nearest documented occurrence is a historical record from 1906 approximately 2.5 miles south of the project site (Occ. No. 28); the most recent nearby occurrence is from 2022 approximately 4 miles northwest (Occ. No. 42; CDFW 2023).
Malacothamnus hallii	Hall's bush-mallow	None/None/1B.2	Chaparral, coastal scrub/perennial deciduous shrub/(Apr)May–Sep(Oct)/35–2,490	Not expected to occur. The site lacks suitable habitat for this species. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
Monolopia gracilens	woodland woollythreads	None/None/1B.2	Broadleafed upland forest (openings), chaparral (openings), cismontane woodland, North Coast coniferous forest (openings), valley and foothill	Not expected to occur. The site does not contain serpentine soils. The nearest documented occurrence is a historical record from 1956 approximately 2 miles southwest of the project site (Occ. No. 32); a more recent

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/ CRPR)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur on the Project Site
			grassland; serpentinite/annual herb/(Feb)Mar–July/330–3,935	occurrence is from 2021 approximately 3.2 miles northwest of the project site (Occ. No. 55; CDFW 2023).
Navarretia prostrata	prostrate vernal pool navarretia	None/None/1B.2	Coastal scrub, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland (alkaline), vernal pools; mesic/annual herb/Apr–July/10–3,965	Not expected to occur. The site lacks suitable habitat for this species. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
Orthotrichum kellmanii	Kellman's bristle moss	None/None/1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland; carbonate, sandstone/moss/Jan–Feb/1,125–2,245	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
Pedicularis dudleyi	Dudley's lousewort	None/SR/1B.2	Chaparral (maritime), cismontane woodland, North Coast coniferous forest, valley and foothill grassland/perennial herb/Apr–June/195–2,950	Low potential to occur. The site has limited, poor-quality woodland habitat. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
Penstemon rattanii var. *kleei*	Santa Cruz Mountains beardtongue	None/None/1B.2	Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, North Coast coniferous forest/perennial herb/May–June/1,310–3,605	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
Pentachaeta bellidiflora	white-rayed pentachaeta	FE/SE/1B.1	Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland (often serpentinite)/annual herb/Mar–May/115–2,030	Low potential to occur. The site has limited, poor-quality woodland habitat and lacks serpentine soils. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
Piperia candida	white-flowered rein orchid	None/None/1B.2	Broadleafed upland forest, lower montane coniferous forest, North Coast coniferous forest; serpentinite (sometimes)/perennial herb/(Mar–Apr)May–Sep/100–4,295	Low potential to occur. The site has limited, poor-quality forest habitat and lacks serpentine soils. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
Plagiobothrys chorisianus var. *chorisianus*	Choris' popcornflower	None/None/1B.2	Chaparral, coastal prairie, coastal scrub; mesic/annual herb/Mar–June/10–525	Not expected to occur. The site lacks suitable habitat for this species. There are no

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/ CRPR)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur on the Project Site
				documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
Plagiobothrys glaber	hairless popcornflower	None/None/1A	Marshes and swamps (coastal salt), meadows and seeps (alkaline)/annual herb/Mar–May/50–590	Not expected to occur. The site lacks suitable habitat for this species. The nearest documented occurrence is a historical record from 1892 approximately 4.5 miles east of the project site (Occ. No. 4; CDFW 2023).
Puccinellia simplex	California alkali grass	None/None/1B.2	Chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools; alkaline, flats, lake margins, vernally mesic/annual herb/Mar–May/5–3,050	Not expected to occur. The site lacks suitable habitat for this species. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
Sagittaria sanfordii	Sanford's arrowhead	None/None/1B.2	Marshes and swamps (shallow freshwater)/perennial rhizomatous herb (emergent)/May–Oct(Nov)/0–2,130	Not expected to occur. The site lacks suitable habitat for this species. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
Sanicula saxatilis	rock sanicle	None/SR/1B.2	Broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland; rocky, scree, talus/perennial herb/Apr–May/2,030–3,850	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
Senecio aphanactis	chaparral ragwort	None/None/2B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub; alkaline (sometimes)/annual herb/Jan–Apr(May)/50–2,620	Low potential to occur. The site has limited, poor-quality woodland habitat. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
Stebbinsoseris decipiens	Santa Cruz microseris	None/None/1B.2	Broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal prairie, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland; openings, serpentinite (sometimes)/annual herb/Apr–May/35–1,640	Low potential to occur. The site has limited, poor-quality forest habitat and lacks serpentine soils. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
Streptanthus albidus ssp. *peramoenus*	most beautiful jewelflower	None/None/1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland;	Not expected to occur. The site does not contain serpentine soils. There are no

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/ CRPR)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur on the Project Site
			serpentinite/annual herb/(Mar)Apr–Sep(Oct)/310–3,280	documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
Stuckenia filiformis ssp. *alpina*	northern slender pondweed	None/None/2B.2	Marshes and swamps (shallow freshwater)/perennial rhizomatous herb (aquatic)/May–July/985–7,050	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range and lacks suitable habitat. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
Suaeda californica	California seablite	FE/None/1B.1	Marshes and swamps (coastal salt)/perennial evergreen shrub/July–Oct/0–50	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range and lacks suitable habitat. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
Trifolium amoenum	two-fork clover	FE/None/1B.1	Coastal bluff scrub, valley and foothill grassland (sometimes serpentinite)/annual herb/Apr–June/15–1,360	Not expected to occur. The site lacks suitable habitat and serpentine soils. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
Trifolium buckwestiorum	Santa Cruz clover	None/None/1B.1	Broadleafed upland forest, cismontane woodland, coastal prairie; gravelly/annual herb/Apr–Oct/115–2,000	Low potential to occur. The site has limited, poor-quality forest and woodland habitat. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
Trifolium hydrophilum	saline clover	None/None/1B.2	Marshes and swamps, valley and foothill grassland (mesic, alkaline), vernal pools/annual herb/Apr–June/0–985	Not expected to occur. The site lacks suitable habitat for this species. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
Trifolium polyodon	Pacific Grove clover	None/SR/1B.1	Closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal prairie, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland; granitic (sometimes), mesic/annual herb/Apr–June(July)/15–1,390	Not expected to occur. The site lacks suitable habitat for this species. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).

Status Legend
Federal
FE: Federally listed as endangered
FT: Federally listed as threatened

State
SE: State listed as endangered
ST: State listed as threatened
SR: State listed as rare

CRPR: California Rare Plant Rank
1A: Plants presumed extirpated in California and either rare or extinct elsewhere
1B: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere

Threat Rank
0.1 – Seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened/high degree and immediacy of threat)
0.2 – Moderately threatened in California (20%–80% occurrences threatened/moderate degree and immediacy of threat)
0.3 – Not very threatened in California (less than 20% of occurrences threatened/low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known)

Reference

CDFW (California Department of Fish and Wildlife). 2023. California Natural Diversity Database (version 5.3.0). CDFW, Biogeographic Data Branch. Accessed November 2023. https://apps.wildlife.ca.gov/rarefind/view/RareFind.aspx.

Attachment E

Special-Status Wildlife Species Potential to Occur

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State)	Habitat	Potential to Occur on the Project Site
Invertebrates				
Bombus crotchii	Crotch bumble bee	None/SCE	Open grassland and scrub communities supporting suitable floral resources	**Low potential to occur.** The project site lacks suitable grassland or scrub habitat and has limited floral resources. The nearest documented occurrence is a historical record from 1903 approximately 3.5 miles east of the project site (Occ. No. 23; CDFW 2023).
Bombus occidentalis	western bumble bee	None/SCE	Once common and widespread, species has declined precipitously from central California to southern British Columbia, perhaps from disease	**Not expected to occur.** The project site is outside of the current geographic range of this species. The nearest documented occurrence is a historical record from 1979 approximately 3.5 miles east of the project site (Occ. No. 254; CDFW 2023).
Euphydryas editha bayensis	Bay checkerspot butterfly	FT/None	Serpentine or serpentine-like grasslands	**Not expected to occur.** No serpentine grassland habitat present. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
Lepidurus packardi	vernal pool tadpole shrimp	FE/None	Ephemeral freshwater habitats, including alkaline pools, clay flats, vernal lakes, vernal pools, and vernal swales	**Not expected to occur.** No ephemeral freshwater habitat present. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
Polyphylla barbata	Mount Hermon (=barbate) June beetle	FE/None	Known only from sand hills in vicinity of Mount Hermon, Santa Cruz County	**Not expected to occur**. The project site is outside the species' known range. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
Trimerotropis infantilis	Zayante band-winged grasshopper	FE/None	Isolated sandstone deposits in the Santa Cruz Mountains (the Zayante Sand Hills ecosystem)	**Not expected to occur.** The project site is outside the species' known range. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
Danaus plexippus plexippus pop. 1	monarch – California overwintering population	FC/None	Wind-protected tree groves with nectar sources and nearby water sources	**Low potential to occur**. The project site lacks suitable dense tree groves and has limited floral resources. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State)	Habitat	Potential to Occur on the Project Site
Fishes				
Acipenser medirostris pop. 1	green sturgeon – southern DPS	FT/None	Spawns in deep pools in large, turbulent, freshwater rivers; adults live in oceanic waters, bays, and estuaries	**Not expected to occur.** No suitable aquatic habitat present. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
Oncorhynchus kisutch pop. 4	coho salmon – central California coast ESU	FE/SE	Streams and small freshwater tributaries during first half of life cycle and estuarine and marine waters of the Pacific Ocean during the second half of life cycle; spawns in small streams with stable gravel substrates	**Not expected to occur.** No suitable aquatic habitat present. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 8	steelhead – central California coast DPS	FT/None	Coastal basins from Redwood Creek south to the Gualala River, inclusive; does not include summer-run steelhead	**Not expected to occur.** No suitable aquatic habitat present. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
Spirinchus thaleichthys	longfin smelt	FC/ST	Aquatic, estuary	**Not expected to occur.** The project site is outside the species' known range and lacks suitable aquatic habitat. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
Amphibians				
Ambystoma californiense pop. 1	California tiger salamander – central California DPS	FT/ST, WL	Annual grassland, valley–foothill hardwood, and valley–foothill riparian habitats; vernal pools, other ephemeral pools, and (uncommonly) along stream courses and artificial pools if predatory fishes are absent	**Not expected to occur.** No suitable upland or breeding habitat present. The nearest documented occurrence is a historical record from 1893 approximately 1.8 miles west of the project site (Occ. No. 337); a second historical occurrence from 1895 is approximately 3.5 miles east of the project site (Occ. No. 326; CDFW 2023).
Aneides flavipunctatus niger	Santa Cruz black salamander	None/SSC	Restricted to mesic forests in the fog belt of the outer Coast Range of San Mateo, Santa Cruz, and Santa Clara Counties; mixed deciduous and	**Not expected to occur.** No suitable mesic forest habitat present. The nearest documented occurrence is a historical record from 1989 approximately 1.6 miles west of the project site

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State)	Habitat	Potential to Occur on the Project Site
			coniferous woodlands and coastal grasslands; occurs in moist streamside microhabitats and is found under rocks, talus, and damp woody debris	(Occ. No. 9); there are several other documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site, but all are in the Santa Cruz Mountains west and southwest of the project site (CDFW 2023).
Dicamptodon ensatus	California giant salamander	None/SSC	Known from wet coastal forests and chaparral near streams and seeps from Mendocino County south to Monterey County and east to Napa County; aquatic larvae found in cold, clear streams, occasionally in lakes and ponds; adults known from wet forests under rocks and logs near streams and lakes	**Not expected to occur**. No suitable coastal forests or chaparral present. The nearest documented occurrence is a historical record from 1913 approximately 2.9 miles south of the project site (Occ. No. 6); there are several other documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site, but all are in the Santa Cruz Mountains west and southwest of the project site (CDFW 2023).
Rana boylii pop. 4	foothill yellow-legged frog – central coast DPS	FT/SE	Rocky streams and rivers with open banks in forest, chaparral, and woodland	**Not expected to occur.** No suitable aquatic habitat present. The two nearest documented occurrences are both historical records approximately 3.6 miles south (Occ. No. 21) and southwest (Occ. No. 22) of the project site (CDFW 2023).
Rana draytonii	California red-legged frog	FT/SSC	Lowland streams, wetlands, riparian woodlands, livestock ponds; dense, shrubby or emergent vegetation associated with deep, still or slow-moving water; uses adjacent uplands	**Not expected to occur.** No suitable upland or breeding habitat present. The two nearest documented occurrences are approximately 1.9 miles west of the project site from 1997 (Occ. No. 372) and 2017 (Occ. No. 123); there are four other documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
Taricha rivularis	red-bellied newt	None/SSC	Redwood forests (and sometimes other forest types) along coastal drainages from Humboldt County south to Sonoma County, inland to Lake County; lives in terrestrial habitats, juveniles generally underground, adults active at surface in moist environments; will	**Not expected to occur.** No suitable redwood forest habitat present. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State)	Habitat	Potential to Occur on the Project Site
			migrate more than 1 kilometer to breed, typically in streams with moderate flow and clean rocky substrate	
Reptiles				
Anniella pulchra	northern California legless lizard	None/SSC	Coastal dunes, stabilized dunes, beaches, dry washes, valley–foothill, chaparral, and scrubs; pine, oak, and riparian woodlands; associated with sparse vegetation and sandy or loose, loamy soils	**Not expected to occur.** No suitable soils or habitat present. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia	San Francisco garter snake	FE/FP, SE	Wide range of habitats, including grasslands or wetlands adjacent to ponds, marshes, and sloughs	**Not expected to occur**. No suitable aquatic habitat present. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
Actinemys pallida	southwestern pond turtle	FPT/SSC	Slow-moving permanent or intermittent streams, ponds, small lakes, and reservoirs with emergent basking sites; adjacent uplands used for nesting and during winter	**Not expected to occur.** No suitable aquatic habitat present. The nearest documented occurrence is approximately 2.8 miles southeast of the project site from 2023 (Occ. No. 1621; CDFW 2023).
Birds				
Agelaius tricolor (nesting colony)	tricolored blackbird	BCC/SSC, ST	Nests near freshwater, emergent wetland with cattails or tules, but also in Himalayan blackberrry; forages in grasslands, woodland, and agriculture	**Not expected to nest or forage.** No suitable nesting or foraging habitat present. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
Aquila chrysaetos (nesting and wintering)	golden eagle	None/FP, WL	Nests and winters in hilly, open/semi-open areas, including shrublands, grasslands, pastures, riparian areas, mountainous canyon land, open desert rimrock terrain; nests in large trees and on cliffs in open areas and forages in open habitats	**Not expected to nest or forage.** No suitable nesting or foraging habitat present. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State)	Habitat	Potential to Occur on the Project Site
Asio otus (nesting)	long-eared owl	None/SSC	Nests in riparian habitat, live oak thickets, other dense stands of trees, edges of coniferous forest; forages in nearby open habitats	**Not expected to nest or forage.** No suitable forest or riparian habitat present. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
Athene cunicularia (burrow sites and some wintering sites)	burrowing owl	BCC/SSC	Nests and forages in grassland, open scrub, and agriculture, particularly with ground squirrel burrows	**Low potential to nest or forage.** Marginal open habitats present but lack small mammal burrows and are highly disturbed. The nearest documented occurrence is a historical record from 1983 approximately 2.6 miles northeast of the project site (Occ. No. 20; CDFW 2023).
Brachyramphus marmoratus (nesting)	marbled murrelet	FT/SE	Nests in old-growth coastal forests, forages in subtidal and pelagic habitats	**Not expected to nest or forage.** No suitable old-growth forest habitat present. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
Buteo swainsoni (nesting)	Swainson's hawk	None/ST	Nests in open woodland and savanna, riparian, and in isolated large trees; forages in nearby grasslands and agricultural areas such as wheat and alfalfa fields and pasture	**Not expected to nest or forage.** No suitable foraging habitat present. The nearest documented occurrence is a historical record from 1889 approximately 4.6 miles northeast of the project site (Occ. No. 2570; CDFW 2023).
Charadrius nivosus nivosus (nesting)	western snowy plover	FT, BCC/SSC	On coasts nests on sandy marine and estuarine shores; in the interior nests on sandy, barren or sparsely vegetated flats near saline or alkaline lakes, reservoirs, and ponds	**Not expected to nest or forage.** No suitable coastal or barren habitat present. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
Circus hudsonius (nesting)	northern harrier	BCC/SSC	Nests in open wetlands (marshy meadows, wet lightly-grazed pastures, old fields, freshwater and brackish marshes); also in drier habitats (grassland and grain fields); forages in grassland, scrubs, rangelands, emergent wetlands, and other open habitats	**Not expected to nest or forage.** No suitable nesting or foraging habitat present. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State)	Habitat	Potential to Occur on the Project Site
Coccyzus americanus occidentalis (nesting)	western yellow-billed cuckoo	FT/SE	Nests in dense, wide riparian woodlands and forest with well-developed understories	**Not expected to nest or forage.** No suitable riparian habitat present. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
Coturnicops noveboracensis	yellow rail	BCC/SSC	Nesting requires wet marsh/sedge meadows or coastal marshes with wet soil and shallow, standing water	**Not expected to nest or forage.** No suitable wetland or marsh habitat present. The nearest documented occurrence is a historical record from 1895 approximately 3.5 miles east of the project site (Occ. No. 37; CDFW 2023).
Elanus leucurus (nesting)	white-tailed kite	None/FP	Nests in woodland, riparian, and individual trees near open lands; forages opportunistically in grassland, meadows, scrubs, agriculture, emergent wetland, savanna, and disturbed lands	**Moderate potential to nest or forage**. Moderate-quality nesting trees present but limited foraging habitat on the project site. The nearest documented occurrence is approximately 0.4 mile west of the project site from 2005 (Occ. No. 85; CDFW 2023).
Falco peregrinus anatum (nesting)	American peregrine falcon	FPD/SCD	Nests on cliffs, buildings, and bridges; forages in wetlands, riparian, meadows, croplands, especially where waterfowl are present	**Low potential to nest or forage.** Poor-quality nesting substrate (relatively low-elevation campus buildings) present but no foraging habitat on the project site. There are documented occurrences in the Mindego Hill, San Jose West, and Castle Rock Ridge quads but specific locations are not visible (CDFW 2023).
Geothlypis trichas sinuosa	saltmarsh common yellowthroat	BCC/SSC	Nests and forages in emergent wetlands including woody swamp, brackish marsh, and freshwater marsh	**Not expected to nest or forage.** No suitable wetland habitat present. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
Gymnogyps californianus	California condor	FE/FP, SE	Nests in rock formations, deep caves, and occasionally in cavities in giant sequoia trees (*Sequoiadendron giganteus*); forages in relatively open habitats where large animal carcasses can be detected	**Not expected to nest or forage.** No suitable rocky habitat present. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State)	Habitat	Potential to Occur on the Project Site
Haliaeetus leucocephalus (nesting and wintering)	bald eagle	FPD/FP, SE	Nests in forested areas adjacent to large bodies of water, including seacoasts, rivers, swamps, large lakes; winters near large bodies of water in lowlands and mountains	**Not expected to nest or forage.** No suitable aquatic habitat present. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus	California black rail	None/FP, ST	Tidal marshes, shallow freshwater margins, wet meadows, and flooded grassy vegetation; suitable habitats are often supplied by canal leakage in Sierra Nevada foothill populations	**Not expected to nest or forage.** No suitable wetland habitat present. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
Melospiza melodia pusillula	Alameda song sparrow	BCC/SSC	Nests and forages in tidal saltmarsh	**Not expected to nest or forage.** The project site is outside of the geographic range of this subspecies. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
Progne subis (nesting)	purple martin	None/SSC	Nests and forages in woodland habitats, including riparian, coniferous, and valley foothill and montane woodlands; in the Sacramento region often nests in weep holes under elevated freeways	**Not expected to nest or forage.** No suitable woodland habitat present. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
Rallus obsoletus obsoletus	California Ridgway's rail	FE/FP, SE	Coastal salt or brackish marshes	**Not expected to nest or forage.** No suitable marsh habitat present. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
Rynchops niger (nesting colony)	black skimmer	BCC/SSC	Nests on barrier beaches, shell banks, spoil islands, and saltmarsh; forages over open water; roosts on sandy beaches and gravel bars	**Not expected to nest or forage.** No suitable beach habitat present. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
Sternula antillarum browni (nesting colony)	California least tern	FE/FP, SE	Forages in shallow estuaries and lagoons; nests on sandy beaches or exposed tidal flats	**Not expected to nest or forage.** No suitable beach habitat present. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State)	Habitat	Potential to Occur on the Project Site
Mammals				
Antrozous pallidus	pallid bat	None/SSC	Grasslands, shrublands, woodlands, forests; most common in open, dry habitats with rocky outcrops for roosting, but also roosts in artificial structures and trees	**Moderate potential to occur.** The project site has abundant human structures that may provide low-quality roosting habitat but are subject to constant disturbance. The nearest documented occurrence is a historical record from 1945 approximately 4.1 miles northwest of the project site (Occ. No. 253; CDFW 2023).
Corynorhinus townsendii	Townsend's big-eared bat	None/SSC	Mesic habitats characterized by coniferous and deciduous forests and riparian habitat, but also xeric areas; roosts in limestone caves and lava tubes, artificial structures, and tunnels	**Moderate potential to occur.** The project site has abundant human structures that may provide low-quality roosting habitat but are subject to constant disturbance. The nearest documented occurrence is approximately 2.3 miles north of the project site from 2017 (Occ. No 646); there are three additional occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
Neotoma fuscipes annectens	San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat	None/SSC	Forest habitats with a moderate canopy and moderate to dense understory	**Moderate potential to occur.** The project site has a small amount of moderate-quality woodland habitat but it is subject to constant disturbance. The nearest documented occurrence is approximately 2.4 miles east of the project site from 2016 (Occ. No. 17; CDFW 2023).
Reithrodontomys raviventris	salt-marsh harvest mouse	FE/FP, SE	Saline emergent wetlands, preference for pickleweed saline emergent wetlands; also uses adjacent grasslands	**Not expected to occur.** No suitable salt marsh habitat present. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
Sorex vagrans halicoetes	salt-marsh wandering shrew	None/SSC	Saltmarsh inundated daily by tidal waters	**Not expected to occur**. No suitable salt marsh habitat present. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State)	Habitat	Potential to Occur on the Project Site
Taxidea taxus	American badger	None/SSC	Dry, open, treeless areas; grasslands, coastal scrub, agriculture, and pastures, especially with friable soils	**Not expected to occur.** No suitable open habitat present. The nearest documented occurrence is approximately 4.6 miles southeast of the project site from 2021 (Occ. No. 608; CDFW 2023).

DPS = Distinct Population Segment

Status Legend

Federal

BCC: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service—Birds of Conservation Concern
FC: Candidate for federal listing as threatened or endangered
FE: Federally listed as endangered
FPD: Federally proposed for delisting
FPT: Federally proposed for listing as threatened
FT: Federally listed as threatened

State

FP: California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) Fully Protected species
SCD: State candidate for delisting
SCE: State candidate for listing as endangered
SE: State listed as endangered
SSC: Species of Special Concern
ST: State listed as threatened
WL: CDFW Watch List species

Reference

CDFW (California Department of Fish and Wildlife). 2023. California Natural Diversity Database (version 5.3.0). CDFW, Biogeographic Data Branch. Accessed November 2023. https://apps.wildlife.ca.gov/rarefind/view/RareFind.aspx.

Appendix B
Cultural Resources Report

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January 6, 2026 15529

Roseanne Sciacchitano
Director, Capital Construction Program
Foothill–De Anza Community College District
12345 S. El Monte Road
Los Altos Hills, CA 94022

Subject: Updated Cultural Resources Assessment Memo for the Proposed De Anza College Master Plan, Santa Clara County, California

Dear Roseanne Sciacchitano:

This letter documents the cultural resources assessment conducted by Dudek for the Proposed De Anza College Master Plan (Project), located in Santa Clara County, California and serves as an update to the 2024 Cultural Resources Amendment (Burns and Kim 2024). This updated assessment includes results of the intensive pedestrian survey conducted for the Project in December 2025. The Foothill–DeAnza Community College District (FHDA) is the lead agency responsible for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). All cultural resource fieldwork and reporting for this Project has been conducted by archaeologists meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards. Results from a Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) search request were negative. A Northwest Information Center (NWIC) records search indicated that no cultural resources have been recorded within the Project site.

1 Project Location and Description

The Foothill–De Anza Community College District (FHDA) is composed of De Anza College in the City of Cupertino and Foothill College in the Town of Los Altos Hills. This Cultural Resources Assessment provides an analysis of the effects on cultural resources associated with implementation of the 2021-2026 Facilities Master Plan and the Measure G Master Projects List for the De Anza College campus. The Facilities Master Plan provides planning recommendations for the campus based on the existing and anticipated future study body and their education needs. The Master Projects List identifies specific demolition, construction, renovation/change of use, and building repairs and/or upgrades that FHDA plans to undertake throughout the campus using funding available through the Measure G bond.

De Anza College is located at 21250 Stevens Creek Boulevard in the City of Cupertino (City) and occupies an approximately 112-acre site. The City is surrounded by the cities of Sunnyvale and Santa Clara to the north, San Jose to the east, Saratoga to the south, and the community of La Honda to the west. Figure 1, Regional Map, shows the campus's regional location. De Anza College 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. The Project site is located in Township 7 North, Range 2 West, Sections 11 and 14, within the Cupertino, CA U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute quadrangle.

2 Regulatory Context

While the Project as currently planned is subject only to state and local regulatory conditions, federal regulations are also provided here for reference should they be relevant in the future.

2.1 Federal Regulations

National Historic Preservation Act

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) established the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the President's Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), and provided that states may establish State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs) to conduct some of the functions of the NHPA. Most significantly for federal agencies responsible for managing cultural resources, Section 106 of the NHPA directs that "[t]he head of any Federal agency having direct or indirect jurisdiction over a proposed Federal or federally assisted undertaking in any State and the head of any Federal department or independent agency having authority to license any undertaking shall, prior to the approval of the expenditure of any Federal funds on the undertaking or prior to the issuance of any license, as the case may be, take into account the effect of the undertaking on any district, site, building, structure, or object that is included in or eligible for inclusion in the NRHP." Section 106 also affords the ACHP a reasonable opportunity to comment on the undertaking (54 USC 306108).

36 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 800 (36 CFR 800) implements Section 106 of the NHPA. It defines the steps necessary to identify historic properties (those cultural resources listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP), including consultation with federally recognized Native American tribes to identify resources with important cultural values; to determine whether or not they may be adversely affected by a proposed undertaking; and the process for eliminating, reducing, or mitigating the adverse effects.

The provisions of 36 CFR 60.4 include eligibility criteria for listing properties in the NRHP. The significance of cultural resources identified during an inventory must be formally evaluated for historic significance in consultation with the California SHPO to determine if the resources are eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Cultural resources are eligible for listing in the NRHP if they possess both significance and the requisite quality of those features necessary to convey their significance. The NRHP criteria recognizes seven aspects that, in various combinations, define integrity, which include a property's integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The NRHP criteria for evaluation thus considers the quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and that:

A. are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
B. are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
C. embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
D. have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history [36 CFR 60.4].

The current cultural resources inventory is not designed to generate enough data to make eligibility recommendations on previously recorded cultural resources that are outside of the APE, or newly discovered cultural resources; such determinations are typically made during a subsequent evaluation phase (e.g., excavations at prehistoric sites). However, the survey was designed to generate enough information to provide informal assessments of eligibility to help guide management considerations.

2.2 State of California Regulations

California Register of Historical Resources

In California, the term "historical resource" includes "any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California" (California Public Resources Code, Section 5020.1(j)). In 1992, the California legislature established the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) "to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state's historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change" (California Public Resources Code, Section 5024.1(a)). The criteria for listing resources on the CRHR, enumerated in the following text, were developed to be in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing in the NRHP. According to California Public Resources Code, Section 5024.1(c)(1–4), a resource is considered historically significant if it (i) retains "substantial integrity," and (ii) meets at least one of the following criteria:

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage
2. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history

To understand the historic importance of a resource, sufficient time must have passed to obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource. A resource less than 50 years old may be considered for listing in the CRHR if it can be demonstrated that sufficient time has passed to understand its historical importance (14 CCR 4852(d)(2)).

The CRHR protects cultural resources by requiring evaluations of the significance of prehistoric and historic resources. The criteria for the CRHR are nearly identical to those for the NRHP, and properties listed or formally designated as eligible for listing in the NRHP are automatically listed in the CRHR, as are state landmarks and points of interest. The CRHR also includes properties designated under local ordinances or identified through local historical resource surveys.

California Environmental Quality Act

As described in the following text, the following CEQA statutes and CEQA Guidelines are of relevance to the analysis of archaeological, historic, and tribal cultural resources:

- California Public Resources Code, Section 21083.2(g), defines "unique archaeological resource."
- California Public Resources Code, Section 21084.1, and CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5(a), define "historical resources." In addition, CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5(b), defines the phrase "substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource." It also defines the circumstances when a project would materially impair the significance of a historical resource.
- California Public Resources Code, Section 21074(a), defines "tribal cultural resources."
- California Public Resources Code, Section 5097.98, and CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5(e), set forth standards and steps to be employed following the accidental discovery of human remains in any location other than a dedicated cemetery. The NAHC is to resolve disputes regarding the disposition of such remains. In addition, the Native American Historic Resource Protection Act makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by up to 1 year in jail, to deface or destroy a Native American historic or cultural site that is listed or may be eligible for listing in the CRHR.

Under CEQA, a project may have a significant effect on the environment if it exceeds the thresholds of significance stated in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines:

a) Causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resources as defined in 14 CCR 15064.5(b)
b) Causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to 14 CCR 15064.5(b)
c) Disturbs any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries

If a site is either listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, included in a local register of historic resources, or identified as significant in a historical resources survey (meeting the requirements of California Public Resources Code, Section 5024.1(q)), it is a "historical resource" and is presumed to be historically or culturally significant for purposes of CEQA (California Public Resources Code, Section 21084.1; 14 CCR 15064.5(a)). The lead agency is not precluded from determining that a resource is a historical resource, even if it does not fall within this presumption (California Public Resources Code, Section 21084.1; 14 CCR 15064.5(a)).

A "substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource" reflecting a significant effect under CEQA means "physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired" (14 CCR 15064.5(b)(1); California Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(q)). In turn, the significance of a historical resource is materially impaired when a project does any of the following:

1. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register; or
2. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the California Public Resources Code or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the California Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or

3. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA. (14 CCR 15064.5(b)(2))

Pursuant to these sections, the CEQA inquiry begins with evaluating whether a project site contains any "historical resources," then whether that project will cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource such that the resource's historical significance is materially impaired.

If it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that they cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (California Public Resources Code, Section 21083.2(a), (b), and (c)).

California Public Resources Code, Section 21083.2(g), defines a unique archaeological resource as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

1. Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information
2. Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type
3. Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person

Impacts to nonunique archaeological resources are generally not considered a significant environmental impact (California Public Resources Code, Section 21083.2(a); 14 CCR 15064.5(c)(4)). However, if a nonunique archaeological resource qualifies as tribal cultural resource (California Public Resources Code, Sections 21074(c), 21083.2(h)), further consideration of significant impacts is required.

CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5, assigns special importance to human remains and specifies procedures to be used when Native American remains are discovered (14 CCR 15064.5). As described in the following text, these procedures are detailed in California Public Resources Code, Section 5097.98.

California State Assembly Bill 52

Assembly Bill (AB) 52 of 2014 amended California Public Resources Code, Section 5097.94, and added California Public Resources Code, Sections 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2, and 21084.3. AB 52 established that tribal cultural resources must be considered under CEQA and also provided for additional Native American consultation requirements for the lead agency. California Public Resources Code, Section 21074, defines tribal cultural resources as follows:

1. "Tribal cultural resources" are either of the following:
    a. Sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either of the following:
        i. Included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources.

ii. Included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1.

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 Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1 for the purposes of this paragraph, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

2. A cultural landscape that meets the criteria of subdivision (a) is a tribal cultural resource to the extent that the landscape is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape.
3. A historical resource described in Section 21084.1, a unique archaeological resource as defined in subdivision (g) of Section 21083.2, or a "nonunique archaeological resource" as defined in subdivision (h) of Section 21083.2 may also be a tribal cultural resource if it conforms with the criteria of subdivision (a).

AB 52 formalizes the lead agency–tribal consultation process, requiring the lead agency to initiate consultation with California Native American tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed Project, including tribes that may not be federally recognized, and that have requested in writing that the lead agency notify them of proposed projects within such geographic area. Lead agencies are required to begin consultation prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report (EIR).

Section 9 of AB 52 establishes that "a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment." Section 6 of AB 52 added Section 21080.3.2 to the California Public Resources Code, which states that parties may propose mitigation measures "capable of avoiding or substantially lessening potential significant impacts to a tribal cultural resource or alternatives that would avoid significant impacts to a tribal cultural resource." Further, if a California Native American tribe requests consultation regarding Project alternatives, mitigation measures, or significant effects to tribal cultural resources, the consultation shall include those topics (California Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.2(a)). The environmental document and the mitigation monitoring and reporting program (where applicable) shall include any mitigation measures that are adopted (California Public Resources Code Section 21082.3(a)).

California Health and Safety Code, Section 7050.5

California law protects Native American burials, skeletal remains, and associated grave goods, regardless of their antiquity, and provides for the sensitive treatment and disposition of those remains. California Health and Safety Code, Section 7050.5, requires that if human remains are discovered in any place other than a dedicated cemetery, no further disturbance or excavation of the site or nearby area reasonably suspected to contain human remains can occur until the County Coroner has examined the remains (California Health and Safety Code, Section 7050.5b). California Public Resources Code, Section 5097.98, also outlines the process to be followed in the event that remains are discovered. If the County Coroner determines or has reason to believe the remains are those of a Native American, the County Coroner must contact the California NAHC within 24 hours (California Health and Safety Code, Section 7050.5c). The NAHC will notify the most likely descendant. With the permission of the landowner, the most likely descendant may inspect the site of discovery. The most likely descendant may recommend means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and items associated with Native Americans. California Public Resources Code, Sections 21083.2(b–c), and CEQA Guidelines, Section 15126.4,

provide information regarding the mitigation framework for archaeological and historic resources, including examples of preservation-in-place mitigation measures. Preservation-in-place is the preferred manner of mitigating impacts to significant archaeological sites because it maintains the relationship between artifacts and the archaeological context and may also help avoid conflict with religious or cultural values of groups associated with the archaeological sites.

3 Records Search

A records search of the Project site and the surrounding one-mile radius was completed by CHRIS staff on behalf of Dudek on October 19, 2023 (Confidential Appendix A). This search included their collection of mapped prehistoric, historical, and built-environment resources, Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) Site Records, technical reports, archival resources, and ethnographic references. Additional consulted sources included the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Inventory of Historical Resources/CRHR and listed OHP Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, California Points of Historical Interest, California Historical Landmarks, and Caltrans Bridge Survey information.

Previously Conducted Studies:

CHRIS records indicate that 20 previous cultural resources technical investigations (and their supplemental reports) have been conducted within a one half-mile radius of the Project site. Of these, five intersect the current Project site (Table 1).

Table 1. Previous Technical Studies within the Records Search Area

Report Number	Author	Year	Title
Intersecting the Project Site			
S-008530	William Roop	1980	Archaeological Survey of Park and Ride locations TRI-E-25, 27, 28, and 32 (letter report)
S-023630	Mara Melandry, David B. Gardner, John W. Snyder, Gregory P. King, Robert L. Gross, and Margaret L. Buss	1984	Historic Properties Survey Report, 04-SCL- 85, P.M. 0.0/17.9, Construction of West Valley Transportation Corridor from Cupertino to San Jose, Santa Clara County, EA 04142- 485000
S-023630a	Lawrence E. Weigel	1984	Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Construction of Route 85/87 in Santa Clara County, 04-SCL-85, 0.0/17.9, 04142-485000
S-023630b		1984	Historic Architectural Survey Report for Proposed SCL-85, Post Miles 0.0/17.9, 04134-485000
S-023630c	Lawrence E. Weigel	1984	Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Construction of Route 85/87 in Santa Clara County, 04-SCL-85, 0.0/17.9, 04142-485000
S-023630d	Knox Mellon	1983	Request for Determination of Effect, Guadalupe Corridor Project (Historic)

Table 1. Previous Technical Studies within the Records Search Area

Report Number	Author	Year	Title
S-024233	Robert Cartier	2001	Historical Evaluation of the "Staff House" Structure on the De Anza College Campus Cupertino, California
S-031559	Miley Paul Holman	2005	Archaeological Literature Review and Field Inspection of the De Anza College On Campus Circulation Project/Loop Road Realignment at the Cottages, Cupertino, Santa Clara County, California (letter report)
S-043191	Kathleen Kubal and Jay Rehor	2013	Historic Property Survey Report, State Route 85 Express Lanes Project, Santa Clara County, California, EA 4A7900, EFIS 0400001163, US 101 PM 23.1-28.6, SR 85 PM 0.0-24.1, US 101 PM 47.9-52.0
S-043191a	Kathleen Kubal	2013	Archaeological Survey Report, State Route 85 Express Lanes Project, Santa Clara County, California: EA 4A7900; EFIS 0400001163, US 101 PM 23.1-28.6, SR 85 PM 0.0-24.1, US 101 PM 47.9-52.0
S-043191b	Jay Rehor and Kathleen Kubal	2013	Extended Phase I Study, State Route 85 Express Lanes Project, Santa Clara County, California: Project No. 0400001163; EA 4A7900, US 101 PM 23.1-28.6, SR 85 PM 0.0-24.1, US 101 PM 47.9-52.0
S-043191c	Kathleen Kubal	2013	Environmentally Sensitive Area Action Plan, State Route 85 Express Lanes Project, Santa Clara County, California: EA 4A7900; EFIS 0400001163, US 101 PM 23.1-28.6, SR 85 PM 0.0-24.1, US 101 PM 47.9-52.0
Within One Half-Mile of the Project Site			
S-004177	Rob Edwards	1975	Archaeological Evaluation of the Lands of Kelly and Lindsay Near Regnart Creek and Bollinger Road, San Jose, California
S-004496	Miley Paul Holman	1978	A field reconnaissance of the Bollinger Road parcel in southwest San Jose, California (letter report)
S-004774	Katherine Flynn	1975	Archaeological Review of the Proposed Tentative Map at Stelling Road and Proposed Route 85 and the Proposed Tentative Map at South Side Singlair Freeway and West Side Mabury (letter report)
S-005325	Robert Cariter	1980	Archeological Evaluation of Childress Project off Almaden St.
S-009440	Marcia K. Kelly	1987	Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Improvements to the Routes 85, 101, 237 Triangle and Route 85 from Stevens Creek Blvd. to Route 101 in Santa Clara County, 4-SCL-85 PM 17.7/23.9, 4-SCL-101 PM 44.9/49.5, 4-SCL-237 PM 0.4/3.8, 04282- 437060
S-009440a	Mark Hylkema	1988	Addendum #1 Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Improvements to the Route 85, 101, and 237 Triangle, Santa Clara County, 4-SCL-85 17.7/23.9, 4-SCL-101 44.9/49.5, 4-SCL-237 0.4/3.8, 04282-437060

Table 1. Previous Technical Studies within the Records Search Area

Report Number	Author	Year	Title
S-009440b	Marcia K. Kelly	1987	Preliminary Report for Phase 1 Extended Archaeological Survey at Route 101/237 Interchange and Request for Determination of Eligibility for Archaeological Site CA-Scl-12 for the Proposed Improvements to the Routes 85, 101, 237 Triangle and Route 85 from Stevens Creek Blvd. to Route 101 in Santa Clara County, 4-SCL-85 17.1/23.9, 4-SCL- 101 4.9/49.5, 4-SCL-237 0.4/3.8, 04282- 437060
S-009440c	Thomas L. Jackson	1988	X-Ray Fluorescence Analysis of Artifactual Obsidian from CA-SCL-12, Santa Clara County, California
S-009440d	Thomas M. Origer	1988	Obsidian Hydration Band Measurements for 14 specimens from site CA-SCL-12, Santa Clara County, California (letter report)
S-009440e	Kathryn Gualtieri	1988	FHWA880331B, Historic Property Survey Report (HPSR) for the proposed project to expand the capacity of State Routes 85, 101, and 237 in the area referred to as the Triangle in Santa Clara County
S-010471	Miley Paul Holman	1988	An Archaeological Inspection of the Kaiser Cement Property, Cupertino, Santa Clara County, California
S-017475	Stephen A. Dietz	1986	Cupertino, CA Postal Service Facility (letter report)
S-035235	Lorna Billat	2008	New Tower ("NT") Submission Packet, FCC Form 620, West Valley Industrial Park, SF- 18150B
S-036329	Carolyn Losee	2009	Cultural Resources investigation for AT&T Project No. CN3242-A "November Drive", 1 Results Way, Cupertino, Santa Clara County, California 95014 (letter report)
S-037481	Wayne Bonner and Kathleen Crawford	2010	Direct APE Historic Architecture Assessment for T-Mobile West Corporation, a Delaware Corporation, Candidate SF15113F (Good Shepherd Church), 940 South Stelling Road, Cupertino, Santa Clara County, California
S-037996	Carrie D. Wills	2010	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit for T-Mobile West Corporation a Delaware Corporation Candidate SF24188-D (Pole R-Cap 21815 McClellan Two), AF 21815 McClellan Road, Cupertino, Santa Clara County, California.
S-037997	Carrie D. Wills	2010	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit for T-Mobile West Corporation a Delaware Corporation Candidate SF1511-G (Jollyman Park), 10980 South Stelling Road, Cupertino, Santa Clara County, California.
S-047378	Carolyn Losee	2016	Cultural Resources Investigation for Trileaf 622140 Crown Castle SF15041C "Memorial Park" 21267 Stevens Creek Boulevard, Cupertino, Santa Clara County, California 95014 (letter report)
S-047378a	Carolyn Losee	2016	FCC Wireless Telecommunication Bureau Collocation (“CO”) Submission Packet, FCC Form 621, Crown Castle

Table 1. Previous Technical Studies within the Records Search Area

Report Number	Author	Year	Title
			"Memorial Park" 21267 Stevens Creek Boulevard, Cupertino, CA 95014
S-052058	Cher L. Peterson and Kathleen A. Crawford	2016	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SF04569A (Jollyman Park), 10420 Bubb Road, Cupertino, Santa Clara County, California (letter report)
S-053400	Andrew Von Pinnon	2019	Cultural Resources Evaluation, AT&T Site CCL04011 Cupertino Sports Center, 21111 Stevens Creek Blvd., Cupertino, Santa Clara County, CA 95014
S-053400a	William Roop	2019	FCC New Tower ("NT") Submission Packet, FCC Form 620, CCL04011, 21111 Stevens Creek Blvd, Cupertino, Santa Clara County, CA 95014

Previously Identified Cultural Resources:

One previously recorded cultural resource intersects the Project site. Two previously recorded cultural resources are located within a one half-mile radius of the Project site.

Table 2. Cultural Resources within the Records Search Area

Primary	Trinomial / Name / Other ID	Age	Description
Intersecting the Project Site			
P-43-000392	CA-SCL-000386H; Le Petit Trianon;	Historic	Single Family Property (HP02)
Within One Half-Mile of the Project Site			
P-43-002620	T-Mobile SF15113F; Good Shepherd Church; OHP PRN - FCC 100308G; OHP Property Number - 176158	Historic	Religious Building (HP16)
P-43-002644	10291 S. de Anza Blvd., Cupertino; Allario Center	Historic	1-3 Story Commercial Building (HP06)

P-43-000392:

P-43-000392, also referred to as Le Petit Trianon, is a historic mansion built in 1892 by Charles A. Baldwin and his wife Ellen Hobart Baldwin. The structure shows influences of 16th and 17th Century French style and is an example of rustic redwood construction, the only of this type remaining in the area. The property was purchased in 1909 by Harriet Pullman Carolan, and then sold to E.F. Euphart in 1940. The Foothill Junior College District (the predecessor to FHDA) acquired the property in the 1960s from Mr. Euphart for the DeAnza College site with the understanding that the two historic buildings on the premises would be preserved. The building was relocated from the north side

to a permanent place on the west side of its existing formal garden. The building now serves as the California History Center.

The NWIC records search results and the Office of Historic Preservation's Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD) indicate that the Beaulieu Estate has been previously surveyed or evaluated for listing in the NRHP, CRHR, or a local register. The Beaulieu Estate includes Le Petite Trianon, a single-family residence currently used as the California History Center, the East Cottage, the Beaulieu Winery building, the Sunken Garden, and the remnants of landscaping features. Le Petite Trianon was previously listed in the NRHP. The remaining resources on the De Anza College campus outside of the area that encompasses the extant features of the Beaulieu Estate have not been previously inventoried or evaluated. They were, however, formally recorded and evaluated as part of the current study.

Review of Historical Maps and Aerial Imagery

Dudek consulted historic maps and aerial photographs to understand development of the Project site and surrounding properties. Historic aerial photographs, available from 1948 to 2020, and historic maps, available from 1897 to 2021, were inspected to observe previous development in the Project site (NETR 2023). These maps and images display the Project site as primarily agricultural fields with few single-family property buildings until 1968 with the construction of DeAnza College.

Interested Party Correspondence

On October 9, 2023, Dudek Architectural Historian EJ Jones sent outreach letters and figures depicting the Project site to Lori Clinchard of the California History Center, Tudy Johnson of the California Pioneers of Santa Clara County, Neeraj Mathur of the Cupertino Historical Museum and Historical Society, Jennifer Weeks of the Santa Clara County Historical and Genealogical Society, and Rebecca Bustos of the Santa Clara Historical Landmarks Commission. Outreach letters were also sent to Silicon Valley History Online and to the Sourisseau Academy for State and Local History. The letter provided a brief description of the proposed Project and requested information about historic and cultural components in or near the Project. As of December 4, 2023, there have been no responses to Dudek's request for information.

NAHC Sacred land file Search

Dudek requested a NAHC search of their Sacred Lands File on September 25, 2023, for the Project site (Appendix B). Results for this search were provided by the NAHC on October 20, 2023. Results were negative. A list of traditionally culturally affiliated Native American tribal representatives who may have additional information related to cultural resources in the area was provided as part of this search. Dudek has not followed up in contacting any of these tribal representatives.

The proposed Project may be subject to compliance with AB 52 (PRC Section 21074), which requires consideration of impacts to "tribal cultural resources" as part of the CEQA process and requires the CEQA lead agency to notify any groups (who have requested notification) of the proposed Project who are traditionally or culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the Project. Because AB 52 is a government-to-government process, all records of correspondence related to AB 52 notification and any subsequent consultation are on file with FHDA.

4 Review of Setting and Archaeological Sensitivity

Potential for previously unidentified cultural resources in the vicinity was reviewed against geologic and topographic GIS data for the area and information from other projects in the vicinity. The "archaeological sensitivity," or potential to support the presence of a buried prehistoric archaeological deposits, is generally interpreted based on geologic landform, environmental parameters (i.e., distance to water and landform slope), and an area's history of use.

There are two major soil types mapped on the project site: Urban land-Flaskan complex, 0-2% slopes, covering most of the Project site, and well-sorted Urban land-Botella complex, 0-2% slopes, covering the northwest corner of the Project site (USDA 2023). These types of soils are formed in alluvial fans derived from metamorphic and sedimentary rock and/or alluvium derived from metavolcanics, while Urban land soils are disturbed and human transported materials. While these alluvial soils are known to contain and preserve archaeological deposits, the Project site shows high levels of urban development from the college campus, disturbing both ground surface and subsurface levels. With these considerations, the Project site has a low-moderate sensitivity for buried archaeological deposits.

5 Archaeological Survey Methods and Results

The current pedestrian survey methods can be classified as intensive because close-interval transect spacing and full documentation of any potential cultural resources were completed. Survey staff exceed the applicable Secretary of Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeological survey. Dudek Archaeologist William Burns, RPA, conducted an intensive-level pedestrian survey of the entire Project site, excluding the interiors of structures, on December 23, 2025. The survey was conducted using standard archaeological procedures and techniques. The pedestrian survey was conducted with transects spaced no more than 20 meters (m) apart. Evidence for buried cultural deposits was opportunistically sought through inspection of natural or artificial erosion/excavation exposures and the spoils from rodent burrows. Field recording and photo documentation of field conditions was completed as appropriate.

Ground surface visibility varied greatly throughout the Project site, as it is an entirely developed college campus. Large portions were entirely developed and paved over such as walkways, parking lots, and building foundations. Areas that had not been paved over consisted primarily of artificial landscaped areas such as grass sitting areas and planting areas. Overall, the entire Project site displayed high levels of ground disturbance expected on a modern college campus. No archaeological resources of any kind were observed or recorded during the pedestrian survey.

6 Historical Overview

Hispanic and Early American Periods (1769-1848)

From the early 16th century to the mid-18th century, Euroamerican exploratory parties intermittently ventured into California to cultivate resources and establish settlements. In 1769, as colonial competition mounted, Don Gaspar de Portolá, the Lord Proprietor (governor) of Baja California (Spanish-occupied Mexico), declared the region a Spanish territory. Portolá embarked on a voyage in mid-1769 to establish military and religious control over the

area in present-day Southern California. In July, Padre-Presidente Franciscan Fr. Junípero Serra founded Mission San Diego de Alcalá at Presidio Hill, the first of the 21 missions that would be established in Alta California by the Spanish and the Franciscan Order between 1769 and 1821 (Hoover et al. 2002).

Following the establishment of the Mission San Diego de Alcalá, several exploratory expeditions set out for the Central Valley during the subsequent exploration of present-day California by the Spanish. The party led by Don Pedro Fages in 1772, and another expedition led by Father Francisco Garces in 1776, returned with accounts of an arid, nearly uninhabitable Central Valley region. In late 1776, Colonel Don Bautista De Anza led 250 soldiers to "San Joseph Cupertino," where the men camped for a short time before they relocated to San Jose (Clough and Secrest 1985; Lovas 2002: 4).

