

DRAFT
INITIAL STUDY/MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

NEW VALLEY HIGH SCHOOL PROJECT
SANTA CLARA, CALIFORNIA

Prepared for:



Prepared by:



October 2026

California State Clearinghouse No. TBD

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Appendix A	California Natural Diversity Database
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ABBREVIATIONS

AB	Assembly Bill
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
BAAQMD	Bay Area Air Quality Management District
BMP	best management practice
CAA	Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990
CAAQS	California Ambient Air Quality Standards
Clareen	California Green Building Standards
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CAP	Clean Air Plan
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CBC	California Building Code
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CESA	California Endangered Species Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CH ₄	methane
CNDDB	California
CNEL	Community Noise Equivalent Level
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
CO	carbon monoxide
CO ₂	carbon dioxide
CO ₂ e	carbon dioxide equivalent
CRHR	California Register of Historic Places
CSSC	California Species of Special Concern
CY	cubic yard
dBA	A unit of measurement of sound level corrected to the A-weighted scale
DPM	diesel particulate matter
DSA	Division of State Architect
DTSC	Department of Toxic Substances Control
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FESA	Federal Endangered Species Act
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FIRM	Flood Insurance Rate Map
FTA	Federal Transit Administration
GHG	greenhouse gas

HFCs	hydrofluorocarbons
H ₂ S	hydrogen sulfide
Hz	Hertz
I-280	Interstate 280
I-880	Interstate 880
IS	Initial Study
kWh	kilowatt hour
LED	light-emitting diode
MLD	Most Likely Descendant
MMT	million metric tons
MND	Mitigated Negative Declaration
mph	mile per hour
MRZ	Mineral Resource Zone
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
NO ₂	nitrogen dioxide
NOI	Notice of Intent
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NWIC	Northwest Information Center
O ₃	ozone
OITC	outdoor indoor transmission class
Pb	lead
PEA	Preliminary Endangerment Assessment
PFC	perfluorocarbon
PFQ	Public Quasi-public Facilities
PM ₁₀	particulate matter of 10 microns in diameter or smaller
PM _{2.5}	particulate matter of 2.5 microns in diameter or smaller.
PQP	public or quasi public
PRC	Public Resources Code
PSD	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
PSET	Project Specific Environmental Tailboard
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RPS	Renewable Portfolio Standard
RWF	Regional Wastewater Facility
SCUSD	Santa Clara Unified School District
SF ₆	sulfur hexafluoride

SFBAAB	San Francisco Bay Area Air Basin
SFBRWQC	San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board
SLF	Sacred Lands File
SO ₂	sulfur dioxide
SO ₄	sulfates
STC	sound transmission class
SVP	Silicon Valley Power
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
TAC	toxic air contaminant
TCR	Tribal Cultural Resources
TPZ	timberland production zone
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
UWMP	urban water management plan
VMT	vehicle miles traveled
VTa	Valley Transit Authority
WEAP	Worker Environmental Awareness Program

1.0 Introduction and Background

This Initial Study (IS) evaluates the potential environmental impacts resulting from the New Valley High School Project, located at 1840 Benton Street, Santa Clara, Santa Clara County, California.

Project Background and Overview

The Santa Clara Unified School District (SCUSD) proposed to make improvements to the existing Educational Options Campus to accommodate New Valley High School. New Valley High School would relocate from its current location to a modern, consolidated location at 1840 Benton Street location.

Regulatory Guidance

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; Public Resources Code § 21000 et seq.) and the CEQA Guidelines (14 California Code of Regulations [CCR] §15000 et seq.) establish the SCUSD as the lead agency for the Project. The lead agency is defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15367 as, “the public agency which has the principal responsibility for carrying out or approving a project.” The lead agency is responsible for preparing the appropriate environmental review document under CEQA. The SCUSD Board serves as the decision-making body for the SCUSD and is responsible for adopting the CEQA document and approving the Project. CEQA Guidelines Section 15070 states a public agency shall prepare a proposed Negative Declaration or a Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) when:

The IS demonstrates that there is no substantial evidence, in light of the whole record before the agency, that the project may have a significant effect on the environment, or

The IS identifies potential significant impacts but:

- Revisions to the project plans made before the release of a proposed Negative Declaration and IS would avoid impacts or mitigate so that no significant impacts would occur, and
- There is no substantial evidence, in light of the whole record before the agency, that a revised project would have a significant effect on the environment.
- Pursuant to Section 15070, the SCUSD has determined an MND is the appropriate environmental review document for the New Valley High School Project.