To promote settlement, the territorial government awarded ranchos, which were expansive land grants for cultivating livestock, to loyal Spanish citizens or Hispanic veterans. Archival map research indicates that the subject area remained undeveloped land overgrown with native chamise fields, near Rancho San Antonio (west), Rancho Quito (east), and the Los Altos Hills (south). The offerings of land failed and, in 1810, Spanish control over Baja and Alta California faltered when Mexico's Native population launched an independence campaign. In 1821, after a decade of intermittent rebellion and warfare, Mexico gained its independence and, in 1824, organized as the United Mexican States. The subject area remained public land after Mexico gained control of the territory (Starr 2007: pp. 105-109; GLO 1866; Archives and Architecture 2004: 24).

Motivated by the lucrative fur trade, Americans made their way into Alta California as early as the 1820s. Despite Mexico's attempt to prevent Euroamerican migration, settlers arrived steadily throughout the 1830s and 1840s. In 1846, the United States' campaign to stretch from the Atlantic to Pacific Oceans had reached the West Coast, catalyzing the Mexican-American War. The nations contested ownership of the territory until the 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo formally transferred the territory to the U.S. In 1850, California was granted statehood and Santa Clara County, where American citizens were already well established, was designated as one of the state's original twenty-seven counties (Starr 2007: 105-109).

Overview of Santa Clara County (1848 – Present)

Gold was "discovered" in the Sierra Nevada Mountain Range shortly after the war's closure and spurred a worldwide mass migration to the new state. San Jose, located in north Santa Clara County, was California's original capital (1850-1854), commerce center, and embarkation and disembarkation point for travelers and trade goods. San Jose was connected to the County of Santa Clara's viticulturists, grain farmers, cattle, and dairy farmers by the regional Santa Clara and Pajaro Railroad. In 1860, Santa Clara County had a population of 11,912 residents. In 1869, the Transcontinental Railroad was completed and removed transportation barriers between the American east and west coasts. Settlers were attracted by the county's hospitality, entertainment, logging, and farming industries. By 1870, the County of Santa Clara's population had swelled from just 11,912 residents to 26,246 people (Dill Design Group 2003: 15; Archives and Architecture 2004: 37).

In 1890, speculative viticulturalists and citriculturists purchased grain-growing properties west of San Jose, subdivided the parcels into specialized farms, and named the sparse, rural community "West Side." Charles Baldwin, owner of the Beaulieu Winery, Henry G. Stelling, William T. McClellan, and John Patrick Bubb were among the community's earliest developers. By 1900, fruit production had surpassed the importance of grain, beef, and dairy in the County of Santa Clara. Automobiles and the commercial development of the trucking industry in the 1910s furthered commercial connectivity throughout the region. Fruit production peaked in the 1920s as the subdivision of large agricultural properties continued. By 1930, most of the county's small-scale farmers grew

prunes while large-scale farmers also cultivated orchards, vineyards, hay and grain fields, tobacco, and livestock (Dill Design Group 2003: 15-19; Lovas 2002: 4).

Although the Santa Clara Valley continued to be an agricultural haven in the 1950s, oil fields, and magnesite deposits were discovered and mined in the county's foothills to be used in the manufacturing of building and insulation materials, oxychloride cement, metal, insecticides, cosmetics, and pharmaceuticals. The new industries were a boon for the region's economy. As the county industrialized, prominent orchardists and farmers between Palo Alto and San Jose (including Cupertino) began to subdivide and sell their properties. By 1970, the County of Santa Clara had grown to approximately 1,064,700 residents and, by 1971, north Santa Clara County had been nicknamed "Silicon Valley," for the mounting number of silicon-based technology companies headquartered there (Dill Design Group 2003: 1-21; World Population Review 2020).

In the latter half of the 20th century, the area between San Jose and Palo Alto, known as Silicon Valley, was an epicenter for radical technological growth. By the late 1990s and early 21st century, corporations including Apple, Alphabet's Google, Chevron, Meta (formerly Facebook), Microsoft, and Visa had been established. Major transportation routes, including the development of the South Valley Freeway (now U.S. Business 101) and the extension of the City of San Jose's public Urban Service Line, facilitated the industrial and residential growth in the county's urban centers. By 2017, the county had grown to approximately 1,932,500 residents, many of whom lived in Silicon Valley, which had grown to include San Jose, Palo Alto, Santa Clara, Redwood City, Mountain View, and Menlo Park, Cupertino, and Sunnyvale. In 2023, Santa Clara County's population reached 1,982,645 residents (Dill Design Group 2003: 19-20; World Population Review 2023).

The Development of California's Community Colleges

On January 1, 1907, the California Legislature passed the Upward Extension Law, expanding access to higher education within the state. Under the law, high school districts could establish junior colleges with courses comparable to the first two years offered at universities. In 1910, Fresno High School founded the Collegiate Department, which provided the foundation for the eventual establishment of the Fresno Junior College, one of three public colleges in the country. The State Legislature passed the Ballard Junior College Act in January 1917 to fund programs that emphasized community involvement and trade-oriented education. On the same day the law passed, the United States entered World War I, causing enrollment rates to plummet until 1920. In 1921, the Legislature passed the District Junior College Law, which authorized the establishment of junior college districts that were separate from the existing regional high school districts. Shortly after the law passed, Modesto Junior College held elections, established a Board of Trustees, and became the nation's first junior college district. After a review of its curriculum and faculty, the University of California accredited Modesto Junior College and, in 1922, the school's first student transferred between institutions (Community College League of California 2023; FHDA 2005: 47).

In 1927, the Palo Alto High School Board attempted to establish the region's first community college. Although the attempt failed due to a lack of public interest, by 1930, California led the nation with 15,000 students enrolled in junior colleges (one-third of the nation's total junior college population). Of the state's junior college population, 2,500 students were enrolled in vocational programs. The most popular vocation programs included automobile maintenance, drafting, pre-engineering, agriculture, and business. In 1943, as the number of junior colleges increased, the State Department of Education passed legislation to accredit all approved junior colleges. The regional community college movement began in 1944 when President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed the Servicemen Readjustment Act, also known as the G.I. Bill of Rights. The act afforded service members the opportunity to receive

an education without having to worry about the high costs of tuition and provided a monthly stipend for living expenses, schoolbooks, and other necessary supplies. The G.I. Bill created an overwhelming demand for additional educational facilities across the United States, California, and Santa Clara County (History.com 2019; Community College League of California 2023).

The post-World War II era in Santa Clara County was one of heightened industrial, commercial, residential, and educational development. The Fremont and Mountain View Union High School and Palo Alto Unified School Districts formed an exploratory committee to establish a regional junior college that emphasized trade programs. Although President Harry F. Truman advocated for the expansion of the community college system nationwide, by 1953, 40 percent of the nation's junior college students, were enrolled in a Californian institution. In 1960, the California Master Plan for Higher Education restricted the University of California and California State University Admissions to the top 12.5 percent (now 33 percent) of high school graduates. Community colleges, however, remained open to all students. As a result, by 1967, 80 percent of California's college-aged freshman and sophomore students were enrolled at the state's 90 junior colleges. Within the same year, Senate Bill (SB) 669 removed community colleges from under the supervision of the State Department of Education and established the Board of Governors of California's Community Colleges (Community College League of California 2023; FHDA 2023).

The state's community college network evolved into a complicated, decentralized network of schools in the 1970s and early 1980s. Civil unrest, exasperated by the war in Vietnam, racial tension, and the murder of four college students at Kent State University, heightened the disorganization on college campuses across the state. In 1988, the State Legislature, in response to constituent demand, passed AB 1725, the California Community College Reform Act. The reform movement, which continued through the 1990s and early 2000s, included a required amount of annual funding for public schools, a focused movement on student learning outcomes, and banned schools from discriminating based on race, sex, or ethnicity. Further reform efforts included the 2010 SB 1440, which simplified the process for junior college students to transfer to the California State University System. SB 440, passed in 2013, reformed community college transferability and set deadlines for institutional compliance. In 2018, 2.1 million students were enrolled in California's community colleges, the nation's largest network of workforce education and training (Community College League of California 2023).

Historical Overview of the Foothill-De Anza Community College District

In 1956, Henry M. Gunn, Superintendent of Schools in Palo Alto, hosted a meeting of local high school superintendents and representatives to explore the possibility of a regional Junior College district. After the California Board of Education approved the superintendents' plan to form the Foothill Junior College District Santa Clara County voters approved the new community college district with a 6-to-1 margin. The Foothill Junior College District was established on January 15, 1957, and the Board of Trustees appointed Dr. Calvin Charles Flint as District Superintendent and College President. Foothill Junior College, temporarily housed in a vacant elementary school in Mountain View, opened in 1958 to 1,414 students from Cupertino, Los Altos, Los Altos Hills, Mountain View, Palo Alto, Stanford, Sunnyvale, and San Jose (FHDA 2005: 10).

In Foothill Junior College's inaugural year, Flint, the primary driver of the district's development, argued that the school "was not junior to anyone" (FHDA 2005: 10). In September 1958, the Board of Trustees changed the district's name to Foothill College District, dropping the "junior" from its title. The school offered complimentary courses to the University of California system to prepare students for a potential transfer or entry into the professional realm. After a successful inaugural year, Foothill College became the first fully accredited community college in California. In 1959, Foothill College District voters approved a 10.4-million-dollar bond to purchase

property for a Foothill College campus, which opened in September 1961. Approximately 6,000 people attended the campus's dedication. The school's architects, Ernest J. Kump, Palo Alto, and Masten and Hurd, San Francisco Architects Associated won two architectural awards for its design and, in 1962, was awarded AIA's First Honor Award for architectural merit (FHDA 2005: 10-11, 29; Lovas 2002: 6; TBP Architecture. 2007: 7; MGT of America 2009: 3).

As Foothill College's student population grew, enrollment projections predicted that the campus would reach capacity by 1966. On September 8, 1962, district voters approved, in a four-to-one vote, a 14-million-dollar bond for the construction of a second campus. The District purchased the Beaulieu Winery (est. 1892) and established the De Anza College campus. To recognize the expanding district, the Board of Trustees renamed the Foothill College District to the Foothill-De Anza Community College District (FHDA). De Anza College welcomed 3,000 students to campus in the 1968 academic year (FHDA 2005: 43; Lovas 2002: 16).

In the mid- to late-twentieth century, Foothill and De Anza College both prioritized career programs in health sciences and care, dental hygiene, and technical fields. In November 1999, voters in the Foothill-De Anza Community College District approved Measure E, a 248-million-dollar bond to modernize existing campus facilities. De Anza College received 130 million dollars of the funds. In 2006, voters approved Measure C, a 490.8-million-dollar bond, to complete the campuses' modernization. An estimated 210 million dollars was allocated to De Anza College. Today, FHDA has grown to support a student population of approximately 64,000 students annually between the two schools (FHDA Foundation 2020; TBP Architecture. 2007: 7-8).

The Beaulieu Estate (1892–1932)

In 1890, Charles Baldwin, a retired US Navy Rear Admiral, and his wife, Virginia Ella Hobart, purchased 112 acres in west Santa Clara County. The Baldwins established the Beaulieu Winery, a luxurious 70-acre vineyard and residential estate, and employed San Francisco Architect Willis Polk to design the (extant) Map ID 1. Le Petit Trianon, Map ID 3. Beaulieu Winery, and Map ID 4. the Sunken Garden, which originally featured the first privately-owned swimming pool in Cupertino. The property's first buildings also included the original East Cottage (the extant Map ID 2. East Cottage is a replica of the original), the (non-extant) "West Cottage," and livery stables. The original East Cottage was destroyed (date unknown) and replaced with a replica (Map ID 2. East Cottage). The East Cottage housed the estate's servants while the West Cottage (demolished in 2006) was used as the vineyard's headquarters. In 1901, the Baldwins relocated to Colorado Springs, Colorado, but continued to own and maintain the Beaulieu Winery. In May 1909, the Baldwins sold the estate to their friends, Francis Carolan and his wife, Harriett Pullman Carolan. The Carolan family retained the property until 1938 before selling the property to Martha Christeson, who died just two years after purchasing Beaulieu Winery. After her death, Emanuel Frederick and Helen Euphrate, the owners of the Pacific Can Company, purchased the estate (Lovas 2002: 4; Anderson and Hardy 2008: 9; FHDA 2023) (Exhibit 1 and Exhibit 2).

As opposed to living in Map ID 1, the Euphrate family constructed a ranch-style residence (no longer extant) in the northwest quadrant of the Beaulieu Winery (APN 359-01-002). In October 1959, Euphrate sold 110 acres of the property (APN 359-01-004) to the Foothill Junior College District, including Map ID 1, Map ID 2, Map ID 3, and Map ID 4. A condition of the sale was that De Anza College would restore the Beaulieu Winery buildings. Euphrate retained the eight acres adjoining the northwest corner of the campus (APN 359-01-002), where he resided until his death in 1972 (FHDA 2005: 43; Lovas 2002: 4, 18).

Development of De Anza College

In 1963, Kump Associates (Palo Alto architects) and Masten and Hurd (San Francisco architects) designed the De Anza College campus to reflect the area's early history. Their "contemporary mission' design featured buildings with "adobe walls and red tile roofs [that] blend Spanish and modern architecture" (FHDA 2005: 44). Like the Foothill College campus in 1962, the De Anza College campus in 1969 was among a handful of urban design submissions that were recognized by the American Institute of Architects (AIA) in its annual Honor Awards program. The awards considered how well the design answered its own problem, as opposed to comparison with other entries. The awards also took into account "the social, often public, value of a building," or buildings in the case of the De Anza College campus. Additionally, the awards program placed a new emphasis on the setting and the immediate surroundings of the project. The awards committee pointed out that knowledge of a "building's milieu is vital . . . in judging the way in which the project fits into its environment. This does not mean that an entry will be downgraded because it has humdrum, claptrap surroundings, but rather, that it must enhance and not offend the environment of which it is a part." Overall, the 1969 Honor Awards considered the project's design in conjunction with its planning or social character (AIA Journal 1969: 95).

The "problem" that the architects of the De Anza College campus were tasked with, as noted in their submission to the awards committee, was "to design a day-and-night community college of friendly informality between students and faculty without sacrificing the dignity and feel of higher education: to preserve trees, a garden and century-old winery on the site; [and] to provide sizeable physical education fields and parking areas and to achieve the highest segregation of pedestrian and vehicular traffic." The awards committee believed that the architects of the De Anza College had addressed the design "problem" that they were tasked to solve. As they noted in their decision, the "organization of the activities of a community college and the circulation that links them are basic urban design considerations. Here, automobile circulation is confined to a peripheral road that feeds the large parking areas of the campus. Within the building enclave there are only pedestrian walks and spaces. The motif of the concrete structural members and the grouping of the buildings by discipline around courts combine to create an unpretentious atmosphere conducive to pleasant college and community life" (AIA Journal 1969: 98).

In 1966, construction began with the Campus Center (Map ID 12), Administration Building (Map ID 29), A. Robert DeHart Library (Map ID 31), and vital academic buildings clustered around three Quadrangles: the "A Quad," "L Quad," and "S Quad." To accommodate the new construction, Le Petite Trianon (Map ID 1) was relocated from the south boundary of the Sunken Garden (Map ID 4) to the west (rear) of the A. Robert Dehart Library (Map ID 31) (Exhibit 3) (FHDA 2005: 44; Lovas 2002: 4, 10, 18).

De Anza College, located on a 112-acre campus with 55 new buildings, opened in September 1967 to an inaugural class of 3,000 students from the cities of Sunnyvale, Cupertino, and the Fremont Union High School District (Figure 3). The campus also featured a running track (Map ID 53), a baseball field (Map ID 54), 3,000 trees, 40,000 shrubs, and 25 acres of grass. The Beaulieu Winery (Map ID 3) was converted into the De Anza Bookstore and featured a café, but Le Petite Trianon and the East Cottage remained closed. In 1968, the Committee for the Preservation and Restoration of the Le Petite Trianon was formed to raise $250,000 to restore the building. Le Petite Trianon was relocated a final time to its current position, restored, and repurposed as the California History Center, which opened in 1973 (FHDA 2005: 44; Lovas 2002: 4, 10, 18).

The development of the campus continued in 1968 with the construction of a pistol range (no longer extant). In 1969, 4,700 students attended De Anza College, including 1,580 women and 3,120 men. Of the 4,700 students, only 41 students were not White (recorded as Black or Latinx). To address the inequity, Flint and the college's president, Robert

A. DeHart, established accessibility programs for local Black and Latinx students, as well as the school's Ethnic Studies Division. In the early 1970s, the college began to emphasize automotive trade programs, technology and computer development, and performance-oriented education (Lovas 2002: 12).

In January 1971, the Calvin C. Flint Theater for the Performing Arts, named for Foothill-De Anza Community College District's first president, opened to the public (Exhibit 4). In June, the Helen Euphrate Art Gallery (Map ID 68) opened adjacent to the Flint Center. In 1972, Biology professor Doug Cheeseman founded the Cheeseman Environmental Study Center (Map ID 88), a natural area featuring vegetation from four different climates including redwoods, Joshua trees, and incense cedars. The natural area also included a lake, Louisiana snapping turtles, and a variety of plant life. The campus continued to expand in the mid-1970s. In 1973, upon his death, Euphrate bequeathed the remainder of his property (8 acres that comprise APN 359-01-002) to De Anza College. In 1974, the last of the original Beaulieu Winery orchards were removed and replaced with the Seminar building (Map ID 60). Le Petit Trianon was also moved 100 yards north to its current site (Lovas 2002: 11, 16-18).

The De Anza College campus continued to grow in the 1980s and 1990s. The Grounds and Custodial Warehouse (Map ID 64), Multi-Cultural Center (Map ID 73), Stadium Restrooms (Map ID 82), Child Development Center (Map ID 85a), and a storage shed (Map ID 85b) were constructed in the 1980s. The Flint Center Parking Garage (Map ID 61), A. Robert DeHart Learning Center (Map ID 63), GTE facility (Map ID 65), Mechanical Shop (Map ID 66), and Advanced Technology Center (Map ID 72) were constructed in the 1990s. In November 1999, voters in the Foothill-De Anza Community College District approved Measure E, a 248-million-dollar bond, to modernize existing campus facilities. De Anza College received 130 million dollars to replace the roofs, upgrade plumbing and electrical systems, and refurbish the classrooms of campus buildings and restrooms. SC1 and SC2, which contained new computer labs, classrooms, and educational facilities added to the science complex (Map ID 74). A new building was constructed to expand the footprint of the Child Development Center (Map ID 85a). Student and Community Resources (Map ID 69), Visual and Performing Arts and Euphrate Museum of Art (Map ID 71), Stelling Parking Garage (Map ID 76c), Tennis Courts (Map ID 79), and Kirsch Center (Map ID 87) were also constructed. De Anza College also improved the campus's northwest (main) entrance (TBP Architecture. 2007: 8-9).

The growth of De Anza College was also reflected in the area surrounding the campus. At the time that the college opened in 1967, the rural setting of the campus was still visible. Historic aerial imagery from 1968 show that large agricultural parcels cultivated with fruit orchards surrounded the campus on all sides, although residential encroachment into the area had begun (NETR 1968). The agricultural setting and fruit orchards immediately surrounding the campus originally contributed to the design significance of the campus and the way that it fit into the environment, as noted by the AIA in its design award for De Anza College in 1969. By 1980, however, residential and industrial development had replaced the fruit orchards and the alignment of the new state highway 85 was visible (NETR 1980). Consideration of the environment, and the placement of a building or group of buildings within the physical environment, were key concerns for architects in the 1960s. Unlike the neighboring Foothill College, which in 1962 also received an AIA Honor Award, the natural setting surrounding De Anza College has changed and no longer contributes to the design significance of the campus.

In 2006, with 210 million dollars in funds, which were provided through Measure C, De Anza College continued its modernization work by upgrading the school's electrical, heating, and ventilation systems, improving fire and seismic safety, retrofitting existing facilities to comply with the American with Disabilities Act (ADA), reduce energy costs, and upgrade office technology. The Media Learning Center (Map ID 62), Student and Community Services (Map ID 69), SC2 (Map ID 74), Visual and Performing Arts Center (Map ID 71), and the Stelling Parking Garage (Map ID 76c), Tennis Courts (Map ID 79), a new wing of the Child Development Center (Map ID 85a), and Kirsch Center

(Map ID 87) were also constructed in 2006. In 2009, the Helen Euphrate Museum of Art (Map ID 68), was closed and replaced with the Visual and Performing Arts and Euphrate Museum of Art (Map ID 71) (FHDA 2023; Lovas 2002: 6; TBP Architecture. 2007: 7-8).

In 2013, De Anza College had an average student population of 35,529 students. Over the past nine years, student enrollment in classes physically held on campus has decreased by 20 percent. Online-enrollment has grown by 22 percent since 2020. Students are predominately in their 20s and are of Black (4 percent), White (18 percent), Latinx (24 percent), and Asian descent (51 percent) (De Anza College 2023a).

Dr. Calvin Charles Flint (1906–1973)

Calvin Charles Flint was born on May 5, 1606, in Payette, Idaho to Mary Elizabeth Johnson and Herbert Charles Flint. The Flint family relocated to Long Beach, California, between 1910 and 1920 (Kahn 2019; US Census Bureau 1910; US Census Bureau 1920).

In 1925, Flint gained employment as a merchant seaman (1925-1931) to fund his education at Stanford University, where he completed a bachelor's degree (1928) and, in 1931, obtained a Master of Arts in History. Flint's first employment after graduation was at Robert College in Istanbul, Turkey. He returned to California by 1933 and gained employment with Moran Junior College in Atascadero. Later that year, Flint accepted a position as the Dean of Santa Ana Junior College. In March 1933, the Long Beach Earthquake devastated the greater Los Angeles metropolitan region and destroyed most of Santa Ana Junior College's campus. Flint oversaw the campus's reconstruction and continued as the school's Dean until World War II. In 1942, Flint entered the Army Air Force where he reached the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. After the war, Flint continued to serve in the Military Intelligence Reserve and, between 1946 and 1947, co-owned the Moyer and Flint construction company (Kahn 2019; Palo Alto Times 1973: 1-2).

In 1947, the Monterey Peninsula College Board of Trustees hired Flint as the college's President. The college conducted classes from Monterey High School while Flint headed the search, then construction, of the school's permanent campus. Flint obtained a Doctorate in Education in 1952 while serving as the President of Monterey Peninsula College. In 1958, the Board of Trustees of the Foothill Junior College District (now the FHDA) hired Flint as President of Foothill College and District Superintendent, where he oversaw the design and construction of the Foothill College campus. In March 1959, Flint was appointed to the Joint Advisory Committee for California Public Higher Education, which advised the University Regents and the State Board of Education on where, and how, new colleges would be constructed. During his tenure on the joint advisory committee, Flint assisted in the development of the California Master Plan for Higher Education. Flint was also appointed to the Western College Association (later named the Western Association of Schools and Colleges) where he later served as President (1969-1970 academic year) (Kahn 2019; Palo Alto Times 1973: 1-2).

In 1961, FHDA purchased the 114-acre Beaulieu Winery, where Flint oversaw the construction of De Anza College. In 1968, a year after De Anza College opened, Flint headed a grant-funded research study about educational opportunities for students of color and challenged the FHDA to recruit and enroll Latinx students. He also launched "Guidance 54," a program benefitting female students who interrupted their education for familial or financial responsibilities. Flint retired as District Superintendent in July 1971 after 13 years of service. In 1973, Flint died of cancer at age 66 in Los Altos, California (Kahn 2019).

Ernest J. Kump, Jr., Architect

Ernest Joseph Kump, Jr., was born in Bakersfield on December 29, 1911, to Mary P. and Ernest J. Kump, Sr.[1] In his teens, Kump studied architecture at Kern County High School (now Bakersfield High School) under Clarence Cullimore, FAIA.[2] While in high school, Kump received accolades at state-wide competitions and monetary awards for his residential and commercial structure designs. In 1929, Kump (then 18 years old) designed "Ye Olde English Village Apartments, Bakersfield" in conjunction with his father (Historic Fresno 2010a; PCAD 2023a).

In ca. 1930, Kump relocated to the San Francisco Bay Area to attend the University of California, Berkeley. He obtained a Bachelor of Arts in 1932 before he attended Harvard University in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and received a master's in architecture in the early- to mid-1930s. After Kump graduated from Harvard, he partnered with Charles Henry Franklin, architect, and established a practice in Fresno, California.[3]

In 1941, Franklin and Kump achieved national distinction for the new (#3) Fresno City Hall, which was selected by the Museum of Modern Art in New York as one of the most significant American structures built between 1932 and 1944. The firm operated for seven years but closed when both men enlisted in the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers during World War II (1942 – 1945). After World War II, Kump returned to the San Francisco Bay Area and established Franklin, Kump, and Falk, Architects (1945 – ca. 1950).[4] The firm specialized in modular and prefabricated military buildings until dissolving their partnership in ca. 1950 (Powell 2004; OAC 2023; PCAD 2023a).

In 1955, Kump founded Ernest Kump Associates and opened offices in Palo Alto, California, and Manhattan, New York. While living in Palo Alto, Kump designed Foothill College, De Anza College, Crown College (Santa Cruz, California), and buildings on the University of California, Santa Cruz campus. In 1956, Kump was elected as a Fellow with the AIA and embarked on a teaching career at several universities including Harvard, Columbia, Stanford, and Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In 1970, Kump created Tekkto Systems, a foundation that explored the potential of prefabricated building materials to create low-cost, mass-produced housing. The AIA praised Kump as a "pioneer of modular practices and systems concepts in architecture" (OAC 2023). Over his career, Kump patented 59 novel structural systems, building mechanisms, and prebuilt production designs.

After retiring from active practice in the United States, Kump and his wife, Josephine Clark Miller (married 1934), moved to London, England. He continued to work as an international architectural consultant, who specialized in low-cost modular building systems for housing, educational, and community facilities, until his death. Kump died in Zurich, Switzerland on November 4, 1999 (OAC 2023).

Kump's notable buildings and structures included (PCAD 2023; Peninsula Times Tribune 1966: p. 7):

- Fresno Unified School District, Administration Office, Fresno, California (1936)
- City Hall #3, City of Fresno, California (1941)

[1] Ernest J. Kump Sr. (1888 – 1939) conducted his professional architectural career business in Fresno, California between ca. 1915 and ca. 1939 (Historic Fresno 2010b).

[2] Clarence Cullimore (1885 – 1963), a well-known architect from Bakersfield, California, taught a unique architect and draftsman course at Kern County High School. The program bridged early 20th century Beaux-Arts with the contemporary mid-century style (CSU Bakersfield Historical Research Center 2023).

[3] C. H. Franklin (1891 – 1956), an architect, conducted most of his professional career in Fresno, California. Franklin and Kump Architects operated in Fresno, California, from 1935 until 1942 (PCAD 2023b).

[4] Mark Falk (1896 – 1965) obtained a structural engineering degree from Stanford University in Palo Alto, California. Falk met Franklin and Kump while serving in the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers then worked with duo from 1945 to 1950 (Powell 1994).

- U.S. Navy, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard Ordinance Building, San Francisco, California (1947)
- Herbert Hoover Junior High School, San Francisco Unified School District, California (1955)
- Alameda High School, Alameda Unified School District, California (1958)
- Cabrillo College, Monterey, California (1959)
- Foothill College (1962)
- Gunn High School, Palo Alto, California (1964)
- San Jose State College Student Union Building, San Jose, California (1967)

Masten, Hurd, and Gwathmey, Architects (1919 – ca. 1975)

Lester W. Hurd (1894–1967) was born in Winters, California on January 20, 1894. Hurd served as a Captain in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers during World War I (1915–1917). After the war, Hurd returned to San Francisco and married Genevieve G. Hurd (ca. 1917). In 1919, he established Masten and Hurd, Architects, with his associate, Charles Franklin Masten, Sr. Hurd continued to work as a Partner at Masten and Hurd until its reorganization as Masten, Hurd, and Gwathmey, Architects, in 1959. Hurd died in Berkeley on May 29, 1967 (PCAD 2023d).

Charles Franklin Masten, Sr., (1886–1973) was born on October 8, 1886, in Jack County, Nebraska, to William W. and Sarah Isabelle. By 1900, the Masten family had relocated to Corona, California. Masten graduated from the University of California, Berkeley, with a Bachelor of Science in 1912 and, by late 1913, graduated with a Master of Science. In 1919, he established Masten and Hurd, Architects, with his associate, Lester Hurd. Masten was a Partner at Masten and Hurd until its reorganization as Masten, Hurd, and Gwathmey, Architects, in 1959. He died in Berkeley on September 20, 1973 (PCAD 2023f; Ancestry 2023b; Ancestry 2023c).

Cabell Gwathmey (1902–2002) was born in Virginia to George Tayloe and Margaret Cabell Smith Gwathmey. Gwathmey attended the US Naval Academy between 1923 and 1925 and received his Bachelor of Science. After graduating, Gwathmey served in the U.S. Navy for two years before he relocated to Pennsylvania and gained employment as a draftsman with Patterson and Warren, Architects (1928 – 1930). In 1930, Gwathmey returned to California and worked as a designer for several different firms. In 1938, he co-founded Ring and Gwathmey, an architectural firm, in Los Angeles. In 1942, he signed on as Colonel in the United States Army Reserve, Civil Engineers, and worked domestically until 1958. After military service, Gwathmey assisted in the establishment of Masten, Hurd, and Gwathmey, Architects, in San Francisco. When Masten, Hurd, and Gwathmey dissolved, he founded Gwathmey, Seller, and Crosby, Architects (Ancestry 2023a; PCAD 2023e).

Masten and Hurd, Architects, notable buildings and structures included (PCAD 2023c):

- Del Rey Fraternity House, University of California, Northside, Berkeley, CA (1923 – 1924)[5]
- Sutherlin, H.C., House, Saint Francis Wood, San Francisco, CA (1927)
- Press Building, University of California, Berkeley, CA (1939)
- Veterans Administration (VA) Hospital, Fresno, CA (1949)
- Hastings College of Laws, University of California, San Francisco, CA (1953)

[5] The Del Rey Fraternity House was converted to the Yun Lin Temple Cultural Center of Black Sect Tantric Buddhism in 1967 (PCAD 2023d).

- School of Public Health, Cancer Research and Genetics Laboratory, University of California, Berkeley, CA (1955)

Masten, Hurd, and Gwathmey, Architects, notable buildings and structures included (PCAD 2023c):

- Cabrillo College, Watsonville, Santa Cruz County, CA (1959)
- Foothill Junior College, Campus Plan, Los Altos Hills, CA (1960 – 1962)
- De Anza College, Campus Plan, Cupertino, CA (1966 – 1967)

Property Type: Cluster College Campus

The De Anza College campus was designed in the mid-1960s as a modern, urban campus with buildings clustered around a community space by their pedagogy. The cluster college, along with the finger plan design, gained popularity for new U.S. colleges and universities in correlation with increased attendance in the late 1940s and early 1950s. By the mid-1950s, the cluster campus had become the most popular school campus design in the United States because it immersed urban, part-time students into a cohesive university setting with a high degree of indoor and outdoor integration, ample community spaces, and centralized focus (Yeo 1970: 291 - 298).

Characteristics of the Cluster College-design (Yeo 1970: 291 - 298):

- Building clearly expresses its function
- Classrooms “clustered” around central quadrangles
- Buildings are accompanied by a high degree of indoor and outdoor integration
- Multiple outdoor spaces or clusters
- Flat roof or broken pediment roof used for lighting and acoustics
- One- or two- story in elevation

6 Results of Identification and Evaluation

De Anza College is a 112-acre campus located at 21250 Stevens Creek Boulevard in central Cupertino, Santa Clara County, California. The campus occupies two parcels, APN 359-01-002 and APN 359-01-004, and is developed with community spaces, educational buildings, parking lots, vehicular and pedestrian transportation networks, athletic facilities, and mature landscaping. Educational and athletic facilities are compartmentalized around a series of quadrangles, “Quads,” that are connected by a series of concrete footpaths. Mature trees and landscaping line the paths, ornament community spaces, and delineate the functions of areas within the campus. For a detailed description of the built environment resources that were inventoried and evaluated for this study, please see the DPR 523 form sets included in Appendix B.

The study area delineated for built environment historic resources associated with the De Anza College Campus includes 68 properties that contain resources that meet the 45-year age threshold recommended by the Office of Historic Preservation for inventorying and evaluating resources for NRHP and CRHR eligibility. These resources include the previously identified remnants of the Beaulieu Estate (constructed 1892) and educational facilities, constructed by De Anza College in the mid-20th century, as listed in Table 3. The table also includes OHP status codes that were assigned to the inventoried resources on the campus as a result of the current evaluations.

Table 3: Built Environment Resources Associated with the De Anza College Campus

Map ID	Building Name	Year Built	Assessor's Parcel Number (APN)	Historical Status Code
Pre-De Anza College Resources Associated with the Beaulieu Estate (1892)				
1	Le Petit Trianon	1892	APN 359-01-004	1S
2	East Cottage	1892	APN 359-01-004	3S
3	Beaulieu Winery	1892	APN 359-01-004	3S
4	Sunken Garden	1892	APN 359-01-004	6Z
4a	3 original Vases that were part of the Sunken Garden	1892	APN 359-01-004	3S
4b	4 original Benches that were part of the Sunken Garden	1892	APN 359-01-004	3S
4c	Balustrade segment of the Sunken Garden	1892	APN 359-01-004	3S
Resources Constructed Within the Historic Period (1966-1978)				
5	A1	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
6	A2	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
7	A3	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
8	A4	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
9	A5	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
10	A6	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
11	A7	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
12	Campus Center	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
13	F1	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
14	L1	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
15	L2	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
16	F2	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
17	L3	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
18	F3	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
19	L4	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
20	L5	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
21	F4	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
22	L6	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
23	L7	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
24	F5	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
25	L8	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
26	F6	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
27	L Quad Fountain	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
28	Forum	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
29	Administration Building	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
30	Main Fountain	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
31	A Robert Demart Library	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
32	S9	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
33	S8	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
34	S7	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
35	E3	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
36	S6	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z

Table 3: Built Environment Resources Associated with the De Anza College Campus

Map ID	Building Name	Year Built	Assessor's Parcel Number (APN)	Historical Status Code
37	S5	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
38	S3	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
39	S1	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
40	S2	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
41	E2	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
42	S4	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
43	Fujitsu Planetarium	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
44	PE1	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
45	PE2	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
46	PE4	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
47	PE5	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
48	PE6	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
49	Swimming Pool	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
50	Diving Pool	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
51	E1	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
52	Building G	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
53	Stadium and Track	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
54	Baseball Field	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
55	Parking Lot A	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
56	Parking Lot B	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
57	Parking Lot E	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
58	Flint Center for the Performing Arts	1971	APN 359-01-004	6Z
59	Cheesman Environmental Study Area	1972	APN 359-01-004	6Z
60	Seminar	ca. 1974	APN 359-01-004	6Z
68	A9	1971	APN 359-01-004	6Z
Resources Constructed After the Historic Period (1978-2023)				
61	Flint Center Parking Garage	ca. 1990	APN 359-01-002	6Z
62	Media and Learning Center	2011	APN 359-01-002	6Z
63	Learning Center West	ca. 1995	APN 359-01-004	6Z
64	Grounds and Custodial Warehouse	ca. 1989	APN 359-01-004	6Z
65	GTE	ca. 1995	APN 359-01-004	6Z
66	Mechanical Shop	ca. 1995	APN 359-01-004	6Z
67	Services Building	ca. 2010	APN 359-01-004	6Z
69	Student and Community Resources	ca. 2005	APN 359-01-004	6Z
70	HVAC: Campus Operations Facility	ca. 2000	APN 359-01-004	6Z
71	Visual and Performing Arts and Euphrate Museum	ca. 2009	APN 359-01-004	6Z
72	Advanced Technology Center	ca. 1995	APN 359-01-004	6Z
73	Multi-Cultural Center	ca. 1980	APN 359-01-004	6Z
74	SC1 and SC2	ca. 2003	APN 359-01-004	6Z
75	SC3	ca. 2003	APN 359-01-004	6Z
76a	Parking Lot C	ca. 2003	APN 359-01-004	6Z
76b	Parking Lot C Solar Panels	ca. 2003	APN 359-01-004	6Z

Table 3: Built Environment Resources Associated with the De Anza College Campus

Map ID	Building Name	Year Built	Assessor's Parcel Number (APN)	Historical Status Code
76c	Stelling Parking Garage	ca. 2003	APN 359-01-004	6Z
76d	Stelling Parking Garage Solar Panels	ca. 2003	APN 359-01-004	6Z
77a	Parking Lot A Solar Panels	2011	APN 359-01-004	6Z
77b	Parking Lot B Solar Panels Group 1	2011	APN 359-01-004	6Z
77c	Parking Lot A Solar Panels Group 2	2011	APN 359-01-004	6Z
78	Mod Quad 3	ca. 2007	APN 359-01-004	6Z
79	Tennis Courts	ca. 2007	APN 359-01-004	6Z
80	Soccer Field	ca. 2007	APN 359-01-004	6Z
81	Softball Field	ca. 2007	APN 359-01-004	6Z
82	Stadium Restrooms	ca. 1989	APN 359-01-004	6Z
83a.	Jim Linthicum Track Shed	ca. 2013	APN 359-01-004	6Z
83b.	Track Shed	ca. 2013	APN 359-01-004	6Z
84	Stands and Announcers Booth	ca. 2013	APN 359-01-004	6Z
85a	Child Development Center	ca. 1980	APN 359-01-004	6Z
85b	Shed	ca. 1980	APN 359-01-004	6Z
86	Parking Lot D	ca. 1980	APN 359-01-004	6Z
87	Kirsch Center	ca. 2005	APN 359-01-004	6Z

*1S: Individual property listed in NR by the Keeper. 3S: Appears Eligible for NR as an individual property through survey evaluation; 6Z: Found Ineligible for NR, CR, or Local designation through survey evaluation;

NRHP and CRHR Evaluation for the De Anza College Campus

Criterion A/1: Properties that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

Under NRHP Criterion A and CRHR Criterion 1, the De Anza College campus lacks a direct and significant association with any event important in history at the local, state, or national levels. Constructed between 1966 and 1967, the campus is not associated with any period that is significant in the development of the junior college system or the history of post-secondary education in California or the United States. Unlike other junior colleges—such as Fresno City College, which was established in 1910 as California's first community college and was one of three public colleges in the United States at that time, or Modesto Junior College, which in 1921 established the nation's first junior college district—De Anza College represents a relatively late post-World War II example of a community college, both regionally and within the state. At the time of its initial phase of construction in 1967, De Anza College was one of 90 community colleges that had been established throughout California. Since the opening of De Anza College, community colleges throughout the state have experienced large increases in student enrollment, changes in criteria and standards for coursework, and changes in funding as a result of new legislative financial statutes dealing with community colleges statewide. Research, however, did not indicate that De Anza College played an important role in any of these contexts. As such, the De Anza College campus lacks the necessary associative significance to meet NRHP Criterion A or CRHR Criterion 1.

Criterion B/2: Properties that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

To be found eligible under NRHP Criterion B or CRHR Criterion 2, De Anza College must be directly tied to an important person and serve as the place where that individual conducted or produced the work for which they are known. De Anza College does not have a known connection to the explorer for which it is named. The property's original owners, Charles and Virginia Ella (Hobart) Baldwin, were early Euro-American settlers and prominent viticulturalists in Santa Clara County. The Baldwins are associated with the extant built resources that predate the establishment of the De Anza College campus. These resources include Le Petit Trianon (Map ID 1), East Cottage (Map ID 2), Beaulieu Winery (Map ID 3), and the Sunken Garden (Map ID 4), which were all built in 1892. Although the Baldwins' Beaulieu Winery complex is currently located within the boundaries of the De Anza College campus, neither Charles nor Virginia Baldwin has a direct association with the college (for a complete discussion of the Beaulieu Historic District please refer to Jones 2023, "Update DPR 523 Form Set for the Beaulieu Historic District"). Additionally, none of the property's subsequent owners prior to 1959 (when ownership of the property was transferred to the FHDA) have a direct association with the school.

In 1961, under the supervision of District Superintendent Calvin Charles Flint, PhD, FHDA purchased the Beaulieu Winery and converted the property into the De Anza College campus. Although Flint served as the District Superintendent of the FHDA and oversaw the construction of De Anza College, archival research does not indicate that his efforts rise to the level of singular importance necessary to meet Criterion B/2. Ultimately, research identified no individual with a significant association with the campus who also made a singularly important contribution to the development of De Anza College, the FHDA, or to history in general. Consequently, the De Anza College campus does not possess the necessary associative significance to meet NRHP Criterion B or CRHR Criterion 2.

Criterion C/3: Properties that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

Under NRHP Criterion C and CRHR Criterion 3, the De Anza College campus does not represent an important prototype of a cluster college campus. The concept of a cluster college with buildings arranged around a community space by academic discipline, and its associated finger plan design, first emerged during the late 1940s and was well established by the 1960s. The De Anza College campus, however, was designed by a team of prominent architects that included Ernest J. Kump, Charles Franklin Masten, Sr., and Lester W. Hurd. While the overall campus design received an Honor Award from the AIA in 1969, changes to the physical environment surrounding the campus have substantially diminished the design significance that De Anza College originally possessed. At the time of its opening in 1967, the college was surrounded by a natural environment comprised largely of fruit orchards. The surrounding trees were elements of the natural environment that the De Anza College architects incorporated into the design of the campus. By 1980, residential and industrial development had replaced the fruit orchards and altered views of the surrounding natural environment that originally contributed to the significance of the college's design. The AIA architects who comprised the awards panel alluded to the importance of the campus' setting and its landscape characteristics when it commented that knowledge of the project's "milieu is vital . . . in judging the way in which the project fits into its environment" (AIA 1969: 45). In contrast to other college campuses that this particular team of architects designed—most notably the nearby Foothill College campus in Los Altos, which received the AIA Honor Award in 1962 (AIA 1962: 49-51)—the De Anza College campus is no longer representative of the architects' best work. Moreover, the campus as a whole is not significant as a historic district, and with the exception of Le Petit

Trianon and elements of the Sunken Garden, none of the resources at the college are individually significant under NRHP/CRHR C/3.

Criterion D/4: That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Under NRHP Criterion D and CRHR Criterion 4, the De Anza College campus is not significant as a source, or likely source, of important historical information, nor does it appear likely to yield important information about historic construction methods, materials, or technologies. This technology is well understood through contemporary trade journals and scientific monographs. As such, the property lacks significance under NRHP Criterion D and CRHR Criterion 4.

Integrity Discussion

Because De Anza College lacks sufficient significance to meet any of the criteria for listing in the NRHP or CRHR, an integrity analysis was considered immaterial. To be eligible for listing in either register, a resource must first meet one or more of the significance criteria outlined above before a determination can be made as to whether the resource retains its historic character and can convey its significance. In the specific case of the subject property, the evaluation found that the property lacked the necessary significance to warrant further analysis of its physical and historic integrity.

Conclusion

The De Anza College campus was evaluated in consideration of NRHP and CRHR criteria and found not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR. Consequently, the evaluation concluded that the campus as a whole is not a historic property according to the NRHP criteria outlined in 36 CFR § 60.4 and does not constitute a potential historic district. Similarly, the evaluation also concluded that the De Anza College campus as a whole is not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA as defined under PRC § 5024.1 and the CEQA Guidelines § 15064.5(a) and does not constitute a potential historic district. Additionally, except for the NRHP listed Le Petit Trianon and the previously recorded resources that include Le Petit Trianon, Beaulieu Winery, East Cottage, and the significant architectural elements of the Sunken Garden, none of the built resources at the college are individually eligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR, nor are they individually significant as historical resources under CEQA.

NRHP and CRHR Evaluation for the Flint Center

Under NRHP Criterion A and CRHR Criterion 1, the Flint Center lacks a direct and significant association with any event, trend, or period of development important in history at the local, state, or national levels. Constructed in 1971, the Flint Center is representative of the educational and recreational development of De Anza College and the surrounding community. During the 1970s, the Flint Center served as the venue for notable performers such as Boz Scaggs, Crosby and Nash, and the Jerry Garcia Band. In 1984, Steve Jobs introduced the first Macintosh computer to Apple shareholders at the Flint Center. More recently, events hosted at the Flint Center included a Jerry Seinfeld comedy show in 2016 and a Willie Nelson concert in 2018. While these events involved well-known individuals, the events themselves are not particularly significant within the educational and recreational development of the college or the surrounding community. As such, the Flint Center lacks the necessary associative significance to meet NRHP Criterion A or CRHR Criterion 1.

Under NRHP Criterion B and CRHR Criterion 2, the Flint Center lacks a significant association with the productive life of any individual important in local, state, or national history. Although the building is named after Calvin Charles Flint, the first superintendent of the FHDA and the auditorium's greatest supporter, research does not indicate that his contributions to the development of the Flint Center rise to the level of singular importance required to meet Criterion B/2. The establishment and management of the Flint Center represents the collective work of many individuals, rather than the work of any single person. The available research also did not uncover any other individual whose productive life is significantly associated with the Flint Center. Lacking a direct and significant association with any person important in history, the Flint Center is, therefore, not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B or the CRHR under Criterion 2.

Under NRHP Criterion C and CRHR Criterion 3, the Flint Center is not an important example of postmodern architecture. Although the building was designed by the noted architect, Ernest Joseph Kump, Jr., the Flint Center does not represent one of his better postmodern designs from the 1960s-1970s period of his career. More significant examples of Kump's postmodern designs are located at the nearby Foothill College campus (1960-1962) in Los Altos and the Student Union Building (ca. 1969) at San Jose State University. Additionally, the Flint Center lacks distinction as a particular property type, a performing arts auditorium, a method of construction based on prefabricated building materials, or as a contributing element to a campus cluster-type design. While the Flint Center represents the work of a prominent architect Ernest Kump, Jr., it lacks the design distinction that his other postmodern works at Foothill College and San Jose State University possess. As such, the Flint Center lacks sufficient design and construction value to meet NRHP Criterion C or CRHR Criterion 3.

Under NRHP Criterion D and CRHR Criterion 4, the Flint Center is not significant as a source, or likely source, of important historical information, nor does it appear likely to yield important information about historic construction methods, materials, or technologies. This technology is well understood through contemporary trade journals and scientific monographs. As such, the property lacks significance under NRHP Criterion D and CRHR Criterion 4.

Integrity Discussion

Because the Flint Center lacks sufficient significance to meet any of the criteria for listing in the NRHP or CRHR, an integrity analysis was considered immaterial. To be eligible for listing in either register, a resource must first meet one or more of the significance criteria outlined above before a determination can be made as to whether the resource retains its historic character and can convey its significance. In the specific case of the Flint Center, the evaluation found that the property lacked the necessary significance to warrant further analysis of its physical and historic integrity.

Conclusion

The Flint Center was evaluated in consideration of NRHP and CRHR criteria and found ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP and CRHR, individually or as a contributing element to an existing or potential historic district. Consequently, the evaluation concluded that the building is not a historic property according to the NRHP criteria outlined in 36 CFR § 60.4. Similarly, the evaluation also concluded that the Flint Center is not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA as defined under PRC § 5024.1 and the CEQA Guidelines § 15064.5(a), either individually or as a contributing element to an existing or potential historic district. As such, the evaluation has assigned a California Historical Resource Status Code of 6Z to this property.

NRHP and CRHR Update Evaluation for Le Petit Trianon

Le Petit Trianon was listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in 1972. The NRHP nomination form indicated that the property had local significance (presumably because it represents the expansion of the wine industry at the end of the nineteenth century) and because is the best remaining example of redwood architecture in the region. The NRHP nomination form also indicated that the building had been moved a few feet to the west side of the Sunken Garden, but that the historical and architectural significance of the property outweighed the loss of its integrity of location.

Dudek field checked the building on September 24, 2023, and did not observe any alterations that would jeopardize its current status as a listed historic property in the NRHP and a listed historical resource in the CRHR. As such, Le Petit Trianon remains a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

NRHP and CRHR Evaluation for the East Cottage

Under NRHP Criterion A and CRHR Criterion 1, the East Cottage has a direct association with an important historic trend involving the early development and expansion of the wine industry in California during the period between 1892 to 1900. The East Cottage served as the servants quarters at a winery built by Charles A. Baldwin and his wife Ellen Hobart Baldwin in 1892. The building was part of the Baldwin's 137-acre Cupertino estate, which they called Beaulieu. The winery and the surrounding vineyards became "one of the most successful wine-producing properties in California." The Baldwins sold their wines under the label Beaulieu to merchants in New York, London, and Central America. The Baldwin estate produced award winning wines until 1900, when successive years of drought, phylloxera, and damage by root louse devastated the vineyard and stopped the production of wine. The Baldwins retained ownership of the property until 1909, when they sold their estate to their friends , Francis Carolan and his wife, Harriett Pullman Carolan (Stocklmeir 1972: p. 4). The East Cottage's significance under NRHP Criterion A and CRHR Criterion 1 thus inheres in its association with the Beaulieu winery estate and its contribution to the early development of the wine industry locally and statewide.

Under NRHP Criterion B and CRHR Criterion 2, the East Cottage lacks a significant association with the productive life of any person important in local, state, or national history. Although the building has a direct association with the original owners--Charles A. Baldwin (ca. 1861-1934) and Virginia Hobart Baldwin (1872-1958), who established the Beaulieu Estate and the vineyards surrounding the winery building—research did not indicate that Charles or Virginia made a singular and specific contribution to the production or marketing of their wines to national and international markets. Both came from wealthy families and were able to provide the necessary capital to finance the construction and operation of the winery, but neither is considered individually significant within the context viticulture, wine making, or marketing during the period between 1892, when the Beaulieu estate was established, and 1900, when the estate ceased production of wine due to droughts and diseases such as phylloxera, which devastated the vineyards. As such, the East Cottage lacks the necessary associative significance to meet NRHP Criterion B or CRHR Criterion 2.

Under NRHP Criterion C and CRHR Criterion 3, the East Cottage is not a particularly distinctive example of Mission Revival architecture. Although the building was presumably designed by master architect Willis Polk as part of the original development of the Beaulieu Estate during the early 1890s, it is not an important example of the style. Additionally, the East Cottage is not an expression of high artistic value, nor is it an important example of the

variation, evolution, or transition of the Mission Revival style. For these reasons, the East Cottage lacks sufficient design significance to meet NRHP/CRHR Criterion C/3, either individually or as a contributing element to an existing or potential historic district.

Under NRHP Criterion D and CRHR Criterion 4, the East Cottage is not significant as a source, or likely source, of important historical information, nor does it appear likely to yield important information about historic construction methods, materials, or technologies during the late nineteenth century. This technology is well understood through contemporary trade journals and scientific monographs. As such the property lacks significance under NRHP Criterion D and CRHR Criterion 4.

As a reconstructed property, the East Cottage meets all the requirements of Criteria Consideration E. The East Cottage meets the first requirement of Criteria Consideration E because it is an accurately executed reconstruction of the original building and is comprised mostly of new materials. The subject building meets the second requirement because it was reconstructed on the same site as the original and is situated in a suitable environment consisting of a group of buildings (Le Petit Trianon and Beaulieu Winery building), structures (a section of the Sunken Garden's perimeter cement balustrade), and objects (three vases and four benches) that existed historically on the property. Additionally, since the East Cottage and its associated grouping of resources became part of the De Anza College campus, the FHDA has treated these resources as a potential historic district and emphasized restoration in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards as the preferred option, as opposed to reconstruction. The East Cottage was reconstructed only because restoration was no longer a feasible option after the building collapsed in 2010 due to structural failure. The East Cottage also meets the third requirement of Criteria Consideration E because it is the last surviving cottage with an association with the Bealieu winery estate. The building's counterpart, the West Cottage, was demolished in 2006.

Integrity Evaluation

In addition to meeting at least one of the significance criteria discussed above, a resource must also retain sufficient integrity to convey its significance under a majority of the seven aspects of integrity: location, design, materials, workmanship, setting, feeling, and association. Because the East Cottage possesses significance under NRHP/CRHR Criterion A/1 and NRHP Criteria Consideration E, an analysis under each of the seven aspects of integrity is provided below:

Location. Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred. The East Cottage retains its integrity of location since it is situated on its original site.

Design. Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space structure, and style of a property. Although the current East Cottage building is a reconstruction, It is an accurately executed reconstruction of the original building. As such, the subject building retains its integrity of design.

Setting. Setting is the physical environment of a historic property. The rural historic setting of the East Cottage has been substantially diminished by modern development of the De Anza campus, residential development, and traffic infrastructure. While the East Cottage's immediate visual setting still contains resources that were present during the property's historic period (1892-1900), its overall setting has been substantially compromised by the surrounding modern developments associated with the De Anza campus.

Materials. Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property. Although the subject building is a reconstruction, it was built using similar materials in conformance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Reconstruction. Therefore, the East Cottage retains its integrity of materials.

Workmanship. Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory. Although the subject building is a reconstruction, the workmanship is in conformance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Reconstruction. Therefore, the East Cottage retains its integrity of workmanship.

Feeling. Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. Although the surrounding setting characteristics reflect a diminished expression of the aesthetic and historic sense of the property during the late nineteenth century, the building itself retains its design, materials, and workmanship to convey the building's historic character and, therefore, its integrity of feeling.

Association. Association is the direct link between an important historic event, trend, or person and a historic property. Although the subject building is a reconstruction, it remains in its original location and retains its overall integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling to convey its association with the Beaulieu estate and the expansion of the wine industry in California at the end of the nineteenth century. Therefore, the East Cottage retains its integrity of Association.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the East Cottage building retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance under NRHP Criterion A and CRHR Criterion 1, for its association with the expansion of the wine industry during the period between 1892 and 1900. Consequently, the evaluation found that the East Cottage meets the definition of a historic property as defined under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (36 CFR § 800.16(l)(1) and is individually eligible for listing in the NRHP. Additionally, the evaluation found that the East Cottage meets the definition of a historical resource as defined under PRC § 5024.1 and 14 CCR § 15054.5(a) and is individually eligible for listing in the CRHR. The East Cottage was also evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines using the criteria outlined in PRC § 5024.1 and found to be a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA. As such, the evaluation has assigned a California Historical Resources Status Code of 3S to the East Cottage.

NRHP and CRHR Evaluation for the Beaulieu Winery

Under NRHP Criterion A and CRHR Criterion 1, the Beaulieu Winery building has a direct association with an important historic trend involving the early development and expansion of the wine industry in California during the period between 1892 to 1900. The winery was built in 1892 by Charles A. Baldwin and his wife Ellen Hobart Baldwin. The building was part of the Baldwin's 137-acre Cupertino estate, which they called Beaulieu. The winery and the surrounding vineyards became "one of the most successful wine-producing properties in California." The Baldwins sold their wines under the label Beaulieu to merchants in New York, London, and Central America. The Baldwin estate produced award winning wines until 1900, when successive years of drought, phylloxera, and damage by root louse devastated the vineyard and stopped the production of wine. The Baldwins retained ownership of the property until 1909, when they sold their estate to their friends, Francis Carolan and his wife,

Harriett Pullman Carolan (Stocklmeir 1972: p. 4). The Beaulieu Winery building's associative significance under NRHP A and CRHR Criterion 1 thus inheres in its important contribution to the early development of the wine industry locally and statewide.

Under NRHP Criterion B and CRHR Criterion 2, the Beaulieu Winery building lacks a significant association with the productive life of any person important in local, state, or national history. Although the building has a direct association with the original owners--Charles A. Baldwin (ca. 1861-1934) and Virginia Hobart Baldwin (1872-1958), who established the Beaulieu Estate and the vineyards surrounding the winery building—research did not indicate that Charles or Virginia made a singular and specific contribution to the production or marketing of their wine to national and international markets. Both came from wealthy families that were able to provide the necessary capital to finance the construction and operation of the winery, but neither is considered individually significant within the context viticulture, wine making, or marketing during the period between 1892, when the Beaulieu estate was established, and 1900, when the estate ceased production of wine due to droughts and diseases such as phylloxera, which devastated the vineyards. As such, the Beaulieu Winery lacks the necessary associative significance to meet NRHP Criterion B or CRHR Criterion 2.

Under NRHP Criterion C and CRHR Criterion 3, the Beaulieu Winery building does not fully embody the distinctive characteristics of a late nineteenth-century wine storage facility. Although the building was presumably designed by master architect Willis Polk as part of the original development of the Beaulieu Estate during the early 1890s, it has sustained alterations that include the removal of the original roof dormers and the basement at the southeast corner of the building. These modifications have diminished the building's design and construction value and compromised its ability to serve as a true and accurate representation of this property type. As such, the Beaulieu Winery building is not an expression of high artistic value, nor is it an important example of the variation, evolution, or transition of winery storage buildings. Additionally, the subject building does not contribute to the significance of an existing or potential historic district. For all these reasons, the Beaulieu Winery lacks sufficient significance to meet NRHP Criterion C or CRHR Criterion 3.

Under NRHP Criterion D and CRHR Criterion 4, the Beaulieu Winery building is not significant as a source, or likely source, of important historical information, nor does it appear likely to yield important information about historic construction methods, materials, or technologies related to the making and storage of wine. This technology is well understood through contemporary trade journals and scientific monographs. As such the property lacks significance under NRHP Criterion D and CRHR Criterion 4.

Integrity Evaluation

In addition to meeting at least one of the significance criteria discussed above, a resource must also retain sufficient integrity to convey its significance under a majority of the seven aspects of integrity: location, design, materials, workmanship, setting, feeling, and association. The following section analyzes the integrity of the Beaulieu Winery under each of the seven aspects of integrity.

Location. Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred. The Beaulieu Winery retains its integrity of location since it has not been moved from its original site.

Design. Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space structure, and style of a property. The Beaulieu Winery displays some diminishment of its integrity of design as a result of the removal of two roof

dormers and the removal of an underground wine cellar at the southeast corner of the building. However, since the subject building is significant primarily for its associative significance under NRHP/CRHR Criterion A/1 for its representation of the expansion of the wine industry in California, it still possesses sufficient integrity of design to convey that significance. A general test for integrity for a property associated with an event, pattern of events, or historical trend involves asking the question of whether or not a contemporary would recognize the property as it exists today. While the surrounding designed landscape of the original estate and the roof dormers are now gone, the building itself does retain a sufficient amount of its integrity of design for a contemporary to still recognize it as the Beaulieu Winery building.

Setting. Setting is the physical environment of a historic property. The rural historic setting of the Beaulieu Winery has been substantially diminished by modern development of the De Anza campus, residential development, and traffic infrastructure. While a few of the buildings that existed at the time the winery building was constructed still contribute to the property's visual setting, overall, the Beaulieu Winery building lacks integrity of setting because of the surrounding modern developments associated with the De Anza campus.

Materials. Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property, The subject building retains its original exterior cladding of smooth surface concrete and stucco on the walls, glazed wooden entry doors, and wood-frame windows. Overall, the Beaulieu Winery building retains its integrity of materials.

Workmanship. Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory. Evidence of the subject building's historic workmanship is still visible in the smooth exterior walls of concrete and stucco, glazed wooden entry doors, and wood-frame windows. Overall, the Beaulieu Winery building retains its integrity of workmanship.

Feeling. Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. Although the surrounding setting characteristics reflect a diminished expression of the aesthetic and historic sense of the property during the late nineteenth century, the exterior of the Beaulieu Winery building itself retains a sufficient amount of its design, materials, and workmanship to convey the building's historic character and, therefore, its integrity of feeling.

Association. Association is the direct link between an important historic event, trend, or person and a historic property. As one of the original buildings constructed on the property, the Beaulieu Winery building has a direct association with the Beaulieu estate, which became "one of the most successful wine-producing properties in California" during the late nineteenth century (Stocklmeir 1972: p. 4). Because of its strong association with the expansion of the wine industry during this period, and because it is sufficiently intact to convey its relationship to that important historical theme, the Beaulieu Winery building retains its integrity of association.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the Beaulieu Winery building retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance under NRHP Criterion A and CRHR Criterion 1, for its association with the expansion of the wine industry during the period between 1892 and 1900. Consequently, the evaluation found that the Beaulieu Winery building meets the definition of a historic property as defined under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (36 CFR § 800.16(l)(1) and is individually eligible for listing in the NRHP. Additionally, the evaluation

found that the Beaulieu Winery building meets the definition of a historical resource as defined under PRC § 5024.1 and 14 CCR § 15054.5(a) and is individually eligible for listing in the CRHR. The Beaulieu Winery building was also evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines using the criteria outlined in PRC § 5024.1 and found to be a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA. As such, the evaluation has assigned a California Historical Resources Status Code of 3S to the Beaulieu Winery building.

NRHP and CRHR Evaluation for the Sunken Garden

Under NRHP Criterion A and CRHR Criterion 1, the balustrades segment, 3 cast stone vases, and 4 concrete benches are individual historic objects that convey the significance of the Beaulieu Estate and its contribution to the development of the wine industry in California during the period between 1892 to 1900. These historic objects were once part of the Sunken Garden, a designed landscape feature that Charles A. Baldwin and his wife Ellen Hobart Baldwin commissioned for their luxurious 137-acre winery estate, which they called Beaulieu. The winery and the surrounding vineyards became "one of the most successful wine-producing properties in California." The Baldwins sold their wines under the label Beaulieu to merchants in New York, London, and Central America. The Baldwin estate produced award winning wines until 1900, when successive years of drought, phylloxera, and damage by root louse devastated the vineyard and stopped the production of wine. The Baldwins retained ownership of the property until 1909, when they sold their estate to their friends, Francis Carolan and his wife, Harriett Pullman Carolan (Stocklmeir 1972: p. 4). The objects' significance under NRHP A and CRHR Criterion 1 thus inheres in their association with the Beaulieu Estate and its important contribution to the early development of the wine industry locally and statewide.

Under NRHP Criterion B and CRHR Criterion 2, the balustrades segment, 3 cast stone vases, and 4 concrete benches lack a significant association with the productive life of any person important in local, state, or national history. Although the objects are associated with the Beaulieu Estate and its original owners–Charles A. Baldwin (ca. 1861-1934) and Virginia Hobart Baldwin (1872-1958), research did not indicate that Charles or Virginia made a singular and specific contribution to the production or marketing of their wine to national and international markets. Both came from wealthy families that were able to provide the necessary capital to finance the construction and operation of the winery, but neither is considered individually significant within the context viticulture, wine making, or marketing during the period between 1892, when the Beaulieu estate was established, and 1900, when the estate ceased production of wine due to droughts and diseases such as phylloxera, which devastated the vineyards. As such, the Beaulieu Estate lacks the necessary associative significance to meet NRHP Criterion B or CRHR Criterion 2.

Under NRHP Criterion C and CRHR Criterion 3, the only objects that possess sufficient design significance to meet this criterion are the three historic vases that are presently located on the south wall of the existing balustrades. The cast stone vases feature ornamental sculptural relief that were added to the property in 1895 and were presumably designed by the master architect Willis Polk or his close colleague, the master landscape architect Bruce Porter. The vases were inspired by the work of the French sculptor, Francois Girardon (1628-1715) and fully embody the distinctive characteristics of the French classical style that characterized the later part of the 17th century.

Under NRHP Criterion D and CRHR Criterion 4, the balustrades segment, 3 vases, and 4 benches are not significant as a source, or likely source, of important historical information, nor does they appear likely to yield important information about historic construction methods, materials, or technologies of the late 19th century. This technology

is well understood through contemporary trade journals and scientific monographs. As such, these objects lack significance under NRHP Criterion D and CRHR Criterion 4.

Integrity Evaluation

In addition to meeting at least one of the significance criteria discussed above, a resource must also retain sufficient integrity to convey its significance under a majority of the seven aspects of integrity: location, design, materials, workmanship, setting, feeling, and association. The following section analyzes the integrity of the balustrades segment, three vases, and four benches under each of the seven aspects of integrity.

Location. Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred. The subject historic objects retain their integrity of location since they have not been moved from their original site.

Design. Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space structure, and style of a property. Although some of the balusters have been replaced with cast-concrete replicas, the design is consistent with the original. The three vases and four original benches have not been altered and retain their integrity of design.

Setting. Setting is the physical environment of a historic property. The rural historic setting of the subject objects has been substantially diminished by the modern developments of the De Anza campus, residential development, and traffic infrastructure. As such, the subject historic objects do not retain their integrity of setting.

Materials. Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property. The subject historic objects all retain their integrity of materials.

Workmanship. Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory. The subject historic objects all retain their integrity of workmanship.

Feeling. Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. Although the surrounding setting characteristics reflect a diminished expression of the aesthetic and historic sense of the property during the late nineteenth century, the subject historic objects retain their integrity of design, materials, and workmanship to convey their historic character and, therefore, their integrity of feeling.

Association. Association is the direct link between an important historic event, trend, or person and a historic property. As character defining features of the Beaulieu Estate, and because these historic objects retain their integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, and feeling, the subject balustrades segment, three cast stone vases, and four concrete benches retain their integrity of association with the Beaulieu Estate and its contribution to the expansion of the wine industry in California during the period between 1892 and 1900.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the subject historic objects retain sufficient integrity to convey their significance under NRHP Criterion A and CRHR Criterion 1 and to reflect their association with the Beaulieu Estate and its contribution to the development of the wine industry in California during the period between 1892 and 1900. Additionally, the three cast stone vases retain sufficient integrity to convey their design significance under NRHP Criterion C and CRHR

Criterion 3. Consequently, the evaluation found that the subject historic objects meet the definition of historic properties as defined under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (36 CFR § 800.16(l)(1) and are individually eligible for listing in the NRHP. Additionally, the evaluation found that the subject historic objects meet the definition of historical resources as defined under PRC § 5024.1 and 14 CCR § 15054.5(a) and are individually eligible for listing in the CRHR. The subject historic objects were also evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines using the criteria outlined in PRC § 5024.1 and found to be historical resources for the purposes of CEQA. As such, the evaluation has assigned a California Historical Resources Status Code of 3S to each of the subject historic objects.

7 Summary and Management Considerations

No archaeological resources were identified within the Project site as a result of the records search, NAHC SLF search, or intensive pedestrian survey. Geoarchaeological assessment indicates the Project site has a low-moderate potential for intact buried archaeological deposits to be present. The Project will pose no impact to any known archaeological resources.

The De Anza College campus was evaluated in consideration of NRHP and CRHR criteria and found not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR. Consequently, the evaluation concluded that the campus as a whole is not a historic property according to the NRHP criteria outlined in 36 CFR § 60.4 and does not constitute a potential historic district. Similarly, the evaluation also concluded that the De Anza College campus as a whole is not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA as defined under PRC § 5024.1 and the CEQA Guidelines § 15064.5(a) and does not constitute a potential historic district. Additionally, except for the NRHP listed Le Petit Trianon and the NRHP eligible Beaulieu Winery, East Cottage, and original elements of the Sunken Garden, none of the built resources constructed after 1965 at the college are eligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR, either individually or as contributors to a district, nor are any significant as historical resources under CEQA, either individually or as contributors to a district.

Should you have any questions relating to this report and its findings please do not hesitate to contact me directly.

Respectfully Submitted,





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Att: NADB Information
Figure 1. Project Location
Figure 2. Project Site
Figure 3. Built Environment Resources associated with De Anza College
Appendix A: NWIC Records Search Information (Confidential)
Appendix B: NAHC SLF Search Results
Appendix C: Interested Party Correspondence
Appendix D: DPR Forms
Appendix E: Preparer Qualifications

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National Archaeological Database (NADB) Information

Authors: William Burns, MSc, RPA and Monte Kim, PhD

Firm: Dudek

Proponent: Foothill–De Anza Community College District

Report Date: January 2026

Report Title: Updated Cultural Resources Assessment Memo for the Proposed De Anza College Master Plan, Santa Clara County, California

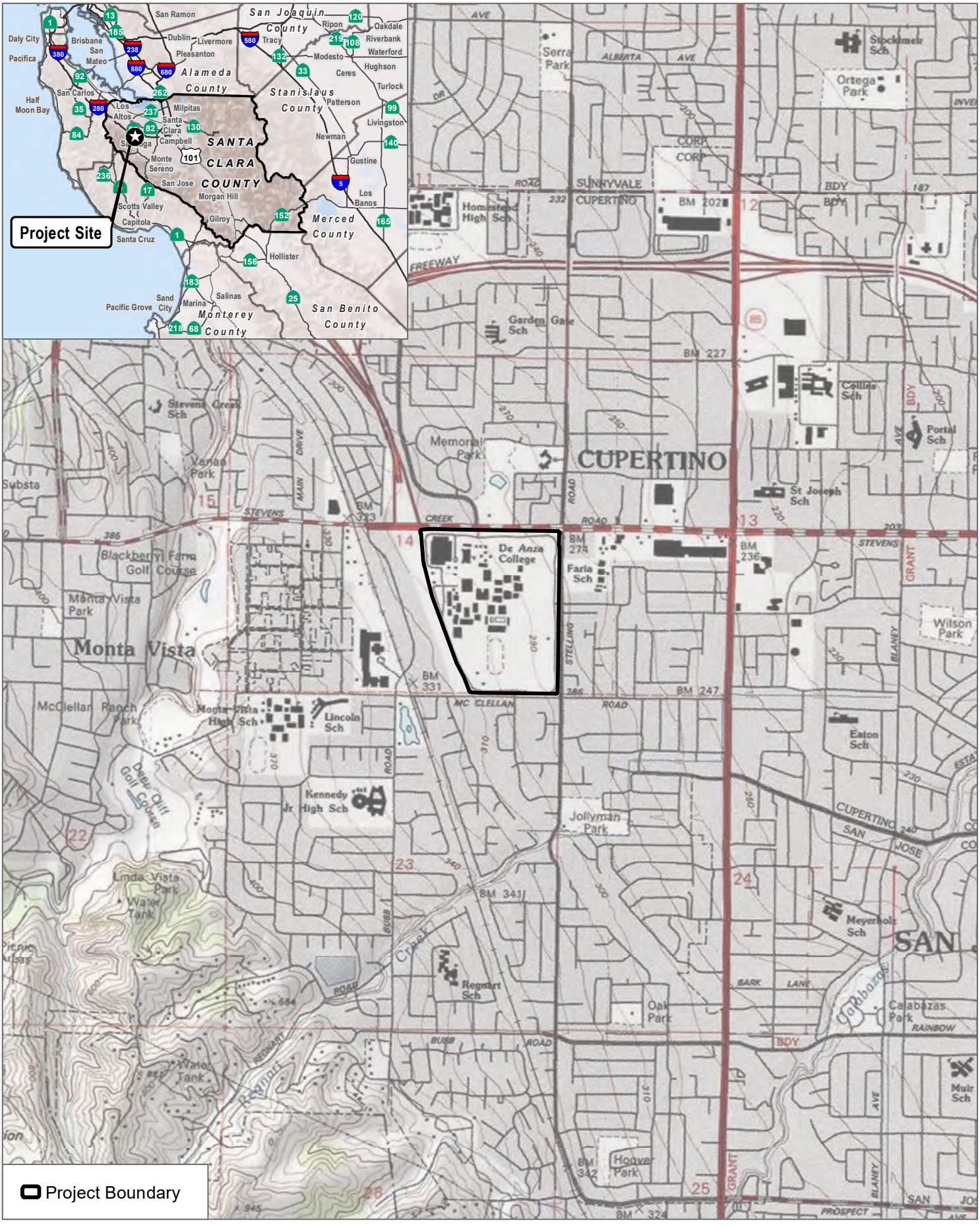
Type of Study: Cultural Resources Assessment

Acreage: Approximately 112 acres

Resources: P-43-000392, Le Petit Trianon, The De Anza College campus

USGS Quads: Cupertino, CA

Keywords: The De Anza College campus, P-43-000392, Cupertino



SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series Cupertino Quadrangle

DUDEK

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

FIGURE 1

Project Location

De Anza Community College Project

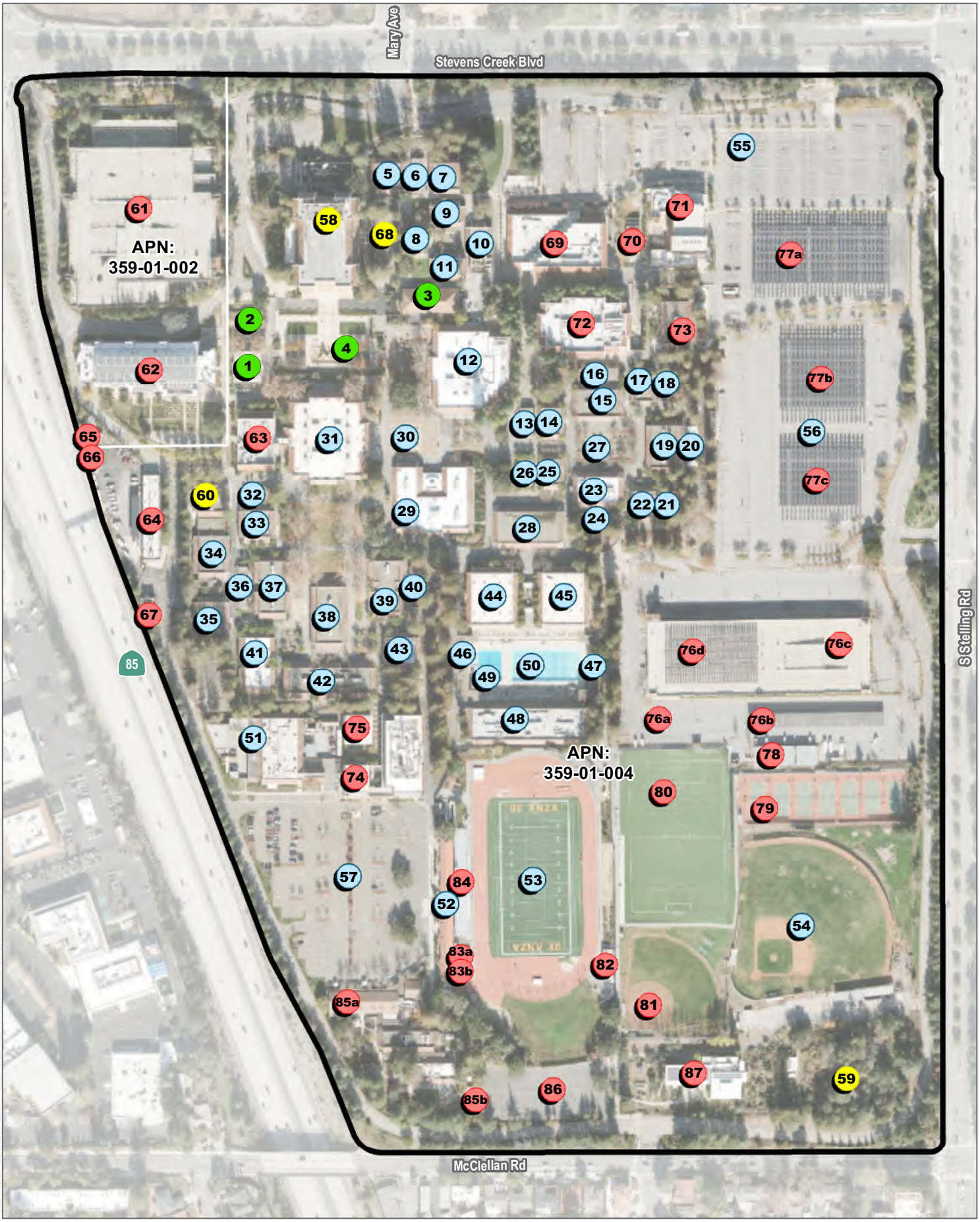


SOURCE: Esri World Imagery 2023, Open Street Map 2019

FIGURE 2

Project Site Map

De Anza Community College Project



SOURCE: Maxar 8/11/2022, Open Street Map 2019

DUDEK

0 150 300 Feet

FIGURE 3

Built Environment Resources Associated with the De Anza College Campus

De Anza Community College Project

Project Boundary / De Anza College Campus

Pre-De Anza College Resources

1. Le Petite Trianon (1892)
2. East Cottage (1892)
3. Beaulieu Winery (1892)
4. Sunken Garden (1892)

De Anza College Original Campus Resources

5. A1 (1966-1967)
6. A2 (1966-1967)
7. A3 (1966-1967)
8. A4 (1966-1967)
9. A5 (1966-1967)
10. A6 (1966-1967)
11. A7 (1966-1967)
12. Campus Center (1966-1967)
13. F1 (1966-1967)
14. L1 (1966-1967)
15. L2 (1966-1967)
16. F2 (1966-1967)
17. L3 (1966-1967)
18. F3 (1966-1967)
19. L4 (1966-1967)
20. L5 (1966-1967)
21. F4 (1966-1967)
22. L6 (1966-1967)
23. L7 (1966-1967)
24. F5 (1966-1967)
25. L8 (1966-1967)
26. F6 (1966-1967)
27. L Quad Fountain (1966-1967)
28. Forum (1966-1967)
29. Administration Building (1966-1967)
30. Main Fountain (1966-1967)
31. A. Robert Demart Library (1966-1967)
32. S9 (1966-1967)
33. S8 (1966-1967)
34. S7 (1966-1967)
35. E3 (1966-1967)
36. S6 (1966-1967)
37. S5 (1966-1967)
38. S3 (1966-1967)
39. S1 (1966-1967)
40. S2 (1966-1967)
41 .E2 (1966-1967)
42. S4 (1966-1967)
43. Fujitsu Planetarium (1966-1967)
44. PE1 (1966-1967)
45. PE2 (1966-1967)
46. PE4 (1966-1967)
47. PE5 (1966-1967)
48. PE6 (1966-1967)
49. Diving Pool (1966-1967)
50. Swimming Pool (1966-1967)
51. E1 (1966-1967)
52. Building G (1966-1967)
53. Stadium and Track (1966-1967)
54. Baseball Field (1966-1967)
55. Parking Lot A (1966-1967)
56. Parking Lot B (1966-1967)
57. Parking Lot E (1966-1967)

De Anza College Resources Constructed 1971- ca. 1974

58. Flint Center for the Performing Arts (1971)
59. Cheesman Environmental Study Area (1972)
60. Seminar Building (ca. 1974)
68. A9 (1973)

De Anza College Resources Contrusted After 1978

61. Flint Center Parking (ca. 1990)
62. Media and Learning Center (2011)
63. Media and Learning Center (ca. 1995)
64. Grounds and Custodial Warehouse (ca. 1989)
65. GTE (ca. 1995)
66. Mechanical Shop (ca. 1995)
67. Central Cooling Tower Plant (ca. 2010)
69. Student and Community Resources (2006)
70. HVAC: Campus Operations Facility (ca. 2000)
71. Visual and Performing Arts Center and Euphrat Museum (2006)
72. Advanced Technology Center (ca. 1995)
73. Multi Cultural Center (ca. 1980)
74. SC1 and SC2 (2004)
75. SC3 (ca. 2003)
76a. Parking Lot C (ca. 2003)
76b. Parking Lot C Solar Panels (ca. 2009)
76c. Stelling Parking Garage (2004)
76d. Stelling Parking Garage Solar Panels (2006)
77a. Parking Lot A Solar Panels (2011)
77b. Parking Lot B Solar Panels (2011)
77c. Parking Lot B Solar Panels (2011)
78. Mod Quad 3 (ca. 2007)
79. Tennis Courts (2006)
80. Soccer Field (ca. 2007)
81. Softball Field (ca. 2007)
82. Stadium Restroom (ca. 1989)
83a. Jim Linthicum Track Shed (ca. 2013)
83b. Track Shed (ca. 2013)
84. Stands and Announcers Booth (ca. 2013)
85a. Child Development Center (ca. 1980)
85b. Shed (ca. 1981)
86. Parking Lot D (ca. 1980)
87. Kirsch Center (2004)

Date: 11/9/2023 - Last saved by: kzeiner - Path: J:\Projects\05899\MAPDOC\DOCUMENTS\EPS\Figure3_LegendSet1Portrait.mxd

LEGEND FOR FIGURE 3

Built Environment Resources Associated with the De Anza College Campus

Appendix A
CONFIDENTIAL
Northwest Information Center
Records Search Results

Available to qualified individuals upon request

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM

ALAMEDA
COLUSA
CONTRA COSTA
DEL NORTE
HUMBOLDT
LAKE
MARIN
MENDOCINO
MONTEREY
NAPA
SAN BENITO
SAN FRANCISCO
SAN MATEO
SANTA CLATA
SANTA CRUZ
SOLANO
SONOMA
YOLO

Northwest Information Center
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1400 Valley House Drive, Suite 210
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10/19/2023 NWIC File No.: 23-0406

William Burns
Dudek
1630 San Pablo Ave, Suite 300
Oakland, CA 94612

Re: Foothill DeAnza Community College Project / 15529

The Northwest Information Center received your record search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Cupertino USGS 7.5' quad(s). The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a 0.5 mi. radius:

Resources within project area:	P-43-000392
Resources within 0.5 mi. radius:	P-43-002620, P-43-002644
Reports within project area:	S-8530, 23630, 24223, 31559, 43191
Reports within 0.5 mi. radius:	[15] Please see attached list, page 3

Resource Database Printout (list):		☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Resource Database Printout (details):		☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Resource Digital Database Records:		☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Report Database Printout (list):		☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Report Database Printout (details):		☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Report Digital Database Records:		☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Resource Record Copies:		☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Report Copies:	[within]	☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
OHP Built Environment Resources Directory:		☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility:		☐ enclosed	☐ not requested	☒ nothing listed
CA Inventory of Historic Resources (1976):		☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps:		☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Historical Maps:		☒ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed

Local Inventories:	☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed
Caltrans Bridge Survey:	☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed
Ethnographic Information:	☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed
Historical Literature:	☐ enclosed ☐ not requested ☒ nothing listed
Shipwreck Inventory:	☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

** Current versions of these resources are available on-line:

Caltrans Bridge Survey:

https://dot.ca.gov/-/media/dot-media/programs/environmental-analysis/documents/env/f0004338-common-bridge-types-2004-a11y

Please forward a copy of any resulting reports from this project to the office as soon as possible. Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological site location data, we ask that you do not include resource location maps and resource location descriptions in your report if the report is for public distribution. If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, please contact the office at the phone number listed above.

The provision of CHRIS Data via this records search response does not in any way constitute public disclosure of records otherwise exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act or any other law, including, but not limited to, records related to archeological site information maintained by or on behalf of, or in the possession of, the State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, State Historic Preservation Officer, Office of Historic Preservation, or the State Historical Resources Commission.

Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the CHRIS Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

Should you require any additional information for the above referenced project, reference the record search number listed above when making inquiries. Requests made after initial invoicing will result in the preparation of a separate invoice.

Thank you for using the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS).

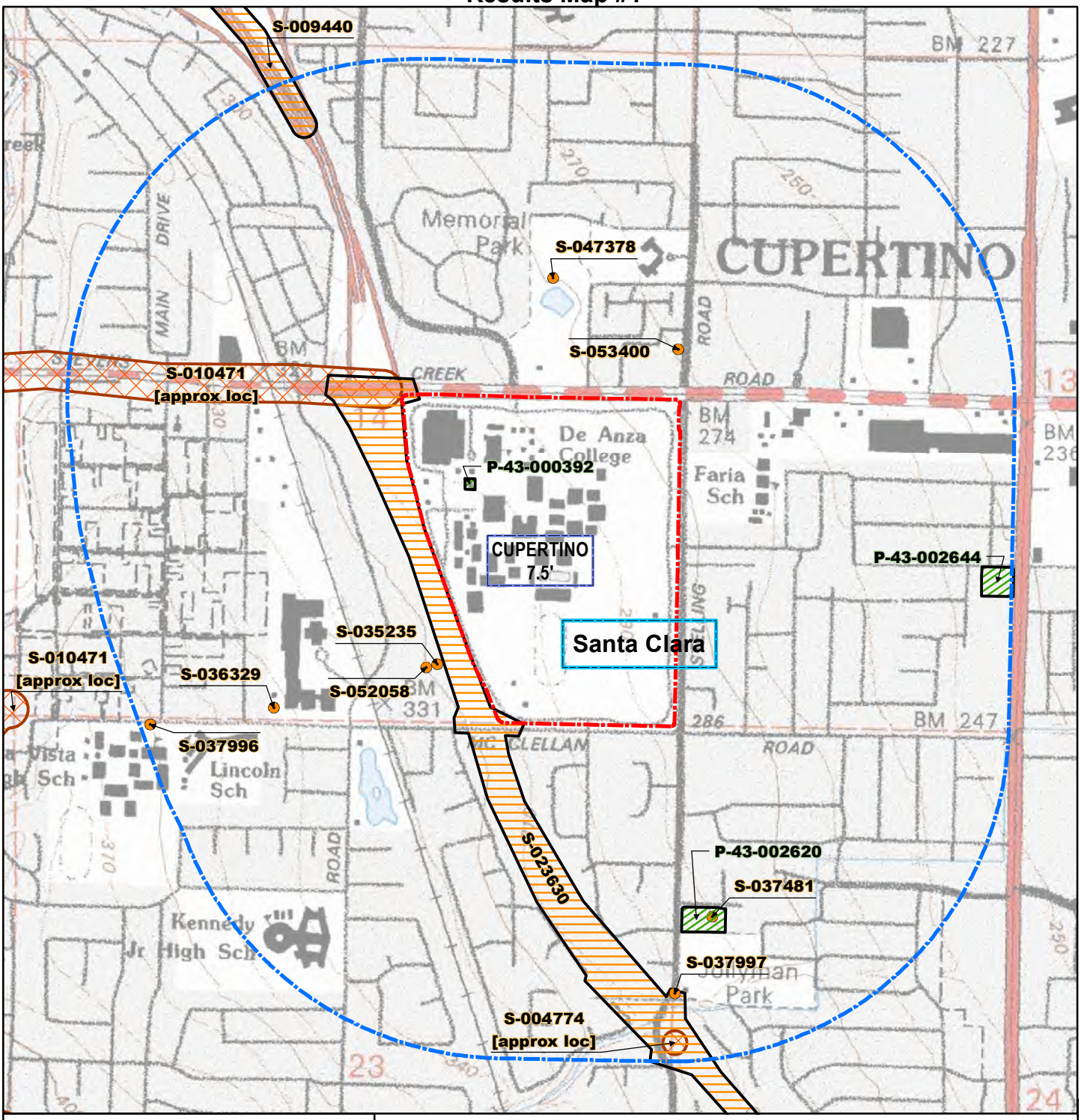
Sincerely,

Annette Neal

Researcher

DocCo	DocNo
S-	004177
S-	004496
S-	004774
S-	005325
S-	009440
S-	010471
S-	017475
S-	035235
S-	036329
S-	037481
S-	037996
S-	037997
S-	047378
S-	052058
S-	053400

Foothill DeAnza Community College Project / 15529
Results Map #1



Northwest Information Center

19 October 2023 A.Neal

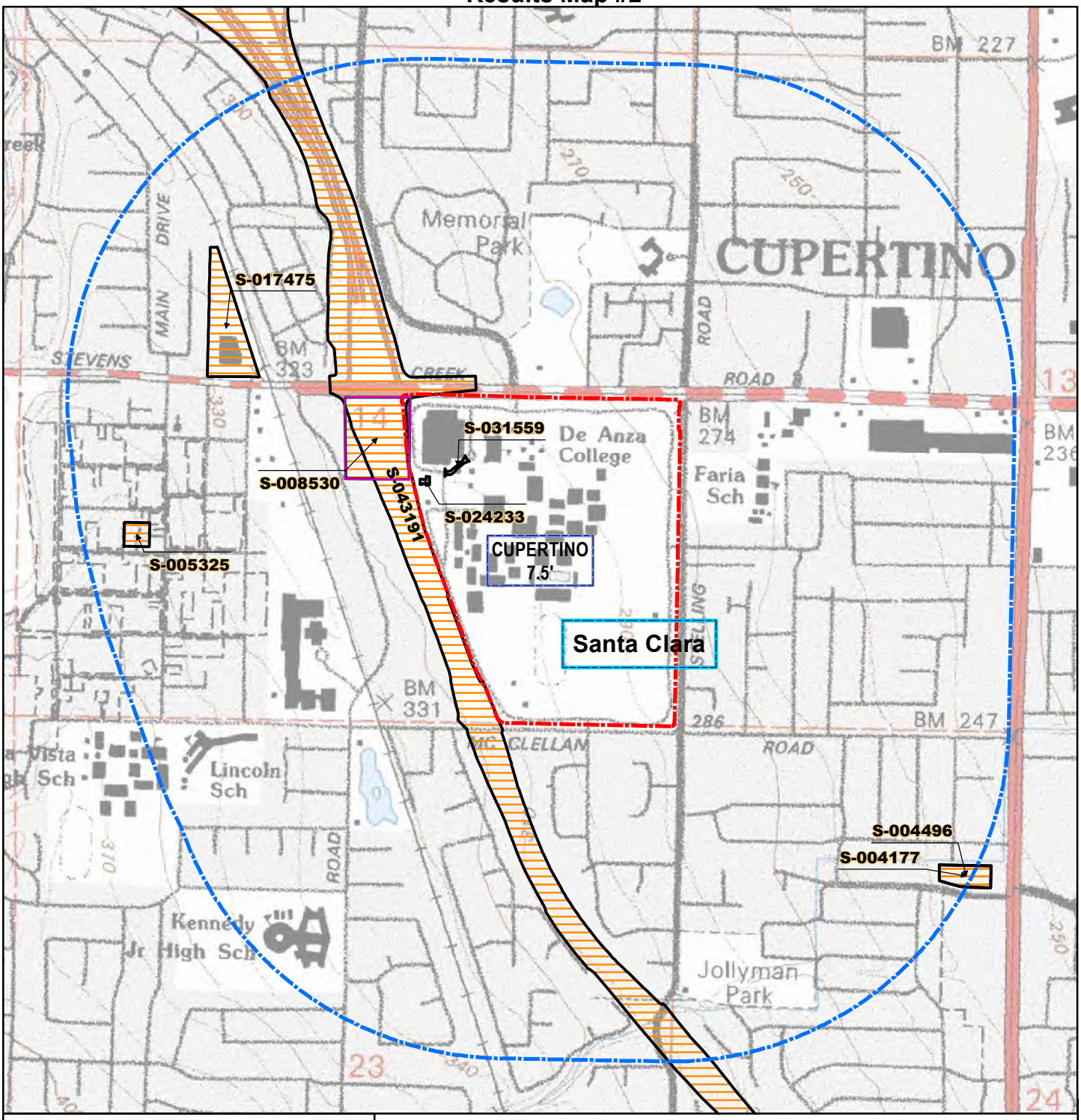
May depict confidential cultural resource locations.
Do not distribute.

Feet 0 400 800 1,200 1,600
Meters 0 75 150 225 300 375

N

- 23-0406_Project_Boundary
- 23-0406_0.5 mi. Buffer
- Resources (polygons)
- Reports (points)
- Reports (polygons)
- Reports approx loc
- Quad outlines
- County outlines

Foothill DeAnza Community College Project / 15529
Results Map #2



Northwest Information Center

19 October 2023 A.Neal

May depict confidential cultural resource locations.
Do not distribute.

Feet 0 400 800 1,200 1,600
Meters 0 75 150 225 300 375

N

- 23-0406_Project_Boundary
- 23-0406_0.5 mi. Buffer
- Resources (polygons)
- Reports (points)
- Reports (polygons)
- Reports approx loc
- Quad outlines
- County outlines

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-43-000392	CA-SCL-000386H	Resource Name - Le Petit Trianon; OTIS Resource Number - 476141; OHP Property Number - 075821; OTIS Resource Number - 415952; OHP Property Number - 013186; OHP PRN - NPS -72001552-0000; OHP PRN - 5014-0001-0000; OHP PRN - 629.0-78-HPF-43-02; OHP PRN - NEH910422A; OHP PRN - DOE-43-96-0029-0000; Voided - S-4628; E-513 SCL	Building	Historic	HP02	1972 (Louis Stockmeir, Trianon Foundation/Foothill Community College); 1979 (J. Cooper, Cabrillo College)	S-004628, S-039270, S-049630

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-43-002620		Resource Name - T-Mobile SF15113F; Other - Good Shepherd Church; OHP PRN - FCC 100308G; OHP Property Number - 176158	Building	Historic	HP16	2010 (K.A. Crawford, MBA)	S-037481
P-43-002644		Resource Name - 10291 S. de Anza Blvd., Cupertino; Other - Allario Center	Building	Historic	HP06	2011 (Bonnie Bamburg, Bill Zavlaris, Urban Programmers)	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-008530	Submitter - ARS 80-70, 71, 72, 73; Voided - E-1035 SCL	1980	William Roop	Archaeological Survey of Park and Ride locations TRI-E-25, 27, 28, and 32 (letter report)	Archaeological Resource Service	
S-023630	Caltrans - EA 04134-485000; Caltrans - EA 04142-485000; Voided - S-6972	1984	Mara Melandry, David B. Gardner, John W. Snyder, Gregory P. King, Robert L. Gross, and Margaret L. Buss	Historic Properties Survey Report, 04-SCL-85, P.M. 0.0/17.9, Construction of West Valley Transportation Corridor from Cupertino to San Jose, Santa Clara County, EA 04142-485000	Caltrans, District 04	43-000149, 43-000303
S-023630a		1984	Lawrence E. Weigel	Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Construction of Route 85/87 in Santa Clara County, 04-SCL-85, 0.0/17.9, 04142-485000	Caltrans District 4	
S-023630b		1984		Historic Architectural Survey Report for Proposed SCL-85, Post Miles 0.0/17.9, 04134-485000	California Department of Transportation, District 4	
S-023630c		1984	Lawrence E. Weigel	Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Construction of Route 85/87 in Santa Clara County, 04-SCL-85, 0.0/17.9, 04142-485000	Caltrans District 4	
S-023630d		1983	Knox Mellon	Request for Determination of Effect, Guadalupe Corridor Project (Historic)	Office of Historic Preservation	
S-024233		2001	Robert Cartier	Historical Evaluation of the "Staff House" Structure on the De Anza College Campus Cupertino, California	Archaeological Resource Management	
S-031559		2005	Miley Paul Holman	Archaeological Literature Review and Field Inspection of the De Anza College On-Campus Circulation Project/Loop Road Realignment at the Cottages, Cupertino, Santa Clara County, California (letter report)	Holman & Associates	
S-043191	Caltrans - EA 4A7900; Caltrans - EFIS 0400001163	2013	Kathleen Kubal and Jay Rehor	Historic Property Survey Report, State Route 85 Express Lanes Project, Santa Clara County, California, EA 4A7900, EFIS 0400001163, US 101 PM 23.1-28.6, SR 85 PM 0.0-24.1, US 101 PM 47.9-52.0	URS Corporation	43-000072, 43-000149, 43-000189, 43-000247, 43-000248, 43-000249, 43-000250, 43-000251, 43-000252, 43-000303, 43-000339, 43-000345, 43-000415, 43-000416, 43-000441, 43-000568, 43-000983, 43-001095, 43-001433, 43-001473
S-043191a		2013	Kathleen Kubal	Archaeological Survey Report, State Route 85 Express Lanes Project, Santa Clara County, California: EA 4A7900; EFIS 0400001163, US 101 PM 23.1-28.6, SR 85 PM 0.0-24.1, US 101 PM 47.9-52.0	URS Corporation	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-043191b		2013	Jay Rehor and Kathleen Kubal	Extended Phase I Study, State Route 85 Express Lanes Project, Santa Clara County, California: Project No. 0400001163; EA 4A7900, US 101 PM 23.1-28.6, SR 85 PM 0.0-24.1, US 101 PM 47.9-52.0	URS Corporation	
S-043191c		2013	Kathleen Kubal	Environmentally Sensitive Area Action Plan, State Route 85 Express Lanes Project, Santa Clara County, California: EA 4A7900; EFIS 0400001163, US 101 PM 23.1-28.6, SR 85 PM 0.0-24.1, US 101 PM 47.9-52.0	URS Corporation	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-004177	Voided - E-36 SCL	1975	Rob Edwards	Archaeological Evaluation of the Lands of Kelly and Lindsay Near Regnart Creek and Bollinger Road, San Jose, California		
S-004496	Voided - E-374 SCL	1978	Miley Paul Holman	A field reconnaissance of the Bollinger Road parcel in southwest San Jose, California (letter report)	Holman & Associates	
S-004774	Voided - E-663 SCL	1975	Katherine Flynn	Archaeological Review of the Proposed Tentative Map at Stelling Road and Proposed Route 85 and the Proposed Tentative Map at South Side Singlair Freeway and West Side Mabury (letter report)	Archaeological Resource Service	
S-005325	Voided - E-800 SCL	1980	Robert Cariter	Archeological Evaluation of Childress Project off Almaden St.	Archeological Research Management	
S-009440	Caltrans - 04282-437060; OHP PRN - FHWA880331B; Voided - S-10525; Voided - S-11047; Voided - S-15164	1987	Marcia K. Kelly	Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Improvements to the Routes 85, 101, 237 Triangle and Route 85 from Stevens Creek Blvd. to Route 101 in Santa Clara County, 4-SCL-85 PM 17.7/23.9, 4-SCL-101 PM 44.9/49.5, 4-SCL-237 PM 0.4/3.8, 04282-437060	Caltrans Environmental Analysis Branch A	43-000032, 43-000040
S-009440a		1988	Mark Hylkema	Addendum #1 Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Improvements to the Route 85, 101, and 237 Triangle, Santa Clara County, 4-SCL-85 17.7/23.9, 4-SCL-101 44.9/49.5, 4-SCL-237 0.4/3.8, 04282-437060	Caltrans District 04	
S-009440b		1987	Marcia K. Kelly	Preliminary Report for Phase 1 Extended Archaeological Survey at Route 101/237 Interchange and Request for Determination of Eligibility for Archaeological Site CA-Scl-12 for the Proposed Improvements to the Routes 85, 101, 237 Triangle and Route 85 from Stevens Creek Blvd. to Route 101 in Santa Clara County, 4-SCL-85 17.1/23.9, 4-SCL-101 4.9/49.5, 4-SCL-237 0.4/3.8, 04282-437060	Caltrans District 04	
S-009440c		1988	Thomas L. Jackson	X-Ray Fluorescence Analysis of Artifactual Obsidian from CA-SCL-12, Santa Clara County, California		

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-009440d		1988	Thomas M. Origer	Obsidian Hydration Band Measurements for 14 specimens from site CA-SCL-12, Santa Clara County, California (letter report)	Anthropological Studies Center, Obsidian Hydration Laboratory, Sonoma State University	
S-009440e		1988	Kathryn Gualtieri	FHWA880331B, Historic Property Survey Report (HPSR) for the proposed project to expand the capacity of State Routes 85, 101, and 237 in the area referred to as the Triangle in Santa Clara County	Office of Historic Preservation	
S-010471		1988	Miley Paul Holman	An Archaeological Inspection of the Kaiser Cement Property, Cupertino, Santa Clara County, California	Holman & Associates	
S-017475		1986	Stephen A. Dietz	Cupertino, CA Postal Service Facility (letter report)	Archaeological Consulting and Research Services, Inc.	
S-035235		2008	Lorna Billat	New Tower ("NT") Submission Packet, FCC Form 620, West Valley Industiral Park, SF-18150B	EarthTouch, Inc.	
S-036329		2009	Carolyn Losee	Cultural Resources investigation for AT&T Project No. CN3242-A "November Drive", 1 Results Way, Cupertino, Santa Clara County, California 95014 (letter report)	Archaeological Resources Technology	
S-037481		2010	Wayne Bonner and Kathleen Crawford	Direct APE Historic Architecture Assessment for T-Mobile West Corporation, a Delaware Corporation, Candidate SF15113F (Good Shepherd Church), 940 South Stelling Road, Cupertino, Santa Clara County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	43-002620
S-037996		2010	Carrie D. Wills	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit for T-Mobile West Corporation a Delaware Corporation Candidate SF24188-D (Pole R-Cap 21815 McClellan Two), AF 21815 McClellan Road, Cupertino, Santa Clara County, California.	Michael Brandman Associates	
S-037997		2010	Carrie D. Wills	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit for T-Mobile West Corporation a Delaware Corporation Candidate SF1511-G (Jollyman Park), 10980 South Stelling Road, Cupertino, Santa Clara County, California.	Michael Brandman Associates	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-047378		2016	Carolyn Losee	Cultural Resources Investigation for Trileaf 622140 Crown Castle SF15041C "Memorial Park" 21267 Stevens Creek Boulevard, Cupertino, Santa Clara County, California 95014 (letter report)	Archaeological Resources Technology	
S-047378a		2016	Carolyn Losee	FCC Wireless Telecommunication Bureau Collocation (“CO”) Submission Packet, FCC Form 621, Crown Castle "Memorial Park" 21267 Stevens Creek Boulevard, Cupertino, CA 95014	Archaeological Resources Technology	
S-052058		2016	Cher L. Peterson and Kathleen A. Crawford	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SF04569A (Jollyman Park), 10420 Bubb Road, Cupertino, Santa Clara County, California (letter report)	Environmental Assessment Specialists, Inc.	
S-053400	Submitter - A.R.S. Project #19-011; Submitter - ACE Job Number 19-081-132-153	2019	Andrew Von Pinnon	Cultural Resources Evaluation, AT&T Site CCL04011 Cupertino Sports Center, 21111 Stevens Creek Blvd., Cupertino, Santa Clara County, CA 95014	Arcaheological Resource Service, ACE Environmental	
S-053400a		2019	William Roop	FCC New Tower ("NT") Submission Packet, FCC Form 620, CCL04011, 21111 Stevens Creek Blvd, Cupertino, Santa Clara County, CA 95014	ACE Environmental	

Appendix B
NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results

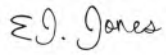
Appendix C
Interested Party Correspondence

From: EJ Jones
To: museuminfo@california.org
Cc: Fallin Steffen
Subject: Proposed 3215 L Street Project
Date: Tuesday, November 28, 2023 2:20:00 PM
Attachments: Goldstene_California Museum_IPC.pdf

Dear Mrs. Goldstene,

I am reaching out today with some information about a local cultural resources study. As part of the study, Dudek is consulting all regional historical organizations to determine if any known historic or cultural resources may be within the proposed project area. Please see the attached letter and map for more information about the nature and location of the project. Please contact me with any questions or information regarding cultural or historical resources in this area.