CEQA Guidelines Section 15097(a) requires the SCUSD to adopt a program for monitoring or reporting on the revisions it has required for the Project and the measures it has imposed to mitigate or avoid significant environmental effects. The SCUSD will prepare a Mitigation, Monitoring, and Reporting Plan based on the mitigation measures contained in this IS/MND.

Lead Agency Information

The Lead Agency for the Project is the SCUSD:

Michal Healy, Architect, LEED AP
Santa Clara Unified School District
Director, Facility Development and Planning
1889 Lawrence Road
Santa Clara, CA 95051
408-423-2085

Document Purpose and Organization

The purpose of this document is to evaluate potential environmental impacts resulting from the implementation of the New Valley High School Project. This IS is organized as follows:

Chapter 1 – Introduction. This chapter introduces the proposed Project, its location, purpose, and objectives.

Chapter 2 – Project Description. This chapter describes the activities associated with the proposed Project during construction and operation.

Chapter 3 – Initial Study Checklist. This chapter includes the initial study checklist that describes the environmental impacts associated with the proposed Project.

Chapter 4 – Mandatory Findings of Significance. Includes the source materials that have been used in this IS to describe baseline conditions and evaluate potential environmental impacts.

Chapter 5 –List of Preparers. The list of individuals who prepared this IS.

Appendices. Technical reports and database information.

2.0 Project Description

Project Purpose

The SCUSD is proposing improvements to the existing Educational Options Campus to accommodate the relocation of New Valley High School from 1875 Lawrence Road to 1840 Benton Street, Santa Clara, California. The purpose of the proposed Project is to provide a consolidated, modern campus for the New Valley High School students.

Project Location and Surrounding Land Uses

The proposed Project site is located at SCUSD's Educational Options Campus, 1840 Benton Street within the City of Santa Clara (Figure 1). Surrounding land uses are primarily residential with neighborhood parks and playing fields and some retail businesses. The proposed Project area is shown on Figure 2.

Existing Site Features

Existing features at the proposed Project site include existing classrooms and administrative offices, portable classrooms, pool, gymnasium, and playing fields. The proposed Project site includes Wilson Preschool, community garden, softball field, gymnasium, and cricket field. Existing services include Wilson High School which operates as an independent study high school, Adult Education, Student Services and Enrollment, Preschool Assessment Team, and Family Child Education. Several of these services will be relocated to other SCUSD facilities.

There are currently six parking areas providing 283 parking spaces.

Campus buildings are currently used from 7:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. Adult Education and outside groups use the buildings on weekends from 7:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. The playing fields, pool, and other facilities are used by the community on weekday evenings and on weekends with varying times.

Project Features

The proposed Project involves construction of a two-story building with new classrooms and labs, student union, wellness center, new quad with sport court and gardens, new weight room, modernization of the Nutrition Services kitchen, modernization of the locker rooms, and parking lot improvements.

The new buildings would be approximately 30 feet tall and 82,000 square feet in area. Key proposed Project features are summarized below and shown on Figure 3.

Wellness Center and Garden: Wellness Center would include individual stations that provide visual and acoustical privacy as well as for counseling offices and conference rooms. The Wellness Center would connect to the Wellness Garden that includes walk among existing redwoods, boulder seating, raised planter beds, and tables and chairs.

Student Union

The Student Union has indoor seating and would have covered outdoor seating areas with picnic tables. The quad includes a synthetic turf berm, and landscaping to provide shade. A sport court would be installed.

Weight Room

A new weight room would be located at the ground level of the new two-story building below the art room. The new weight room would be single-story and approximately 1,800 square feet in area.