Thank you,



EJ Jones, MA
Cultural Resources-Architectural Historian (They/Them [Mx. Jones])
***Please note, I will be out of the office:
December 18, 2023; December 22, 2023-January 2, 2024.
Happy Holidays!***

1810 13th Street, Suite 110, Sacramento, CA, 95811
E: ejones@dudek.com C: 916-247-7918
www.dudek.com

From: EJ Jones
To: csh@cityofsacramento.org
Cc: Fallin Steffen
Subject: Proposed 3215 L Street Project
Date: Tuesday, November 28, 2023 2:19:00 PM
Attachments: Hayden_CSH_IPC.pdf

Dear Mrs. Hayden,

I am reaching out today with some information about a local cultural resources study. As part of the study, Dudek is consulting all regional historical organizations to determine if any known historic or cultural resources may be within the proposed project area. Please see the attached letter and map for more information about the nature and location of the project. Please contact me with any questions or information regarding cultural or historical resources in this area.

Thank you,

EJ. Jones

EJ Jones, MA
Cultural Resources-Architectural Historian (They/Them [Mx. Jones])
***Please note, I will be out of the office:
December 18, 2023; December 22, 2023-January 2, 2024.
Happy Holidays!***

1810 13th Street, Suite 110, Sacramento, CA, 95811
E: ejones@dudek.com C: 916-247-7918
www.dudek.com

From: EJ Jones
To: admin@sachistoricalsociety.org
Cc: Fallin Steffen
Subject: Proposed 3215 L Street Project
Date: Tuesday, November 28, 2023 2:21:00 PM
Attachments: Sac Hist Society_IPC.pdf

To Whom It May Concern,

I am reaching out today with some information about a local cultural resources study. As part of the study, Dudek is consulting all regional historical organizations to determine if any known historic or cultural resources may be within the proposed project area. Please see the attached letter and map for more information about the nature and location of the project. Please contact me with any questions or information regarding cultural or historical resources in this area.

Thank you,

EJ. Jones

EJ Jones, MA
Cultural Resources-Architectural Historian (They/Them [Mx. Jones])
***Please note, I will be out of the office:
December 18, 2023; December 22, 2023-January 2, 2024.
Happy Holidays!***

1810 13th Street, Suite 110, Sacramento, CA, 95811
E: ejones@dudek.com C: 916-247-7918
www.dudek.com

Appendix D
DPR 523 Evaluation Forms

 *NRHP Status Code: 6Z

***Resource Name** De Anza College

D1. Historic Name: De Anza College D2. Common Name: De Anza College

***D3. Description**:

De Anza College is a 112-acre campus located at 21250 Stevens Creek Boulevard in central Cupertino, Santa Clara County, California. The campus occupies two parcels, APN 359-01-002 and APN 359-01-004, and is developed with community spaces, educational buildings, parking lots, vehicular and pedestrian transportation networks, athletic facilities, and mature landscaping. Educational and athletic facilities are compartmentalized around a series of quadrangles, "Quads," that are connected by a series of concrete footpaths. Mature trees and landscaping line the paths, ornament community spaces, and delineate the functions of areas within the campus (Photograph 1) (See Continuation Sheet).

***D4. Boundary Description**:

The De Anza College campus is bound by Stevens Creek Boulevard to the north, South Stelling Road to the east, McClellan Road to the south, and SR 85 to the west. (See Sketch Map for boundary and Table 1 for a list of elements within the campus)

***D5. Boundary Justification:**

The boundary of the De Anza College campus is justified by, and coincident with, the outer legal parcel boundary of APN 359-01-002 and APN 359-01-004, which encompasses the property originally developed in 1892 by Charles Baldwin as the Beaulieu Winery. By 1940, Emanuel Frederick and Helen Euphrate had obtained the property. The couple continued to expand the property until 1959, when they sold 102 acres (APN 359-01-004) to the Foothill-De Anza Community College District (FHDA). In 1972, Euphrate transferred the remaining 8 acres (APN 359-01-002) of the property to the FHDA.

D6. Significance: Theme: N/A **Area:** N/A

Period of Significance: N/A **Applicable Criteria:** N/A

The De Anza College campus does not meet any of the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), either individually or as part of an existing or potential historic district. The property was evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code and found not to be a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA. Additionally, except for the previously recorded resources that include Le Petit Trianon, Beaulieu Winery, East Cottage, and the significant architectural elements of the Sunken Garden, none of the built resources at the college are individually eligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR, nor are they individually significant as historical resources under CEQA.

Historic Context

The historic context addresses relevant themes concerning the history and development of the De Anza College campus (See Continuation Sheet, page 23).

***D7. References**: See Continuation Sheet.

***D8. Evaluator:** EJ Jones **Date:** December 5, 2023 **Affiliation and Address:** Dudek. 1810 13th Street, Suite 110, Sacramento, Ca 95811

Table 3: Built Environment Resources Associated with the De Anza College Campus

Map ID	Building Name	Year Built	Assessor's Parcel Number (APN)	Historical Status Code
Pre-De Anza College Resources Associated with the Beaulieu Estate (1892)				
1	Le Petit Trianon	1892	APN 359-01-004	1S
2	East Cottage	1892	APN 359-01-004	3S
3	Beaulieu Winery	1892	APN 359-01-004	3S
4	Sunken Garden	1892	APN 359-01-004	6Z
4a	Vases (3)	1892	APN 359-01-004	3S
4b	Benches (4)	1892	APN 359-01-004	3S
4c	Balustrade Segments	1892	APN 359-01-004	3S
Resources Constructed Within the Historic Period (1966-1978)				
5	A1	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
6	A2	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
7	A3	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
8	A4	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
9	A5	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
10	A6	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
11	A7	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
12	Campus Center	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
13	F1	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
14	L1	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
15	L2	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
16	F2	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
17	L3	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
18	F3	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
19	L4	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
20	L5	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
21	F4	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
22	L6	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
23	L7	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
24	F5	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
25	L8	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
26	F6	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
27	L Quad Fountain	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
28	Forum	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
29	Administration Building	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
30	Main Fountain	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
31	A Robert Demart Library	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
32	S9	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
33	S8	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z

Table 3: Built Environment Resources Associated with the De Anza College Campus

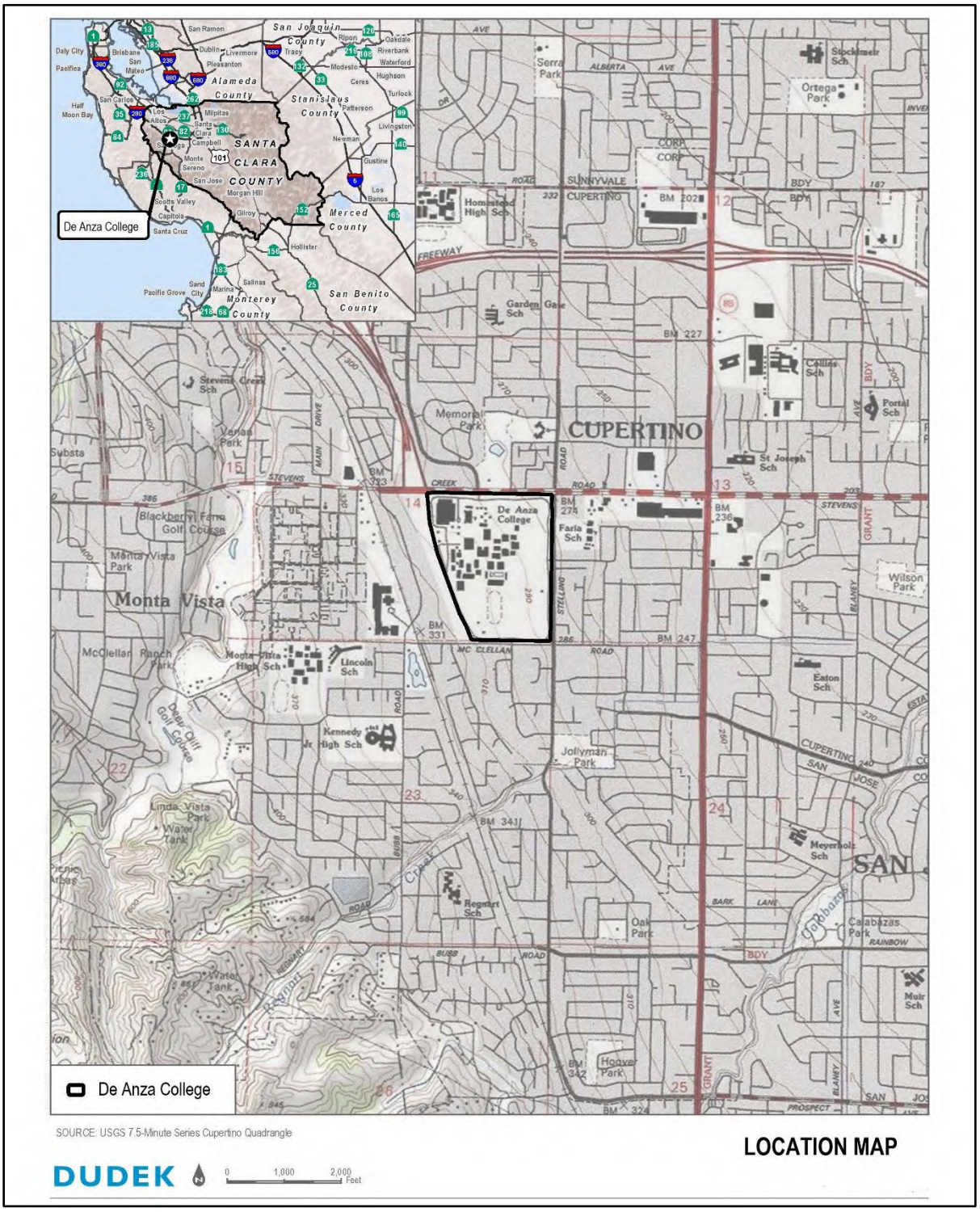
Map ID	Building Name	Year Built	Assessor's Parcel Number (APN)	Historical Status Code
34	S7	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
35	E3	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
36	S6	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
37	S5	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
38	S3	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
39	S1	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
40	S2	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
41	E2	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
42	S4	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
43	Fujitsu Planetarium	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
44	PE1	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
45	PE2	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
46	PE4	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
47	PE5	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
48	PE6	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
49	Swimming Pool	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
50	Diving Pool	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
51	E1	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
52	Building G	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
53	Stadium and Track	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
54	Baseball Field	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
55	Parking Lot A	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
56	Parking Lot B	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
57	Parking Lot E	1966-1967	APN 359-01-004	6Z
58	Flint Center for the Performing Arts	1971	APN 359-01-004	6Z
59	Cheesman Environmental Study Area	1972	APN 359-01-004	6Z
60	Seminar	ca. 1974	APN 359-01-004	6Z
68	A9	1971	APN 359-01-004	6Z
Resources Constructed After the Historic Period (1978-2023)				
61	Flint Center Parking Garage	ca. 1990	APN 359-01-002	6Z
62	Media and Learning Center	2011	APN 359-01-002	6Z
63	Learning Center West	ca. 1995	APN 359-01-004	6Z
64	Grounds and Custodial Warehouse	ca. 1989	APN 359-01-004	6Z
65	GTE	ca. 1995	APN 359-01-004	6Z
66	Mechanical Shop	ca. 1995	APN 359-01-004	6Z
67	Services Building	ca. 2010	APN 359-01-004	6Z
69	Student and Community Resources	ca. 2005	APN 359-01-004	6Z
70	HVAC: Campus Operations Facility	ca. 2000	APN 359-01-004	6Z
71	Visual and Performing Arts and Euphrate Museum	ca. 2009	APN 359-01-004	6Z
72	Advanced Technology Center	ca. 1995	APN 359-01-004	6Z

Table 3: Built Environment Resources Associated with the De Anza College Campus

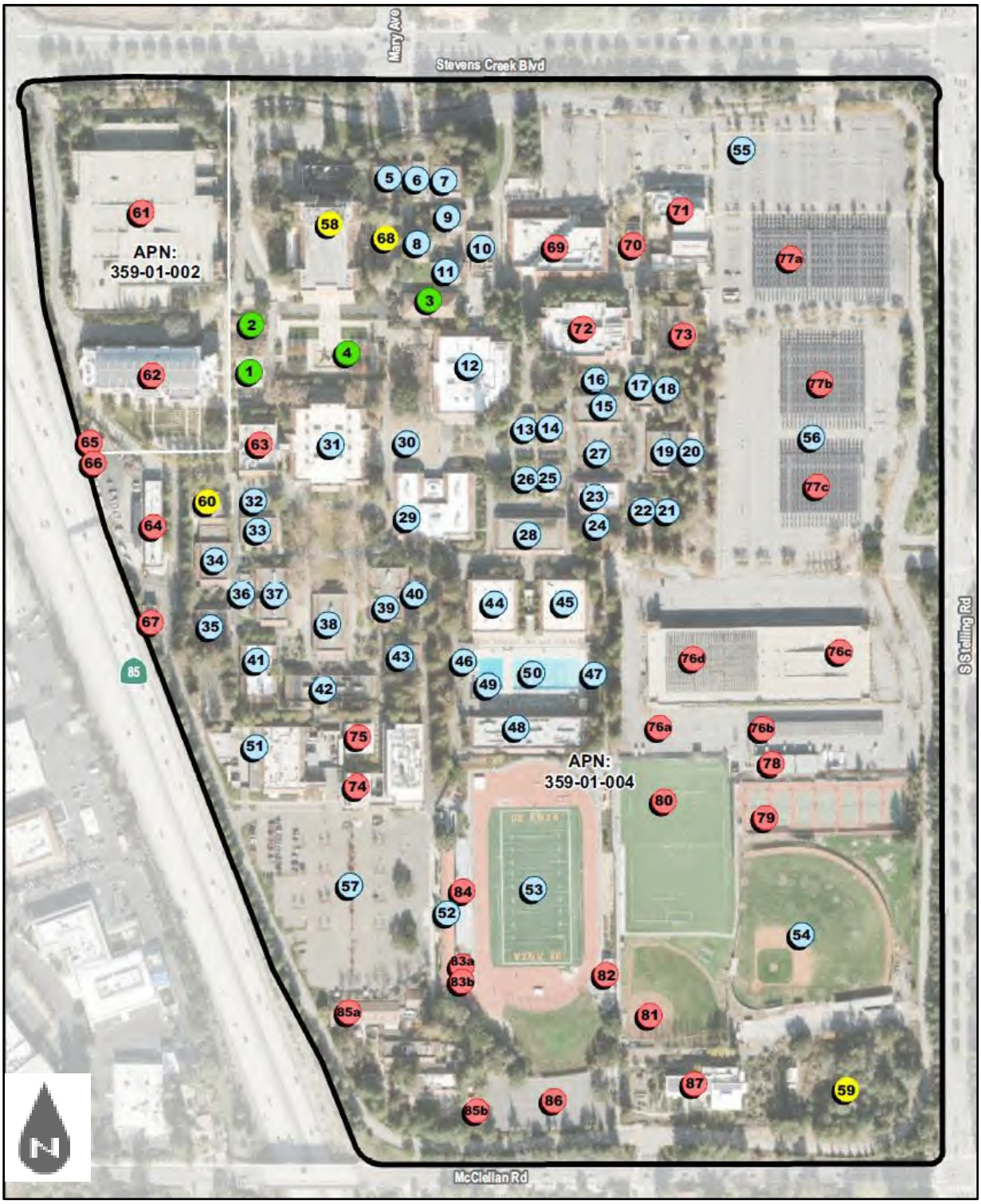
Map ID	Building Name	Year Built	Assessor's Parcel Number (APN)	Historical Status Code
73	Multi-Cultural Center	ca. 1980	APN 359-01-004	6Z
74	SC1 and SC2	ca. 2003	APN 359-01-004	6Z
75	SC3	ca. 2003	APN 359-01-004	6Z
76a	Parking Lot C	ca. 2003	APN 359-01-004	6Z
76b	Parking Lot C Solar Panels	ca. 2003	APN 359-01-004	6Z
76c	Stelling Parking Garage	ca. 2003	APN 359-01-004	6Z
76d	Stelling Parking Garage Solar Panels	ca. 2003	APN 359-01-004	6Z
77a	Parking Lot A Solar Panels	2011	APN 359-01-004	6Z
77b	Parking Lot B Solar Panels Group 1	2011	APN 359-01-004	6Z
77c	Parking Lot A Solar Panels Group 2	2011	APN 359-01-004	6Z
78	Mod Quad 3	ca. 2007	APN 359-01-004	6Z
79	Tennis Courts	ca. 2007	APN 359-01-004	6Z
80	Soccer Field	ca. 2007	APN 359-01-004	6Z
81	Softball Field	ca. 2007	APN 359-01-004	6Z
82	Stadium Restrooms	ca. 1989	APN 359-01-004	6Z
83a.	Jim Linthicum Track Shed	ca. 2013	APN 359-01-004	6Z
83b.	Track Shed	ca. 2013	APN 359-01-004	6Z
84	Stands and Announcers Booth	ca. 2013	APN 359-01-004	6Z
85a	Child Development Center	ca. 1980	APN 359-01-004	6Z
85b	Shed	ca. 1980	APN 359-01-004	6Z
86	Parking Lot D	ca. 1980	APN 359-01-004	6Z
87	Kirsch Center	ca. 2005	APN 359-01-004	6Z

*1S: Individual property listed in NR by the Keeper. 3S: Appears Eligible for NR as an individual property through survey evaluation; 6Z: Found Ineligible for NR, CR, or Local designation through survey evaluation;

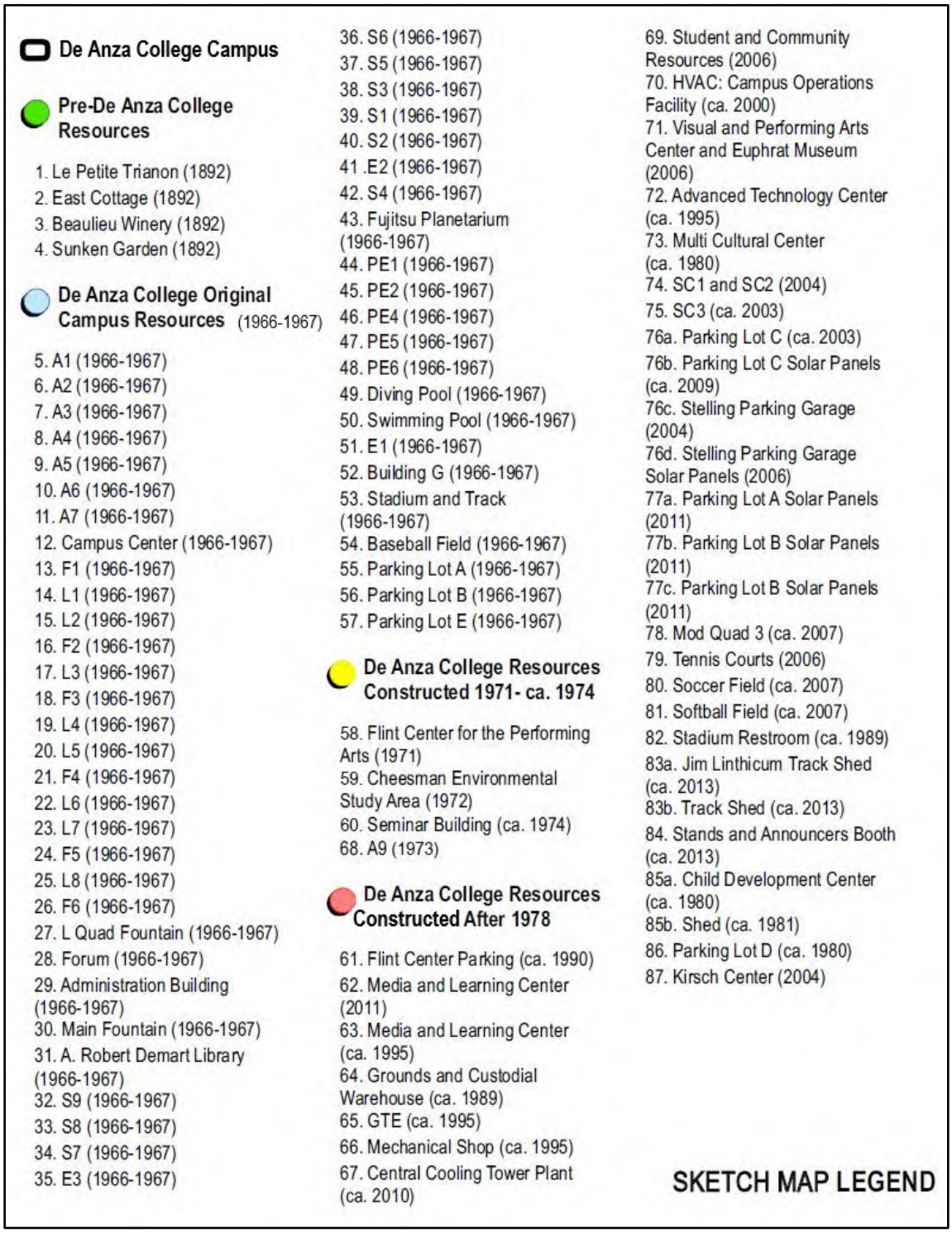
Location Map:



Sketch Map:


Mary Ave
Stevens Creek Blvd
S Stelling Rd
McClellan Rd
APN:
359-01-002
APN:
359-01-004
85
N

Sketch Map Legend:



*D3. Description (continued):

Map ID 5 (A1) and Map ID 7 (A3):

Map ID 5 and Map ID 7 are one-story buildings in the A-Quad, which is located along the north-central boundary of the De Anza College campus. The buildings have roughly square floorplans and projecting elevations. The buildings feature a combination of a flat primary roof accented by secondary dropped shed roofs clad with red Spanish tiles. The main elevation of this building type features a straight parapet and an arcaded exterior walkway, while the secondary elevations display one-story shed roof projections. The projecting elevations feature concave-corners ornamented by mature landscaping. The exterior, arcaded walkways are divided into five bays accented by symmetrical rows of rough-hewn wood balusters. The buildings have minimal fenestration that include a single entrance flanked by ceiling-high fixed windows in metal frames. The doors are flanked by three rows of single-pane, square ribbon windows. Map ID 5 and Map ID 7 are clad in rough stucco and feature exterior half-dome lights that project from the buildings' secondary elevations (Photograph 2 and Photograph 3).

Identified Alterations to Map ID 5:

- ca. 1999: Roof replaced (tBP Architecture 2007: 7)
- ca. 1999: Modernized plumbing and electrical systems (tBP Architecture 2007: 7)
- 2006: Upgrades to seismic safety, fire, and emergency systems (MTG America 2009: 1)
- Unknown date: modern, uniform signage implemented

Identified Alterations to Map ID 7:

- 2006: Upgrades to seismic safety, fire, and emergency systems (MTG America 2009: 1)
- Unknown date: modern, uniform signage implemented

Map ID 6 (A2):

Map ID 6 is an unadorned one-story, stucco-clad building associated with the A-Quad. The building, which has a roughly rectangular floorplan, is located north of the A-Quad Cluster along the north central boundary of campus. The building has a flat roof accented by short, boxy parapets on the north and south elevations. The building lacks windows and any form of ornamentation other than simple, uniform signage. The building is accessed via recessed entrances on both the east and west elevations. Mature landscaping front the building's north and south elevations (Photograph 4).

Identified Alterations to Map ID 6:

- ca. 1999: Roof replaced (tBP Architecture 2007: 7)
- ca. 1999: Modernized plumbing and electrical systems (tBP Architecture 2007: 7)
- 2006: Upgrades to seismic safety, fire, and emergency systems (MTG America 2009: 1)
- Unknown date: modern, uniform signage implemented

*D3. Description (continued):

Map ID 8 (A4), Map ID 9 (A5), Map ID 10 (A6), and Map ID 11 (A7):

The "A Quad" is a cluster of four buildings arranged around a central plaza in the north-central portion of the De Anza College campus. The interior quadrangle is comprised of a sunken, rectangular seating area (1,664 square feet) populated with metal seating. The quad is accessed from the north and south sides via stairs that are protected by metal guard rails and is surrounded by granite blocks and mature landscaping.

Map ID 8, a restroom building, is located on the west side of De Anza College's A Quad. The rectangular building has a flat roof accented by metal fascia boards. The entrance, located in the center of the building's east (main) elevation, features a utilitarian, metal door flanked by a metal water fountain. The central bay, clad in corrugated metal, is flanked by symmetrical stucco-clad wings with symmetrical, fixed, rectangular windows. The building is surrounded by mature landscaping (Photograph 6).

Map ID 9 (north of quad) (Photograph 7), Map ID 10 (east of quad) (Photograph 5), and Map ID 11 (south of quad) (Photograph 8) are one-story, buildings with largely rectangular floorplans and projecting elevations. The buildings feature flat primary roofs accented by secondary dropped shed roofs clad in Spanish tiles. The main elevation of this building type features a straight parapet and an arcaded exterior walkway, while the secondary elevations display one-story shed roof projections. The projecting elevations create concave-corner features. The exterior, arcaded walkways are divided into five bays accented by symmetrical rows of rough-hewn wood balusters. The buildings have minimal fenestration that includes a single full-length glass door in a wood frame. The doors are flanked by ceiling-high fixed windows, also in wood frames. Map ID 10 has a complimentary, roughly square-shaped addition attached to its south elevation. The northern- and southern-most bays of Map ID 10's exterior walkway (west elevation) are filled with vertical wood boards. All three buildings are clad in rough stucco and feature exterior half-dome lights that project from the buildings' secondary elevations.

Identified Alterations to Map ID 8:

- ca. 1999: Roof replaced (tBP Architecture 2007: 7)
- ca. 1999: Modernized plumbing and electrical systems (tBP Architecture 2007: 7)
- 2006: Upgrades to seismic safety, fire, and emergency systems (MTG America 2009: 1)
- Unknown date: modern, uniform signage implemented

Identified Alterations to Map ID 9:

- ca. 1999: Roof replaced (tBP Architecture 2007: 7)
- ca. 1999: Modernized plumbing and lectrical Systems (tBP Architecture 2007: 7)
- 2006: Upgrades to seismic safety, fire, and emergency systems (MTG America 2009: 1)
- Unknown date: modern, uniform signage implemented

Identified Alterations to Map ID 10:

- ca. 1975: Addition attached to building's south elevation (NETR 2023a).
- ca. 1999: Roof Replaced (tBP Architecture 2007: 7)
- ca. 1999: Modernized Plumbing and Electrical Systems (tBP Architecture 2007: 7)
- 2006: Upgrades to seismic safety, fire, and emergency systems (MTG America 2009: 1)
- Unknown date: modern, uniform signage implemented

*D3. Description (continued):

Identified Alterations to Map ID 11:

- ca. 1999: Roof replaced (tBP Architecture 2007: 7)
- ca. 1999: Modernized plumbing and electrical systems (tBP Architecture 2007: 7)
- 2006: Upgrades to seismic safety, fire, and emergency systems (MTG America 2009: 1)
- Unknown date: modern, uniform signage implemented

Map ID 12 (Campus Center):

Map ID 12 is located in the center of the De Anza College campus in proximity to the school's administrative buildings. The multi-story, roughly square building features a primarily flat roof accented by secondary drop shed roofs, which are clad in Spanish tile, and projecting window bays. Map ID 12's main (west) and east elevations feature a straight parapet and an arcaded exterior walkway. A large common area, populated with metal seating and mature landscaping, is in front (east) of the building. The seating area is bordered by a metal fence and dotted with metal, half-circle light fixtures that are original to campus. The south elevation of Map ID 12 is dominated by a rectangular, projecting sunroom with a shed roof (Photograph 9).

Identified Alterations to Map ID 12:

- ca. 1995: Building expanded on east side, increasing the size of the building by one-third (NETR 2023a)
- 2006: Upgrades to seismic safety, fire, and emergency systems (MTG America 2009: 1)
- Unknown date: modern, uniform signage implemented

Map ID 13 (F1), Map ID 16 (F2), Map ID 18 (F3), Map ID 21 (F4), Map ID 24 (F5), Map ID 26 (F6), and Map ID 32 (S9):

Map ID 13 (Photograph 10), Map ID 16 (Photograph 11), Map ID 18 (Photograph 12), Map ID 21 (Photograph 13), Map ID 24 (Photograph 14), Map ID 26 (Photograph 15), and Map ID 32 (Photograph 16) are located along the east-central boundary of campus. This collection of buildings surrounds the L-Quad and are positioned behind Map ID 14, Map ID 15, Map ID 17, Map ID 19, Map ID 22, Map ID 23, and Map ID 25. The one-story rectangular buildings have flat roofs with minimal eaves accented by metal fascia. Each building has symmetrical metal-framed, dual-paned glass doors positioned in an arched-space infilled with glass on the short elevations of the buildings. The entrances are accessed via ADA-compliant ramps bordered by circular metal railings. Symmetrical, fixed, vertical rectangular windows line the buildings long elevations.

Identified Alterations to Map ID 13:

- ca. 1999: Roof replaced (tBP Architecture 2007: 7)
- ca. 1999: Modernized plumbing and electrical systems (tBP Architecture 2007: p. 7)
- 2006: Upgrades to seismic safety, fire, and emergency systems (MTG America 2009: 1)
- Unknown date: modern, uniform signage implemented

Identified Alterations to Map ID 16:

- ca. 1999: Roof replaced (tBP Architecture 2007: 7)
- ca. 1999: Modernized plumbing and electrical systems (tBP Architecture 2007: 7)
- 2006: Upgrades to seismic safety, fire, and emergency systems (MTG America 2009: 1)
- Unknown date: modern, uniform signage implemented

*D3. Description (continued):

Identified Alterations to Map ID 18:

- ca. 1999: Roof replaced (tBP Architecture 2007: 7)
- ca. 1999: Modernized plumbing and electrical systems (tBP Architecture 2007: 7)
- 2006: Upgrades to seismic safety, fire, and emergency systems (MTG America 2009: 1)
- Unknown date : modern, uniform signage implemented

Identified Alterations to Map ID 21:

- ca. 1999: Roof replaced (tBP Architecture 2007: 7)
- ca. 1999: Modernized plumbing and electrical systems (tBP Architecture 2007: 7)
- 2006: Upgrades to seismic safety, fire, and emergency systems (MTG America 2009: 1)
- Unknown date: modern, uniform signage implemented

Identified Alterations to Map ID 24:

- ca. 1999: Roof replaced (tBP Architecture 2007: 7)
- ca. 1999: Modernized plumbing and electrical systems (tBP Architecture 2007: 7)
- 2006: Upgrades to seismic safety, fire, and emergency systems (MTG America 2009: 1)
- Unknown date: modern, uniform signage implemented

Identified Alterations to Map ID 26:

- ca. 1999: Roof replaced (tBP Architecture 2007: 7)
- ca. 1999: Modernized plumbing and electrical systems (TBP Architecture 2007: 7)
- 2006: Upgrades to seismic safety, fire, and emergency systems (MTG America 2009: 1)
- Unknown date: modern, uniform signage implemented

Identified Alterations to Map ID 32:

- ca. 1999: Roof replaced (tBP Architecture 2007: 7)
- ca. 1999: Modernized plumbing and electrical systems (TBP Architecture 2007: 7)
- 2006: Upgrades to seismic safety, fire, and emergency systems (MTG America 2009: 1)
- Unknown date: modern, uniform signage implemented

Map ID 14 (L1), Map ID 17 (L3), Map ID 22 (L6), and Map ID 25 (L8):

The “L Quad” is a cluster of 10 buildings comprised of three building types arranged around a central plaza. The L Quad is located on the central-east boundary of campus. The interior quadrangle is comprised of a rectangular seating area (12,300 square feet) populated with Map ID 27 (the L Quad Fountain), metal seating, and raised concrete planters with mature landscaping at its corners. The quad is accessed via openings on each side of the rectangular depression.

Map ID 14. L1 (northwest of quad) (Photograph 17), Map ID 17. L3 (northeast of quad) (Photograph 18), Map ID 22. L6 (southeast of quad) (Photograph 19), and Map ID 25. L8 (southwest of quad) (Photograph 20) are one-story, buildings with largely rectangular floorplans and projecting elevations. The buildings feature flat primary roofs accented by secondary dropped shed roofs clad in Spanish tiles. The main elevation of this building type features a straight parapet and an arcaded exterior walkway, while the secondary elevations display one-story shed roof projections. The projecting elevations support an arcaded walkway that terminate in concave corners.

*D3. Description (continued)

The exterior, arcaded walkways are divided into three bays accented by symmetrical rows of rough-hewn wood balusters. All three buildings are clad in rough stucco and feature exterior half-dome lights that project from the buildings' secondary elevations.

Identified Alterations to Map ID 14:

- ca. 1999: Roof replaced (tBP Architecture 2007: 7)
- ca. 1999: Modernized plumbing and electrical systems (tBP Architecture 2007: 7)
- 2006: Upgrades to seismic safety, fire, and emergency systems (MTG America 2009: 1)
- Unknown date: modern, uniform signage implemented

Identified Alterations to Map ID 17:

- ca. 1999: Roof replaced (tBP Architecture 2007: 7)
- ca. 1999: Modernized plumbing and electrical systems (tBP Architecture 2007: 7)
- 2006: Upgrades to seismic safety, fire, and emergency systems (MTG America 2009: 1)
- Unknown date: modern, uniform signage implemented

Identified Alterations to Map ID 22:

- ca. 1999: Roof replaced (tBP Architecture 2007: 7)
- ca. 1999: Modernized plumbing and electrical systems (tBP Architecture 2007: 7)
- 2006: Upgrades to seismic safety, fire, and emergency systems (MTG America 2009: 1)
- Unknown date: modern, uniform signage implemented

Identified Alterations to Map ID 25:

- ca. 1999: Roof replaced (tBP Architecture 2007: 7)
- ca. 1999: Modernized plumbing and electrical systems (tBP Architecture 2007: 7)
- 2006: Upgrades to seismic safety, fire, and emergency systems (MTG America 2009: 1)
- Unknown date: modern, uniform signage implemented

Map ID 15 (L2), Map ID 19 (L4), and Map ID 23 (L7): Map ID 15 (north of quad) (Photograph 21), Map ID 19 (east of quad) (Photograph 22), and Map ID 23 (south of quad) (Photograph 23), are one-story, buildings with irregular, rectangular floorplans, and projecting elevations. The buildings feature flat primary roofs accented by secondary dropped shed roofs clad in Spanish tiles. The main elevation of this building type features a straight parapet and a long arcaded exterior walkway divided into eight bays. The bays are accented by symmetrical rows of rough-hewn wood balusters. The buildings' secondary elevations display one-story shed roof projections with symmetrical fenestration patterns. The projecting elevations create concave-corner features ornamented with mature landscaping.

Identified Alterations to Map ID 15:

- ca. 1999: Roof replaced (tBP Architecture 2007: 7)
- ca. 1999: Modernized plumbing and electrical systems (tBP Architecture 2007: 7)
- 2006: Upgrades to seismic safety, fire, and emergency systems (MTG America 2009: 1)
- Unknown date: modern, uniform signage implemented

*D3. Description (continued):

Identified Alterations to Map ID 19:

- ca. 1999: Roof replaced (tBP Architecture 2007: 7)
- ca. 1999: Modernized plumbing and electrical systems (tBP Architecture 2007: 7)
- 2006: Upgrades to seismic safety, fire, and emergency systems (MTG America 2009: 1)
- Unknown date: modern, uniform signage implemented

Identified Alterations to Map ID 23:

- 2006: Upgrades to seismic safety, fire, and emergency systems (MTG America 2009: 1)
- Unknown date: modern, uniform signage implemented

Map ID 20 (L5), Map ID 36 (S6), and Map ID 40 (S2):

Map ID 20 (Photograph 24) is located at the east boundary of campus; Map ID 36 (Photograph 25), and Map ID 40 (Photograph 26) are located in the southwest corner quadrant of the property. The one-story buildings are used as campus restrooms and feature a rectangular footprint and flat roofs with minimal eaves accented by metal fascia. Map ID 20 and Map ID 40 are accessed via symmetrical, open entrances on their west elevation while Map ID 36's entrances are located on its west elevation. The buildings are clad in stucco and are equipped with projecting, half-dome lights on their east and west elevations.

Identified Alterations to Map ID 20:

- ca. 1999: Roof replaced (tBP Architecture 2007: 7)
- ca. 1999: Modernized plumbing and electrical systems (tBP Architecture 2007: 7)
- Unknown date: modern, uniform signage implemented

Identified Alterations to Map ID 36:

- ca. 1999: Roof replaced (tBP Architecture 2007: 7)
- ca. 1999: Modernized plumbing and electrical systems (tBP Architecture 2007: 7)
- Unknown date: modern, uniform signage implemented

Identified Alterations to Map ID 40:

- Unknown date: modern, uniform signage implemented

Map ID 27 (L Quad Fountain) and Map ID 30 (Main Fountain):

Map ID 27 (Photograph 27) and Map ID 30 (Photograph 28) are located in the center of two, complimentary quadrangles. Map ID 27 is a 587 square foot, concrete structure with a square footprint and a clover-shaped water basin. An (approximately) four-foot-tall fountain with a circular bowl is positioned in the center of the fountain. Map ID 30 is a matching 3,600 square foot fountain that has a two-tier fountain and concrete planters positioned at its corners.

Identified Alterations to Map ID 27 (L Quad Fountain):

- There are no known renovations to Map ID 27

*D3 Descripion. (continued):

Identified Alterations to Map ID 30 (Main Fountain):

- There are no known renovations to Map ID 30

Map ID 28 (Forum):

Map ID 28, which is centrally located on the east boundary of campus, is a one-story building with a largely rectangular floorplan and projecting elevations. The building features a primarily flat roof accented by secondary dropped shed roofs clad in Spanish tiles. The projecting elevations create concave-corner features and are divided into bays that are occupied with individual office spaces. The offices are accessed via a multilight glass door in a metal frame. Additional fenestration includes full length, vertical, rectangular multilight windows in metal frames. The bays are further accented by symmetrical rows of hanging rough-hewn wood balusters. Map ID 28 is clad in stucco with sections of board-and-batten paneling around entrances and windows (Photograph 29).

Identified Alterations to Map ID 28:

- 2006: Upgrades to seismic safety, fire, and emergency systems (MTG America 2009: 1)
- Unknown date: modern, uniform signage implemented

Map ID 29 (Administration Building):

Map ID 29, which is centrally located on campus, is a one-story building with an irregular, U-shaped floorplan, and projecting elevations that create concave-corner features. The building features a primarily flat roof accented by secondary dropped shed roofs clad in Spanish tiles. The building's main (south) elevation features a straight parapet and a long, wrap-around arcaded exterior walkway divided into multiple bays. The bays are accented by symmetrical rows of rough-hewn wood balusters. The building is accessed via symmetrical, double, multilight doors in metal frames. Additional fenestration includes single, multilight glass doors in metal frames and fixed, full length, vertical rectangular and arched glass windows in metal frames. The building is clad in stucco with sections of board-and-batten paneling around single-door entrances and windows (Photograph 30).

Identified Alterations to Map ID 29:

- 2006: Upgrades to seismic safety, fire, and emergency systems (MTG America 2009: 1)
- Unknown date: modern, uniform signage implemented

Map ID 31 (A. Robert DeHart Library):

Map ID 31, which is centrally located on campus, is a multi-story building with an irregular, roughly rectangular floorplan, and projecting elevations that create concave-corner features. The building features a primarily flat roof accented by secondary dropped shed roofs clad in Spanish tiles. The building's main (south) elevation features a straight parapet and a long arcaded exterior walkway, supported by square, concrete pillars, that are divided into multiple bays. The bays are accented by symmetrical rows of rough-hewn wood balusters. The building is accessed via a ribbon-row of symmetrical, double, multilight doors in wood frames. Additional fenestration includes single, multilight glass doors in metal frames and fixed, full length, vertically-oriented rectangular and arched glass windows in metal frames. The building is clad in stucco (Photograph 31).

*D3. Description (continued):

Identified Alterations to Map 31:

- 2006: Upgrades to seismic safety, fire, and emergency systems (MTG America 2009: 1)

Map ID 33 (S8):

Map ID 33, which is in the east-central area of campus, is a one-story building with an irregular, square floorplan, and projecting elevations. The projecting elevations create concave-corner features ornamented with mature landscaping. The building features a flat primary roof accented by a secondary dropped shed roof clad in Spanish tiles. The buildings' secondary elevations display one-story shed roof projections that are divided into five bays by rectangular, concrete, vertical elements. The bays are accented by symmetrical rows of rough-hewn wood balusters and equipped with utilitarian single light doors with metal frames. The building is clad in stucco with sections of board-and-batten paneling around the building's entrances (Photograph 32).

Identified Alterations to Map ID 33:

- 2006: Upgrades to seismic safety, fire, and emergency systems (MTG America 2009: 1)
- Unknown date: modern, uniform signage implemented

Map ID 34 (S7) and Map ID 35 (E3):

Map ID 34 (Photograph 33) and Map ID 35 (Photograph 34), which are located in the southwest quadrant of campus, are one-story buildings with irregular, roughly-rectangular floorplans and projecting elevations. The projecting elevations create stucco-clad concave-corner features ornamented with mature landscaping. The buildings have flat primary roofs accented by secondary dropped shed roofs clad in Spanish tiles. The east and west elevations are visually-divided into multiple bays by square, concrete pillars and accented by symmetrical rows of rough-hewn wood balusters. Utilitarian multilight doors with metal frames are asymmetrically positioned within the bays, which are clad in board-and-batten paneling. A wood trellis supported by square, concrete pillars and seating area are located north of Map ID 34 and south of Map ID 60.

Identified Alterations to Map ID 34:

- 2006: Upgrades to seismic safety, fire, and emergency systems (MTG America 2009: 1)
- Unknown date: modern, uniform signage implemented

Identified Alterations to Map ID 35:

- 2006: Upgrades to seismic safety, fire, and emergency systems (MTG America 2009: 1)
- Unknown date: modern, uniform signage implemented

Map ID 37 (S5), Map ID 39 (S1), and Map ID 41 (E2):

Map ID 37 (Photograph 35), Map ID 39 (Photograph 36), and Map ID 41 (Photograph 37) are one-story buildings with irregular floorplans and projecting elevations. The projecting elevations create concave-corner features ornamented with mature landscaping. The building features a flat primary roof accented by a secondary dropped shed roof clad in Spanish tiles. The buildings' secondary elevations display one-story shed roof projections that

*D3. Description (continued):

are divided into bays by rectangular, concrete, vertical elements and largely infilled with board and batten panels. The bays are accented by symmetrical rows of rough-hewn wood balusters and equipped with utilitarian. Map ID 28 is clad in stucco with sections of board-and-batten paneling (Photograph 19).

Identified Alterations to Map ID 37:

- 2006: Upgrades to seismic safety, fire, and emergency systems (MTG America 2009: 1)
- Unknown date: modern, uniform signage implemented

Identified Alterations to Map ID 39:

- 2006: Upgrades to seismic safety, fire, and emergency systems (MTG America 2009: 1)
- Unknown date: modern, uniform signage implemented

Identified Alterations to Map ID 41:

- 2006: Upgrades to seismic safety, fire, and emergency systems (MTG America 2009: 1)
- Unknown date: modern, uniform signage implemented

Map ID 38 (S3):

Map ID 38, which is located in the southwest quadrant of campus, is a one-story building with an irregular, roughly-rectangular floorplan with projecting elevations. The projecting elevations create concave-corner features ornamented with mature landscaping. The building has a flat primary roof accented by a secondary dropped shed roof clad in Spanish tiles. The buildings' secondary elevations display one-story shed roof projections. The east and west elevations feature a straight parapet and a long arcaded exterior walkway, supported by square, concrete pillars that visually-divide the elevation into multiple bays. The bays are accented by symmetrical rows of rough-hewn wood balusters and equipped with utilitarian single-light doors with metal frames. The building is clad in stucco with sections of board-and-batten paneling around the building's entrances (Photograph 38).

Identified Alterations to Map ID 38:

- 2006: Upgrades to seismic safety, fire, and emergency systems (MTG America 2009: 1)
- Unknown date: modern, uniform signage implemented

Map ID 42 (S4):

Map ID 42, which is centrally located in the southeast quadrant of campus, is a one-story building with an irregular, square floorplan, and projecting elevations. The projecting elevations create concave-corner features ornamented with mature landscaping. The building features a flat primary roof accented by a secondary dropped shed roof clad in Spanish tiles. The buildings' secondary elevations display one-story shed roof projections that are divided into five bays by rectangular, concrete, vertical elements. The bays are accented by symmetrical rows of rough-hewn wood balusters and equipped with utilitarian single light doors with metal frames. Map ID 42 is clad in stucco with sections of board-and-batten paneling around the building's entrances (Photograph 39).

*D3. Description (continued):

Identified Alterations to Map ID 42:

- 2006: Upgrades to seismic safety, fire, and emergency systems (MTG America 2009: 1)
- Unknown date: modern, uniform signage implemented

Map ID 43 (Fujitsu Planetarium):

Map ID 43 is located in the approximate center of campus. The building has an irregular, roughly square floorplan and projecting elevations. The building features a combination of a metal domed primary roof (planetary viewing chamber) accented by secondary dropped shed roofs clad with red Spanish tiles. The main elevation features a straight parapet and an arcaded exterior walkway, while the secondary elevations display one-story shed roof projections. The exterior, arcaded walkway is divided into five bays accented by symmetrical rows of rough-hewn wood balusters. The projecting elevations create concave-corner features ornamented by mature landscaping. An arched entry roof supported by lattice poles shelters a secondary entrance centered on the south elevation. The windowless building is clad in rough stucco and features exterior half-dome lights that project from the building's secondary elevations (Photograph 40).

Identified Alterations to Map ID 43. Fujitsu Planetarium:

- 2006: Upgrades to seismic safety, fire, and emergency systems (MTG America 2009: 1)
- Unknown date: modern, uniform signage implemented

Map ID 44 (PE1), Map ID 45 (PE2), Map ID 46 (PE4), Map ID 47 (PE5), Map ID 48 (PE6), Map ID 49 (Diving Pool), and Map ID 50 (Swimming Pool):

The "PE Quad" is a cluster of five connected buildings (Map IDs 44, 45, 46, 47, and 48) that frame Map ID 49 (Diving Pool) and Map ID 50 (Swimming Pool) (Photograph 41). The Quad is accessed via a steel gate between Map ID 44 and Map ID 45 and gates to the north and south of both Map ID 46 and Map ID 47. The buildings are located at ground level and overlook the pool which is located approximately 10-feet below ground level. Five symmetrical rows of sunken, descending, concrete bleachers (237-feet long) are located on the north and south sides of the pool area (Photograph 41).

Map ID 44 and Map ID 45 are identical two-story buildings that bind the north boundary of the PE Quad. The identical buildings have an irregular, roughly cross-shaped floorplan and a combination flat-hipped roof accented by short, boxy parapets and replica red Spanish tile. The hipped-roof shelters have projecting elevations on the building's north, east, and north (rear) elevations, as well as an exterior walkway on the south (main) elevation. The projecting elevations create four concave-corner features. Both buildings have metal, cylindrical ladders positioned in a concave corner (Map ID 44: southeast; Map ID 45: southwest) that provide roof access. The exterior, arcaded walkway on the south (main) elevation is divided into eight bays and accented by symmetrical rows of hanging rough-hewn wood balusters. Map ID 44 and Map ID 45 are connected by a steel, gated fence and twin wood trellises with solid roof cladding (Photograph 41 and Photograph 43).

*D3. Description (continued):

Map ID 46 and Map ID 47 are one-story, rectangular buildings that bind the east and west sides of the PE Quad. The buildings are attached to the buildings to the north and south by steel, gated fences and identical wood trellises with solid roof cladding. Map ID 46 and Map ID 47 have flat roofs with wide, overhanging eaves accented by wood fascia boards. The building's interior elevations (Map ID 46: east; Map ID 47: west) feature a row of classrooms accessed via half-lite wood doors flanked by a large, fixed windows. The exterior elevations of Map ID 46 (east) and Map ID 47 (west) are clad in board-and-batten siding (Photograph 41 and Photograph 42). Map ID 48 (Photograph 48) is a one-story building binds the south boundary of the PE Quad. The building has an irregular, roughly rectangular-shaped floorplan and a combination flat-hipped roof accented by short, boxy parapets and replica red Spanish tile. The hipped-roof shelters projecting elevations on the building's west, east, and south (rear) elevations as well as an exterior walkway on the north (main) elevation. The projecting elevations create four concave-corner features. The exterior, arcaded walkway on the south (main) elevation is divided into 22 bays and accented by symmetrical rows of hanging rough-hewn wood balusters. The south (rear) elevation of the building is equipped with athletic facilities, classroom, and office space accessible via plain, utilitarian doors (Photograph 41).