Parking Improvements

There are currently six parking areas providing 283 parking spaces for the Educational Options Campus. Construction of the proposed Project would include removing 42 parking spaces from the lot west of the pool but adding 36 new spaces off Benton Street and 79 new spaces off Homestead Road. The proposed Project would add a total of 73 new parking spaces for a total of 356 parking spaces for the campus.

Other Improvements

Existing portable classrooms will be removed. Existing locker rooms will be reconfigured to create separate rooms for New Valley High School and Adult Education. Other locker room improvements include new showers, changing rooms, and restrooms that comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). The existing Nutrition Services Kitchen would be renovated to support the new students and staff.



FIGURE 1 REGIONAL LOCATION

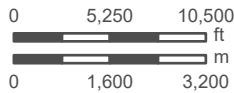
Santa Clara Unified School District
New Valley High School Project
Santa Clara County, CA

Legend

★ Project Location

Notes:

1. ESRI World Terrain and Hillshade (Accessed 2026)



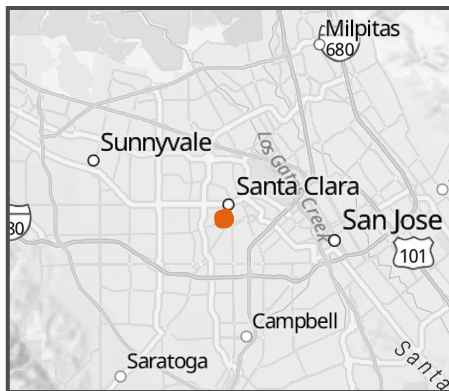


FIGURE 2

PROJECT AREA

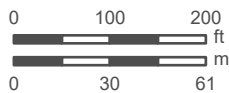
Santa Clara Unified School District
New Valley High School Project
Santa Clara County, CA

Legend

 Project Area

Notes:

1. World Imagery, 2023
obtained from ESRI image service.





Santa Clara Unified School District
New Valley High School Project
Santa Clara County, CA



Standard Design and Construction Measures

SCUSD would implement the following standard design and construction measures during construction and operation of the proposed Project. Table 1 summarizes the design and construction measures that would be incorporated into the proposed Project to reduce impacts where feasible. These measures would be included in the design and in construction specifications; therefore, they are considered part of the Project and not mitigation measures.

Table 1 SCUSD Standard Design and Construction Measures

Impact Area	Standard Design and Construction Measures
Air Quality	Fugitive Dust – To reduce potential fugitive dust that may be generated by Project construction, the SCUSD or its contractor will implement the following Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) basic construction measures when they are appropriate: All active construction areas will be watered twice daily or more often if necessary. Increased watering frequency will be required whenever wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour (mph). Stockpiles of debris, soil, sand, and any other materials that can be windblown will be covered. Trucks transporting these materials will be covered. If required pursuant to BAAQMD Regulation 6 Rule 6 (regarding construction site size being 1 acre or larger), all visible mud or dirt track-out onto adjacent public roads will be removed using wet power vacuum street sweepers at least daily or as often as necessary to keep them free of dust and debris associated with site construction. The use of dry power sweeping is prohibited. Subsequent to clearing, grading, or excavating, exposed portions of the site will be watered, landscaped, treated with soil stabilizers, or covered as soon as possible. Inactive construction areas and previously graded areas inactive for 10 days or more will be hydroseeded or (non-toxic) soil stabilizers applied. Sandbags or other erosion control measures will be installed to prevent silt runoff to public roadways. Vegetation will be re-planted in disturbed areas as soon as possible after completion of construction. Idling times will be minimized either by shutting equipment off when not in use or by reducing the