Map ID 49 (Photograph 44) is a rectangular-shaped diving pool measuring 77-feet by 57-feet, with a depth ranging from 14 feet to 16 feet. Four diving boards, between 3-feet and 9-feet in height, are located at the west end of the pool. Map ID 50 (Photograph 44) is a rectangular-shaped, Olympic-sized (164-feet by 82- feet) swimming pool that is approximately seven-feet deep. Ten I-shaped black lines, oriented east-west, are painted on the bottom of the swimming pool and the diving pool. The two pools are separated by a concrete bulkhead (Photograph 41 and Photograph 44).

<u>Identified Alterations to Map ID 44:</u>

- 2006: Upgrades to seismic safety, fire, and emergency systems (MTG America 2009: 1) ca. 2003:
- Unknown renovations, Measure E (Impact Sciences, Inc 2002: 3.0-18)
- Unknown date: modern, uniform signage implemented

<u>Identified Alterations to Map ID 45:</u>

- 2006: Upgrades to seismic safety, fire, and emergency systems (MTG America 2009: 1)
- ca. 2003: Unknown renovations, Measure E (Impact Sciences, Inc 2002: 3.0-18)
- Unknown date: modern, uniform signage implemented

<u>Identified Alterations to Map ID 46:</u>

- 2006: Upgrades to seismic safety, fire, and emergency systems (MTG America 2009: 1)
- ca. 2003: Unknown renovations, Measure E (Impact Sciences, Inc 2002: 3.0-18)
- Unknown date: modern, uniform signage implemented

<u>Identified Alterations to Map ID 47:</u>

- 2006: Upgrades to seismic safety, fire, and emergency systems (MTG America 2009: 1)
- ca. 2003: Unknown renovations, Measure E (Impact Sciences, Inc 2002: 3.0-18)
- There are no identified alterations to Map ID 47

*D3. Description (continued):

Identified Alterations to Map ID 48:

- 2006: Upgrades to seismic safety, fire, and emergency systems (MTG America 2009: 1)
- ca. 2003: Unknown renovations, Measure E (Impact Sciences, Inc 2002: 3.0-18)
- Unknown date: modern, uniform signage implemented

Identified Alterations to Map ID 49:

- There are no identified alterations to Map ID 49

Identified Alterations to Map ID 50:

- There are no identified alterations to Map ID 50

Map ID 51 (E1):

Map ID 51 (Photograph 45), which is located in the southwest quadrant of campus, is an automotive-industries education complex with an irregular footprint. The roughly-L shaped primary building includes a large, rectangular section, oriented north to south, and a short, narrow rectangular-shaped vehicular garage (oriented east-west). The garage is accessed via two standard-sized metal roll-up garage doors on the east elevation and a metal pedestrian door on the south elevation. The main-arm of the building features an irregular, roughly cross-shaped floorplan and a combination flat-hipped roof accented by short, boxy parapets and replica red Spanish tile. The hipped-roof shelters projecting elevations on the building's north (rear), west, and east elevations as well as an exterior walkway on the south (main) elevation. The projecting elevations create four concave-corner features. A second building, which was inaccessible at the time of survey, is located in the north corner of the complex. The building features a flat roof with steeply-pitched, Spanish-tile clad eaves on the north, south, and west elevations. The complex and two asymmetrical courtyards, located on the east and west elevations, are bound by a wall that is approximately 5.5-feet in height

Identified Alterations to Map ID 51:

- ca. 1974: Concrete overhanging (northwest corner of main building) extended (NETR 2023a).
- ca. 1981: Buildings (no longer extant) added to the west side of the complex (within the contemporary west courtyard) (NETR 2023a).
- ca. 1994: Courtyards and additional building consutructed west of the complex (NETR 2023a).
- 2006: Upgrades to seismic safety, fire, and emergency systems (MTG America 2009: 1)
- Unknown date: modern, uniform signage implemented

Map ID 52 (Building G):

Map ID 52 (Photograph 46) is a one-story building with a long, rectangular floorplan located below ground level. The side-hipped roof is moderately pitched has minimally overhanging eves and is clad in raised-seam metal. Map ID 52 is accessible via concrete stairs, guarded by metal railings, and full-length glass doors in metal frames located on the west (main) elevation of the building. Corrugated metal pent roofs shelter the entrances, which are flanked by full length windows in metal frames. The building is clad in smooth stucco. Map ID 52's rear (east), north, and south elevations were not accessible at the time of survey.

*D3. Description (continued):

Identified Alterations to Map ID 52:

- 2006: Upgrades to seismic safety, fire, and emergency systems (MTG America 2009: 1)
- Unknown date: modern, uniform signage implemented

Map ID 53 (Stadium and Track):

Map ID 53 (Photograph 47) is located at the southwest corner of the campus and is comprised of a four-acre complex with a standard turf football field (540 feet long and 210 feet wide). The field is surrounded by an oval synthetic rubber track with two angular projections at the southwest and northwest corners. A rectangular set of aluminum bleachers are located along the west side of the Map ID 53. The bleachers are approximately 255 feet long by 35 feet and include a wood-framed, wood-clad media booth. The bleachers are accessed by both stairs and ADA compliant bleachers secured by metal railings. Map ID 53 is enclosed by a metal cyclone fence.

Identified Alterations to Map ID 53:

- 1966-1967: Asphalt track constructed (NETR 2023a)
- ca. 1989: Two sets of bleachers installed on either side (west and east) of the track (NETR 2023a).
- ca. 1989: Map ID 82 on east side of track (NETR 2023a).
- 2012: Original Map ID 53 demolished and replaced (Google Earth 2023)
- Grass field north of football field removed
- Bleachers constructed
- Field length and width altered
- Turf field installed
- Track outlined altered
- Synthetic rubber track installed
- 2013: Addition of Map ID 83a and Map ID 83b to southwest corner of complex (Google Earth 2023)
- 2014: Visitors bleachers removed from east side of the complex (Google Earth 2023)

Map ID 54 (Baseball Field):

Map ID 54 (Photograph 48) located in the southeast quadrant of campus, is a traditional diamond shape with a packed-dirt infield and grass outfield. The complex is surrounded by a metal cyclone fence that also supports a padded backstop and two wood- framed and clad dugouts (south and west borders of the field).

Identified Alterations to Map ID 54. Baseball Field:

- 1966-1967: Baseball diamond constructed (NETR 2023a)
- ca. 1975: Backstop constructed (NETR 2023a)
- ca. 1984: Cyclone fence constructed around baseball field
- ca. 1990: Dugouts and scoreboard constructed

Map ID 55 (Parking Lot A), Map ID 56 (Parking Lot B), and Map ID 57 (Parking Lot E):

Map ID 55 is located in the northeast corner of campus. Directly south of Map ID 55 and separated by a tree-lined driveway is a second parking lot, Map ID 56 (Photograph 49). A third parking lot, Map ID 57, is located in the southwest corner of campus and is accessed via Campus Drive (Photograph 50). Map ID 55 is approximately

***D3. Description (continued):**

seven acres, Map ID 56 is 5 acres, and Map ID 57 is three-and-a-half acres. The parking lots are concrete and have painted, lined parking spaces. Large, rectangular sets of solar panels were added to Map ID 55 and 56 in 2011 (Map ID 77a, Map ID 77b, and Map ID 77c).

Identified Alterations to Map ID 55:

- 2011: one set of solar panels added to the east side of Map ID 55 (NETR 2023a)

Identified Alterations to Map ID 56:

- 2011: two sets of solar panels added to the Map ID 56 (NETR 2023a)

Identified Alterations to Map ID 57:

- ca. 2003: Columns of mature trees removed

Map ID 58 (Flint Center for the Performing Arts):

Map ID 58 is the Flint Center (formally known as the Calvin C. Flint Center for the Performing Arts). This multi-story building has an irregular, roughly rectangular floorplan that is oriented north-south. The building features a combination of flat primary roof accented by secondary dropped shed roofs clad with red Spanish tiles. The main body of the Flint Center is comprised of the two-story theater, main auditorium, and second-story balconies. Two one-story additions are affixed to Map ID 58's rear (north) elevation. Map ID 58. Flint Center is surrounded by mature landscaping (Photograph 51).

Map ID 58's main (south) elevation is divided into three sections, a recessed central body flanked by symmetrical, projecting elevations. The central body of the building is further divided into four bays demarcated by large, square pillars. The building's entrance, a row of double glass doors in metal frames, is located on the ground floor of the central section. Both stories are ornamented with symmetrical rows of rough-hewn wood balusters. Modern, lettering between the first and second stories identifies the building as the "Flint Center." The main entrance is flanked by projecting elevations visually divided into nine three-by-three square bays by full-length vertical and horizontal elements. Map ID 58's north (rear), east, and west elevations also project to create inverted-corner features accented by symmetrical, east-west facing fixed windows. The west and east elevations are visually divided into two unsymmetrical rows of varying heights. The east elevation is a sunken, recessed row of plain, double doors. The entrances are sheltered by a one-story projecting, Spanish-tile-clad, roof supported by thick, rectangular columns. Map ID 58 is primarily clad in smooth stucco while vertical wood boards accent the upper-third of the building.

Two rectangular, east-west-oriented additions are affixed to Map ID 58's rear (north) elevation. Although both additions are a single story, the northernmost section is equipped with a vaulted roof. The additions are accessible via their west elevations which are equipped with industrial and garage doors. The buildings are devoid of windows and clad in smooth stucco (Photograph 52).

Identified Alterations to Map ID 58:

- Rear (north) building renovated under Measure E (ca. 2000)

*D3. Description (continued):

Map ID 59 (Cheesman Environmental Study Area):

Map ID 59 is a 1.5-acre arboretum equipped with a one-story laboratory building and a premanufactured shed. There are 400 species of plants, representing 12 California natural environments, and Xeric air plants (tillandsia bromeliad). Map ID 59 was not accessible during the survey (Photograph 53) (De Anza College 2023b).

Identified Alterations to Map ID 59:

- ca. 1974: First trees planted and water feature constructed
- ca. 1980: Additional vegetation planted
- ca. 1990: Additional vegetation planted
- ca. 1990: Environmental Study Area Lab established on west side of map ID 59
- ca. 2000: Additional vegetation planted

Map ID 60 (Seminar):

Map ID 60 was added to the west boundary of campus in ca. 1974. This one-story building has an irregular floorplan and projecting elevations. The building features a flat primary roof accented by a secondary dropped shed roof clad in Spanish tiles. The buildings' elevations display one-story shed roof projections with large, symmetrical, three-paned, ranch-style windows. A seating area is located south of the building and is sheltered by a wood trellis supported by square, concrete poles. Map ID 60 has projecting elevations create concave-corner features ornamented with mature landscaping (Photograph 54).

Identified Alterations to Map ID 60:

- 2006: Upgrades to seismic safety, fire, and emergency systems (MTG America 2009: 1)
- Unknown date: modern, uniform implemented

Map ID 68 (A9):

Map ID 68 is a one-story split-level gallery space with an open viewing area on the roof. The viewing area, which is secured by metal railings, is accessed via concrete stairs on the north and south elevations of the building. Map ID 68 is accessed via three symmetrical wood-framed multilight glass doors on the main (west) elevation. Full length vertical elements divide the main (west) elevation into 10 bays. Three large, fixed windows in metal frames dominate three of the bays. The rear elevation (east) features a landscaped slope and low concrete skirt wall (Photograph 55).

Identified Alterations to Map ID 68:

- 2007: Permanently Shuttered
- Unknown date: modern, uniform implemented

Resources Constructed After the Historic Period (1978-2023)

Thirty-three buildings have been added to campus since 1980 (Table 1; Sketch Map). These buildings represent ubiquitous property types such as academic buildings, parking structures. Other resources from this period include athletic fields, tennis courts, parking lots, and solar panels.

*D6. Significance (continued):

Hispanic and Early American Periods (1769-1848)

From the early 16th century to the mid-18th century, Euroamerican exploratory parties intermittently ventured into California to cultivate resources and establish settlements. In 1769, as colonial competition mounted, Don Gaspar de Portolá, the Lord Proprietor (governor) of Baja California (Spanish-occupied Mexico), declared the region a Spanish territory. Portolá embarked on a voyage in mid-1769 to establish military and religious control over the area in present-day Southern California. In July, Padre-Presidente Franciscan Fr. Junípero Serra founded Mission San Diego de Alcalá at Presidio Hill, the first of the 21 missions that would be established in Alta California by the Spanish and the Franciscan Order between 1769 and 1821 (Hoover et al. 2002).

Following the establishment of the Mission San Diego de Alcalá, several exploratory expeditions set out for the Central Valley during the subsequent exploration of present-day California by the Spanish. The party led by Don Pedro Fages in 1772, and another expedition led by Father Francisco Garces in 1776, returned with accounts of an arid, nearly uninhabitable Central Valley region. In late 1776, Colonel Don Bautista De Anza led 250 soldiers to "San Joseph Cupertino," where the men camped for a short time before they relocated to San Jose (Clough and Secrest 1985; Lovas 2002: 4).

To promote settlement, the territorial government awarded ranchos, which were expansive land grants for cultivating livestock, to loyal Spanish citizens or Hispanic veterans. Archival map research indicates that the subject area remained undeveloped land overgrown with native chamise fields, near Rancho San Antonio (west), Rancho Quito (east), and the Los Altos Hills (south). The offerings of land failed and, in 1810, Spanish control over Baja and Alta California faltered when Mexico's Native population launched an independence campaign. In 1821, after a decade of intermittent rebellion and warfare, Mexico gained its independence and, in 1824, organized as the United Mexican States. The subject area remained public land after Mexico gained control of the territory (Starr 2007: pp. 105-109; GLO 1866; Archives and Architecture 2004: 24).

Motivated by the lucrative fur trade, Americans made their way into Alta California as early as the 1820s. Despite Mexico's attempt to prevent Euroamerican migration, settlers arrived steadily throughout the 1830s and 1840s. In 1846, the United States' campaign to stretch from the Atlantic to Pacific Oceans had reached the West Coast, catalyzing the Mexican-American War. The nations contested ownership of the territory until the 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo formally transferred the territory to the U.S. In 1850, California was granted statehood and Santa Clara County, where American citizens were already well established, was designated as one of the state's original twenty-seven counties (Starr 2007: 105-109).

Overview of Santa Clara County (1848 – Present)

Gold was "discovered" in the Sierra Nevada Mountain Range shortly after the war's closure and spurred a worldwide mass migration to the new state. San Jose, located in north Santa Clara County, was California's original capital (1850-1854), commerce center, and embarkation and disembarkation for travelers and trade goods. San Jose was connected to the County of Santa Clara's viticulturists, grain farmers, cattle, and dairy farmers by the regional Santa Clara and Pajaro Railroad. In 1860, Santa Clara County had a population of 11,912

*D6. Significance (continued):

residents. In 1869, the Transcontinental Railroad was completed and removed transportation barriers between the American east and west coasts. Settlers were attracted by the county's hospitality, entertainment, logging, and farming industries. By 1870, the County of Santa Clara's population had swelled from just 11,912 residents to 26,246 people (Dill Design Group 2003: 15; Archives and Architecture 2004: 37).

In 1890, speculative viticulturalists and citriculturists purchased grain-growing properties west of San Jose, subdivided the parcels into specialized farms, and named the sparse, rural community "West Side." Charles Baldwin, owner of the Beaulieu Winery, Henry G. Stelling, William T. McClellan, and John Patrick Bubb were among the community's earliest developers. By 1900, fruit production had surpassed the importance of grain, beef, and dairy in the County of Santa Clara. Automobiles and the commercial development of the trucking industry in the 1910s furthered commercial connectivity throughout the region. Fruit production peaked in the 1920s as the subdivision of large agricultural properties continued. By 1930, most of the county's small-scale farmers grew prunes while large-scale farmers also cultivated orchards, vineyards, hay and grain fields, tobacco, and livestock (Dill Design Group 2003: 15-19; Lovas 2002: 4).

Although the Santa Clara Valley continued to be an agricultural haven in the 1950s, oil fields, and magnesite deposits were discovered and mined in the county's foothills to be used in the manufacturing of building and insulation materials, oxychloride cement, metal, insecticides, cosmetics, and pharmaceuticals. The new industries were a boon for the region's economy. As the county industrialized, prominent orchardists and farmers between Palo Alto and San Jose (including Cupertino) began to subdivide and sell their properties. By 1970, the County of Santa Clara had grown to approximately 1,064,700 residents and, by 1971, north Santa Clara County had been nicknamed "Silicon Valley," for the mounting number of silicon-based technology companies headquartered there (Dill Design Group 2003: 1-21; World Population Review 2020).

In the latter half of the 20th century, the area between San Jose and Palo Alto was Silicon Valley was an epicenter for radical technological growth. By the late 1990s and early 21st century, corporations including Apple, Alphabet's Google, Chevron, Meta (formerly Facebook), Microsoft, and Visa had been established. Major transportation routes, including the development of the South Valley Freeway (now U.S. Business 101) and the extension of the City of San Jose's public Urban Service Line, facilitated the industrial and residential growth in the county's urban centers. By 2017, the county's growth had grown to approximately 1,932,500 residents, many of whom lived in Silicon Valley, which had grown to include San Jose, Palo Alto, Santa Clara, Redwood City, Mountain View, and Menlo Park, Cupertino, and Sunnyvale. In 2023, Santa Clara County's population reached 1,982,645 residents (Dill Design Group 2003: 19-20; World Population Review 2023).

The Development of California's Community Colleges

On January 1, 1907, the California Legislature passed the Upward Extension Law, expanding access to higher education within the state. Under the law, high school districts could establish junior colleges with courses comparable to the first two years offered at universities. In 1910, Fresno High School founded the Collegiate Department, which provided the foundation for the eventual establishment of the Fresno Junior College, one of three public colleges in the country. The State Legislature passed the Ballard Junior College Act in January 1917 to fund programs that emphasized community involvement and trade-oriented education. On the same day the law passed, the United States entered World War I, causing enrollment rates to plummet until 1920. In 1921,

*D6. Significance (continued from page 1):

The Legislature passed the District Junior College Law, which authorized the establishment of junior college districts that were separate from the existing regional high school districts. Shortly after the law passed, Modesto Junior College held elections, established a Board of Trustees, and became the nation's first junior college district. After a review of its curriculum and faculty, the University of California accredited Modesto Junior College and, in 1922, the school's first student transferred between institutions (Community College League of California 2023; FHDA 2005: 47).

In 1927, the Palo Alto High School Board attempted to establish the region's first community college. Although the attempt failed due to a lack of public interest, by 1930, California led the nation with 15,000 students enrolled in junior colleges (one-third of the nation's total junior college population). Of the state's junior college population, 2,500 students were enrolled in vocational programs. The most popular vocation programs included automobile maintenance, drafting, pre-engineering, agriculture, and business. In 1943, as the number of junior colleges increased, the State Department of Education passed legislation to accredit all approved junior colleges. The regional community college movement began in 1944 when President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed the Servicemen Readjustment Act, also known as the G.I. Bill of Rights. The act afforded service members the opportunity to receive an education without having to worry about the high costs of tuition and provided a monthly stipend for living expenses, schoolbooks, and other necessary supplies. The G.I. Bill created an overwhelming demand for additional educational facilities across the United States, California, and Santa Clara County (History.com 2019; Community College League of California 2023).

The post-World War II era in Santa Clara County was one of heightened industrial, commercial, residential, and educational development. The Fremont and Mountain View Union High School and Palo Alto Unified School Districts formed an exploratory committee to establish a regional junior college that emphasized trade programs. Although President Harry F. Truman advocated for the expansion of the community college system nationwide, by 1953, 40 percent of the nation's junior college students, were enrolled in a Californian institution. In 1960, the California Master Plan for Higher Education restricted the University of California and California State University Admissions to the top 12.5 percent (now 33 percent) of high school graduates. Community colleges, however, remained open to all students. As a result, by 1967, 80 percent of California's college-aged freshman and sophomore students were enrolled at the state's 90 junior colleges. Within the same year, State Bill 669 removed community colleges from under the supervision of the State Department of Education and established the Board of Governors of California's Community Colleges (Community College League of California 2023; FHDA 2023).

The state's community college network evolved into a complicated, decentralized network of schools in the 1970s and early 1980s. Civil unrest, exasperated by the war in Vietnam, racial tension, and the murder of four college students at Kent State University, heightened the disorganization on college campuses across the state. In 1988, the State Legislature, in response to constituent demand, passed AB 1725, the California Community College Reform Act. The reform movement, which continued through the 1990s and early 2000s, included a required amount of annual funding for public schools, a focused movement on student learning outcomes, and banned schools from discriminating based on race, sex, or ethnicity. Further reform efforts included the 2010 State Bill 1440, which simplified the process for junior college students to transfer to the California State University System. State Bill 440, passed in 2013, clarified reformed community college transferability and set

***D6. Significance (continued):**

deadlines for institutional compliance. In 2018, 2.1 million students were enrolled in California's community colleges, the nation's largest network of workforce education and training (Community College League of California 2023).

Historical Overview of the Foothill-De Anza Community College District

In 1956, Henry M. Gunn, Superintendent of Schools in Palo Alto, hosted a meeting of local high school superintendents and representatives to explore the possibility of a regional Junior College district. After the California Board of Education approved the superintendents' plan to form the Foothill Junior College District Santa Clara County voters approved the new community college district with a 6-to-1 margin. The Foothill Junior College District was established on January 15, 1957, and the Board of Trustees appointed Dr. Calvin Charles Flint as District Superintendent and College President. Foothill Junior College, temporarily housed in a vacant elementary school in Mountain View, opened in 1958 to 1,414 students from Cupertino, Los Altos, Los Altos Hills, Mountain View, Palo Alto, Stanford, Sunnyvale, and San Jose (FHDA 2005: 10).

In Foothill Junior College's inaugural year, Flint, the primary driver of the district's development, argued that the school "was not junior to anyone" (FHDA 2005: 10). In September 1958, the Board of Trustees changed the district's name to Foothill College District, dropping the "junior" from its title. The school offered complimentary courses to the University of California system to prepare students for a potential transfer or entry into the professional realm. After a successful inaugural year, Foothill College became the first fully accredited community college in California. In 1959, Foothill College District voters approved a 10.4-million-dollar bond to purchase property for a Foothill College campus, which opened in September 1961. Approximately 6,000 people attended the campus's dedication. The school's architects, Ernest J. Kump, Palo Alto, and Masten and Hurd, San Francisco Architects Associated won two architectural awards for its design and, in 1962, was awarded AIA's First Honor Award for architectural merit (FHDA 2005: 10-11, 29; Lovas 2002: 6; TBP Architecture. 2007: 7; MGT of America 2009: 3).

As Foothill College's student population grew, enrollment projections predicted that the campus would reach capacity by 1966. On September 8, 1962, district voters approved, in a four-to-one vote, a 14-million-dollar bond for the construction of a second campus. The District purchased the Beaulieu Winery (est. 1892) and established the De Anza College campus. To recognize the expanding district, the Board of Trustees renamed the Foothill College District to the Foothill-De Anza Community College District (FHDA). De Anza College welcomed 3,000 students to campus in the 1968 academic year (FHDA 2005: 43; Lovas 2002: 16).

In the mid- to late-twentieth century, Foothill and De Anza College both prioritized career programs in health sciences and care, dental hygiene, and technical fields. In November 1999, voters in the Foothill-De Anza

Community College District approved Measure E, a 248-million-dollar bond to modernize existing campus facilities. De Anza College received 130 million dollars of the funds. In 2006, voters approved Measure C, a 490.8-million-dollar bond, to complete the campuses' modernization. An estimated 210 million dollars was allocated to De Anza College. Today, FHDA has grown to support a student population of approximately 64,000 students annually between the two schools (FHDA Foundation 2020; TBP Architecture. 2007: 7-8).

***D6. Significance (continued):**

The Beaulieu Winery (1892 - 1932)

In 1890, Charles Baldwin, a retired US Navy Rear Admiral, and his wife, Virginia Ella Hobart, purchased 112 acres in west Santa Clara County. The Baldwins established the Beaulieu Winery, a luxurious 70-acre vineyard and residential estate, and employed San Francisco Architect Willis Polk to design the (extant) Map ID 1. Le Petit Trianon, Map ID 3. Beaulieu Winery, and Map ID 4. the Sunken Garden, which originally featured the first privately-owned swimming pool in Cupertino. The property's first buildings also included the original East Cottage (the extant Map ID 2. East Cottage is a replica of the original), the (non-extant) "West Cottage," and livery stables. The original East Cottage was destroyed (date unknown) and replaced with a replica (Map ID 2. East Cottage). The East Cottage housed the estate's servants while the West Cottage (demolished in 2006) was used as the vineyard's headquarters. In 1901, the Baldwins relocated to Colorado Springs, Colorado, but continued to own and maintain the Beaulieu Winery. In May 1909, the Baldwins sold the estate to their friends, Francis Carolan and his wife, Harriett Pullman Carolan. The Carolan family retained the property until 1938 before selling the property to Martha Christeson, who died just two years after purchasing Beaulieu Winery. After her death, Emanuel Frederick and Helen Euphrate, the owners of the Pacific Can Company, purchased the estate (Lovas 2002: 4; Anderson and Hardy 2008: 9; FHDA 2023) (Exhibit 1 and Exhibit 2).

As opposed to living in Map ID 1, the Euphrate family constructed a ranch-style residence (no longer extant) in the northwest quadrant of the Beaulieu Winery (APN 359-01-002). In October 1959, Euphrate sold 110 acres of the property (APN 359-01-004) to the Foothill Junior College District, including Map ID 1, Map ID 2, Map ID 3, and Map ID 4. A condition of the sale was that De Anza College would restore the Beaulieu Winery buildings. Euphrate retained the eight acres adjoining the northwest corner of the campus (APN 359-01-002), where he resided until his death in 1972 (FHDA 2005: 43; Lovas 2002: 4, 18).

Development of the De Anza College Campus

In 1963, Kump Associates (Palo Alto architects) and Masten and Hurd (San Francisco architects) designed the De Anza College campus to reflect the area's early history. Their "contemporary mission' design featured buildings with "adobe walls and red tile roofs [that] blend Spanish and modern architecture" (FHDA 2005: 44). Like the Foothill College campus in 1962, the De Anza College campus in 1969 was among a handful of urban design submissions that were recognized by the American Institute of Architects (AIA) in its annual Honor Awards program. The awards considered how well the design answered its own problem, as opposed to comparison with other entries. The awards also took into account "the social, often public, value of a building," or buildings in the case of the De Anza College campus. Additionally, the awards program placed a new emphasis on the setting and the immediate surroundings of the project. The awards committee pointed out that knowledge of a "building's milieu is vital . . . in judging the way in which the project fits into its environment. This does not mean that an entry will be downgraded because it has humdrum, claptrap surroundings, but rather, that it must enhance and not offend the environment of which it is a part." Overall the 1969 Honor Awards considered the project's design in conjunction with its planning or social character (AIA Journal 1969: 95).

The "problem" that the architects of the De Anza College campus were tasked with, as noted in their submission to the awards committee, was "to design a day-and-night community college of friendly informality between students and faculty without sacrificing the dignity and feel of higher education: to preserve trees, a garden and

***D6. Significance (continued):**

century-old winery on the site; [and] to provide sizeable physical education fields and parking areas and to achieve the highest segregation of pedestrian and vehicular traffic." The awards committee believed that the architects of the De Anza College had addressed the design "problem" that they were tasked to solve. As they noted in their decision, the "organization of the activities of a community college and the circulation that links them are basic urban design considerations, Here, automobile circulation is confined to a peripheral road that feeds the large parking areas of the campus. Within the building enclave there are only pedestrian walks and spaces. The motif of the concrete structural members and the grouping of the buildings by discipline around courts combine to create an unpretentious atmosphere conducive to pleasant college and community life" (AIA Journal 1969: 98).

In 1966, construction began with the Campus Center (Map ID 12), Administration Building (Map ID 29), A. Robert DeHart Library (Map ID 31), and vital academic buildings clustered around three Quadrangles: the "A Quad," "L Quad," and "S Quad." To accommodate the new construction, Le Petite Trianon (Map ID 1) was relocated from the south boundary of the Sunken Garden (Map ID 4) to the west (rear) of the A. Robert Dehart Library (Map ID 31) (Exhibit 3) (FHDA 2005: 44; Lovas 2002: 4, 10, 18).

De Anza College, located on a 112-acre campus with 55 new buildings, opened in September 1967 to an inaugural class of 3,000 students from the cities of Sunnyvale, Cupertino, and the Fremont Union High School District (Figure 3). The campus also featured a running track (Map ID 53), a baseball field (Map ID 54), 3,000 trees, 40,000 shrubs, and 25 acres of grass. The Beaulieu Winery (Map ID 3) was converted into the De Anza Bookstore and featured a café, but Le Petite Trianon and the East Cottage remained closed. In 1968, the Committee for the Preservation and Restoration of the Le Petite Trianon was formed to raise $250,000 to restore the building. Le Petite Trianon was relocated a final time to its current position, restored, and repurposed as the California History Center, which opened in 1973 (FHDA 2005: 44; Lovas 2002: 4, 10, 18).

The development of the campus continued in 1968 with the construction of a pistol range (no longer extant). The Beaulieu Winery building was repurposed as the college's bookstore and a café was constructed in the building's basement. In 1969, 4,700 students attended De Anza College, including 1,580 women and 3,120 men. Of the 4,700 students, only 41 students were not White (recorded as Black or Latinx). To address the inequity, Flint and the college's president, Robert A. DeHart, established accessibility programs for local Black and Latinx students, as well as the school's Ethnic Studies Division. In the early 1970s, the college began to emphasize automotive trade programs, technology and computer development, and performance-oriented education (Lovas 2002: 12).

In January 1971, the Calvin C. Flint Theater for the Performing Arts, named for Foothill-De Anza Community College District's first president, opened to the public (Exhibit 4). In June, the Helen Euphrate Art Gallery (Map ID 68) opened adjacent to the Flint Center. In 1972, Biology professor Doug Cheeseman founded the Cheeseman Environmental Study Center (Map ID 88), a natural area featuring vegetation from four different climates including redwoods, Joshua trees, and incense cedars. The natural area also included a lake, Louisiana snapping turtles, and a variety of plant life. The campus continued to expand in the mid-1970s. In 1973, upon his death, Euphrate bequeathed the remainder of his property (8 acres that comprise APN 359-01-002) to De Anza College.

*D6. Significance (continued):

In 1974, the last of the original Beaulieu Winery orchards were removed and replaced with the Seminar building (Map ID 60). Le Petit Trianon was also moved 100 yards north to its current site (Lovas 2002: 11, 16-18).

The De Anza College campus continued to grow in the 1980s and 1990s. The Grounds and Custodial Warehouse (Map ID 64), Multi-Cultural Center (Map ID 73), Stadium Restrooms (Map ID 82), Child Development Center (Map ID 85a), and a storage shed (Map ID 85b) were constructed in the 1980s. The Flint Center Parking Garage (Map ID 61), A. Robert DeHart Learning Center (Map ID 63), GTE facility (Map ID 65), Mechanical Shop (Map ID 66), and Advanced Technology Center (Map ID 72) were constructed in the 1990s. In November 1999, voters in the Foothill-De Anza Community College District approved Measure E, a 248-million-dollar bond, to modernize existing campus facilities. De Anza College received 130 million dollars to replace the roofs, upgrade plumbing and electrical systems, and refurbish the classrooms of campus buildings and restrooms. ID 74. SC1 and SC2, which contained new computer labs, classrooms, and educational facilities added to the science complex (Map ID 74). A new building was constructed to expand the footprint of the Child Development Center (Map ID 85a). Student and Community Resources (Map ID 69), Visual and Performing Arts and Euphrate Museum of Art (Map ID 71), Stelling Parking Garage (Map ID 76c), Tennis Courts (Map ID 79), and Kirsch Center (Map ID 87) were also constructed. De Anza College also improved the campus's northwest (main) entrance (TBP Architecture. 2007: 8-9).

The growth of De Anza College was also reflected in the area surrounding the campus. At the time that the college opened in 1967, the rural setting of the campus was still visible. Historic aerial imagery from 1968 show that large agricultural parcels cultivated with fruit orchards surrounded the campus on all sides, although residential encroachment into the area had begun (NETR 1968). The agricultural setting and fruit orchards immediately surrounding the campus originally contributed to the design significance of the campus and the way that it fit into the environment, as noted by the AIA in its design award for De Anza College in 1969. By 1980, however, residential and industrial development had replaced the fruit orchards and the alignment of the new state highway 85 was was visible (NETR 1980). Consideration of the environment, and the placement of a building or group of buildings within the physical environment, were key concerns for architects in the 1960s. Unlike the neighboring Foothill College, which in 1962 also received an AIA Honor Award, the natural setting surrounding De Anza College has changed and no longer contribute to the design significance of the campus.

In 2006, with 210 million dollars in funds, which were provided through Measure C, De Anza College completed its modernization work by upgrading the school's electrical, heating, and ventilation systems, improving fire and seismic safety, retrofitting existing facilities to comply with the American with Disabilities Act (ADA), reduce energy costs, and upgrade office technology. The Media Learning Center (Map ID 62), Student and Community Services (Map ID 69), SC2 (Map ID 74), Visual and Performing Arts Center (Map ID 71), and the Stelling Parking Garage (Map ID 76c), Tennis Courts (Map ID 79), a new wing of the Child Development Center (Map ID 85a), and Kirsch Center (Map ID 87) were also constructed in 2006. In 2009, the Helen Euphrate Museum of Art (Map ID 68), was closed and replaced with the Visual and Performing Arts and Euphrate Museum of Art (Map ID 71) (FHDA 2023; Lovas 2002: 6; TBP Architecture. 2007: 7-8).

***D6. Significance (continued):**

In 2013, De Anza College had an average student population of 35,529 students. Over the past nine years, student enrollment in classes physically held on campus has decreased by 20 percent. Online-enrollment has grown by 22 percent since 2020. Students are predominately in their 20s and are of Black (4 percent), White (18 percent), Latinx (24 percent), and Asian descent (51 percent) (De Anza College 2023a).

Dr. Calvin Charles Flint (1906–1973)

Calvin Charles Flint was born on May 5, 1606, in Payette, Idaho to Mary Elizabeth Johnson and Herbert Charles Flint. The Flint family relocated to Long Beach, California, between 1910 and 1920 (Kahn 2019; US Census Bureau 1910; US Census Bureau 1920).

In 1925, Flint gained employment as a merchant seaman (1925-1931) to fund his education at Stanford University, where he completed a bachelor's degree (1928) and, in 1931, obtained a Master of Arts in History. Flint's first employment after graduation was at Robert College in Istanbul, Turkey. He returned to California by 1933 and gained employment with Moran Junior College in Atascadero. Later that year, Flint accepted a position as the Dean of Santa Ana Junior College. In March 1933, the Long Beach Earthquake devastated the greater Los Angeles metropolitan region and destroyed most of Santa Ana Junior College's campus. Flint oversaw the campus's reconstruction and continued as the school's Dean until World War II. In 1942, Flint entered the Army Air Force where he reached the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. After the war, Flint continued to serve in the Military Intelligence Reserve and, between 1946 and 1947, co-owned the Moyer and Flint construction company (Kahn 2019; Palo Alto Times 1973: 1-2).

In 1947, the Monterey Peninsula College Board of Trustees hired Flint as the college's President. The college conducted classes from Monterey High School while Flint headed the search, then construction, of the school's permanent campus. Flint obtained a Doctorate in Education in 1952 while serving as the President of Monterey Peninsula College. In 1958, the Board of Trustees of the Foothill Junior College District (now the FHDA) hired Flint as President of Foothill College and District Superintendent, where he oversaw the design and construction of the Foothill College campus. In March 1959, Flint was appointed to the Joint Advisory Committee for California Public Higher Education, which advised the University Regents and the State Board of Education on where, and how, new colleges would be constructed. During his tenure on the joint advisory committee, Flint assisted in the development of the California Master Plan for Higher Education. Flint was also appointed to the Western College Association (later named the Western Association of Schools and Colleges) where he later served as President (1969-1970 academic year) (Kahn 2019; Palo Alto Times 1973: 1-2).

In 1961, FHDA purchased the 114-acre Beaulieu Winery, where Flint oversaw the construction of De Anza College. In 1968, a year after De Anza College opened, Flint headed a grant-funded research study about educational opportunities for students of color and challenged the FHDA to recruit and enroll Latinx students. He also launched "Guidance 54," a program benefitting female students who interrupted their education for familial or financial responsibilities. Flint retired as District Superintendent in July 1971 after 13 years of service. In 1973, Flint died of cancer at age 66 in Los Altos, California (Kahn 2019).

Ernest J. Kump, Jr., Architect

Ernest Joseph Kump, Jr., was born in Bakersfield on December 29, 1911, to Mary P. and Ernest J. Kump, Sr.[1] In

***D6. Significance (continued):**

his teens, Kump studied architecture at Kern County High School (now Bakersfield High School) under Clarence Cullimore, FAIA.[2] While in high school, Kump received accolades at state-wide competitions and monetary awards for his residential and commercial structure designs. In 1929, Kump (then 18 years old) designed "Ye Olde English Village Apartments, Bakersfield" in conjunction with his father (Historic Fresno 2010a; PCAD 2023a).

In ca. 1930, Kump relocated to the San Francisco Bay Area to attend the University of California, Berkeley. He obtained a Bachelor of Arts in 1932 before he attended Harvard University in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and received a master's in architecture in the early- to mid-1930s. After Kump graduated from Harvard, he partnered with Charles Henry Franklin, architect, and established a practice in Fresno, California.[3]

In 1941, Franklin and Kump achieved national distinction for the new (#3) Fresno City Hall, which was selected by the Museum of Modern Art in New York as one of the most significant American structures built between 1932 and 1944. The firm operated for seven years but closed when both men enlisted in the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers during World War II (1942 – 1945). After World War II, Kump returned to the San Francisco Bay Area and established Franklin, Kump, and Falk, Architects (1945 – ca. 1950).[4] The firm specialized in modular and prefabricated military buildings until dissolving their partnership in ca. 1950 (Powell 2004; OAC 2023; PCAD 2023a).

In 1955, Kump founded Ernest Kump Associates and opened offices in Palo Alto, California, and Manhattan, New York. While living in Palo Alto, Kump designed Foothill College, De Anza College, Crown College (Santa Cruz, California), and buildings on the University of California, Santa Cruz campus. In 1956, Kump was elected as a Fellow with the AIA and embarked on a teaching career at several universities including Harvard, Columbia, Stanford, and Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In 1970, Kump created Tekkto Systems, a foundation that explored the potential of prefabricated building materials to create low-cost, mass-produced housing. The AIA praised Kump as a "pioneer of modular practices and systems concepts in architecture" (OAC 2023). Over his career, Kump patented 59 novel structural systems, building mechanisms, and prebuilt production designs.

After retiring from active practice in the United States, Kump and his wife, Josephine Clark Miller (married 1934), moved to London, England. He continued to work as an international architectural consultant, who specialized in low-cost modular building systems for housing, educational, and community facilities, until his death. Kump died in Zurich, Switzerland on November 4, 1999 (OAC 2023).

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[1] Ernest J. Kump Sr. (1888 – 1939) conducted his professional architectural career business in Fresno, California between ca. 1915 and ca. 1939 (Historic Fresno 2010b).

[2] Clarence Cullimore (1885 – 1963), a well-known architect from Bakersfield, California, taught a unique architect and draftsman course at Kern County High School. The program bridged early 20th century Beaux-Arts with the contemporary mid-century style (CSU Bakersfield Historical Research Center 2023).

[3] C. H. Franklin (1891 – 1956), an architect, conducted most of his professional career in Fresno, California. Franklin and Kump Architects operated in Fresno, California, from 1935 until 1942 (PCAD 2023b).

[4] Mark Falk (1896 – 1965) obtained a structural engineering degree from Stanford University in Palo Alto, California. Falk met Franklin and Kump while serving in the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers then worked with duo from 1945 to 1950 (Powell 1994).

*D6. Significance (continued):

Kump's notable buildings and structures included (PCAD 2023; Peninsula Times Tribune 1966: p. 7):

- Fresno Unified School District, Administration Office, Fresno, California (1936)
- City Hall #3, City of Fresno, California (1941)
- U.S. Navy, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard Ordinance Building, San Francisco, California (1947)
- Herbert Hoover Junior High School, San Francisco Unified School District, California (1955)
- Alameda High School, Alameda Unified School District, California (1958)
- Cabrillo College, Monterey, California (1959)
- Foothill College (1962)
- Gunn High School, Palo Alto, California (1964)
- San Jose State College Student Union Building, San Jose, California (1967)

Masten, Hurd, and Gwathmey, Architects (1919–ca. 1975)

Lester W. Hurd (1894–1967) was born in Winters, California on January 20, 1894. Hurd served as a Captain in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers during World War I (1915–1917). After the war, Hurd returned to San Francisco and married Genevieve G. Hurd (ca. 1917). In 1919, he established Masten and Hurd, Architects, with his associate, Charles Franklin Masten, Sr. Hurd continued to work as a Partner at Masten and Hurd until its reorganization as Masten, Hurd, and Gwathmey, Architects, in 1959. Hurd died in Berkeley on May 29, 1967 (PCAD 2023d).

Charles Franklin Masten, Sr., (1886–1973) was born on October 8, 1886, in Jack County, Nebraska, to William W. and Sarah Isabelle. By 1900, the Masten family had relocated to Corona, California. Masten graduated from the University of California, Berkeley, with a Bachelor of Science in 1912 and, by late 1913, graduated with a Master of Science. In 1919, he established Masten and Hurd, Architects, with his associate, Lester Hurd. Masten was a Partner at Masten and Hurd until its reorganization as Masten, Hurd, and Gwathmey, Architects, in 1959. He died in Berkeley on September 20, 1973 (PCAD 2023f; Ancestry 2023b; Ancestry 2023c).

Cabell Gwathmey (1902–2002) was born in Virginia to George Tayloe and Margaret Cabell Smith Gwathmey. Gwathmey attended the US Naval Academy between 1923 and 1925 and received his Bachelor of Science. After graduating, Gwathmey served in the U.S. Navy for two years before he relocated to Pennsylvania and gained employment as a draftsman with Patterson and Warren, Architects (1928 – 1930). In 1930, Gwathmey returned to California and worked as a designer for several different firms. In 1938, he co-founded Ring and Gwathmey, an architectural firm, in Los Angeles. In 1942, he signed on as Colonel in the United States Army Reserve, Civil Engineers, and worked domestically until 1958. After military service, Gwathmey assisted in the establishment of Masten, Hurd, and Gwathmey, Architects, in San Francisco. When Masten, Hurd, and Gwathmey dissolved, he founded Gwathmey, Seller, and Crosby, Architects (Ancestry 2023a; PCAD 2023e).

*D6. Significance (continued):

Masten and Hurd, Architects, notable buildings and structures included (PCAD 2023c):

- Del Rey Fraternity House, University of California, Northside, Berkeley, CA (1923 – 1924)[5]
- Sutherlin, H.C., House, Saint Francis Wood, San Francisco, CA (1927)
- Press Building, University of California, Berkeley, CA (1939)
- Veterans Administration (VA) Hospital, Fresno, CA (1949)
- Hastings College of Laws, University of California, San Francisco, CA (1953)
- School of Public Health, Cancer Research and Genetics Laboratory, University of California, Berkeley, CA (1955)

Masten, Hurd, and Gwathmey, Architects, notable buildings and structures included (PCAD 2023c):

- Cabrillo College, Watsonville, Santa Cruz County, CA (1959)
- Foothill Junior College, Campus Plan, Los Altos Hills, CA (1960 – 1962)
- De Anza College, Campus Plan, Cupertino, CA (1966 – 1967)

Property Type: Cluster College Campus

The De Anza College campus was designed in the mid-1960s as a modern, campus with buildings clustered around a community space by their pedagogy. The cluster college, along with the finger plan design, gained popularity for new U.S. colleges and universities in correlation with increased attendance in the late 1940s and early 1950s. By the mid-1950s, the cluster campus had become the most popular school campus design in the United States because it immersed urban, part-time students into a cohesive university setting with a high degree of indoor and outdoor integration, ample community spaces, and centralized focus (Yeo 1970: 291 - 298).

Characteristics of the Cluster College-design (Yeo 1970: 291 - 298):

- Building clearly expresses its function
- Classrooms “clustered” around central quadrangles
- Buildings are accompanied a high degree of indoor and outdoor integration
- Multiple outdoor spaces or clusters
- Flat roof or broken pediment roof used for lighting and acoustics
- One- or two- story in elevation

[5] The Del Rey Fraternity House was converted to the Yun Lin Temple Cultural Center of Black Sect Tantric Buddhism in 1967 (PCAD 2023d).

***D6. Significance (continued):**

NRHP and CRHR Evaluation

Criterion A/1: Properties that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

Under NRHP Criterion A and CRHR Criterion 1, the De Anza College campus lacks a direct and significant association with any event important in history at the local, state, or national levels. Constructed between 1966 and 1967, the campus is not associated with any period that is significant in the development of the junior college system or the history of post-secondary education in California or the United States. Unlike other junior colleges—such as Fresno City College, which was established in 1910 as California's first community college and was one of three public colleges in the United States at that time, or Modesto Junior College, which in 1921 established the nation's first junior college district—De Anza College represents a relatively late post-World War II example of a community college, both regionally and within the state. At the time of its initial phase of construction in 1967, De Anza College was one of 90 community colleges that had been established throughout California. Since the opening of De Anza College, community colleges throughout the state have experienced large increases in student enrollment, changes in criteria and standards for coursework, and changes in funding as a result of new legislative financial statutes dealing with community colleges statewide. Research, however, did not indicate that De Anza College played an important role in any of these contexts. As such, the De Anza College campus lacks the necessary associative significance to meet NRHP Criterion A or CRHR Criterion 1.

Criterion B/2: Properties that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

To be found eligible under NRHP Criterion B or CRHR Criterion 2, De Anza College must be directly tied to an important person and serve as the place where that individual conducted or produced the work for which they are known. De Anza College does not have a known connection to the explorer for which it is named. The property's original owners, Charles and Virginia "Ella" (Hobart) Barton, were early Euro-American settlers and prominent viticulturalists in Santa Clara County. The Bartons are associated with the extant built resources that predate the establishment of the De Anza College campus. These resources include Le Petit Trianon (Map ID 1), East Cottage (Map ID 2), Beaulieu Winery (Map ID 3), and the Sunken Garden (Map ID 4), which were all built in 1892. Although the Bartons' Beaulieu Winery complex is currently located within the boundaries of the De Anza College campus, neither Charles or Virginia Barton has a direct association with the college (for a complete discussion of the Beaulieu Historic District please refer to Jones 2023, "Update DPR 523 Form Set for the Beaulieu Historic District"). Additionally, none of the property's subsequent owners prior to 1959 (when ownership of the property was transferred to the FHDA) have a direct association with the school.

In 1961, under the supervision of District Superintendent Calvin Charles Flint, PhD, FHDA purchased the Beaulieu Winery and converted the property into the De Anza College campus. Although Flint served as the District Superintendent of the FHDA and oversaw the construction of De Anza College, archival research does not indicate that his efforts rise to the level of singular importance necessary to meet Criterion B/2. Ultimately, research

***D6. Significance** (continued):

identified no individual with a significant association with the campus who also made a singularly important contribution to the development of De Anza College, the FHDA, or to history in general. Consequently, the De Anza College campus does not possess the necessary associative significance to meet NRHP Criterion B or CRHR Criterion 2.

Criterion C/3: Properties that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

Under NRHP Criterion C and CRHR Criterion 3, the De Anza College campus does not represent an important prototype of a cluster college campus. The concept of a cluster college with buildings arranged around a community space by academic discipline, and its associated finger plan design, first emerged during the late 1940s and was well established by the 1960s. The De Anza College campus, however, was designed by a team of prominent architects that included Ernest J. Kump, Charles Franklin Masten, Sr., and Lester W. Hurd. While the overall campus design received an Honor Award from the AIA in 1969, changes to the physical environment surrounding the campus have substantially diminished the design significance that De Anza College originally possessed. At the time of its opening in 1967, the college was surrounded by a natural environment comprised largely of fruit orchards. The surrounding trees were elements of the natural environment that the De Anza College architects incorporated into the design of the campus. By 1980, residential and industrial development had replaced the fruit orchards and altered views of the surrounding natural environment that originally contributed to the significance of the college's design. The AIA architects who comprised the awards panel alluded to the importance of the campus' setting and its landscape characteristics when it commented that knowledge of the project's "milieu is vital . . . in judging the way in which the project fits into its environment" (AIA 1969: 45). In contrast to other college campuses that this particular team of architects designed—most notably the nearby Foothill College campus in Los Altos, which received the AIA Honor Award in 1962 (AIA 1962: 49-51)—the De Anza College campus is no longer representative of the architects' best work. Moreover, the campus as a whole is not significant as a historic district, and with the exception of Le Petit Trianon and elements of the Sunken Garden, none of the resources at the college are individually significant under NRHP/CRHR C/3.

Criterion D/4: That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Under NRHP Criterion D and CRHR Criterion 4, the De Anza College campus is not significant as a source, or likely source, of important historical information, nor does it appear likely to yield important information about historic construction methods, materials, or technologies. This technology is well understood through contemporary trade journals and scientific monographs. As such, the property lacks significance under NRHP Criterion D and CRHR Criterion 4.

***D6. Significance** (continued):

Integrity Discussion

Because De Anza College lacks sufficient significance to meet any of the criteria for listing in the NRHP or CRHR, an integrity analysis was considered immaterial. To be eligible for listing in either register, a resource must first meet one or more of the significance criteria outlined above before a determination can be made as to whether the resource retains its historic character and can convey its significance. In the specific case of the subject property, the evaluation found that the property lacked the necessary significance to warrant further analysis of its physical and historic integrity.

Conclusion

The De Anza College campus was evaluated in consideration of NRHP and CRHR criteria and found not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR. Consequently, the evaluation concluded that the campus as a whole is not a historic property according to the NRHP criteria outlined in 36 CFR § 60.4 and does not constitute a potential historic district. Similarly, the evaluation also concluded that the De Anza College campus as a whole is not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA as defined under PRC § 5024.1 and the CEQA Guidelines § 15064.5(a) and does not constitute a potential historic district. Additionally, except for the previously recorded resources that include Le Petit Trianon, the Beaulieu Winery, the East Cottage, and the significant architectural elements of the Sunken Garden, none of the built resources at the college are individually eligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR, nor are they individually significant as historical resources under CEQA.

***D7. References** (Continued):

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Historical Maps and Photographs (Continued):

Exhibit 1. Historical aerial of the Beaulieu Winery showing the original configuration of Map ID 1. Le Petite Trianon (red arrow), Map ID 3. the Beaulieu Winery building (yellow arrow), Map ID 4. Sunken Garden (center), and the original East Cottage (blue arrow). View facing north (FHDA 2023).



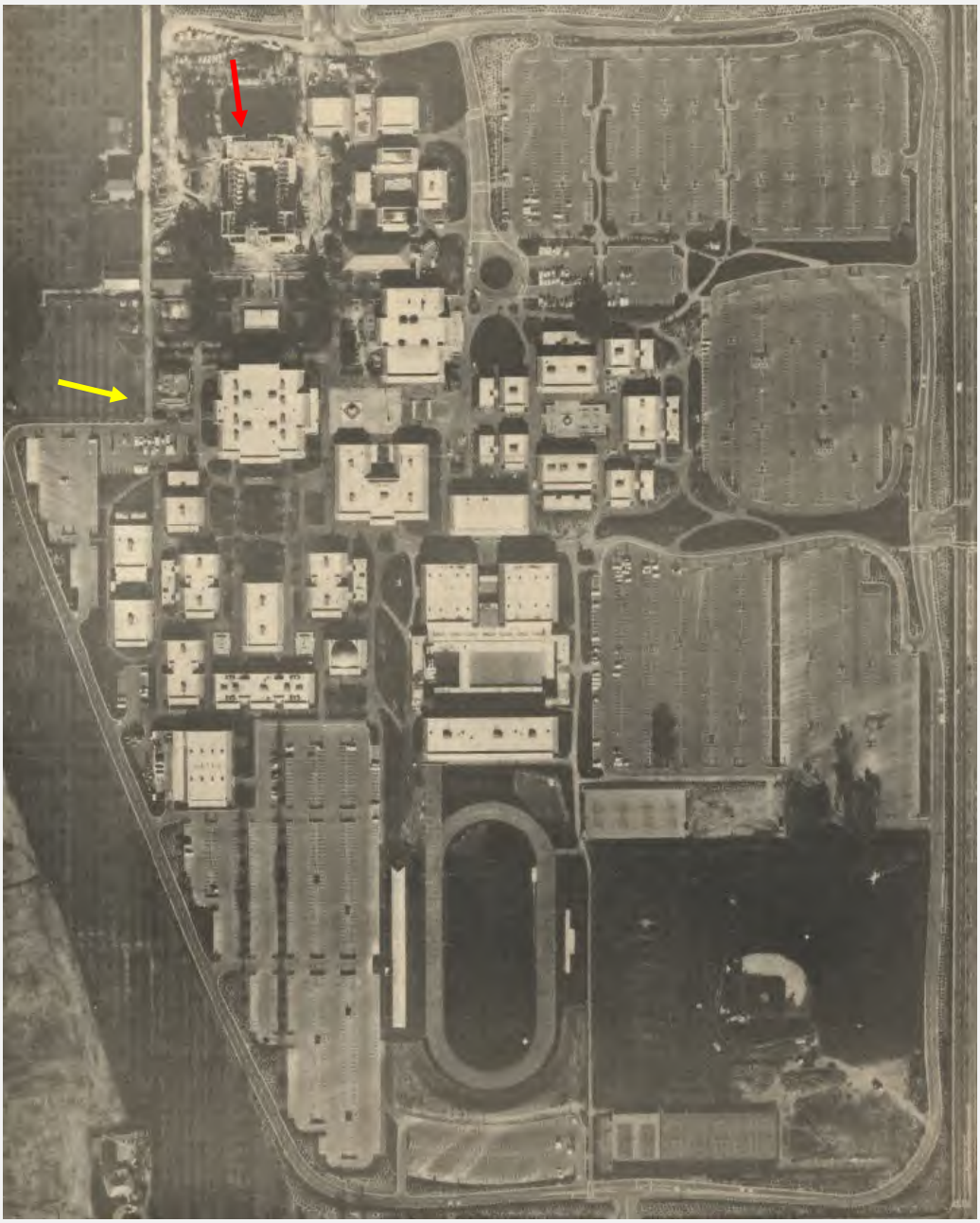
Historical Maps and Photographs (Continued):

Exhibit 2. View of the Beaulieu Winery and the Sunken Garden (Map ID 4) in 1960, shortly after the estate was sold to FHDA. View facing north (Shamshoian 2015).



Historical Maps and Photographs (Continued):

Exhibit 3. Historical aerial of the De Anza College campus in late 1969. The northwest corner of the (contemporary boundary) of campus is still occupied by the Euphrate family, Map ID 58. Flint Center is under construction (red arrow), and Map ID 1. Le Petit Trianon is located west of Map ID 31. Dehart Library (yellow arrow) (La Voz 1970).



Historical Maps and Photographs (Continued):

Exhibit 4. Partial view of Map ID 4 and Map ID 58, which is still under construction (La Voz 2017).



Photographs:

Photograph 1. Overview of De Anza College's east entrance, view facing northwest.



Photograph 2. Map ID 5. A1, showing the buildings' main (south) and west elevations, facing northeast.



Photograph 3. Map ID 6. A2's south and east elevations, view facing northwest (Image_1681).



Photographs:

Photograph 4. View the west and south (main) elevations of Map ID 7. A3, facing northeast.



Photograph 5. View of the "A Quad" showing a depressed quadrilateral and Map ID 10. A6, facing east.



Photograph 6. View of Map ID 8. A4, a woman's restroom, view facing northwest,



Photographs:

Photograph 7. View of Map ID 9. A5, facing north.



Photograph 8. View of Map ID 11. A7's west (main) elevation, facing east.



Photograph 9. View of Map ID 12. Campus Center's south elevation, facing north.



Photographs:

Photograph 10. View of Map ID 13. F1's south (main) elevation, facing northwest.



Photograph 11. View of Map ID 16. F2's south and east (main) elevations, facing northwest.



Photograph 12. View of Map ID 18. F3, facing northeast.



Photographs:

Photograph 13. View of Map ID 21. F4's north (main) elevation, facing southeast.



Photograph 14. View of Map ID 24. F5's west (main) elevation, facing southeast.



Photograph 15. View of Map ID 26. F6's north (main) and west elevations, facing southeast.



Photographs:

Photograph 16. View of Map ID 32. S9's south (main) elevation, facing northeast.



Photograph 17. View of Map ID 14. L1's north (main) elevation, facing southwest.



Photograph 18. View of Map ID 17. L3's south and east elevations, facing northwest.



Photographs:

Photograph 19. View of Map ID 22. L6's south (main) and west elevations, facing northeast.



Photograph 20. View of Map ID 25. L8's south (main) elevation, facing northwest.



Photograph 21. View of Map ID 15. L2' south (main) elevation, facing northeast.



Photographs:

Photograph 22. View of Map ID 19. L4, facing northeast.



Photograph 23. View of Map ID 23. L7 west (main) elevation, facing southeast.



Photograph 24. View of Map ID 20. L5, facing north.



Photographs:

Photograph 25. View of Map ID 36. S6, facing southwest.



Photograph 26. View of Map ID 40. S2 west (main) elevation, facing northeast.r

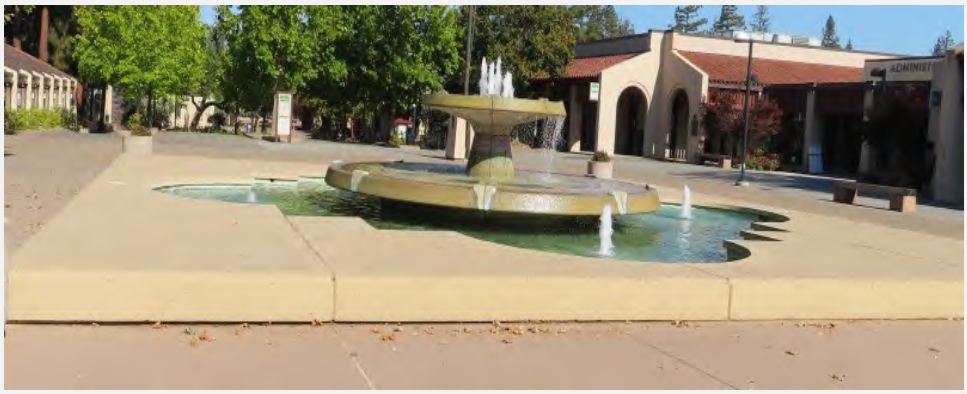


Photograph 27. View of the Map ID 27. L Quad Fountain, facing west.



Photographs:

Photograph 28. View of the Map ID 30. Main Fountain, facing east.



Photograph 29. View of Map ID 28. Forum, facing northeast.



Photograph 30. View of Map ID 29. Administration Building, facing southwest.



Photographs:

Photograph 31. View of Map ID 31. A. Robert Demart Library, facing north.



Photograph 32. View of Map ID 32. S8 east (main) elevation, facing northwest.



Photograph 33. View of Map ID 33. S7, facing southwest.



Photographs:

Photograph 34. View of Map ID 35. E3, facing northwest.



Photograph 35. View of Map ID 37. S5 east (main) elevation, facing northwest.



Photograph 36. View of Map ID 39. S1, facing southeast.



Photographs:

Photograph 37. View of Map ID 41. E2, facing southwest.



Photograph 38. View of Map ID 38. S3 west (main) elevation, facing southwest.



Photograph 39. View of Map ID 42. S4, facing southwest.



Photograph 40. View of Map ID 43. Fujitsu Planterium, facing north.



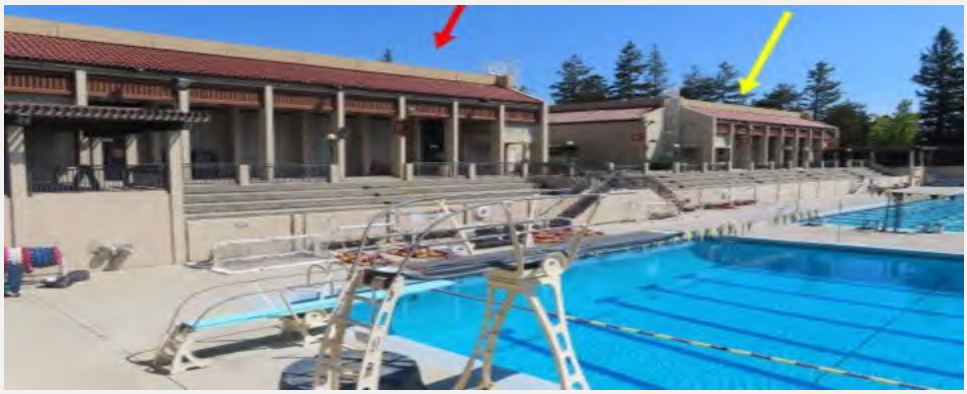
Photograph 41. Partial overview of the "PE Quad" showing Map ID 45. PE2 (red arrow), Map ID 47. PE5 (yellow arrow), Map ID 48. PE6 (black arrow), Map ID 49. Diving Pool (foreground, green polygon), and Map ID 50. Swimming Pool (background, red square). View facing east.



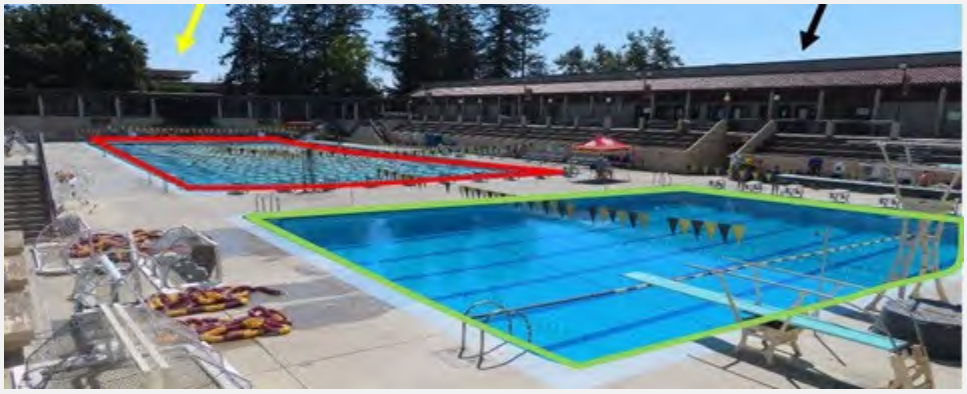
Photograph 42. View of Map ID 46. PE4, facing northeast.



Photograph 43. View of symmetrical Map ID 44. PE1 (red arrow) and Map ID 45. PE4 (yellow arrow), view facing northeast.



Photograph 44. Partial view of the "PE Quad" showing Map ID 47 (yellow arrow), Map ID 48 (black arrow), Map ID 49 (foreground, green polygon), and Map ID 50 (background, red square). View facing east.



Photograph 45. View of Map ID 51. E1, facing northeast.



Photographs:

Photograph 46. View of Map ID 52. Building G, facing southeast.



Photograph 47. View of Map ID 53. Stadium and Track G, facing northeast.



Photograph 48. View of Map ID 54. Baseball Field, facing northeast.



Photographs:

Photograph 49. View of Map ID 57. Parking Lot E, facing east.



Photograph 50. View of Map ID 58. Flint Center for the Performing Arts, facing northeast.



Photograph 51. View of the rear annex of Map ID 58, facing east.



Photographs:

Photograph 52. View of Map ID 59. Cheesman Environmental Study Area, facing south.



Photograph 53. View of Map ID 55. Parking Lot A and Map ID 56. Parking Lot A, facing north.



Photograph 54. View of Map ID 51. E1, facing northeast.



Photographs:

Photograph 55. View of Map ID 68. A9, facing northeast.



Photograph 56. Partial View of mature trees, which are present throughout campus, a walkway, and light fixture. View facing east.



State of California- The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) Flint Center
P1. Other Identifier: Calvin C. Flint Center for the Performing Arts

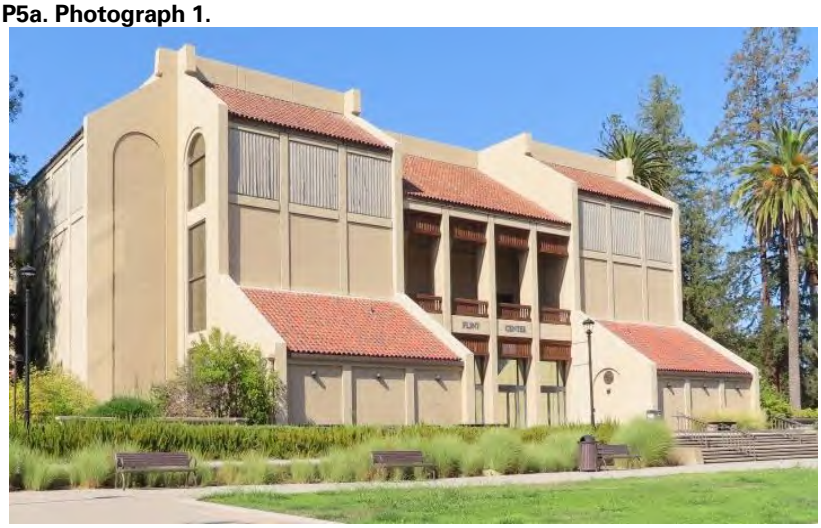
***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ■ **Unrestricted**
***a. County** Santa Clara **and** P2b and P2c or P2d.
***b. USGS 7.5'** Cupertino Quadrangle **Date** 2018 **T** 7S; **R** 2W; **of Sec** 11 and 14; Mount Diablo **B.M.**
c. Address 21250 Stevens Creek Boulevard City Cupertino Zip 95014
d. UTM: Zone: 10S; 584468.00 m E; 4130994.00 m N
e. Other Locational Data:
Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) APN 359-01-004.

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The Flint Center (formally named the Calvin C. Flint Center for the Performing Arts) is a multi-story building with an irregular, roughly rectangular floorplan that is oriented north-south. The building features a combination of flat primary roof accented by secondary dropped shed roofs clad with red Spanish tiles. The main body of the Flint Center is comprised of the two-story theater, main auditorium, and second-story balconies. Two one-story additions are affixed to the rear (north) elevation. Map ID 58. Flint Center is surrounded by mature landscaping (Photograph 1).

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP10. Theater; HP15. Educational Building; HP30. Trees/Vegetation;
***P4. Resources Present:** ■ Building ☐ Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other

P5a. Photograph 1.



P5b. Description of Photo: Photograph 1. View of the Flint Center, facing northeast.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:**
■ Historic ☐Prehistoric ☐ Both
1971 (FHDA 2005: 44).
***P7. Owner and Address:**
Foothill-De Anza Community College District
12345 El Monte Road County
Los Altos Hills, California 94022
***P8. Recorded by:**
EJ Jones, Dudek
1810 13th Street, Suite 110
Sacramento, California, 95811
***P9. Date Recorded:** 8/24/2023.
***P10. Survey Type:**
Intensive

***P11. Report Citation**: Dudek. 2024. *Cultural Resources Assessment Memo for the Proposed De Anza College Master Plan, Santa Clara County, California*. Prepared for the Foothill-De Anza Community College District (Los Altos Hills, California) by Dudek. February 2024.

***Attachments:** ☐NONE ☐Location Map ■Continuation Sheet ■Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐Archaeological Record ☐District Record ☐Linear Feature Record ☐Milling Station Record ☐Rock Art Record

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder): Flint Center ***NRHP Status Code:** 6Z

B1. Historic Name: Calvin C Flint Center for the Performing Arts
B2. Common Name: Flint Center
B3. Original Use: Theater B4. Present Use: vacant
***B5. Architectural Style:** Postmodern
***B6. Construction History:** The Flint Center was constructed in ca. 1971. Two, one-story additions were affixed to the north elevation at an unknown date. In ca. 2000, the northern addition was renovated.
***B7. Moved?** ■**No** □**Yes** □**Unknown** **Date:** N/A **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** None
B9a. Architect: Ernest Joseph Kump, Jr. b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance: Theme:** N/A **Area :** N/A
Period of Significance: N/A **Property Type:** N/A **Applicable Criteria:** N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The Flint Center does not meet any of the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), either individually or as part of an existing or potential historic district. The property was evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code, and it is not considered a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

Historic Context

The Foothill-De Anza Community College District (FDCCD) began construction on the 4-million-dollar "De Anza Center for the Performing Arts," (Flint Center) a 2,570-seat theater, in ca. 1968. In December 1970, the auditorium was renamed the "Calvin C. Flint Center for the Performing Arts" in honor of the District's first superintendent and the auditorium's greatest supporter. The Flint Center formally opened in June 1971, shortly before Flint's retirement in July. In 1971, inaugural events included community and student performers, John Cranko's rendition of "The Taming of the Shrew" with the Stuttgart Ballet," Vienna State Opera Ballet, and the San Francisco Symphony. Notable 1970s performers at the Flint Center included Boz Scaggs (1971), Crosby and Nash (1971), Jerry Garcia Band (1975) (led by Jerry Garcia of Grateful Dead fame), and Carlos Montoya (1977) (Peninsula Times 1970: p. 2; Emerson 1971: p. 22; FDCCD 2019; San Francisco Examiner 1971: p. 30; setlist.fm 2023; Jerry Garcia Family LLC 2014). See Continuation Sheet.



B11. Additional Resource Attributes: None
***B12. References:** See Continuation Sheet.
B13. Remarks: None
***B14. Evaluator:** EJ Jones
***Date of Evaluation:** December 7, 2023

(This space reserved for official comments.)

***P3a. Description (continued):**

The main (south) elevation is divided into three sections that includes a recessed central body flanked by symmetrical, projecting elevations. The central body of the building is further divided into four bays demarcated by large, square pillars. The building's entrance, a row of double glass doors in metal frames, is located on the ground floor of the central section. Both stories are ornamented with symmetrical rows of rough-hewn wood balusters. Modern, lettering between the first and second stories identifies the building as the "Flint Center." The main entrance is flanked by projecting elevations visually divided into nine, three-by-three square bays that are separated by full-length vertical and horizontal elements. The north (rear), east, and west elevations also project to create inverted-corner features accented by symmetrical, east-west facing fixed windows. The west and east elevations are visually divided into two asymmetrical rows of varying heights. The east elevation features a sunken, recessed row of plain, double doors. The entrances are sheltered by a one-story projecting, Spanish-tile-clad, roof supported by thick, rectangular columns. The building is primarily clad in smooth stucco, with vertical wood boards accenting the upper-third of the building.

Two rectangular, east-west-oriented additions are affixed to the rear (north) elevation. Although both additions are a single story, the northernmost section is equipped with a vaulted roof. The additions are accessible via their west elevations which are equipped with industrial and garage doors. The buildings are devoid of windows and clad in smooth stucco.

***B10. Significance (continued):**

On January 24, 1984, Steve Jobs introduced the first Macintosh Computer to Apple shareholders at the Flint Center, which was located near Apple's headquarters in Cupertino. The Flint Center was too small for the number of shareholders who attended, with more than 1,000 shareholders not able to gain entry or participate in voting or discussion. The Flint Center presentation was a rehearsal for the public unveiling, a media extravaganza hosted by the Boston Computer Society less than a week later. In addition to introducing the technology, Jobs hosted a demonstration and Q&A panel that included Macintosh team members Bill Atkinson, Steve Capps, Owen Densmore, Andy Herzfeld, Bruce Horn, Rony Sebok, Burrell Smith, and Randy Wigginton. Although not scheduled to speak, Apple co-founder Steve Wozniak also delivered comments about new Apple products. Apple hosted additional events at the Flint Center in 1986, with the introduction of Apple II, and in 1998 and 1998 with the introduction of the first "iMac" and "iMac SE." Apple's final product launch at the Flint Center was in 2014 when Apple CEO Tim Cook launched the iPhone 6, iPhone 6 Plus, and the Apple Watch. Shortly after the final launch, Apple hosted the celebratory "Mac@30" event at the Flint Center. In 2015, students from De Anza College's film and cinema program assisted in recreating the Flint Center shareholders meeting in the film "Jobs," Director Danny Boyle's Steve Jobs Biopic (Golson 2014; McCracken 2014; Alvarez 2015; Siegman 1986: p. 39; Owen 2019)

Apart from Apple's anniversary events and student performances, the Flint Center was used sparingly in the early 2010s with an average attendance of 900-1,400 attendees per event. The most recent events hosted at Map ID 59 include a U2 concert (2014), a Jerry Seinfeld comedy show (2016), and a Willie Nelson concert (2018). In 2018, FDCCD suspended events at the Flint Center due to potential architectural failures that could impede occupants during an emergency exit. In 2019, the Foothill-De Anza Community College District's Board of Trustees voted to permanently close the Flint Center. Educational and performance activities were shifted to the Visual and Performing Arts Center, which also houses the Euphrat Museum of Art (setlist.fm 2023; Cupertino Today 2018; Brailsford and Dunlavey 2015: p. 16-17; FDCCD 2019).

***B10. Significance (continued):**

Evaluation:

Criterion A/1: Properties that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

Under NRHP Criterion A and CRHR Criterion 1, the Flint Center lacks a direct and significant association with any event, trend, or period of development important in history at the local, state, or national levels. Constructed in 1971, the Flint Center is representative of the educational and recreational development of De Anza College and the surrounding community. During the 1970s, the Flint Center served as the venue for notable performers such as Boz Scaggs, Crosby and Nash, and the Jerry Garcia Band. In 1984, Steve Jobs introduced the first Macintosh computer to Apple shareholders at the Flint Center. More recently, events hosted at the Flint Center included a Jerry Seinfeld comedy show in 2016 and a Willie Nelson concert in 2018. While these events involved well-known individuals, the events themselves are not particularly significant within the educational and recreational development of the college or the surrounding community. As such, the Flint Center lacks the necessary associative significance to meet NRHP Criterion A or CRHR Criterion 1.

Criterion B/2: Properties that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

Under NRHP Criterion B and CRHR Criterion 2, the Flint Center lacks a significant association with the productive life of any individual important in local, state, or national history. Although the building is named after Calvin Charles Flint, the first superintendent of the FDCCD and the auditorium's greatest supporter, research does not indicate that his contributions to the development of the Flint Center rise to the level of singular importance required to meet Criterion B/2. The establishment and management of the Flint Center represents the collective work of many individuals, rather than the work of any single person. The available research also did not uncover any other individual whose productive life is significantly associated with the Flint Center. Lacking a direct and significant association with any person important in history, the Flint Center is, therefore, not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B or the CRHR under Criterion 2.

Criterion C/3: Properties that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

Under NRHP Criterion C and CRHR Criterion 3, the Flint Center is not an important example of postmodern architecture. Although the building was designed by the noted architect, Ernest Joseph Kump, Jr., the Flint Center does not represent one of his better postmodern designs from the 1960s-1970s period of his career. More significant examples of Kump's postmodern designs are located at the nearby Foothill College campus (1960-1962) in Los Altos and the Student Union Building (ca. 1969) at San Jose State University. Additionally, the Flint Center lacks distinction as a particular property type, a performing arts auditorium, a method of construction based on prefabricated building materials, or as a contributing element to a campus cluster-type design. While the Flint Center represents the work of a prominent architect Ernest Kump, Jr., it lacks the design distinction that his other postmodern works at Foothill College and San Jose State University possess. As such, the Flint Center lacks sufficient design and construction value to meet NRHP Criterion C or CRHR Criterion 3.

***B10. Significance (continued):**

Criterion D/4: Properties that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Under NRHP Criterion D and CRHR Criterion 4, the Flint Center is not significant as a source, or likely source, of important historical information, nor does it appear likely to yield important information about historic construction methods, materials, or technologies. This technology is well understood through contemporary trade journals and scientific monographs. As such, the property lacks significance under NRHP Criterion D and CRHR Criterion 4.

Integrity Discussion

Because the Flint Center lacks sufficient significance to meet any of the criteria for listing in the NRHP or CRHR, an integrity analysis was considered immaterial. To be eligible for listing in either register, a resource must first meet one or more of the significance criteria outlined above before a determination can be made as to whether the resource retains its historic character and can convey its significance. In the specific case of the Flint Center, the evaluation found that the property lacked the necessary significance to warrant further analysis of its physical and historic integrity.

Conclusion

The Flint Center was evaluated in consideration of NRHP and CRHR criteria and found ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP and CRHR, individually or as a contributing element to an existing or potential historic district. Consequently, the evaluation concluded that the building is not a historic property according to the NRHP criteria outlined in 36 CFR § 60.4. Similarly, the evaluation also concluded that the Flint Center is not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA as defined under PRC § 5024.1 and the CEQA Guidelines § 15064.5(a), either individually or as a contributing element to an existing or potential historic district. As such, the evaluation has assigned a California Historical Resource Status Code of 6Z to this property.

***B12. References** (continued):

Alvarez, T. 2015. "De Anza Film/TV Students." Accessed September 12, 2023. https://lavozdeanza.com/news/2015/02/18/de-anza-filmtv-students-hollywood-comes-to-cupertino/

Brailsford and Dunlavey. 2015. "FHDA Feasibility Report Slides Final 090915." Accessed September 12, 2023. https://go.boarddocs.com/ca/fhda/Board.nsf/goto?open&id=A22KDS5168CF

Cupertino Today. 2018. "Willie Nelson and Family to Perform at Flint Center." Cupertino Today (Cupertino, California), December 13, 2018. Accessed September 12, 2023. https://cupertinotoday.com/2018/12/13/willie-nelson/

Emerson, P. 1971. "Big Events Slated for De Anza Theater." The Peninsula Times (Palo Alto, California), December 8, 1970. Page 2. Accessed September 12, 2023. https://www.newspapers.com/

FDCCD (Foothill-De Anza Community College District). 2019. "De Anza Event Center." Accessed September 12, 2023. https://www.fhda.edu/FlintCenter.html

Golson. 2014. "Steve Jobs' First Public Demonstration of the MacIntosh, Hidden Since 1984." Accessed September 12, 2023. https://www.macrumors.com/2014/01/26/macintosh-introduction-boston-computer-society/

Jerry Garcia Family LLC. 2014. "Flint Center (De Anza College)." Accessed September 12, 2023. https://jerrygarcia.com/show/1975-10-10-flint-center-de-anza-college-cupertino-ca/

Jones, E. 2023. "DPR 523 Form Set for the De Anza College Campus." Completed by Dudek for the Foothill-De Anza Community College District (Palo Alto Hills, California) 2023.

McCracken, H. 2014. "Exclusive: Watch Steve Jobs' First Demonstration of the Mac for the Public, Unseen Since 1984." Accessed September 12, 2023. https://time.com/1847/steve-jobs-mac/

Owen, M. 2019. "Former Apple Event Venue Flint Center is Closing." Accessed September 12, 2023. https://appleinsider.com/articles/19/06/14/cupertinos-flint-center-and-former-apple-event-venue-is-closing

Peninsula Times. 1970. "Auditorium Named for Flint." The Peninsula Times (Palo Alto, California), December 8, 1970. Page 2. Accessed September 12, 2023. https://www.newspapers.com/

San Francisco Examiner. 1971. "Cupertino – A Major Arts Center." The San Francisco Examiner (San Francisco, California), February 24, 1971. Page 30. Accessed September 12, 2023. https://www.newspapers.com/

Siegmann, K. 1986. "A Flashy Debut for the New Apple." The Times-Tribune (Palo Alto, California), September 12, 1968. Page 39. Accessed September 12, 2023. https://www.newspapers.com/

P1. Other Identifier: N/A
e. Other Locational Data: Assessor Parcel Number: 359-01-004

***P3a. Description:** Le Petit Trianon was designed by Willis Polk in the French Neo-Classical Revival-architectural style. Completed in 1892, the building has a rectangular footprint, oriented north-to-south, and a flat roof with squared, minimally overhanging eaves. The eaves are ornamented with wood fascia boards that wrap around the residence. A slight, half-circle projection extends from the center of Le Petit Trianon's main (east) elevation. Le Petit Trianon's main elevation features a full-length, low, concrete front porch, circular ionic columns, and four symmetrical, full-length, multilight arched windows in wood frames. Additional fenestration includes centered, oversized, arched, multilight double doors in wood frames on the main (east) elevation as well as full-length, rectangular multilight windows on each of the building's other elevations. The building is in overall excellent condition.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP2. Single family property; HP15. Educational building; HP30. Trees/Vegetation
***P8. Recorded by:** EJ Jones, MA, Dudek. 1810 13th Street, Suite 110, Sacramento, CA, 95811

***P11. Report Citation:** Dudek 2024. "Cultural Resources Assessment Memo for the Proposed De Anza College Master Plan, Santa Clara County, California." Prepared for the Foothill-De Anza Community College District (Los Altos Hills, California) 2024.

***B10. Significance:**

Le Petit Trianon was listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in 1972. The NRHP nomination form indicated that the property had local significance (presumably because it represents the expansion of the wine industry at the end of the nineteenth century) and because is the best remaining example of redwood architecture in the region. The NRHP nomination form also indicated that the building had been moved a few feet to the west side of the Sunken Garden, but that the historical and architectural significance of the property outweighed the loss of its integrity of location.

Dudek field checked the building on September 24, 2023, and did not observe any alterations that would jeopardize its current status as a listed historic property in the NRHP and a listed historical resource in the CRHR. As such, Le Petit Trianon remains a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

***B14. Evaluator:** EJ Jones, MA, Dudek.

***Date of Evaluation:** December 8, 2023

Photograph 1



Photograph 2. View of Le Petit Trianon's rear (west) elevation, which is partially obscured by mature landscaping, facing southeast.



CABRILLO COLLEGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

428D P-43-000392

1. Temporary Site No. _____ California State Site Designation CA-SCL-386H

2. Map Cupertino (#428D; 7.5'; '61) 3. County ~~Santa Clara~~

4. Twn 7S Range 1W; ~~NE~~ NW ¼ of ~~NE~~ SE ¼ of Sec. 14

5. Location ~~Foothill Community College Dist. De Anza College Campus, Cupertino, Ca.~~
Le Petit trianon

U.T.M.G. Coordinate ~~843/307~~ 6. Contour elevation _____

7. Previous designations for site _____

8. Owner Foothill Community College Dist. 9. Address ~~12345 El Monte Ave., Los Altos, Ca.~~

10. Previous owners, dates _____

11. Present tenant _____

12. Attitude toward excavation _____

13. Description of site ~~Mansion built in 1892 in 16th Century French influence style.~~

14. Area _____ 15. Depth _____ 16. Height _____

17. Vegetation _____ 18. Nearest water _____

19. Soil of site _____ 20. Surrounding soil _____

21. Previous excavation _____

22. Cultivation _____ 23. Erosion _____

24. Building, roads, etc. _____

25. Possibility of destruction _____

26. House pits _____

27. Other features _____

28. Burials _____

29. Artifacts _____

30. Remarks ~~This site record filled out based on National Register nomination~~ records copied form SHPO 3/29/79. Ref. E-513 SCL

31. Published references _____

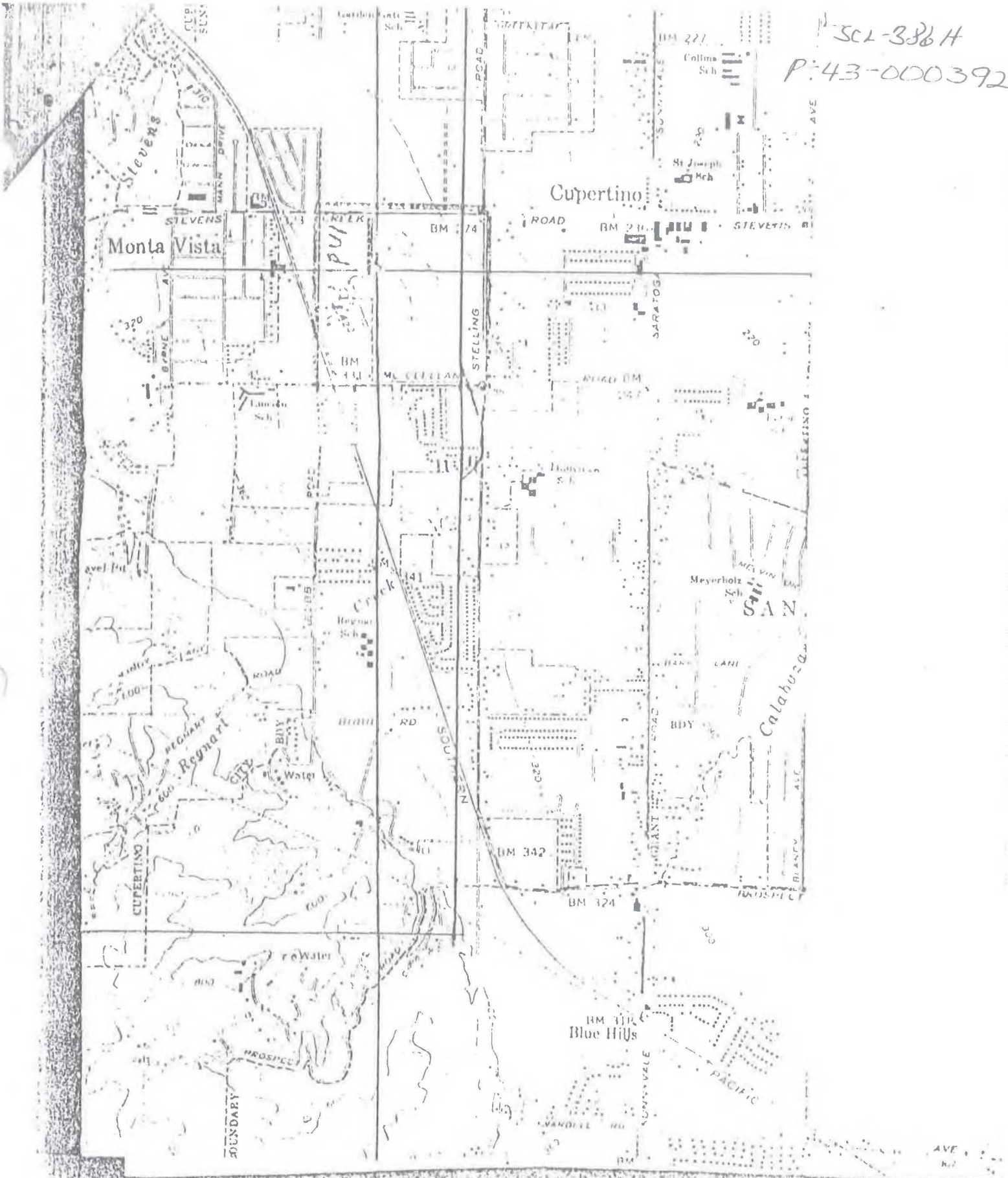
32. Photos May 4, 1979 33. Sketch map _____

34. Date _____ 35. Recorded by J. Cooper

Ref E513 SCL

SCL-386H

P:43-000392



E-513 SCL
3-4-68

Form 10-300
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

P-43-000392

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY – NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries – complete applicable sections)

STATE: California
COUNTY: Santa Clara
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY NUMBER | DATE

1. NAME

COMMON: Le Petit Trianon
AND/OR HISTORIC: Le Petit Trianon

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: Foothill Community College District - De Anza College Campus
CITY OR TOWN: Cupertino

STATE	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
California	06	Santa Clara	085

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
☐ District ☒ Building	☐ Public	Public Acquisition:	☐ Occupied	☒ Yes:
☐ Site ☐ Structure	☐ Private	☐ In Process	☒ Unoccupied	☐ Restricted
☐ Object	☒ Both	☐ Being Considered	☐ Preservation work in progress	☐ Unrestricted
				☐ No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

☐ Agricultural	☐ Government	☐ Park	☐ Transportation	☐ Comments
☐ Commercial	☐ Industrial	☐ Private Residence	☐ Other (Specify)	
☒ Educational	☐ Military	☐ Religious	Museum collection now with DeAnza College Local History Center.	
☐ Entertainment	☒ Museum (planned)	☐ Scientific		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: Foothill Community College District
STREET AND NUMBER: 12345 El Monte Road
CITY OR TOWN: Los Altos Hills
STATE: California
CODE: 06

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Official Records of Santa Clara County
STREET AND NUMBER: 191 N. First Street
CITY OR TOWN: San Jose
STATE: California
CODE: 06

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: De Anza College Campus
DATE OF SURVEY: 1/7/69 ☐ Federal ☐ State ☐ County ☒ Local
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Attached - Trianon Portion
STREET AND NUMBER: 21250 Stevens Creek Blvd.
CITY OR TOWN: Cupertino
STATE: California
CODE: 06

STATE: California
COUNTY: Santa Clara
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY NUMBER
DATE

00223
Location: 84B/307 Cupertino
Site: CA-SCL-306 H

P-43-000392

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	☐ Excellent	☐ Good	☒ Fair	☐ Deteriorated	☐ Ruins	☐ Unexposed
	(Check One)		(Check One)			
	☐ Altered	☒ Unaltered	☒ Moved	☐ Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Master Plan for the De Anza College Campus called for the Petit Trianon to be relocated from the north side to a permanent place on the west side of its existing formal garden. This means a distance of only a few feet from its original location. Funds not yet being available it was temporarily placed on cribbing to the south of its final designated site. When funds are available the building will be placed on its permanent foundation and reconstructed to conform to applicable codes so that it may be entered by students and faculty. At that time it will be restored both interiorly and exteriorly as faithfully as possible to its original appearance--circa 1892.

The structure is the only example of V rustic redwood construction remaining in the area. It has a stucco exterior--columns, pilasters, and shutters are of wood. Column capitals matching the originals may have to be replaced in some instances, though good specimens remain.

Interior wainscoting, trim, mouldings and wood parquet flooring are generally intact, and original fireplace fronts will be reinstalled.

Its name "Le Petite Trianon" stems from similarities in architecture used in "Le Grand Trianon". This especially applies to doors and windows, columns and shutters. Its 16th Century French influence makes the building a unique and valuable architectural type.

Confirmed by William E. Sellier, A.I.A. of Givathmey. Sellier and Crosby, Architects, 55 New Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California 94105; January 18, 1972.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Form 10-300a
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
California	
COUNTY	
Santa Clara	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

8. Significance

internship program which provides opportunities for students to work under outstanding historians has also been initiated. Thus, this historic mansion will be used by scholars of California history as well as serving as a unique public museum.

If a man is dead, he can speak no more. If man's documents are destroyed, they can teach no more. If man's tools are buried, they can produce no more. If man's buildings are demolished, they can be seen no more. An historic building preserved is not only seen, enjoyed and felt, but utilized. If tools, implements, vessels, machines and instruments are salvaged, they can not only be used, but observed, studied, analyzed, and even related to that which has gone before and that which comes after. When documents are saved, organized, catalogued, and available for scholarly research or informational reading, they bridge the gap from knowledge to understanding, filling the crevices of need for elaboration on historical fact; the need for data on personality and character of the men and women whose names appear attached to historical dates; the need for inter-locking, inter-disciplinary learning to link the various racial and ethnic groups to the economic, social, and political development of history. To record a man's speech before he dies conserves for all who come after not only his words, but the nuances of expression, the depth of feeling, questions and uncertainties, the adamanties and the convincing forcefullness of personal encounters.

The Trianon Foundation project will hold all of these things stated above as its conservation and preservation goals. The preservation of Le Petit Trianon, one of the Bay Area's unique historical buildings, will not only insure that this grand mansion, inspired by Marie Antoinette's palace, will be seen by all California residents who wish to view it, but that its magnificent Belgian hand-cut crystal chandeliers will illuminate displays of artifacts of California history; its noble library will be utilized to shelve in safe and secure sanctuary the treasured historical books and papers entrusted to The Trianon Foundation by Bay Area families; one of the smaller rooms will house the complete collection of Chinese newspapers published in California and endowed by the Santa Clara County Chinese Association; additionally, tapes of recorded interviews of elderly citizens who have been important to the history of the Bay Area and research reports of items of local historical interest begun a year ago will also be housed in the Trianon.

Restoring Le Petit Trianon to all its historic grandeur and utilizing the mansion as a California history museum will bring a much-needed facility to this section of the Bay Area and give California a vigorous example of how conservation and construction can dominate and overcome exploitation and destruction.

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P-43-000392

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

- ☐ Pre-Columbian
- ☐ 15th Century
- ☐ 16th Century
- ☐ 17th Century
- ☐ 18th Century
- ☒ 19th Century
- ☐ 20th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) *(If Applicable and Known)* 1892

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

- ☐ Aboriginal
  - ☐ Prehistoric
  - ☐ Historic
- ☐ Agriculture
- ☒ Architecture
- ☒ Art
- ☐ Commerce
- ☐ Communications
- ☒ Conservation
- ☒ Education
- ☐ Engineering
- ☐ Industry
- ☐ Invention
- ☒ Landscape Architecture
- ☐ Literature
- ☐ Military
- ☐ Music
- ☐ Political
- ☐ Religion/Philosophy
- ☐ Science
- ☐ Sculpture
- ☒ Social/Humanitarian
- ☐ Theater
- ☐ Transportation
- ☐ Urban Planning
- ☐ Other *(Specify)* _____

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Architecture: 16th Century French Influence
Art: Unique 16th and 17th Century Architectural Influence
Education: To be History Center for Foothill College District Historical Records and Research.
Social/ Humanitarian: The building's architectural design related to 16th and 17th Century French architecture carrying forward early French History Revolutionary Period.

This lovely mansion was built in 1892 by Charles A. Baldwin and his wife Ellen Hobart Baldwin of the Hobart family of Comstock Fame. Their 137 acre Cupertino estate became one of the most successful wine-producing properties in California, bottling under the Beaulieu label. They entertained lavishly in this classic structure with its graceful Greek Columns until Mrs. Baldwin's health forced them to leave the area for a dryer climate.

Harriet Pullman Carolan purchased the mansion in 1909. As a small girl she earned her first allowance by thinking up names for sleeping cars and later became the heiress to the vast fortune of her father George Pullman. When the Panama Pacific Exposition of 1915 came to San Francisco, she set out to compete with the Crockers in entertaining the crowned heads of Europe. The palatial Le Petit Trianon lent itself well to the lavish social functions of this "Guilded Age" in California history.

In 1938, Mrs. Carolan married Colonel Schermerhorn, and the property was sold to Mr. E.F. Euphrat, owner of the Pacific Can Company in 1940. Foothill Junior College District acquired the property from Mr. Euphrat for the DeAnza College site with the understanding that the two historic buildings on the premises would be preserved. The Beaulieu Winery is now a part of the Campus Center, and, upon restoration, The Trianon will become a California History Museum.

A permanent history collection of artifacts, rare materials, books and historical papers is now being gathered. Over 1,000 research papers based on original source materials are already on file, irreplaceable tape recordings of interviews with early residents of the area are being preserved. The Saich vituculture collection, the Castro collection of Early Californiana and a unique collection of the History of Early California Newspaper are among the exhibits being prepared for the museum. An

(Continued)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

a

P-43-000392

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Cupertino & Charles A. Baldwin - Circa 1900
Local History Studies (Fall-1968)
By - M. Miller

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY						OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES					
CORNER	LATITUDE			LONGITUDE				LATITUDE			LONGITUDE	
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds		Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	°	'	"	°	'	"		°	'	"	°	'	"
NE	°	'	"	°	'	"							
SE	°	'	"	°	'	"		37	19	4	122	2	43½
SW	°	'	"	°	'	"							

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 15 acres

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Office of Louis Stocklmeir, Sr., President Trianon Foundation & District Office of Foothill Community College District

ORGANIZATION: Trianon Foundation

DATE: January 18, 1972

STREET AND NUMBER: De Anza College, 21250 Stevens Creek Blvd.

CITY OR TOWN: Cupertino

STATE: California

CODE: 06

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National ☐ State ☐ Local ☐

Name _____

Title State Liaison Officer

Date _____

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

_____
Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

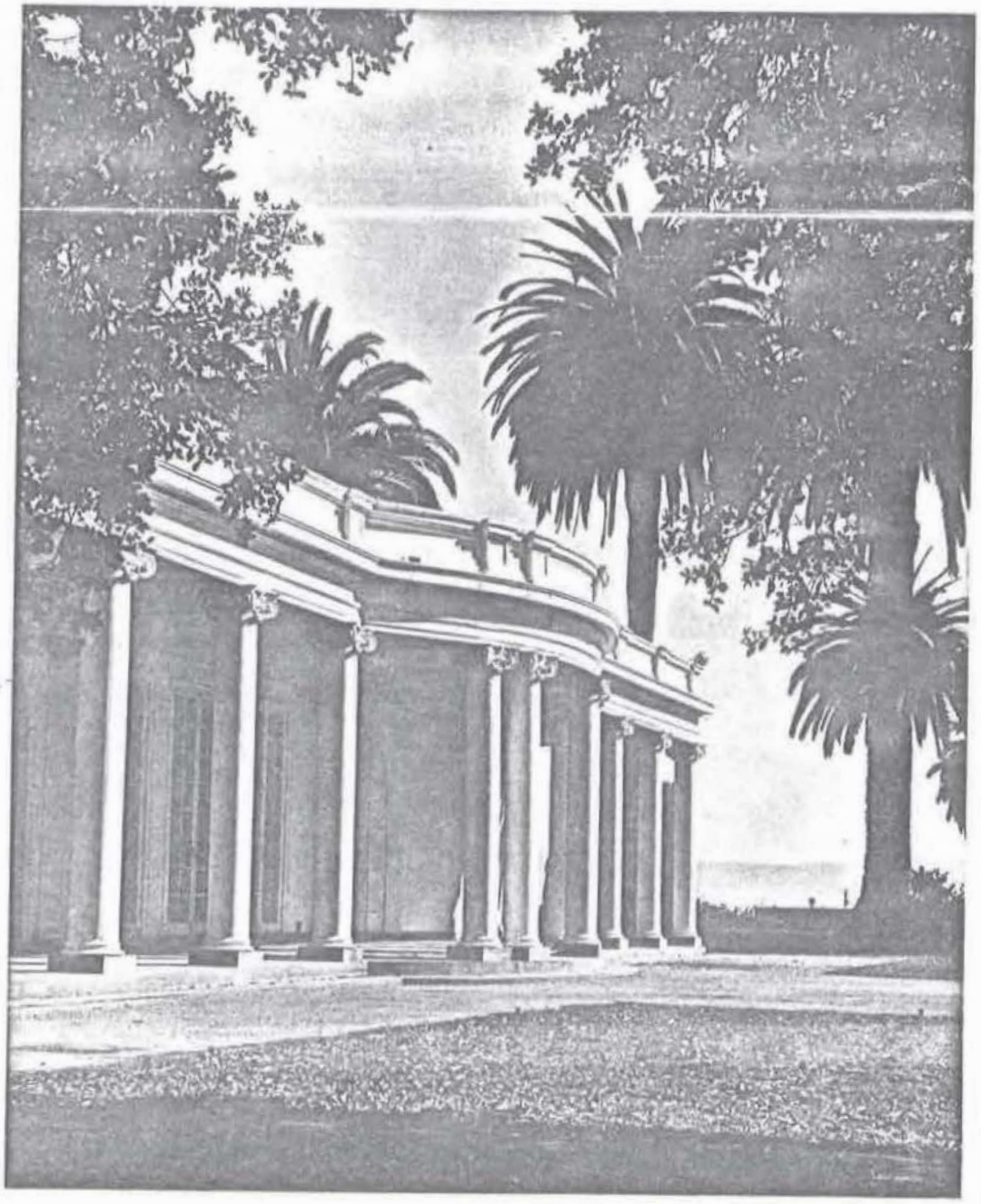
ATTEST:

_____
Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

P-43-000392



ORIGINAL CONDITION

P-43-000392

Le Petit Trianon

Comment on Integrity:

Fastidious care is being taken to insure proper restoration of this structure. Its architectural integrity seems basically intact, as verified by a member of A.I.A. As a point of local history, it has excellent qualifications. Its only lack in integrity stems from its having been relocated a few yards from its original site.

National Register Criteria of Evaluation: (opinion)

Item 1(A) - Events - Moderate to strong--locally.

Item 2(B) - Persons - Moderate to strong.