Impact Area	Standard Design and Construction Measures
	maximum idling time to 5 minutes. Clear signage will be provided for construction workers at vehicle access points. All construction equipment will be maintained and properly tuned in accordance with manufacturer's specifications. All equipment will be checked by a certified mechanic and determined to be running in proper condition before operation. A publicly visible sign will be posted with the telephone number and person to contact regarding dust complaints. This person will respond and take corrective action within 48 hours. The BAAQMD's phone number will also be visible to ensure compliance with applicable regulations.
Geology and Soils	Geotechnical Investigation. The Field Act and Division of the State Architect (DSA) require the preparation of site- and project-specific geotechnical reports. All recommendations from these required reports will be included in project plans and specifications.
Hazardous Materials	Identification Removal and Remediation. Construction would be subject to both Division of the State Architect and Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) oversight for the identification and remediation of hazardous materials affected by construction activities. This process includes the preparation of a Preliminary Environmental Assessment (PEA) to identify hazardous materials. The PEA identifies materials for remediation, and a phase-specific Work Plan would be developed, then would need to be reviewed and approved by DTSC then implemented by the District and/or its contractors to address and remediate any concerns. On-site buildings will be properly surveyed and abated for hazardous materials prior to demolition.
Hydrology/Water Quality	General Permit for Construction Activity. The Project will disturb more than 1 acre of land; therefore, it requires compliance with the requirements of the California General Permit for Stormwater Discharges associated with Construction Activity (Permit No. CAS000002). The Construction General Permit requires the filing of a Notice of Intent (NOI) with the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and

Impact Area	Standard Design and Construction Measures
	preparation and implementation of a project-specific Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) during construction. In order to meet the requirements of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program for construction, construction contractors will install and maintain appropriate best management practices (BMPs), as shown in the erosion control plans and in accordance with the SWPPP, on all construction projects. BMPs will be installed in accordance with industry recommended standards and/or in accordance with the Construction General Permit issued by the state. Sediment, construction materials, debris and wastes, and other pollutants must be retained on site and may not be transported from the site via sheet flow, swales, area drains, natural drainage courses, wind, or vehicle tracking to the extent feasible. Under direction of the contractor's qualified SWPPP practitioner, erosion and/or sediment control devices will be modified as needed as the Project progresses to ensure effectiveness. The contractor will download and keep a copy of the SWPPP on site and available for review during the entire construction period.
Noise	Construction Noise. As a good neighbor, the District and its contractors will adhere to the construction hours as stated in the City's Municipal Code requirements, which restrict noise from construction as follows: Section 9.10.230 sets forth that no person shall engage or authorize others to engage in construction of any building or related road or walkway, pool or landscape improvement, or in construction operations related thereto, including delivery of construction materials, supplies, or improvements on or to a construction site within three hundred (300) feet of any residentially zoned property except within the hours of 7:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. following on weekdays other than holidays, Monday through Friday, inclusive; and within the hours of 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. following, inclusive, on any Saturday which

Impact Area	Standard Design and Construction Measures
	is not a holiday. Work on Sundays and holidays may occur if needed to maintain overall project schedule.
Transportation	Traffic Control. For all construction affecting vehicle, bicycle, or pedestrian circulation patterns, the contractor will provide vehicle traffic control measures to ensure safety and vehicle flow during construction, and which ensure public safety and provide for adequate access to public rights-of-way during construction.

Construction Access and Schedule

Access for construction equipment would be via Benton Street. Equipment and storage would be located at the existing fields. Off-campus road closures are not anticipated. The contractor will be required to prepare a traffic plan that will maintain access to and safety on surrounding roadways.

Construction would use typical heavy equipment such as backhoes, excavators, rollers/compactors, and hauling trucks. Demolition and excavation will produce debris, dirt, and building materials that would be off-hauled from the site and deposited at a local landfill permitted to accept the materials.

Construction is expected to begin in July 2027 and continue through August 2029. Construction hours are expected to be 7:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, and 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. on Saturday. Work on Sundays and holidays will be approved if it is essential to ensure the Project stays on schedule to allow completion of construction on schedule. Signs will be posted at the entrance to the site and at construction equipment staging areas informing all workers and construction contractors of these requirements. Signs will also be posted informing community members who to contact with concerns or questions.

3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Project Title: | New Valley High School Project |
| 2. Lead Agency Name and Address: | Santa Clara Unified School District
1889 Lawrence Road, Santa Clara, CA 95051 |
| 3. Contact Person and Phone Number: | Michal Healy, Director of Facility Development
and Planning, (408) 423-2085 |
| 4. Project Location: | 1840 Benton Street
Santa Clara, CA |
| 5. Project Sponsor's Name and Address: | Santa Clara Unified School District, 1889
Lawrence Road, Santa Clara, CA 95051 |
| 6. General Plan Designation(s): | Public/Quasi Public |
| 7. Zoning Designation(s): | Public or Quasi Public (PQP) |
| 8. Description of Project: | See Section Below |
| 9. Surrounding Land Uses and Setting. | See Section Below |

Environmental Factors Potentially Affected

The proposed Project could potentially affect the environmental factor(s) checked below. The following pages present a more detailed checklist and discussion of each environmental factor.

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

3.1 Aesthetics

<i>Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
1. AESTHETICS—Would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	☐	☐	☒	☐
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.	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Environmental Setting and Definitions

The following paragraphs define terms and concepts used in this section. Definitions are based on information contained in resources such as the Federal Highway Administration's (FHWA's) Visual Impact Assessment guidance (FHWA 2015).

Viewshed. Area visible from a particular location or series of locations.

Scenic Vista. An accessible point or area from which significant views or viewsheds are available to the public. The significance of a view is defined by various factors including, but not limited to, visual character, quality, and uniqueness, as well as the preferences and expectations of the viewer.

Visual Character. The components that make up a scene.

Visual Quality. Viewers' preferences about visual character. Factors of visual quality include harmony/coherence/order (built or natural) and uniqueness. Impressions of visual quality depend in part on the expectations of the viewing public; in general, recreational viewers expect and are more sensitive to higher quality views, while ordinary commuters are less sensitive. Harmony/coherence/order are generally more desirable than scenes in which elements or other factors compete with/intrude on/interfere with or otherwise disorder the overall sense of visual character.

Visual Resources. The viewed aspects or components of the environment. Resources can be built, natural, or natural-appearing, depending on the setting. Visual resources are considered scenic when resources offer unique or particularly notable value or contribute to higher visual quality or sense of character overall.

Scenic resources can also be defined by specific regulations including:

- Scenic roadways or highways;
- Architectural and/or historic districts;
- Designated scenic areas;
- Designated dark skies regions; and
- Unique landscapes sensitive to interruptions such as forests, ridgelines, or expanses of natural area.

Light and Glare. Sources of light and glare are typical components of the built environment. Light sources can be temporary, such as from moving vehicles, or fixed, as from security, landscape, or other lighting associated with roads and buildings. Glare can likewise emanate from temporary sources, such as equipment, or from elements of structures, such as expanses of metal or glass. Whether or not lighting or glare is considered substantial depends on the context of the existing visual environment, the duration of the lighting or glare, and sensitivity of the receptors.

Visual Setting. The proposed Project site is located within a developed school campus in the suburban community of Santa Clara, California. Properties proximal to the campus are primarily one- and two-story single- and multi-family residential structures, neighborhood parks and playing fields, and Public roads adjacent to the proposed Project area include Benton Street to the north and Homestead Road to the south of the proposed Project area.

From Benton Street, public views are generally of the existing school facilities including portables, classrooms, the gymnasium, and administrative offices. From Homestead Road, public views are of playing fields with school facilities in the background.

Impact Discussion

- a) **No Impact.** There are no scenic vistas within the vicinity of the proposed Project. Existing views are of a school campus and the located within a developed residential neighborhood. Views from the proposed Project site are generally of a residential neighborhood. Because there are no scenic vistas within the vicinity of the proposed Project area, there would be no impact.
- b) **Less than Significant Impact.** There are no rock outcroppings or historical buildings within the vicinity of the proposed Project. The proposed Project is not located within a state scenic highway corridor. The nearest state scenic highway is Interstate 280 located approximately 2.25 miles to the south (Caltrans 2026).

Approximately 17 mature trees located on the western side of the western pool parking lot and a few along Benton will be removed during construction. Trees would be replaced at a 2:1 ratio: SCUSD would plant two trees for each tree removed. Trees along the western fenceline adjacent to residences and most of the trees along Benton would remain and protected in place. Because the removal of trees visible from Benton Street

would be minimal and trees would be replaced, impacts on scenic resources would be less-than-significant.