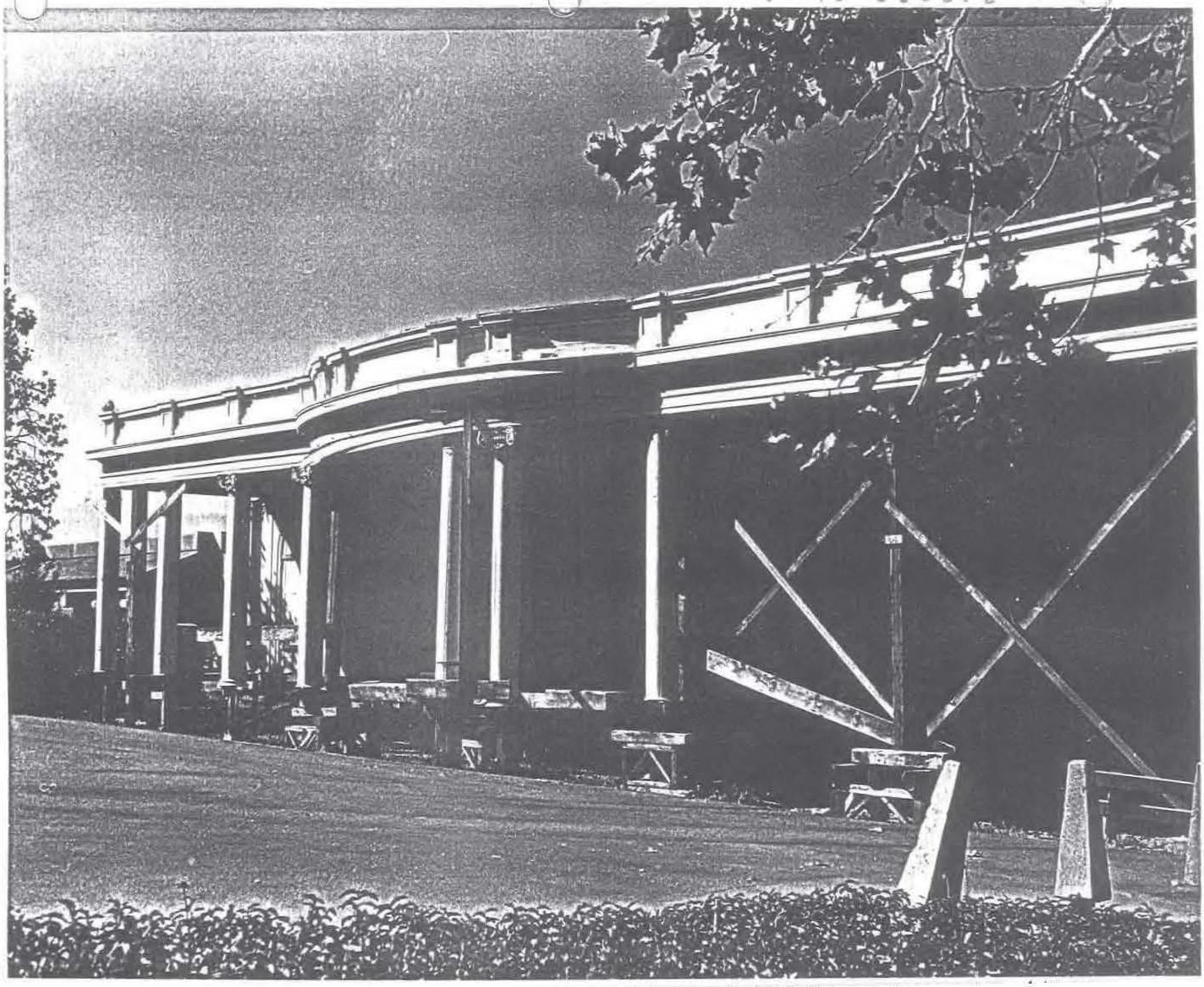
Item 3(C) - Architecture - Moderate to strong.

Item 4(D) - Information - Strong.

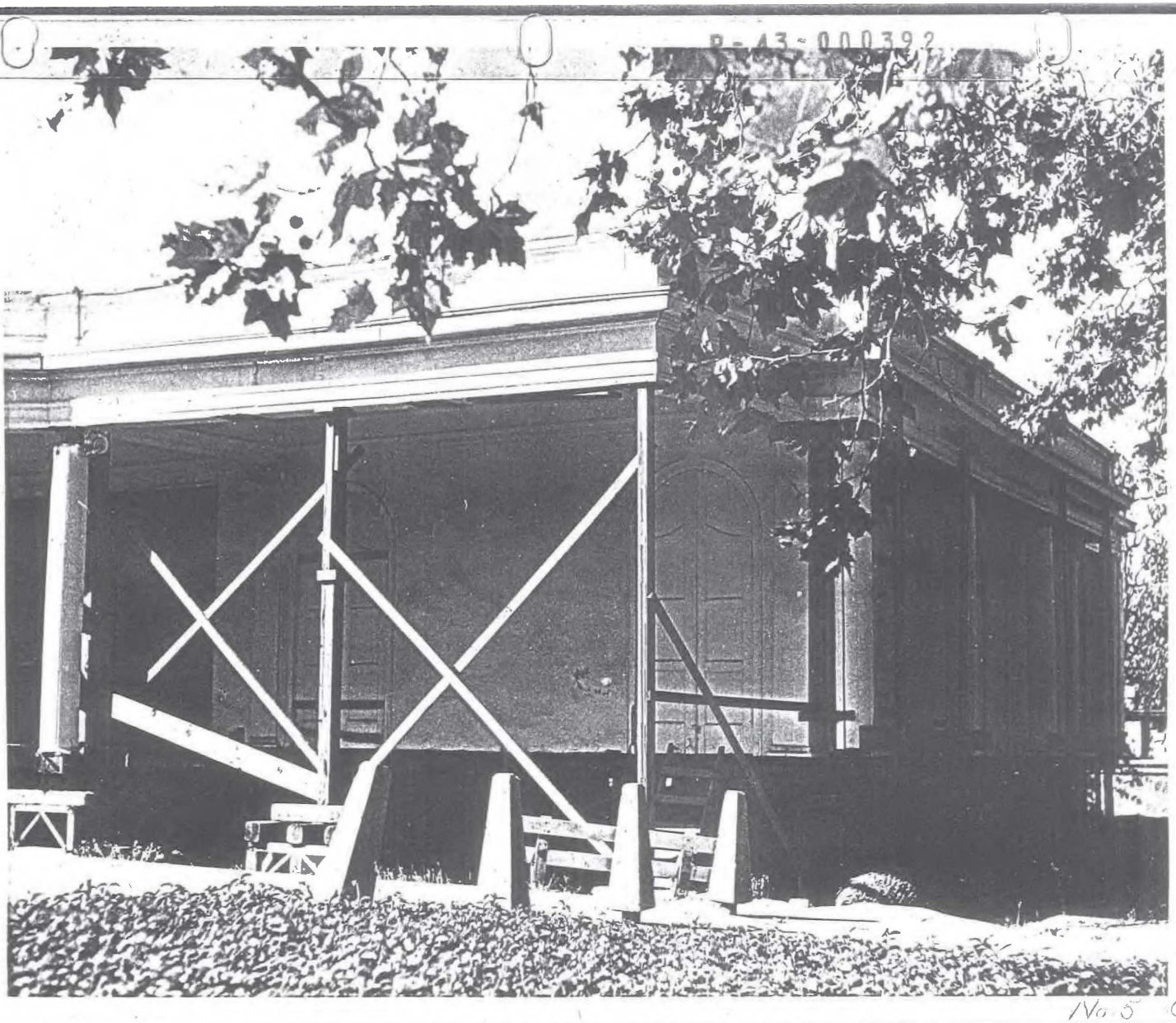
General Comments:

Staff opinion: A valid submittance. Considering its architectural value, its historical impact upon the community, and its proposed use, we would encourage nomination of this structure to the National Register.

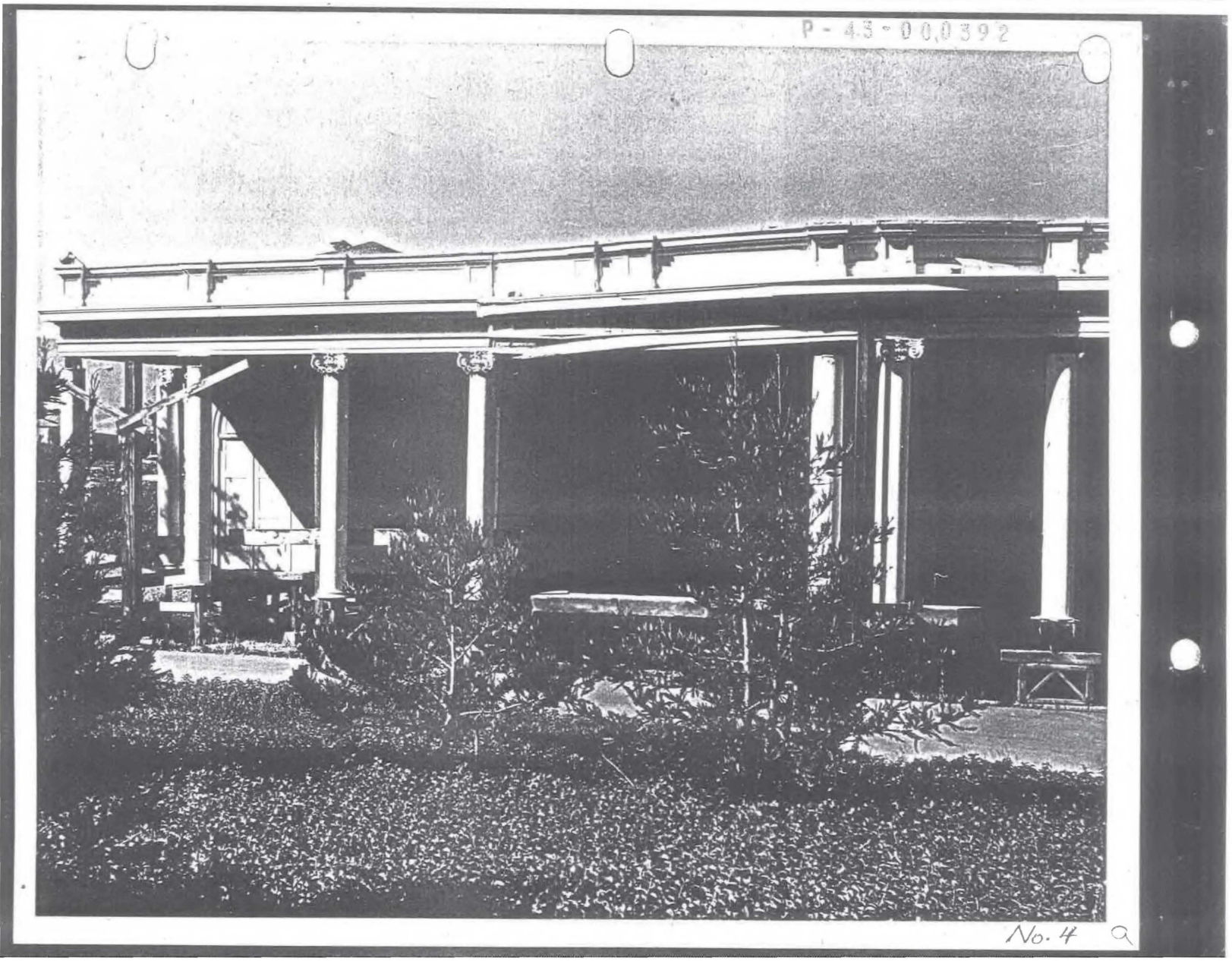
P-43-000392



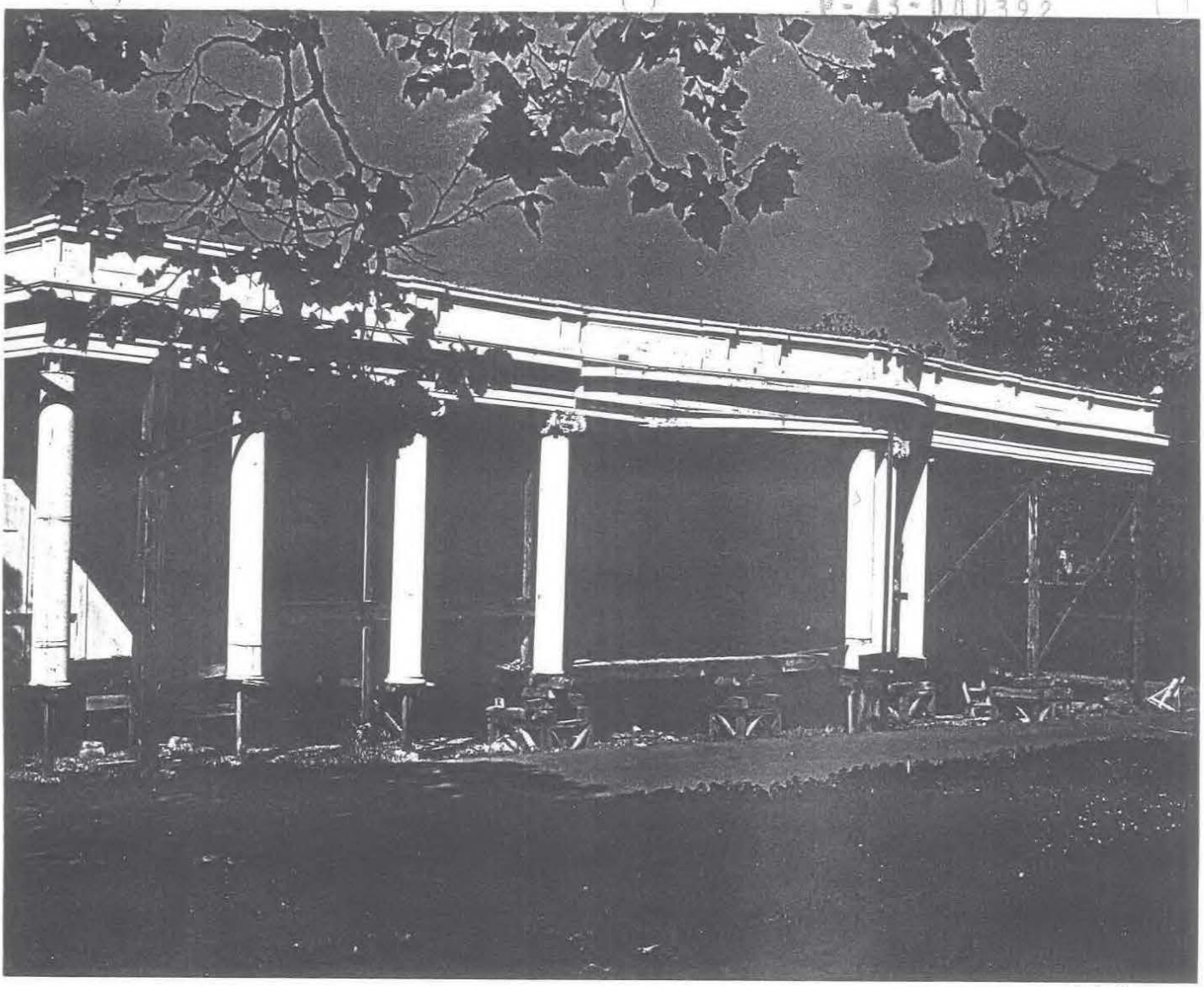
P-43-00392



No. 5


P-43-00,0392
No. 4

P-43-000392



No. 3

P-43-000392

DE ANZA COLLEGE

Cupertino, California



Form 10-301
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY MAP FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE	
California	
COUNTY	
Santa Clara	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Le Petit Trianon

AND/OR HISTORIC: Le Petit Trianon

2. LOCATION De Anza College Campus

STREET AND NUMBER:
21250 Stevens Creek Boulevard

CITY OR TOWN:
Cupertino

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
California 95014	06	Santa Clara	085

3. MAP REFERENCE Cupertino Quadrangle 7.5 Minute Series (Topographic)

SOURCE:
USGS Maps Attached

SCALE: 7.5

DATE: January 1972

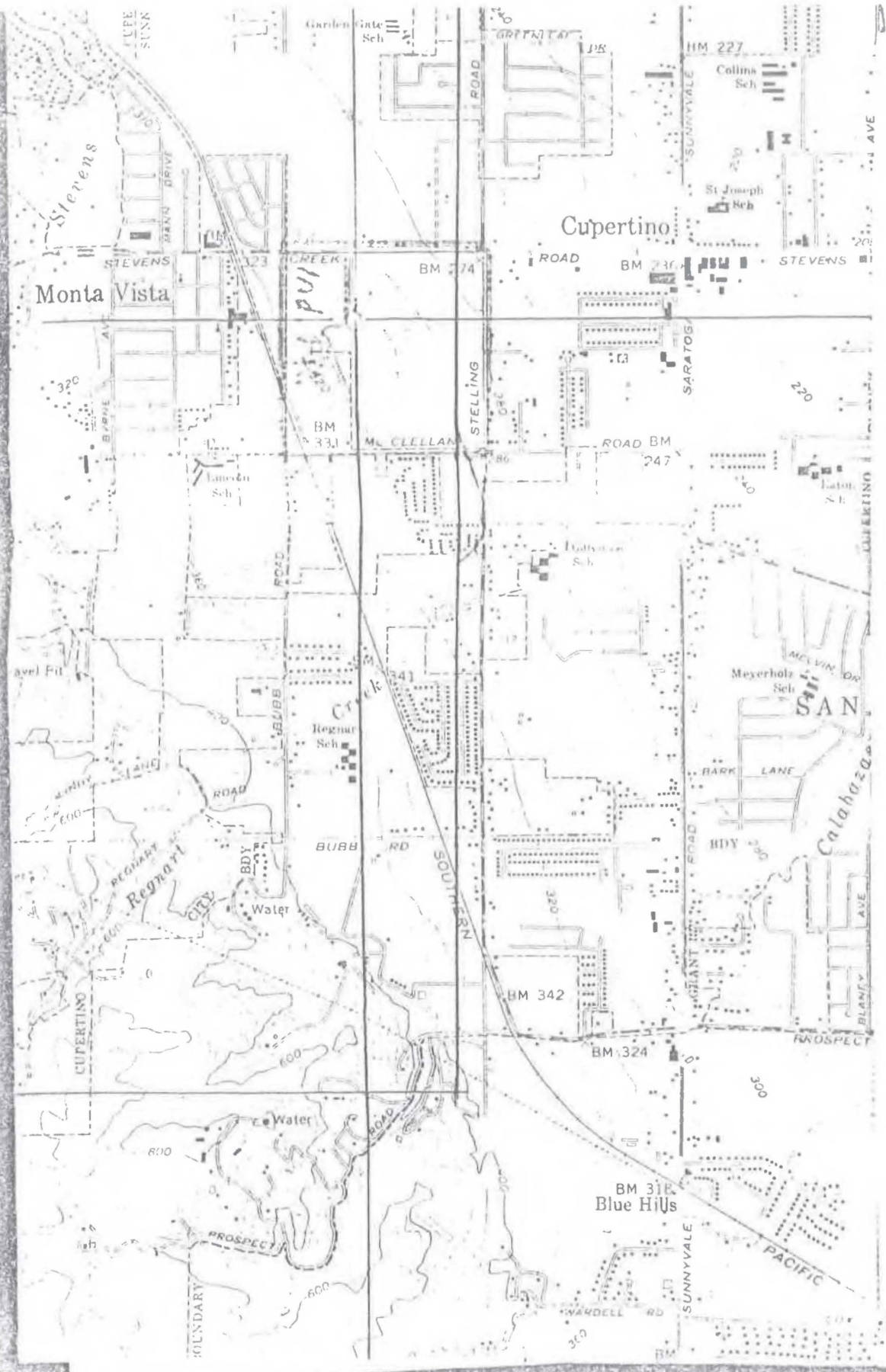
4. REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

1. Property broundaries where required.
2. North arrow.
3. Latitude and longitude reference.

North: Stevens Creek Boulevard
East: Stelling Road
South: McClellan Road
West: Industrial Park

a


Garden Gate Sch
GRENTAR
PS
HM 227
Collins Sch
SUNNYVALE
AVE
Stevens
BARN DRIVE
St Joseph Sch
Cupertino
STEVENS
CREEK
ROAD
BM 274
BM 230
Monta Vista
PUD
STELLING
SARATOG
BM 331
McCLELLAN
ROAD BM 247
Lincoln Sch
Eaton
Hollister Sch
Meyerholz Sch
SAN
Regnart Sch
BARK
LANE
Calabaza
BUBB
RD
SOUTHERN
Regnart
CITY
Water
BDY
BM 342
GIANT
PROSPECT
BM 324
CUPERTINO
Water
BM 318
Blue Hills
PACIFIC
SUNNYVALE
WARDELL RD
PROSPECT
BOUNDARY

P-43-000392

State of California- The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 3S

Other listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

Page 1 **of** 12 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) Beaulieu Winery
P1. Other Identifier: Beaulieu Winery Building, Baldwin Estate; Baldwin Winery, Beaulieu Estate; Map ID 3

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ■ **Unrestricted**
***a. County** Santa Clara **and** P2b and P2c or P2d.
***b. USGS 7.5'** Cupertino Quadrangle **Date** 2018 **T** 7S; **R** 2W; **of Sec** 11 and 14; Mount Diablo **B.M.**
c. Address 21250 Stevens Creek Boulevard City Cupertino Zip 95014
d. UTM: Zone: 10S; 584539.81 m E; 4130936.75 m N
e. Other Locational Data: Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 359-01-004.

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The Beaulieu Winery (Map ID 3) is a one-story (with basement), wood-framed building with a rectangular footprint. The basement's southeast corner is accessible via a multi-tier stairwell equipped with round, metal handrails. The remainder of the basement is submerged below ground level. The building's hipped roof is clad in flat clay tiles with rounded tiles accenting the ridgelines. The building's windows are obscured by exterior non-operable wood window shutters. The building's main entrance, a single wood door, is located on the north (main) elevation. The Beaulieu Winery building is also accessible via double-glass doors on the south (rear) basement-level elevation. The building is clad in stucco and features corner quoins. The building is in overall excellent condition.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP15. Education; HP39. Other

***P4. Resources Present:** ■ Building ☐ Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other

P5a. Photograph 1.



P5b. Description of Photo: Photograph 1. Beaulieu Winery building north (main) and west elevations. View facing southeast.
***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:**
■ Historic ☐Prehistoric ☐ Both
1892 (FHDA 2023)
***P7. Owner and Address:**
Foothill-De Anza Community College District
12345 El Monte Road County
Los Altos Hills, California 94022
***P8. Recorded by:**
EJ Jones
Dudek
1810 13th Street, Suite 110
Sacramento, California, 95811
***P9. Date Recorded:** 8/24/2023.

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation**: Dudek 2024. *Cultural Resources Assessment Memo for the Proposed De Anza College Master Plan, Santa Clara County, California.* Completed for the Foothill-De Anza Community College District (Los Altos Hills, California) by Dudek. February 2024.
***Attachments:** ☐NONE ☐Location Map ■Continuation Sheet ■Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐Archaeological Record ☐District Record ☐Linear Feature Record ☐Milling Station Record ☐Rock Art Record

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder): Beaulieu Winery ***NRHP Status Code:** 3S

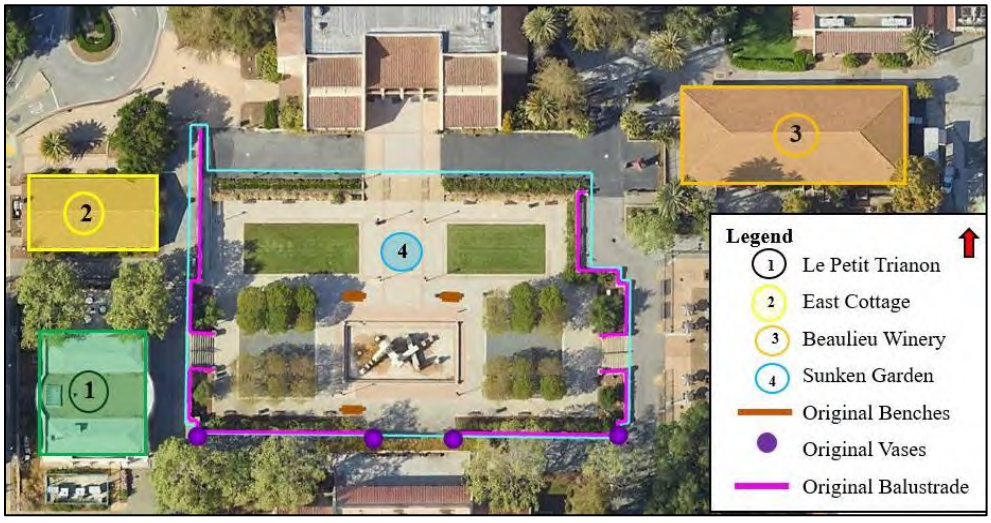
B1. Historic Name: Beaulieu Winery[1]
B2. Common Name: Baldwin Winery
B3. Original Use: Winery; Wine Cellar B4. Present Use: Educational Building; Administrative Offices; Café (Basement level)
***B5. Architectural Style:** French Provincial
***B6. Construction History:** The Beaulieu Winery was constructed in 1892 as part of the Beaulieu Estate. Identified alterations include the removal of the original low, rectangular roof dormers (Hardy and Anderson 2008 p. 11), the excavation of the southeast corner of the building, and the installation of a glass door in a metal frame (NETR 2023a)
***B7. Moved?** ■**No** □**Yes** □**Unknown** **Date:** N/A **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** Sunken Garden, Le Petit Trianon, and the East Cottage. These three resources are addressed on separate DPR 523 forms.
B9a. Architect: Willis Polk b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance: Theme:** Early development of the wine industry **Area:** Cupertino
Period of Significance: 1892-1900 **Property Type:** Winery **Applicable Criteria:** A/1

The Beaulieu Winery is individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under NRHP Criterion A and the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) under Criterion 1 for its association with the development and expansion of the wine industry in California during the period between 1892 and 1900. The property was also evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code and found to be a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA. Consequently, the evaluation has assigned a California Historical Resources Status Code of 3S to the Beaulieu Winery building. (see Continuation Sheet)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: None
***B12. References:** See Continuation Sheet.
B13. Remarks: None
***B14. Evaluator:** EJ Jones
***Date of Evaluation:** Dec. 7, 2023

(This space reserved for official comments.)

Sketch Map



[1] In the early 1890s, Charles and Ella Baldwin settled in Santa Clara County and established "Beaulieu," a grand estate and vineyard. In 1902, Home and Garden Magazine published "Beaulieu," a series of photos that illustrated the estate's grandiosity. The Baldwin's residence, Le Petit Trianon (1), was highlighted in the article in addition to the East Cottage (2), Beaulieu Winery (3) (a wine cellar), and Sunken Garden (4) were highlighted in the article. The building was designated the "Baldwin Winery" in the 2008 report "Review and Evaluation of Significance of Impacts, Rehabilitation of Two Historic Buildings at De Anza College, Baldwin Winery and East Cottage" (Hardy and Anderson 2008: p. 6). Baldwin Winery, the building's common name, reflects the name of the estate's original owners, Charles and Ella Baldwin (Hardy & Anderson 2008; Hardy and Anderson 2011; Home and Garden Magazine 1902).

***B6. Construction History** (continued from page 2):

Identified Alterations to Beaulieu Winery (continued)

- Unknown date: Cement Staircase installed directly south of building; ramp installed east of the building (Photograph 2; Exhibit 1).
- ca. 1970: Modified into the college bookstore and a café (Lovas 2005)
- ca. 2000: Major interior renovations to facilitate a financial aid suite; printing services suite; and administrative offices (Hardy and Anderson 2008 p. 6)
- ca. 2009: All loose plaster finish removed from elevations, exposed concrete cleaned and sealed, cracks repaired, concrete cladded in stucco (Hardy and Anderson 2008 p. 6).
- ca. 2009: Repaired, sanded, and re-stained all wood shutters and doors, and retrofitted doors with code-compliant hardware (Hardy and Anderson 2008 p. 7).
- ca. 2009: Removed roof's existing flat clay tiles; installed new plywood sheathing; re-installed existing and/or new in-kind clay tiles (Hardy and Anderson 2008 p. 7).
- ca. 2009: Rehabilitated entrance door (Hardy and Anderson 2008 p. 16)
- ca. 2009: Rehabilitated metal service door (Hardy and Anderson 2008 p. 16)
- ca. 2009: Installation of new exterior lighting (Hardy and Anderson 2008 p. 16)
- ca. 2009: Installation of new signage (Hardy and Anderson 2008 p. 17)
- ca. 2009: Instillation of awnings over doorways (Hardy and Anderson 2008 p. 17)

***B10. Significance** (continued from p. 2)

Summary of Prior Recordation

The Beaulieu Winery building, constructed in 1892, is located on land currently owned by the Foothill-De Anza Community College District (FHDA) (APN 359-01-004). Although the building is currently (2023) bound by educational facilities, the Beaulieu Winery is historically linked with the former Beaulieu Estate, a luxurious 70-acre vineyard and residential property. Today, the remnants of this estate occupy a 1.9-acre parcel within the De Anza College campus, which includes Le Petit Trianon (Map ID 1), East Cottage (Map ID 2), Beaulieu Winery (Map ID 3), and the Sunken Garden (Map ID 4).

Resources associated with the Beaulieu Estate (Le Petit Trianon, the East Cottage, the Beaulieu Winery, and the Sunken Garden (including the balustrades, 3 vases, and 4 benches). However, only Le Petit Trianon has been formally evaluated under the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria. A NRHP nomination form was completed for Le Petite Trianon in 1972 by Louis Stocklmeir, Sr., the President of the Trianon Foundation. Stocklmeir evaluated the residence as eligible for NRHP listing presumably under Criterion A for its contribution to the development of the wine industry in California during the early 1890s and presumably under Criterion C, as the only remaining example of V rustic redwood construction in the area. After receiving SHPO concurrence, Le Petite Trianon was listed in the NRHP by the Keeper and assigned a 1S California Historical Resource Status Code.

Subsequent recordation in 1992 and 2005 identified the Beaulieu Winery but failed to formally evaluate it under NRHP or CRHR criteria, either individually or as a contributor to a potential historic district. In 2008, Thomas Rex Hardy, AIA, and Robert Bruce Anderson of Urban Conservation and Urban Design conducted a review and evaluation of significant impacts associated with the rehabilitation of the East Cottage and Beaulieu Winery. Hardy and Anderson documented that, in 1992, the SHPO concurred with James Williams, the Executive Director of the California History Center and Foundation, that a historic district

consisting of Le Petit Trianon, both the East Cottage and West Cottage, and the remaining cement balustrade, a character-defining feature of the Sunken Garden, was eligible for listing in the NRHP. Despite SHPO's concurrence, the West Cottage was demolished in 2006 for traffic flow improvements. Hardy and Anderson acknowledged that "based upon sources consulted for the preparation of this report, there is no indication that the State Office of Historic Preservation has made a formal determination regarding the historical significance of the Baldwin Winery" (Hardy and Anderson 2008: pp. 2, 9-10). Hardy and Anderson failed to evaluate the Beaulieu Winery for eligibility and did not complete a DPR 523 Form Set for the resource. In January 2011, Hardy and Anderson conducted a subsequent pedestrian survey, review, and evaluation of some historical resources associated with the original Beaulieu Estate. They did not, however, evaluate the Beaulieu Winery for eligibility or complete a DPR 523 Form Set for the resource. Because the Beaulieu Winery has not been formally evaluated against NRHP and CRHR criteria, this current DPR was prepared to address the missing documentation and to provide a formal evaluation of the Beaulieu Winery building.

The Beaulieu Winery (1892 - 1932)

In 1890, Charles Baldwin, a retired US Navy Rear Admiral, and his wife, Virginia Ella Hobart, purchased 112 acres in west Santa Clara County. In 1892, the Baldwins established the Beaulieu Winery, a luxurious 70-acre vineyard and residential estate, and employed San Francisco Architect Willis Polk to design the (extant) Le Petit Trianon, Beaulieu Winery, and Sunken Garden, which originally featured the first privately-owned swimming pool in Cupertino. The property's first buildings also included the original East Cottage (the current building is a replica of the original), the non-extant "West Cottage," and livery stables. The original East Cottage was destroyed at an unknown date and replaced with a replica of the building. The East Cottage housed the estate's servants while the West Cottage (demolished in 2006) was used as the vineyard's headquarters. In 1901, the Baldwins relocated to Colorado Springs, Colorado, but they continued to own and maintain the Beaulieu Winery. In May 1909, the Baldwins sold the estate to their friends, Francis Carolan and his wife, Harriett Pullman Carolan. The Carolan family retained the property until 1938, when they sold the property to Martha Christeson, who died just two years after purchasing Beaulieu Winery. After her death, Emanuel Frederick and Helen Euphrate, the owners of the Pacific Can Company, purchased the estate (Lovas 2002: 4; Anderson and Hardy 2008: 9; FHDA 2023) (Exhibit 1).

As opposed to living in Le Petit Trianon, the Euphrate family constructed a Ranch-style residence (no longer extant) in the northwest quadrant of the Beaulieu Winery (APN 359-01-002). In October 1959, Euphrate sold 110 acres of the property (APN 359-01-004) to the Foothill Junior College District, including Le Petit Trianon, the East Cottage, Beaulieu Winery, and the Sunken Garden. A condition of the sale was that De Anza College would restore the Beaulieu Winery buildings. Euphrate retained the eight acres adjoining the northwest corner of the campus (APN 359-01-002), where he resided until his death in 1972 (FHDA 2023: 43; Lovas 2002: 4, 18).

Charles A Baldwin (ca. 1861-October 29, 1934) and Ella Hobart Baldwin T (1872 - August 17, 1958)

In 1861, Charles Adolphe Baldwin was born in New Port, Rhode Island, to retired Admiral Charles H. Baldwin and an unknown mother (referred to as Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin in archival sources). Little is known about Baldwin's youth. Historical newspaper records indicate that by his mid-20s, Baldwin had relocated to Boston, Massachusetts, to attend Harvard University. After graduating, Baldwin moved to New York City and joined numerous social clubs, including the Union, knickerbocker, University, and Harvard societies. In ca. 1880, Baldwin followed in his father's footsteps and enlisted in the United States Navy. He retired from service in ca. 1890 as a Rear Admiral and settled in San Francisco, California. In 1892, Baldwin purchased a 112-acre vineyard in west Santa Clara County. He renamed the property "Beaulieu" and contracted architect Willis Polk to design a grand estate. Polk laid out a sprawling, 70-acre vineyard that surrounded an opulent residence, Le Petit Trianon (Map ID 1). The estate also included two cottages (including the East Cottage [Map ID 2]), which served as employee housing and offices, the Beaulieu Winery (Map ID 3), a barn, and the Sunken Garden (Map ID 4). While

the estate was under construction, Baldwin met Ella Virginia Hobart, the heiress to the Comstock Lode mining and Coleman Sleeping Car fortunes, at a society club gathering. In 1896, the couple was married at her parent's home in San Mateo, California. The Baldwins resided at Le Petit Trianon and the Beaulieu Estate into the early 20th century (Ancestry 2023a; World 1896: p. 9; Lovas 2002: p. 4; Daily News 1896: p. 1).

For approximately four years, Baldwin provided the capital to employ winemakers, marketers, and laborers. His employees were responsible for cultivating the vineyard, operating Beaulieu Winery, and marketing the product under the "Millefleurs" label. Beaulieu Winery thrived until 1900 when an invasion of Phylloxera, an insect, swept through the northern California wine region. Instead of replanting the vineyards, the Baldwins moved to Colorado Springs, Colorado, seeking clean air to ease the chronic tuberculosis plaguing Ella. Although Ella recovered, in 1909, the Baldwins sold the Beaulieu Estate to their close friends, Harriett Pullman Carolan, another heiress to the Pullman Railroad Car fortune (their fathers were business partners), and her husband, Francis Carolan. Baldwin died in Colorado Springs on October 30, 1934, at 75 years of age. Ella remained a socialite after her husband's death and, in 1949, remarried. She and her husband, Georgian Prince Zourab Tchkotoua, were married for five years before they divorced. Ella died on August 17, 1958 (Sacramento Union 1949: p. 16; San Francisco Examiner 1958: p. 16)

Significance Evaluation

Criterion A/1: Properties that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

Under NRHP Criterion A and CRHR Criterion 1, the Beaulieu Winery building has a direct association with an important historic trend involving the early development and expansion of the wine industry in California during the period between 1892 to 1900. The winery was built in 1892 by Charles A. Baldwin and his wife Ellen Hobart Baldwin. The building was part of the Baldwin's 137-acre Cupertino estate, which they called Beaulieu. The winery and the surrounding vineyards became "one of the most successful wine-producing properties in California" The Baldwins sold their wines under the label Beaulieu to merchants in New York, London, and Central America. The Baldwin estate produced award winning wines until 1900, when successive years of drought, phylloxera, and damage by root louse devastated the vineyard and stopped the production of wine. The Baldwins retained ownership of the property until 1909, when they sold their estate to their friends, Francis Carolan and his wife, Harriett Pullman Carolan (Stocklmeir 1972: p. 4). The Beaulieu Winery building's associative significance under NRHP A and CRHR Criterion 1 thus inheres in its important contribution to the early development of the wine industry locally and statewide.

Criterion B/2: Properties that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

Under NRHP Criterion B and CRHR Criterion 2, the Beaulieu Winery building lacks a significant association with the productive life of any person important in local, state, or national history. Although the building has a direct association with the original owners--Charles A. Baldwin (ca. 1861-1934) and Virginia Hobart Baldwin (1872-1958), who established the Beaulieu Estate and the vineyards surrounding the winery building—research did not indicate that Charles or Virginia made a singular and specific contribution to the production or marketing of their wine to national and international markets. Both came from wealthy families that were able to provide the necessary capital to finance the construction and operation of the winery, but neither is considered individually significant within the context viticulture, wine making, or marketing during the period between 1892, when the Beaulieu estate was established, and 1900, when the estate ceased production of wine due to

droughts and diseases such as phylloxera, which devastated the vineyards. As such, the Beaulieu Winery lacks the necessary associative significance to meet NRHP Criterion B or CRHR Criterion 2.

Criterion C/3: Properties that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

Under NRHP Criterion C and CRHR Criterion 3, the Beaulieu Winery building does not fully embody the distinctive characteristics of a late nineteenth-century wine storage facility. Although the building was presumably designed by master architect Willis Polk as part of the original development of the Beaulieu Estate during the early 1890s, it has sustained alterations that include the removal of the original roof dormers and the basement at the southeast corner of the building. These modifications have diminished the building's design and construction value and compromised its ability to serve as a true and accurate representation of this property type. As such, the Beaulieu Winery building is not an expression of high artistic value, nor is it an important example of the variation, evolution, or transition of winery storage buildings. Additionally, the subject building does not contribute to the significance of an existing or potential historic district. For all these reasons, the Beaulieu Winery lacks sufficient significance to meet NRHP Criterion C or CRHR Criterion 3.

Criterion D/4: Properties that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Under NRHP Criterion D and CRHR Criterion 4, the Beaulieu Winery building is not significant as a source, or likely source, of important historical information, nor does it appear likely to yield important information about historic construction methods, materials, or technologies related to the making and storage of wine. This technology is well understood through contemporary trade journals and scientific monographs. As such the property lacks significance under NRHP Criterion D and CRHR Criterion 4.

Integrity Evaluation

In addition to meeting at least one of the significance criteria discussed above, a resource must also retain sufficient integrity to convey its significance under a majority of the seven aspects of integrity: location, design, materials, workmanship, setting, feeling, and association. The following section analyzes the integrity of the Beaulieu Winery under each of the seven aspects of integrity.

Location. Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred. The Beaulieu Winery retains its integrity of location since it has not been moved from its current site.

Design. Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space structure, and style of a property. The Beaulieu Winery displays some diminishment of its integrity of design as a result of the removal of two roof dormers and the removal of an underground wine cellar at the southeast corner of the building. However, since the subject building is significant primarily for its associative significance under NRHP/CRHR Criterion A/1 for its representation of the expansion of the wine industry in California, it still possesses sufficient integrity of design to convey that significance. A general test for integrity for a property associated with an event, pattern of events, or historical trend involves asking the question of whether or not a contemporary would recognize the property as it exists today. While the surrounding designed landscape of the original estate and the roof dormers are now gone, the building itself does retain a sufficient amount of its integrity of design for a contemporary to still recognize it as the Beaulieu Winery building.

Setting. Setting is the physical environment of a historic property. The rural historic setting of the Beaulieu Winery has been substantially diminished by modern development of the De Anza campus, residential development, and traffic infrastructure. While a few of the buildings that existed at the time the winery building was constructed still contribute to the property's visual setting, overall, the Beaulieu Winery building lacks integrity of setting because of the surrounding modern developments associated with the De Anza campus.

Materials. Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property, The subject building retains its original exterior cladding of smooth surface concrete and stucco on the walls, glazed wooden entry doors, and wood-frame windows. Overall, the Beaulieu Winery building retains its integrity of materials.

Workmanship. Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory. Evidence of the subject building's historic workmanship is still visible in the smooth exterior walls of concrete and stucco, glazed wooden entry doors, and wood-frame windows. Overall, the Beaulieu Winery building retains its integrity of workmanship.

Feeling. Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. Although the surrounding setting characteristics reflect a diminished expression of the aesthetic and historic sense of the property during the late nineteenth century, the exterior of the Beaulieu Winery building itself retains a sufficient amount of its design, materials, and workmanship to convey the building's historic character and, therefore, its integrity of feeling.

Association. Association is the direct link between an important historic event, trend, or person and a historic property. As one of the original buildings constructed on the property, the Beaulieu Winery building has a direct association with the Beaulieu estate, which became "one of the most successful wine-producing properties in California" during the late nineteenth century (Stocklmeir 1972: p. 4). Because of its strong association with the expansion of the wine industry during this period, and because it is sufficiently intact to convey its relationship to that important historical theme, the Beaulieu Winery building retains its integrity of association.

***B10. Significance** (Continued):

Conclusion

In conclusion, the Beaulieu Winery building retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance under NRHP Criterion A and CRHR Criterion 1, for its association with the expansion of the wine industry during the period between 1892 and 1900. Consequently, the evaluation found that the Beaulieu Winery building meets the definition of a historic property as defined under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (36 CFR § 800.16(l)(1) and is individually eligible for listing in the NRHP. Additionally, the evaluation found that the Beaulieu Winery building meets the definition of a historical resource as defined under PRC § 5024.1 and 14 CCR § 15054.5(a) and is individually eligible for listing in the CRHR. The Beaulieu Winery building was also evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines using the criteria outlined in PRC § 5024.1 and found to be a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA. As such, the evaluation has assigned a California Historical Resources Status Code of 3S to the Beaulieu Winery building.

Exhibit 1. Historical aerial of the Beaulieu Winery showing the original configuration of Map ID 1. Le Petite Trianon (red arrow), Map ID 3. the Beaulieu Winery building (yellow arrow), Map ID 4. Sunken Garden (center), and the original East Cottage (blue arrow). View facing north (FHDA 2023).



***B12. References** (continued):

FHDA (Foothill-De Anza Community College District). 2023. "The Construction of De Anza College." Accessed December 11, 2023. https://distarch.fhda.edu/s/primary/page/deanzaunderconstruction

Hardy, T and B. Anderson. 2008. "Review and Evaluation of Significance of Impacts at De Anza College: Baldwin Winery and East Cottage." Prepared by Urban Conservation and Urban Design for Placemakers Land Use and Environmental Planning (Washington, DC), August 2008.

Hardy, T and B. Anderson. 2011. "Review and Evaluation of Significance of Impacts, Rehabilitation of Sunken Garden at De Anza College." Prepared by Urban Conservation and Urban Design for Placemakers Land Use and Environmental Planning (Washington, DC), April 2011.

Home and Garden. 1902. "The Plan of 'Beaulieu.'" Accessed October 16, 2023. https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=mdp.39015010955717&seq=727&q1=Sunken

Jones, E., et al. 2023. *Cultural Resources Assessment Memo for the Proposed De Anza College Master Plan, Santa Clara County, California.* Completed for the Foothill-De Anza Community College District (Los Altos Hills, California) by Dudek. December 2023.

Lovas, J. 2002. "De Anza College – The Founding and Early Years." Housed at the California History Center, De Anza College, California.

NETR (National Environmental Title Research LLC). 2023a. "Historical Aerial Photographs: 1948, 1953, 1956, 1960, 1968, 1980, 1982, 1987, 1991, 1993, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, and 2020." Accessed October 1, 2023. https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer

Stocklmeir, Lous Sr. 1972. "National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, Le Petit Trianon." On file at the Northwest Information Center at Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, CA.

Exhibit 2. ca. 1964 photograph of the Beaulieu Winery's (Map ID 3) north (main) elevation and original formers. Photograph facing south.



Photograph 2. View of Beaulieu Winery's (3) north (main) elevation with the dormers removed. Photographs facing southeast.



Photograph 3. View of Beaulieu Winery's west elevation and partial view of the south (rear) elevation. Photograph facing east.



Photograph 4. View of Beaulieu Winery's (3) south (rear) elevation and the excavated basement level. Photograph facing northwest.



Photograph 5. Detailed view of a doorway on Beaulieu Winery's (3) south (rear) elevation. This door was originally at ground level. Photograph facing north.



Photograph 6. View of the staircase and mature landscaping located to the rear (south) of the Beaulieu Winery (3). The staircase provides access to the building's basement level, which is currently (2023) developed as a café.



State of California- The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 3S

Other listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) East Cottage
P1. Other Identifier: East Cottage, Baldwin Estate; East Cottage, Beauleu Estate; Map ID 2

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ■ **Unrestricted**
***a. County** Santa Clara **and** P2b and P2c or P2d.
***b. USGS 7.5'** Cupertino Quadrangle **Date** 2018 **T** 7S; **R** 2W; **of Sec** 11 and 14; Mount Diablo **B.M.**
c. Address 21250 Stevens Creek Boulevard City Cupertino Zip 95014
d. UTM: Zone: 10S; 584408.74 m E; 4130921.19 m N
e. Other Locational Data: Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) APN 359-01-004.

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The East Cottage is a Mission Revival style building that is one story in height with a rectangular plan, concrete pier foundation and a wood-framed structural system. The building has a low-pitched roof that extends over an arcaded walkway supported by round, arched, concrete pillars clad in stuccos. The sheltered walkways are paved with red bricks. The east and west elevations are characterized by arched wing walls and external stucco-covered chimneys. The chimney on the east gable wall is centered on the ridgeline, while the chimney on the west gable wall is offset (north) of the ridgeline. The building has an asymmetrical fenestration pattern that includes single-leaf, wood doors on the north and south elevations and multi-pane, wood sash, double-hung windows. The roof is clad in composite asphalt tiles, which are likely replacements. The building is in overall excellent condition.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP15. Education; HP39. Other
***P4. Resources Present:** ■ Building ☐ Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other

P5a. Photograph 1.



P5b. Description of Photo: Photograph 1. View of the East Cottages's north and west elevations. View facing southeast.
***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:**
■ Historic ☐Prehistoric ☐ Both
Original building: 1892 (FHDA 2023a)
Extant replica: 2011 (Hardy and Anderson 2011: p. 11).
***P7. Owner and Address:**
Foothill-De Anza Community College District
12345 El Monte Road
Los Altos Hills, California 94022
***P8. Recorded by:**
EJ Jones
Dudek
1810 13th Street, Suite 110
Sacramento, California, 95811
***P9. Date Recorded:** 8/24/2023.
***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation**: Dudek 2024. *Cultural Resources Assessment Memo for the Proposed De Anza College Master Plan, Santa Clara County, California.* Prepared for the Foothill-De Anza Community College District (Los Altos Hills, California) by Dudek. January 2024.
***Attachments:** ☐NONE ☐Location Map ■Continuation Sheet ■Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐Archaeological Record ☐District Record ☐Linear Feature Record ☐Milling Station Record ☐Rock Art Record

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder): East Cottage ***NRHP Status Code:** 3S

B1. Historic Name: East Cottage
B2. Common Name: East Cottage
B3. Original Use: Residential Quarters ("servants quarters" [Home and Garden Magazine 1902])
B4. Present Use: Educational Building; Offices ***B5. Architectural Style:** Mission Revival

***B6. Construction History:** The East Cottage was constructed in 1892 as part of the Beaulieu Estate.

Identified Alterations to the East Cottage:

- 2010: Original East Cottage collapsed during structural retrofit (Hardy and Anderson 2011: p. 11).
- 2011: Replica East Cottage constructed (Hardy and Anderson 2011: p. 11).
- Unknown date: New, uniform signage installed (Hardy and Anderson 2008 p. 23).

***B7. Moved?** ■**No** □**Yes** □**Unknown** **Date:** N/A **Original Location:**

***B8. Related Features:** Le Petit Trianon, Beaulieu Winery, Sunken Garden. These resources are addressed in separate DPR forms.

B9a. Architect: Willis Polk b. Builder: Unknown

***B10. Significance: Theme:** Early development of the wine industry **Area :** Cuperti

Period of Significance: 1892-1900 **Property Type:** residence **Applicable Criteria:** A/1

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The East Cottage appears eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) under NRHP Criterion A and CRHR Criterion 1, for its association with the expansion of the wine industry during the period between 1892 and 1900. The property was evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code, and found to be a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA. (see continuation sheet)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: None

***B12. References:** See Continuation Sheet.

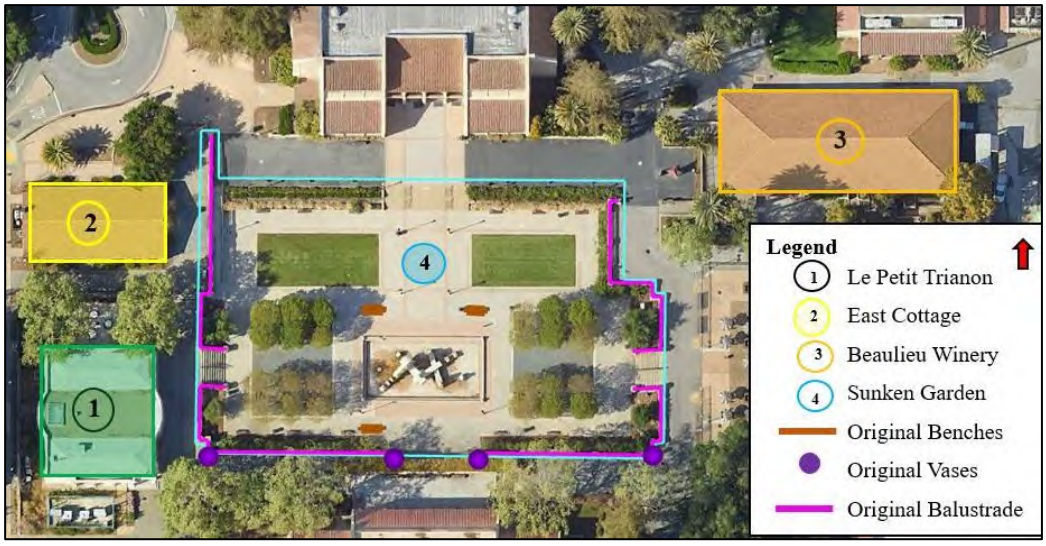
B13. Remarks: None

***B14. Evaluator:** EJ Jones

***Date of Evaluation:**

(This space reserved for official comments.)