- c) **Less than Significant Impact.** The proposed Project involves construction of new classrooms, laboratories, and other facilities at an existing school location. The construction of the two-story facilities, weight room, and parking areas would be changed but public views would be of a school and associated facilities. The changes would not substantially degrade the existing visual character of the public views of the site or its surroundings. Existing public views from Benton Street are of a school facility and public views would continue to be of a school facility once construction is completed. Similarly, views from Homestead Road consist primarily of existing parking with solar panels, playing fields with school facilities, including the existing garden, in the background. At the conclusion of construction, public views from Homestead Road would be of the playing fields with school facilities in the background.

During construction, public views would be changed temporarily. Construction equipment would be visible from public views on Benton Street and Homestead Road. However, the change in public views would be temporary and would not result in a permanent change in visual quality or character.

SCUSD is not subject to local land and zoning regulations pertaining to aesthetics. The proposed Project is the construction of school facilities within an existing school campus. The new buildings would be located where existing school facilities currently exist. The façade, color scheme and landscaping would incorporate the surrounding aesthetic and be designed to be consistent with the surrounding neighborhood and would create improvements with a new, modernized school and new landscaping.

- d) **Less than Significant Impact.** During construction, equipment may produce new sources of glare, and some lighting would be required to provide a safe work area including for work during evening or other low-light hours during the fall and winter months. However, construction-related light and glare would be minor, temporary, and would not have a significant impact. All lights would be faced downward to prevent light pollution into the surrounding neighborhood.

Lighting for the new facilities would be included such as hallway lighting and safety lights throughout the campus, including security lighting in new parking areas. This lighting would be consistent with the other facilities on the campus and would not result in a new significant source of light and glare. The new lighting would be at the same levels that would be expected at a school facility. All new lighting would be light-emitting diode (LED) and fixtures would be placed facing downward to avoid light pollution on nearby residences.

3.2 Agricultural Resources

<i>Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
2. AGRICULTURE RESOURCES				
In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Dept. of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the state's inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment project; and forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board.				
Would the project:				
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance(Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	☐	☐	☐	☒
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))?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	☒
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Environmental Setting

The proposed Project is located within the City of Santa Clara, and all proposed Project improvements would occur within an existing suburban area. The proposed Project site is within an existing school campus with typical school facilities such as portable classrooms, parking, pick up and drop off area, and outdoor areas such as playing fields. The entirety of the location is developed.

The following definitions are used in this section:

-
- **Prime Farmland:** is the farmland that has the best combination of physical and chemical features that are able to provide long-term agricultural production. This land has soil quality, growing season, and moisture supply to produce sustained high yields.
 - **Farmland of Statewide Importance:** is land that is similar to Prime Farmland but may have greater slopes or lower moisture supply.
 - **Unique Farmland:** is land that contains lesser quality soils used for sustained agricultural production. This land is usually irrigated but may include non-irrigated land.
 - **Forest Land:** "Forest land" is land that can support 10-percent native tree cover of any species, including hardwoods, under natural conditions, and that allows for management of one or more forest resources, including timber, aesthetics, fish and wildlife, biodiversity, water quality, recreation, and other public benefits.
 - **Timber Land:** "Timberland" means land, other than land owned by the federal government and land designated by the board as experimental forest land, which is available for, and capable of, growing a crop of trees of any commercial species used to produce lumber and other forest products, including Christmas trees. Commercial species shall be determined by the board on a district basis after consultation with the district committees and others.
 - **Timberland Production Zone:** "Timberland production zone" or "TPZ" means an area which has been zoned pursuant to California Government Code Section 51112 or 51113 and is devoted to and used for growing and harvesting timber, or for growing and harvesting timber and compatible uses.

Impact Discussion

- a) **No Impact.** There is no designated Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland or Farmland of Statewide Importance on the proposed Project site. The proposed Project site is not currently in agricultural production.
- b) **No Impact.** The proposed Project site is not zoned or designated for agriculture and is not under a Williamson Act contract.
- c) **No Impact.** The proposed Project area is not zoned for or located in a forested area or areas with timber or timber production (TPZ) and will therefore not conflict with or cause rezoning of forest land or timberland.
- d) **No Impact.** The proposed Project area is not located within forested lands and therefore the proposed Project would not result in the conversion of forested lands to non-forest use.

-
- e) **No Impact.** The proposed Project is located in a residential neighborhood adjacent to open space. Project would not result in any changes in the existing environment that would result in conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use.

3.3 Air Quality

<i>Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
3. AIR QUALITY				
Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management 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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Result in cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainable under applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Environmental and Regulatory Setting

Pursuant to the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 (CAA), the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) has established National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for pollutants considered harmful to public health and the environment. The NAAQS are classified as primary and secondary standards. Primary standards prescribe the maximum permissible concentration in the ambient air and are required to protect public health. Secondary standards specify levels of air quality required to protect public welfare, including materials, soils, vegetation, and wildlife, from any known or anticipated adverse effects. NAAQS are established for six pollutants (known as criteria pollutants): ozone (O₃), particle pollution (i.e., respirable particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter [PM₁₀] and respirable particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in diameter [PM_{2.5}]), carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), and lead (Pb). The California Air Resources Board (CARB) has also established its own air quality standards in the State of California, known as the California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS). The CAAQS are generally more stringent than the NAAQS and include air quality standards for all the criteria pollutants listed under NAAQS plus sulfates (SO₄), hydrogen sulfide (H₂S), vinyl chloride, and visibility-reducing particulate matter.

The USEPA classifies the air quality within an Air Quality Control Region with regard to its attainment of federal primary and secondary NAAQS. According to USEPA guidelines, an area with air quality better than the NAAQS for a specific pollutant is designated as being in attainment for that pollutant. Any area not meeting the NAAQS is classified as a nonattainment area. Where there is a lack of data for the USEPA to make a determination regarding attainment or nonattainment, the area is designated as unclassified and is treated as an attainment area.

until proven otherwise. Similarly, the CARB makes State area designations for the State criteria pollutants.

The proposed Project is located within the San Francisco Bay Area Air Basin (SFBAAB), which is under the jurisdiction of the BAAQMD. Pollutant concentrations within the SFBAAB are assessed relative to both the federal and state ambient air quality standards. The SFBAAB exceeds federal standards for O₃, PM_{2.5} and state standards for O₃, and PM₁₀.

Impact Discussion

- a) **No Impact.** To pursue improvement of air quality in the SFBAAB, BAAQMD has prepared a Clean Air Plan (CAP). The 2017 Clean Air Plan is BAAQMD's most recent plan update and guides BAAQMD's efforts to reduce air pollution, protect public health, and protect the global climate. A project that does not support the 2017 CAP goals would not be consistent with the CAP and may create a significant air quality impact. The proposed Project's consistency with the 2017 CAP goals is evaluated through its consistency with BAAQMD CEQA thresholds of significance. As documented in section b below, the proposed Project would not exceed BAAQMD significant thresholds and therefore would support the goals of the 2017 CAP. As a result, the proposed Project would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan. No impacts would occur.
- b) **Less than Significant Impact.** The proposed Project would include construction activities that would result in short-term air quality impacts from combustion emissions and fugitive dust emissions. To determine the proposed Project's potential air quality impacts, the proposed Project's estimated construction and operational emissions are compared against the BAAQMD CEQA thresholds of significance.

Construction Emissions

The BAAQMD 2022 CEQA Air Quality Guidelines has established screening size criteria for various land use types. If a project meets the construction screening criteria, the project would not result in the generation of construction-related precursors that would exceed thresholds of significance for construction thresholds. The screening criteria for construction-related emissions for a high school are 452,000 square feet.