December 7, 2023



***B10. Significance (continued from p. 2):**

Summary of Prior Recordation

The original East Cottage building was constructed in 1892 on land currently owned by the Foothill-De Anza Community College District (FHDA) (APN 359-01-004). Although the building is currently bound by educational facilities, the East Cottage is historically linked with the Beaulieu Estate, a luxurious 70-acre vineyard and residential property. Today, the remnants of the Beaulieu Estate is comprised of a 1.9-acre parcel containing Le Petit Trianon, East Cottage, Beaulieu Winery, and the Sunken Garden.

Resources associated with the Beaulieu Estate (Le Petit Trianon, the East Cottage, the Beaulieu Winery, and the Sunken Garden have been previously identified in 1972, 1992, 2005, 2008, and 2011.[1] The original documentation, a National Register of Historic Places nomination for Le Petite Trainon, was completed in 1972 by Louis Stocklmeir, Sr., the President of the Trianon Foundation. Stocklmeir evaluated Le Petit Trianon as individually eligible for NRHP listing presumably under Criterion A for its contribution to the development of the wine industry in California during the early 1890s and presumably under Criterion C, as the only remaining example of V rustic redwood construction in the area. Stocklmeir's form did not include an evaluation of the East and West Cottages, the Beaulieu Winery building, or the Sunken Garden. Consequently, only Le Petite Trianon was listed in the NRHP by the Keeper in 1972.

Since the listing of Le Petite Trianon, the West Cottage was demolished in 2006, while the Mission Revival-style East Cottage designed by the noted architect Willis Polk experienced a structural failure in 2010 and collapsed during a renovation project. The FHDA has treated the East Cottage as a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA and reconstructed the building in a manner that was accurately executed in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Reconstruction. The West Cottage, however, has not been subjected to a formal evaluation under NRHP and CRHR criteria. The following evaluation, therefore, offers a formal assessment of the building's historial and architectural significance based on current standards and practices.

Significance Evaluation

Criterion A/1: Properties that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

Under NRHP Criterion A and CRHR Criterion 1, the East Cottage has a direct association with an important historic trend involving the early development and expansion of the wine industry in California during the period between 1892 to 1900. The East Cottage served as the servants quarters at a winery built by Charles A. Baldwin and his wife Ellen Hobart Baldwin in 1892. The building was part of the Baldwin's 137-acre Cupertino estate, which they called Beaulieu. The winery and the surrounding vineyards became "one of the most successful wine-producing properties in California." The Baldwins sold their wines under the label Beaulieu to merchants in New York, London, and Central America. The Baldwin estate produced award winning wines until 1900, when successive years of drought, phylloxera, and damage by root louse devastated the vineyard and stopped the production of wine. The Baldwins retained ownership of the property until 1909, when they sold their estate to their friends , Francis Carolan and his wife, Harriett Pullman Carolan (Stocklmeir 1972: p. 4).

[1] The 1992 documentation and SHPO concurrence letter was not returned in the Records Search (2023). The SHPO concurrence letter was not available during in-person research at the California History Center (Jones 2023).

***B10. Significance** (Continued):

The East Cottage's significance under NRHP Criterion A and CRHR Criterion 1 thus inheres in its association with the Beaulieu winery estate and its contribution to the early development of the wine industry locally and statewide.

Criterion B/2: Properties that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

Under NRHP Criterion B and CRHR Criterion 2, the East Cottage lacks a significant association with the productive life of any person important in local, state, or national history. Although the building has a direct association with the original owners--Charles A. Baldwin (ca. 1861-1934) and Virginia Hobart Baldwin (1872-1958), who established the Beaulieu Estate and the vineyards surrounding the winery building—research did not indicate that Charles or Virginia made a singular and specific contribution to the production or marketing of their wines to national and international markets. Both came from wealthy families and were able to provide the necessary capital to finance the construction and operation of the winery, but neither is considered individually significant within the context viticulture, wine making, or marketing during the period between 1892, when the Beaulieu estate was established, and 1900, when the estate ceased production of wine due to droughts and diseases such as phylloxera, which devastated the vineyards. As such, the East Cottage lacks the necessary associative significance to meet NRHP Criterion B or CRHR Criterion 2.

Criterion C/3: Properties that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

Under NRHP Criterion C and CRHR Criterion 3, the East Cottage is not a particularly distinctive example of Mission Revival architecture. Although the building was presumably designed by master architect Willis Polk as part of the original development of the Beaulieu Estate during the early 1890s, it is not an important example of the style. Additionally, the East Cottage is not an expression of high artistic value, nor is it an important example of the variation, evolution, or transition of the Mission Revival style. For these reasons, the East Cottage lacks sufficient design significance to meet NRHP/CRHR Criterion C/3, either individually or as a contributing element to an exiting or potential historic district.

Criterion D/4: Properties that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Under NRHP Criterion D and CRHR Criterion 4, the East Cottage is not significant as a source, or likely source, of important historical information, nor does it appear likely to yield important information about historic construction methods, materials, or technologies during the late nineteenth century. This technology is well understood through contemporary trade journals and scientific monographs. As such the property lacks significance under NRHP Criterion D and CRHR Criterion 4.

Criteria Consideration E: Reconstructed Properties. A reconstructed property is eligible when it is accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan and when no other building or structure with the same associations has survived. All three requirements must be met.

As a reconstructed property, the East Cottage meets all the requirements of Criteria Consideration E. The East Cottage meets the first requirement of Criteria Consideration E because it is an accurately executed reconstruction of the original building and is comprised mostly of new materials. The subject building meets the second requirement because it was reconstructed on the same site as the original and is situated in a suitable environment consisting of a group of buildings (Le Petit Trianon and Beaulieu Winery building), structures (a section of the Sunken Garden's perimeter cement balustrade), and objects (three

vases and four benches) that existed historically on the property. Additionally, since the East Cottage and its associated grouping of resources became part of the De Anza College campus, the FHDA has treated these resources as a potential historic district and emphasized restoration in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards as the preferred option, as opposed to reconstruction. The East Cottage was reconstructed only because restoration was no longer a feasible option after the building collapsed in 2010 due to structural failure. The East Cottage also meets the third requirement of Criteria Consideration E because it is the last surviving cottage with an association with the Bealieu winery estate. The building's counterpart, the West Cottage, was demolished in 2006.

Integrity Evaluation

In addition to meeting at least one of the significance criteria discussed above, a resource must also retain sufficient integrity to convey its significance under a majority of the seven aspects of integrity: location, design, materials, workmanship, setting, feeling, and association. Because the East Cottage possesses significance under NRHP/CRHR Criterion A/1 and NRHP Criteria Consideration E, an analysis under each of the seven aspects of integrity is provided below:

Location. Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred. The East Cottage retains its integrity of location since it is situated on its original site.

Design. Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space structure, and style of a property. Although the current East Cottage building is a reconstruction, It is an accurately executed reconstruction of the original building. As such, the subject building retains its integrity of design.

Setting. Setting is the physical environment of a historic property. The rural historic setting of the East Cottage has been substantially diminished by modern development of the De Anza campus, residential development, and traffic infrastructure. While the East Cottage's immediate visual setting still contains resources that were present during the property's historic period (1892-1900), its overall setting has been substantially compromised by the surrounding modern developments associated with the De Anza campus.

Materials. Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property. Although the subject building is a reconstruction, it was built using similar materials in conformance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Reconstruction. Therefore, the East Cottage retains its integrity of materials.

Workmanship. Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory. Although the subject building is a reconstruction, the workmanship is in conformance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Reconstruction. Therefore, the East Cottage retains its integrity of workmanship.

Feeling. Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. Although the surrounding setting characteristics reflect a diminished expression of the aesthetic and historic sense of the property during the late nineteenth century, the building itself retains its design, materials, and workmanship to convey the building's historic character and, therefore, its integrity of feeling.

Association. Association is the direct link between an important historic event, trend, or person and a historic property. Although the subject building is a reconstruction, it remains in its original location and retains its overall integrity of design,

materials, workmanship, and feeling to convey its association with the Beaulieu estate and the expansion of the wine industry industry in California at the end of the nineteenth century. Therefore, the East Cottage retains its integrity of Association.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the East Cottage building retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance under NRHP Criterion A and CRHR Criterion 1, for its association with the expansion of the wine industry during the period between 1892 and 1900. Consequently, the evaluation found that the East Cottage meets the definition of a historic property as defined under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (36 CFR § 800.16(l)(1) and is individually eligible for listing in the NRHP. Additionally, the evaluation found that the East Cottage meets the definition of a historical resource as defined under PRC § 5024.1 and 14 CCR § 15054.5(a) and is individually eligible for listing in the CRHR. The East Cottage was also evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines using the criteria outlined in PRC § 5024.1 and found to be a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA. As such, the evaluation has assigned a California Historical Resources Status Code of 3S to the East Cottage.

***B12. References** (continued):

FHDA. (Foothill-De Anza Community College District). 2023. "The Construction of De Anza College." Accessed December 11, 2023. https://distarch.fhda.edu/s/primary/page/deanzaunderconstruction

Hardy, T and B. Anderson. 2008. "Review and Evaluation of Significance of Impacts at De Anza College: Baldwin Winery and East Cottage." Prepared by Urban Conservation and Urban Design for Placemakers Land Use and Environmental Planning (Washington, DC), August 2008.

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Home and Garden. 1902. "The Plan of 'Beaulieu.'" Accessed October 16, 2023. https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=mdp.39015010955717&seq=727&q1=Sunken

Jones, E., et al. 2023. *Cultural Resources Assessment Memo for the Proposed De Anza College Master Plan, Santa Clara County, California.* Completed for the Foothill-De Anza Community College District (Los Altos Hills, California) by Dudek. December 2023.

Lovas, J. 2002. "De Anza College – The Founding and Early Years." Housed at the California History Center, De Anza College, California.

NETR (National Environmental Title Research LLC). 2023a. "Historical Aerial Photographs: 1948, 1953, 1956, 1960, 1968, 1980, 1982, 1987, 1991, 1993, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, and 2020." Accessed October 1, 2023. https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer

State of California- The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code: 3S

Other listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

Page 1 **of** 11 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) Sunken Garden Historic Resources **P1. Other Identifier:** Map ID 4

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ■ **Unrestricted**
***a. County** Santa Clara **and** P2b and P2c or P2d.
***b. USGS 7.5'** Cupertino Quadrangle **Date** 2018 **T** 7S; **R** 2W; **of Sec** 11 and 14; Mount Diablo **B.M.**
c. Address 21250 Stevens Creek Boulevard City Cupertino Zip 95014
d. UTM: Zone: 10S; 584468.15 m E; 4130906.96 m N
e. Other Locational Data: Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) APN 359-01-004.

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The subject resources are objects that were originally part of a designed landscape known as the Sunken Garden. These historic objects include three cast stone vases, four concrete benches, and a segment of the garden's original balustrades that are now part of a .90-acre common area in the heart of the De Anza College campus. The recessed garden is rectangular in shape (oriented east-west) except for a projecting southeast boundary. Concrete balustrades and paved walking paths, located at grade level, surround the garden. Le Petit Trianon and the East Cottage are located directly west of the garden, while De Anza College buildings (Flint Center, Campus Center, and the A. Robert Dehart Library) surround the Sunken Garden to the north, south, and east. The Beaulieu Winery building is located directly northeast of the garden. The below-grade area of the garden is accessed via short stairs on the garden's west, north, and east sides. (see continuation sheet).

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP15. Education; HP39. Other
***P4. Resources Present:** ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☒Object ☐ Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other

P5a. Photo 1.



P5b. Description of Photo: Photograph 1. Overview of the Sunken Garden area. View facing southeast.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:**
■ Historic 1892 (FHDA 2023a)

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Foothill-De Anza Community College District
12345 El Monte Road County
Los Altos Hills, California 94022

***P8. Recorded by:**
EJ Jones, Dudek
1810 13th Street, Suite 110
Sacramento, California, 95811
***P9. Date Recorded:** 8/24/2023.
***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation**: Jones, E., et al. 2024. *Cultural Resources Assessment Memo for the Proposed De Anza College Master Plan, Santa Clara County, California.* Prepared for the Foothill-De Anza Community College District (Los Altos Hills, California) by Dudek. February 2024.

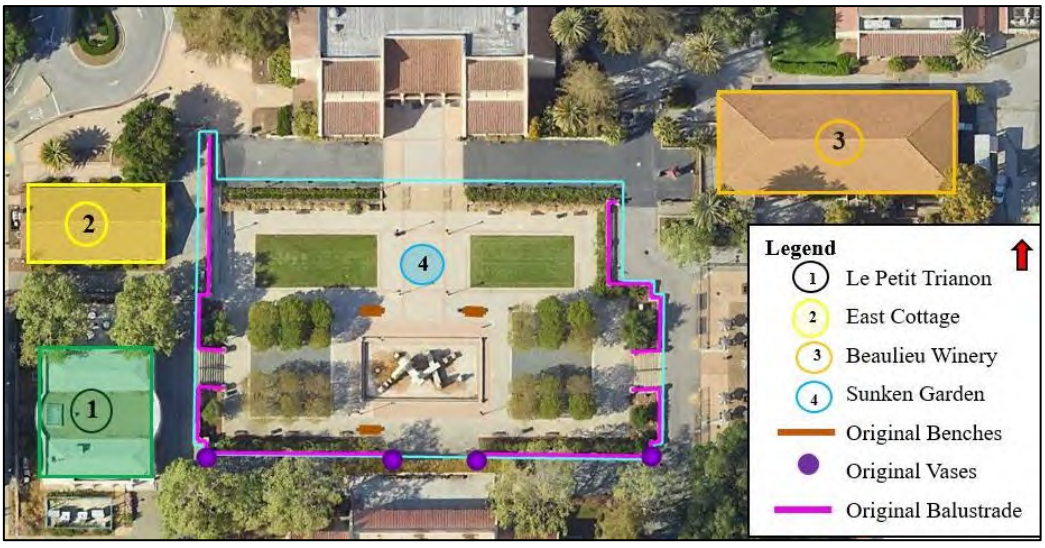
***Attachments:** ☐NONE ☐Location Map ■Continuation Sheet ■Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐Archaeological Record ☐District Record ☐Linear Feature Record ☐Milling Station Record ☐Rock Art Record

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***Resource Name or #** Sunken Garden Historic Resources ***NRHP Status Code:** 3S

B1. Historic Name: Sunken Garden
B2. Common Name: Sunken Garden
B3. Original Use: Garden B4. Present Use: Garden
***B5. Architectural Style:** N/A
***B6. Construction History:** Constructed in 1892 as part of the Beaulieu Estate. (see continuation sheet)
***B7. Moved?** ■**No** □**Yes** □**Unknown** **Date:** N/A **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:** None
B9a. Architect: Willis Polk or Bruce Porter b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance: Theme:** Early development of the wine industry **Area :** Cupertino
Period of Significance: 1892-1900 **Property Type:** Landscape architecture **Applicable Criteria:** A/1, C/3
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)
Although the Sunken Garden as a whole no longer retains integrity as a landscape feature of the Beaulieu Estate, there are fragments of the original garden that do retain integrity as objects, which are able to convey the significance of the Beaulieu Estate. These historic objects include three cast stone vases, four concrete benches, and a segment of the garden's original balustrades. These resources appear to be individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) under Criterion A/1. Additionally, the three cast stone vases possess design significance under NRHP C and CRHR 3. These resources were also evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code and found to be a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA. Consequently, the evaluation has assigned a California Historical Resources Status Code of 3S to each of the surviving objects evaluated in this form (see Continuation Sheet)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: None
***B12. References:** See Continuation Sheet.
B13. Remarks: None.
***B14. Evaluator:** EJ Jones
***Date of Evaluation:**
December 7, 2023



(This space reserved for official comments.)

Description *(continued from P3a, page 1)*

The Sunken Garden's original extant elements include sections of the perimeter balustrade, including a lower rail, Doric balusters, an upper rail cap, and a pedestal with a spherical finial. Over time, sections of the balustrade and broken balusters have been replaced with cast-concrete replicas. The Sunken Garden's original resources also include three vases (south perimeter), which reflect the influence of French artist François Girardon, and four concrete benches.

The reflecting pool, which is flanked by two crushed gravel areas planted with orchard trees, is located in the southern section of the garden. The pool, empty at the time of the survey (2023), features "La Vita è Una Fontana," a contemporary (1991) sculpture designed by artist Salvatore Pecoraro. Reproduction vases, contemporary signs, oversized planters, benches, and trash cans are positioned asymmetrically throughout the garden (Hardy and Anderson 2008 pp. 9, 17-18, 20-22).

Identified Alterations to Sunken Garden

- ca. 1970: The pool's original fountain was modified (NETR 2023a)
- Unknown date: The pool's fountain removed (NETR 2023a)
- Unknown date: The pool's classically inspired curb profile and configuration was altered (Hardy and Anderson 2011: p. 15)
- Unknown date: One of four extant, original benches (southeast of the reflecting pond) was removed.
- Unknown date: Original vegetation altered; Installed a new central water feature (Hardy and Anderson 2011: p. 16)
- ca. 1960: Removed a large section of the south perimeter balustrade, which included a character-defining semi-circular feature (Hardy and Anderson 2008: p. 9)
- In 1991, artist Salvatore Pecoraro designed "La Vita è Una Fontana," which was placed in the center of Sunken Garden's reflecting pool.
- ca. 2013: Removed accessibility ramp and replaced with new, code-compliant accessibility ramp; Removed landscaping; Replaced with new grass areas, shade-tolerant native plants, and "orchard" trees; Installed irrigation system; Replaced non-historic benches and trash receptacles with new equipment; Installation of new light fixtures; Installation of new signage and interpretive tile pavers; Upgrades to the existing, non-historic reflecting pond and fountain; Reconfiguration of a portion of the perimeter wall (south border); Removed existing pavement; Replaced with scored concrete pavement, granite cobble bands, and compacted crushed gravel (Hardy and Anderson 2011: p. 7)

Summary of Prior Recordation

The former Sunken Garden was constructed in 1892 and is located on land currently owned by the Foothill-De Anza Community College District (FHDA) (APN 359-01-004). The former garden was constructed as part of the Beaulieu Estate, a luxurious 70-acre vineyard and residential property. Today, the remnants of this estate occupy a 1.9-acre parcel within the De Anza College campus. Extant resources associated with the Sunken Garden include a segment of the balustrade, 3 vases, and 4 benches. Of the resources that were once part of the Beaulieu Estate, only the main residence, Le Petit Trianon, has been formally evaluated and listed in the NRHP and CRHR. A NRHP nomination form was completed for Le Petite Trianon in 1972 by Louis Stocklmeir, Sr., the President of the Trianon Foundation. Stocklmeir evaluated the residence as eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion A for its contribution to the development of the wine industry in California during the early 1890s and Criterion C, as the only remaining example of V rustic redwood construction in the area.

NRHP and CRHR Evaluation

The current update form evaluates the potential significance of the remaining historic features associated with the Sunken Garden, including the three extant cast stone vases, four concrete benches, and a segment of the original balustrade.

Criterion A/1: Properties that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

Under NRHP Criterion A and CRHR Criterion 1, the balustrades segment, 3 cast stone vases, and 4 concrete benches are individual historic objects that convey the significance of the Beaulieu Estate and its contribution to the development of the wine industry in California during the period between 1892 to 1900. These historic objects were once part of the Sunken Garden, a designed landscape feature that Charles A. Baldwin and his wife Ellen Hobart Baldwin commissioned for their luxurious 137-acre winery estate, which they called Beaulieu. The winery and the surrounding vineyards became "one of the most successful wine-producing properties in California" The Baldwins sold their wines under the label Beaulieu to merchants in New York, London, and Central America. The Baldwin estate produced award winning wines until 1900, when successive years of drought, phylloxera, and damage by root louse devastated the vineyard and stopped the production of wine. The Baldwins retained ownership of the property until 1909, when they sold their estate to their friends, Francis Carolan and his wife, Harriett Pullman Carolan (Stocklmeir 1972: p. 4). The objects' significance under NRHP A and CRHR Criterion 1 thus inheres in their association with the Beaulieu Estate and its important contribution to the early development of the wine industry locally and statewide.

Criterion B/2: Properties that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

Under NRHP Criterion B and CRHR Criterion 2, the balustrades segment, 3 cast stone vases, and 4 concrete benches lack a significant association with the productive life of any person important in local, state, or national history. Although the objects are associated with the Beaulieu Estate and its original owners--Charles A. Baldwin (ca. 1861-1934) and Virginia Hobart Baldwin (1872-1958), research did not indicate that Charles or Virginia made a singular and specific contribution to the production or marketing of their wine to national and international markets. Both came from wealthy families that were able to provide the necessary capital to finance the construction and operation of the winery, but neither is considered individually significant within the context viticulture, wine making, or marketing during the period between 1892, when the Beaulieu estate was established, and 1900, when the estate ceased production of wine due to droughts and diseases such as phylloxera, which devastated the vineyards. As such, the Beaulieu Estate lacks the necessary associative significance to meet NRHP Criterion B or CRHR Criterion 2.

Criterion C/3: Properties that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

Under NRHP Criterion C and CRHR Criterion 3, the only objects that possess sufficient design significance to meet this criterion are the three historic vases that are presently located on the south wall of the existing balustrades.. The cast stone vases feature ornamental sculptural relief that were added to the property in 1895 and were presumably designed by the master architect Willis Polk or his close colleague, the master landscape architect Bruce Porter. The vases were inspired by the work of the French sculptor, Francois Girardon (1628-1715) and fully embody the distinctive characteristics of the French classical style that characterized the later part of the 17th century.

Criterion D/4: Properties that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Under NRHP Criterion D and CRHR Criterion 4, the balustrades segment, 3 vases, and 4 benches are not significant as a source, or likely source, of important historical information, nor does they appear likely to yield important information about historic construction methods, materials, or technologies of the late 19th century. This technology is well understood through contemporary trade journals and scientific monographs. As such, these objects lack significance under NRHP Criterion D and CRHR Criterion 4.

Integrity Evaluation

In addition to meeting at least one of the significance criteria discussed above, a resource must also retain sufficient integrity to convey its significance under a majority of the seven aspects of integrity: location, design, materials, workmanship, setting, feeling, and association. The following section analyzes the integrity of the balustrades segment, three vases, and four benches under each of the seven aspects of integrity.

Location. Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred. The subject historic objects retain their integrity of location since they have not been moved from their original site.

Design. Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space structure, and style of a property. Although some of the balusters have been replaced with cast-concrete replicas, the design is consistent with the original. The three vases and four original benches have not been altered and retain their integrity of design.

Setting. Setting is the physical environment of a historic property. The rural historic setting of the subject objects has been substantially diminished by the modern developments of the De Anza campus, residential development, and traffic infrastructure. As such, the subject historic objects do not retain their integrity of setting.

Materials. Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property. The subject historic objects all retain their integrity of materials.

Workmanship. Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory. The subject historic objects all retain their integrity of workmanship.

Feeling. Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. Although the surrounding setting characteristics reflect a diminished expression of the aesthetic and historic sense of the property during the late nineteenth century, the subject historic objects retain their integrity of design, materials, and workmanship to convey their historic character and, therefore, their integrity of feeling.

Association. Association is the direct link between an important historic event, trend, or person and a historic property. As character defining features of the Beaulieu Estate, and because these historic objects retain their integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, and feeling, the subject balustrades segment, three cast stone vases, and four concrete benches retain their integrity of association with the Beaulieu Estate and its contribution to the expansion of the wine industry in California during the period between 1892 and 1900.

***B10. Significance** (Continued):

Conclusion

In conclusion, the subject historic objects retain sufficient integrity to convey their significance under NRHP Criterion A and CRHR Criterion 1 and to reflect their association with the Beaulieu Estate and its contribution to the development of the wine industry in California during the period between 1892 and 1900. Additionally, the three cast stone vases retain sufficient integrity to convey their design significance under NRHP Criterion C and CRHR Criterion 3. Consequently, the evaluation found that the subject historic objects meet the definition of historic properties as defined under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (36 CFR § 800.16(l)(1) and are individually eligible for listing in the NRHP. Additionally, the evaluation found that the subject historic objects meet the definition of historical resources as defined under PRC § 5024.1 and 14 CCR § 15054.5(a) and are individually eligible for listing in the CRHR. The subject historic objects were also evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines using the criteria outlined in PRC § 5024.1 and found to be historical resources for the purposes of CEQA. As such, the evaluation has assigned a California Historical Resources Status Code of 3S to each of the subject historic objects.

***B12. References** (continued):

FHDA (Foothill-De Anza District Community College District). 2005. "Foothill College: The First 25 Years." Accessed September 22, 2023. https://www.fhda.edu/_ab out-us/

Google Earth. 2023. "Historical Imagery." Accessed December 11, 2023. https://googleearth.com/

Hardy, T and B. Anderson. 2008. "Review and Evaluation of Significance of Impacts at De Anza College: Baldwin Winery and East Cottage." Prepared by Urban Conservation and Urban Design for Placemakers Land Use and Environmental Planning (Washington, DC), August 2008.

Hardy, T and B. Anderson. 2011. "Review and Evaluation of Significance of Impacts, Rehabilitation of Sunken Garden at De Anza College." Prepared by Urban Conservation and Urban Design for Placemakers Land Use and Environmental Planning (Washington, DC), April 2011.

Home and Garden. 1902. "The Plan of 'Beaulieu.'" Accessed October 16, 2023. https://babel.hathi trust.org/cgi/pt?id=mdp.39015010955717&seq=727&q1=Sunken

Jones, E., et al. 2023. *Cultural Resources Assessment Memo for the Proposed De Anza College Master Plan, Santa Clara County, California.* Completed for the Foothill-De Anza Community College District (Los Altos Hills, California) by Dudek. December 2023.

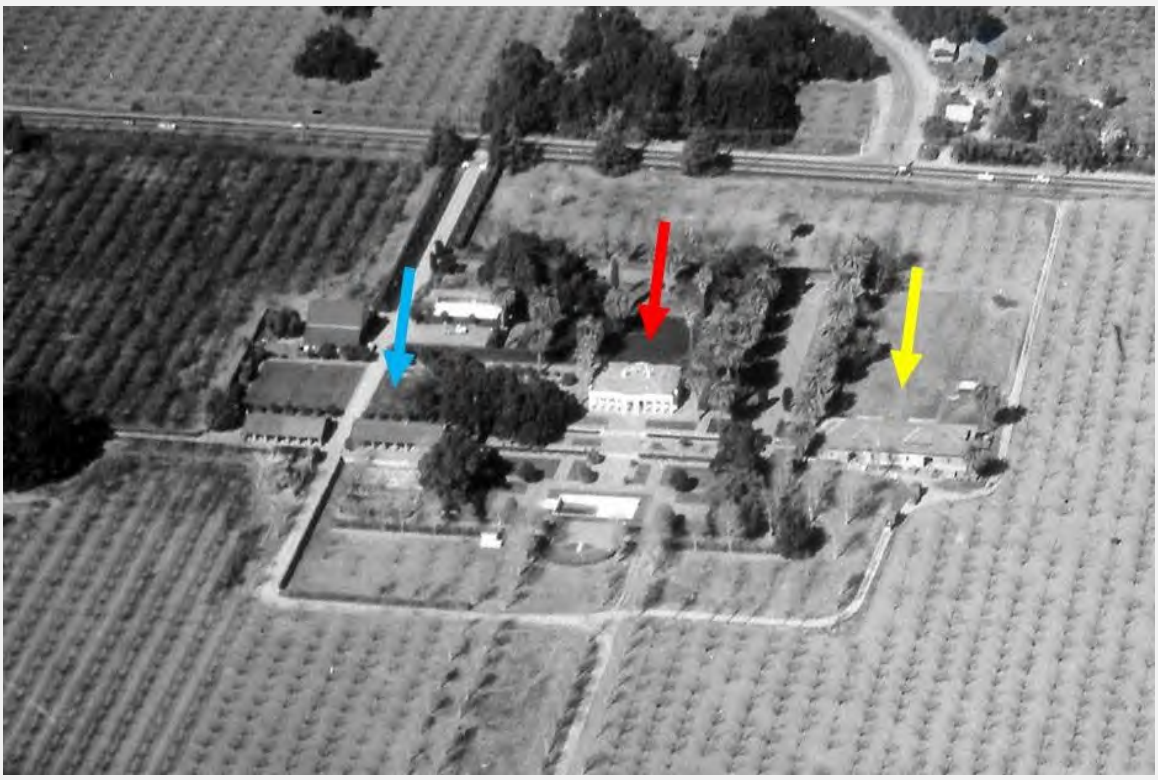
La Voz. 1967. "The Voice of De Anza." La Voz News (Cupertino, California) April 10, 1967. Page 1. Accessed September 18, 2023. https://distarch.fhda.edu/s/primary/media/8529

Lovas, J. 2002. "De Anza College – The Founding and Early Years." Housed at the California History Center, De Anza College, California.

NETR (National Environmental Title Research LLC). 2023a. "Historical Aerial Photographs: 1948, 1953, 1956, 1960, 1968, 1980, 1982, 1987, 1991, 1993, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, and 2020." Accessed October 1, 2023. https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer

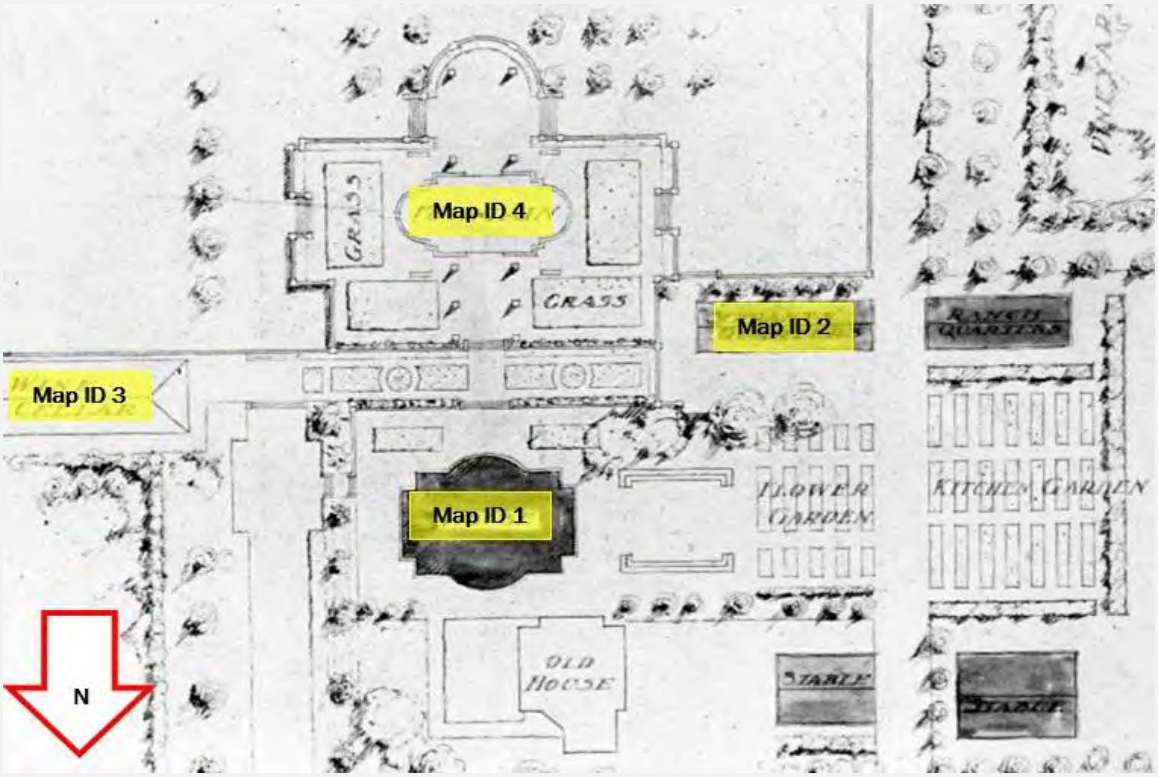
Historical Maps and Photographs *(Continued):*

Exhibit 1. ca. 1955 aerial photograph Beaulieu Estate showing the original position of Le Petit Trianon (red arrow, north), East Cottage (blue arrow, northwest), the Beaulieu Winery building, and the Sunken Garden, view facing north towards Stevens Creek Boulevard (FHDA 2023a).



Historical Maps and Photographs *(Continued):*

Exhibit 2. Annotated ca. 1900 plan for Beaulieu Estate. Le Petit Trianon, shown at the bottom of the image, was originally located north of Sunken Garden (Home and Garden 1902a: p. 617)



Historical Maps and Photographs *(Continued):*

Exhibit 3. 1902 image titled "From a [southwest] Corner of the Terrace," showing Le Petit Trianon (1), Beaulieu Winery (3), and the Sunken Garden (4) (Home and Garden 1902b: p. 618).



Exhibit 4. Partial view of Sunken Garden shown in a 1902 image, "Parterres of Grass," facing west (Home and Garden 1902c: p. 619).



Historical Maps and Photographs *(Continued):*

Exhibit 5. The Sunken Garden in 1902, 1960, and at the time of survey (2023), facing south (Home and Garden 1902d: p. 621; La Voz 1967: p. 1; Google Earth 2023).



Appendix E
Qualifications

William Burns, RPA

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST

William Burns (*WILL-ee-em BURNS; he/him*) is an archaeologist with 18 years' experience in cultural resource management. Mr. Burns is highly knowledgeable about the California Environmental Quality Act, the National Environmental Policy Act, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, and the National Historic Preservation Act, particularly the Section 106 process. He evaluates buildings and districts for archaeological sensitivity and possible inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. Mr. Burns assesses project and building plans for archaeological sensitivity and reviews archaeological reports on the state government regulatory end of the process.

Mr. Burns possesses expertise about pre-contact archaeological sites, paleocoastline reconstruction, and artifact identification and analysis. He applies this expertise to archaeological report writing and editing for Section 106 projects. He also serves on field crews and as a supervisor on archaeological projects, overseeing surveys, site examinations, data recoveries, and artifact database creation and maintenance. For precise site mapping, Mr. Burns uses GPS devices, primarily Trimble GEO XH, ArcGIS, and Maptitude.

Education

University of York
MS, Coastal and Marine Archaeology, 2010,

University of Massachusetts at Amherst
BA, Anthropology (Mathematics minor), 2004

Certifications

Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA)

Divemaster (National Association of Underwater Instructors)

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) HAZWOPER (40-hour)

Basic First Aid/BBP (American Heart Association)

Adult CPR/AED (American Heart Association)

Selected Project Experience

Advanced Meter Infrastructure Project, Santa Clara County, California. Served as project archaeologist on this countywide project to upgrade metering systems for the San Jose Water Company at 16 locations. Tasks included conducting the records search, performing a survey at each of the 16 sites, and preparing the cultural resources report. Two historic structures were identified during the study and evaluated for impacts.

San Jose Water: Webb Canyon Retaining Wall Project, Santa Clara County, California. Project consists of a retaining wall and culvert replacement for municipal water project. Organized and conducted survey efforts and development of Army Corps of Engineers compliant archaeological assessment, including conducting tribal outreach efforts.

Gonzaga Ridge Wind Farm and Transmission Line, Santa Clara and Merced Counties, California. Project consists of a 486-acre wind farm and associated 16-mile new transmission line. Organized and oversaw multiple survey efforts and development of an archaeological management and monitoring plan for the many and varies cultural resources in the vicinity. Coordinated monitoring efforts and tribal liaison for tribal monitoring efforts during construction phases.

Alameda County Advanced Meter Infrastructure Project, Alameda County, California. The project proposed to upgrade existing traditional water meter reading systems within its service area with an Advanced Metering Infrastructure system across 84,200 existing meters for the Alameda County Water District. As project archaeologist, performed the records search and reviewed and summarized the data of the approximately 41,000-acre project area. Reviewed geomorphological data for the project site and developed a sensitivity model and monitoring plan for the project.

B.F. Sisk Dam Safety of Dams Project, California Department of Water Resources, Merced County, California. The B.F. Sisk Dam Safety of Dams Project consisted of repairs and maintenance of the historic dam. The vicinity around the dam contained many historic features of the dam's construction, as well as prehistoric sites including reported burials. Performed the cultural survey documenting these resources, conducted records search, and prepared cultural resources report.

Delta Dams Burrow Remediation Project, California Department of Water Resources, Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, California. Project consisted of maintenance conducted at three separate reservoirs to repair damage cause by rodent burrowing. As project archaeologist, performed the cultural survey at each location, conducted records searches, and prepared the cultural resources report.

California High-Speed Rail Project, Construction Package 2-3, Fresno to Bakersfield, Dragados/Flatiron Joint Venture, Fresno, Kings, Counties of Tulare and Kern, California. As lead archaeologist for eight years on a 65-mile segment of the project, conducted and oversaw field surveys and archaeological, tribal, and paleontological monitoring efforts. Prepared cultural resources survey reports and monthly monitoring summaries. Managed reporting to client and state agencies and served as a tribal liaison for five separate consulting tribal communities.

Pacifica Gas & Electric Vegetation Management, multiple projects, Santa Clara, San Mateo, Alameda, Marin, Sonoma, San Joaquin, Amador, Stanislaus, Calaveras, Tuolumne, Mariposa, Madera, Fresno Counties, California. Conducted background research, performed survey, organized and coordinated cultural monitors with clients and lead agencies, and authored reports for over 500 vegetation management projects for clearing areas around at-risk electrical transmission lines. Projects are within numerous federal and state jurisdictions including but not limited to, US Forest Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Reclamation, Bureau of Land Management, and California State Parks. Specifically for the US Forest Service, National Forests conducting archaeological work include El Dorado National Forest, Los Padres National Forest, Sequoia National Forest, Sierra National Forest, and Stanislaus National Forest.

CSU Maritime Academy, Vallejo, California. Conducted records search, performed pedestrian survey, and prepared campus-wide cultural resources archaeological sensitivity report. Additional tasks included performing cultural resources assessment under CEQA for road improvements, academy building changes, and hillside stabilizations. Additionally, the dredging of a large dock basin for academy training ship required an archaeological assessment and biological survey at a sample of transects both in the basin and in the surrounding shoreline vicinity. SCUBA surveys were used attempting to locate both archaeological and biological resources.

Santa Cruz Wharf Expansion Project, City of Santa Cruz, California. Project involved restoration of a historical municipal wharf. As project archaeologist, investigated the potential for submerged resources through magnetometer and sub-bottom profiler surveys and analyzed the results for potential resources. Then conducted reconnaissance underwater SCUBA surveys on these potential resource locations to further investigate. All methods and results were drafted in a technical report.

Highways 84 and 35 Roadside Fuel Management Projects, California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, San Mateo County, California. Served as cultural resources lead for a 20 mile (272 acre) vegetation management project adjacent to two highways. Responsibilities included conducting the records search, coordinating a survey crew, assessing cultural resources found, and preparing the cultural resources report.

EJ (Erin) Jones, MA

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

EJ (Erin) Jones (EE-JAY *JO-nes; they/them*) is a cultural resource manager with 3 years' experience specializing in Washington, Oregon, and California. Jones is an expert researcher and is adept at context writing and the evaluation of historic properties. They have experience authoring California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliance documents, National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106 compliance reports, Historic Resource Evaluation Reports (HRERs), Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Reports (CRIERs), Historical Resource Inventories (HRI), Cultural Resource Technical Reports (CRTRs), Historical Resources Inventory and Evaluation Reports (HRIERs), and Historic American Building Survey (HABS)–level documentation. Jones meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for architectural history.



Education

California State University, Sacramento
MA, Public History with Distinguished Honors

University of Oregon
BA, History and Political Science

Dudek Project Experience

Education

City of Dharma Realm. Served as Architectural Historian and lead author for the City of Dharma Realm built environment inventory and evaluation report in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act. Jones reviewed California Historical Resources Information System records search results; delineated an API for built environment resources; conducted a pedestrian survey; conducted building development research, archival research, and the development of an appropriate historic context for the historic-age complex; recordation and evaluation of former Motel El Rancho, a complex of buildings, for the National Register of Historic Places, California Register of Historical Resources, California Historical Landmarks, and local historic resource eligibility criteria and integrity requirements; and an assessment of impacts to historical resources in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act. As a result of extensive archival research, field surveying, and a property significance evaluation, the Motel El Rancho complex appears not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources due to a lack of significant historical associations. Therefore, none of the buildings located on the subject property are considered historical resources for the purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act. (2023)

Chapman University Specific Plan Update Project, Chapman University, Orange, California. Dudek was retained by Chapman University to complete an update to their Specific Plan. As part of this project, Dudek prepared a BEIER, performed an intensive-level survey for specific campus buildings over 45 years of age, conducted a records search, and completed extensive archival research. Dudek also recorded and evaluated multiple campus buildings for historical significance in consideration of potential impacts to historical resources under CEQA. Surveyed five buildings on campus over 45 years of age, contributed to the technical report, and prepared DPR 523 series forms for multiple campus buildings. (2022)

CRIER for the Yuba College Buildings 1300 & 1500 Demolition Project, Yuba Community College District, Yuba County, California. Served as the architectural historian, main researcher, and coauthor of the CRIER for the Yuba College Building 1300 & 1500 Demolition Project. The Yuba Community College District retained Dudek to

complete the report in support of the proposed demolition of the existing 1300 Collins Hall and 1500 Osuna Hall residential buildings on the Yuba College campus. The report included a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search covering the Yuba College campus plus a 0.25-mile buffer; archival and building development research for the building located within the project site; evaluation of Buildings 1300 and 1500 for the NRHP, CRHR, CHL, and local eligibility criteria and integrity requirements; and an assessment of impacts to historical resources in compliance with CEQA and California Public Resources Code (CPRC) Sections 5024 and 5024.5 for state-owned resources. (2021)

Master Plan, CSUMB, Seaside, California. Dudek was retained by California State University, Monterey Bay (CSUMB), to complete a BEIER in support of the proposed Master Plan. This study involved archival research, survey, recordation, and evaluation of 11 campus buildings more than 45 years old that are proposed for demolition/substantial alteration as part of the proposed "Near-Term Projects." Coauthored portions of the report, including the historic context statements and construction history, and associated DPR 523 forms set. (2021)

CRTR for the California State University, Fresno, Affordable Student Housing Project, Fresno, California. Served as an architectural historian and coauthor of the CRTR for the California State University, Fresno, Affordable Student Housing Project. The proposed Fresno Affordable Student Housing Project was limited to a 0.8-acre redevelopment area in the southcentral portion of the Fresno State campus. This study involved the review of CHRIS records; the development of archaeological and built environment study areas; a pedestrian survey of the project area by a qualified archeologist and a qualified architectural historian; building development research, archival research, and the development of an appropriate historic context for the project area; recordation and evaluation of the University Courtyard residential complex for NRHP, CRHR, CHL, and City of Fresno historic resource eligibility criteria and integrity requirements; and an assessment of impacts to historical resources in compliance with CEQA and CPRC Sections 5024, 5024.5, and 15064.5(a)(2)-(3). (2021)

Phase I HRTR, Building 7045, Devereux Gymnasium, West Campus, UCSB, Santa Barbara, California. Acted as an architectural historian, researcher, and coauthor of the HRTR for Phase I: Building 7045, Devereux Gymnasium on the west campus of the University of California, Santa Barbara (UCSB). Dudek was retained by UCSB and federally funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities, making it subject to federal review under Section 106 of the 1966 NHPA (16 USC 470f) and the regulations found at 36 CFR Part 800, and pursuant to the National Programmatic Agreement (NPA) among the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA), National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP). The project is also subject to review under CEQA and CPRC Sections 5024 and 5024.5 for state-owned resources. The HRTR included a CHRIS records search of the proposed project area and a 1-mile radius; the identification of previously recorded historic properties in the vicinity of the project area; an intensive-level survey; archival and building development research; an evaluation of the building for the NRHP, CRHR, CHL, and Santa Barbara County local eligibility criteria and integrity requirements; and an assessment of effects to historic properties. (2021)

Municipal

Historical Resource Evaluation for the California Highway Patrol and Department of Motor Vehicles Site Broadway and 24th Street, Department of General Services, Sacramento, California. Served as an architectural historian in preparation of a standalone DPR Update to a 2008 HRTR for the State of California Department of General Services (DGS). The update concurred with the 2008 recommendation, which found the Department of Motor Vehicles building eligible for listing in the NRHP/CRHR for its association with master architect Milton T. Pflueger. The California Highway Patrol complex was not found eligible as it did not meet any of the NRHP/CRHR significance criteria. (2022)

Monte Kim, Ph.D.

SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

Monte Kim (*he/him*) is a senior architectural historian and historic built environment resource specialist with over 20 years of professional experience in all phases of regulatory compliance under Section 106 and Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act, National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). He has experience in the inventory and evaluation of resources within the historic built environment, as well as the assessment of effects on historic properties and historical resources and has authored or co-authored nominations for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and has overseen the documentation of historic properties in accordance with the standards required for the Historic American Building Survey (HABS), the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER), and the Historic American Landscape Survey (HALS). He has also developed and implemented resource-specific mitigation measures, treatment plans, protection plans, and interpretive plans for large, transportation-related projects, including the California High-Speed Rail Project. Additionally, he has experience consulting with State Historic Preservation Officers and developing programmatic agreements and memorandum of agreement documents for government agencies. Mr. Kim meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for history and architectural history.



Education

University of California, Santa Barbara Ph.D., History, 2005

California State University, Sacramento MA, Public History, 1999

University of California, Santa Cruz BA, History, 1996

Professional Affiliations

California Preservation Foundation

Vernacular Architecture Forum

Transportation Research Board

Dudek Project Experience

Built Environment Inventory and Evaluation Report, Marysville High School Track and Field Improvements Project, Marysville, California. Dudek prepared a built environment technical study for the Marysville Joint Unified School District in support of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for track and field improvements at Marysville High School. The study included a review of records search material from the Northwestern Information Center, a summary of findings from an intensive pedestrian field survey, and an evaluation of built resources within the study area delineated for the project using the listing criteria established for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), and the City of Marysville Local Register of Historic Resources. The study found that none of the built resources associated with the track and field facilities possessed the necessary significance to meet the NRHP, CRHR, or local criteria and that, therefore, none are considered historical resources for the purposes of CEQA. Mr. Kim provided a senior level review of this technical study (2023).

Built Environment Inventory and Evaluation Report, Lindhurst High School Track and Stadium Improvements Project, Marysville, California. Dudek prepared a built environment technical study for the Marysville Joint Unified School District in support of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for track and stadium improvements at Lindhurst High School. The study included a review of records search material from the Northwestern Information Center, a summary of findings from an intensive pedestrian field survey, and an evaluation of built resources within the study area delineated for the project using the listing criteria established for the NRHP, CRHR, and the City of Marysville

Local Register of Historic Resources. The study found that none of the built resources associated with the track facilities or the stadium possessed the necessary significance to meet the NRHP, CRHR, or local criteria and that, therefore, none are considered historical resources for the purposes of CEQA. Mr. Kim provided a senior level review of this technical study (2023).

Technical Review of the Protection Plan for Historic Resources for the Castilleja School Project, City of Palo Alto, Santa Clara County, California. Dudek provided a third party technical review and memorandum of the Castilleja School Foundation's "Protection Plan for Historic Resources." The purpose of the review was to ensure that the plan complied with the mitigation measures included in the 2020 Castilleja School Project Environmental Impact Report (EIR) and the project's Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP). The historical resources potentially affected by the project included the Castilleja Administration/Chapel Theater Building and a private residence at 1215 Emerson Street. The review concluded that overall, the protection plan met the minimum requirements of the mitigation measures included in the EIR and the MMRP and provided adequate protection from inadvertent damage during the construction and renovation of the Castilleja campus. The review, however, made recommendations to improve the protection plan by incorporating additional details found in the construction plans directly into the plan. Dudek also recommended that the exterior walls closest to the buildings proposed for demolition be documented photographically as part of a pre and post-construction conditions assessment. Mr. Kim authored the review for this technical memorandum (2023).

Previous Project Experience

California High-Speed Rail Project Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement (EIR/EIS). Mr. Kim served as a lead planner for the California High-Speed Rail Authority and was responsible for reviewing the cultural resources, parks and recreation, and Section 4(f) chapters for the EIR/EIS prepared for six of the eight regional sections of the California High-Speed Rail Project. Additionally, he reviewed the supporting cultural resources technical reports (inventory, evaluation, and Section 106 finding of effect reports), built environment treatment plans. He also contributed to the drafting of four memorandum of agreement documents between the California High-Speed Rail Authority, California State Historic Preservation Officer, and the Surface Transportation Board, provided technical guidance to the Authority's regional consultants, and engaged with the State Historic Preservation Officer to obtain concurrences under Section 106 and Section 4(f) (2015-2022)

Evaluation Memorandum for the Paradise Canyon Elementary School Modernization Project, La Canada Flintridge, Los Angeles County, California. This report was prepared to assist the La Canada Unified School District with its efforts to analyze the environmental impacts of a project to construct a new two-story, 22,0000 square-foot classroom building, renovate 14 classrooms, repair pedestrian walkways, and replant several on-site trees. The study included a review of records search material from the South Central Coastal Information Center, a summary of findings from an intensive pedestrian field survey, and an evaluation of built resources within the study area delineated for the project using the listing criteria established for the NRHP and CRHR. The study found that none of the built resources at the school campus possessed the necessary significance to meet the NRHP or CRHR criteria and that, therefore, none are considered historical resources for the purposes of CEQA. Mr. Kim provided a senior level review of this technical study (2022).