The proposed Project involves construction of a two-story building that would be approximately 82,000-square feet in area. All construction-related emissions would be below BAAQMD significance thresholds and would be less than significant. BAAQMD's CEQA Air Quality Guidelines require projects to implement basic construction mitigation measures recommended for all proposed projects to control fugitive dust and exhaust emissions. These measures include:

1. All exposed surfaces shall be watered two times per day.

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2. All haul trucks transporting soil, sand, or other loose material off-site shall be covered.
 3. All visible mud or dirt track-out onto adjacent public roads shall be removed using wet power vacuum street sweepers at least once per day. The use of dry power sweeping is prohibited.
 4. All vehicle speeds on unpaved roads shall be limited to 15 mph.
 5. All roadways, driveways, and sidewalks to be paved shall be completed as soon as possible. Building pads shall be laid as soon as possible after grading unless seeding or soil binders are used.
 6. Idling times shall be minimized either by shutting equipment off when not in use or reducing the maximum idling time to 5 minutes. Clear signage shall be provided for construction workers at all access points.
 7. All construction equipment shall be maintained and properly tuned in accordance with manufacturer's specifications. All equipment shall be checked by a certified mechanic and determined to be running in proper condition prior to operation.
 8. Post a publicly visible sign with the telephone number and person to contact at the Lead Agency regarding dust complaints. This person shall respond and take corrective action within 48 hours. The Air District's phone number shall also be visible to ensure compliance with applicable regulations.

The SCUSD would require the construction contractor to implement the measures listed above as BMPs during the construction period (see Table 1). Project compliance with BAAQMD's basic construction mitigation measures, which the proposed Project would implement as BMPs (see Table 1 in Project Description), would create a less than significant air quality impact with regard to construction activities.

Operational Emissions

The BAAQMD 2022 CEQA Air Quality Guidelines screening criteria for operational emissions for a high school are 579,000 square feet. As stated earlier, the proposed Project involves the addition of an approximately 82,000-square foot, two-story building. Therefore, operational emissions would be below BAAQMD significance threshold and would be less than significant.

- c) **Less than Significant Impact.** Typical sensitive receptors include inhabitants of long-term healthcare facilities, rehabilitation centers, convalescent centers, retirement homes, residences, schools, playgrounds, childcare centers, and athletic facilities. Substantial amounts of dust are not expected from construction activities as fugitive dust emissions would be controlled by implementing required actions to prevent, reduce or mitigate excessive fugitive dust emissions including BAAQMD's basic construction mitigation

measures, which the proposed Project would implement as BMPs. Use of diesel-powered equipment has the potential to emit toxic air contaminants (TACs) such as diesel particulate matter (DPM); however, given the limited exposure to emissions, the impacts would not have the potential to expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations.

- d) **Less than Significant Impact.** The proposed Project construction would not generate any permanent source of new odors or subject sensitive receptors to new significant permanent odors. During construction, odors will be generated by construction equipment; these odors will be present only temporarily during construction. Therefore, the proposed Project would result in less than significant impacts under this criterion.

3.4 Biological Resources

<i>Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
4. 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?	☐	☒	☐	☐
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	☐	☐	☐	☒
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?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	☐	☐	☒	☐
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Environmental Setting

The proposed Project site is located within the Educational Opportunities Campus, which is fully developed with buildings, classrooms, parking lots, and playing fields. Vegetation on site includes landscaping and grass playing fields. The proposed Project site is generally surrounded by residential developments, primarily single-family homes. Habitat within the proposed Project area would be identified as developed.

The wildlife commonly associated with developed landcover types and landscaped areas are often those that are tolerant of disturbance from human activities. Common non-native species typically present in developed landcover include European starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*), rock pigeon (*Columbia livia*), gray squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*), and Norway rat (*Rattus norvegicus*). Many common, native species have adapted to this habitat type and may forage

primarily in the ornamental plantings along the site perimeter. Mammals commonly associated with the developed landcover type include striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*), Virginia opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*), and raccoon (*Procyon lotor*). Native birds, such as the mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), lesser goldfinch (*Spinus psaltria*), Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*), American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), Brewer's blackbird (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*), and California towhee (*Melospiza crissalis*), may forage or nest in the landscaped areas.

Special-Status Species

Special-status species are those plants and animals that are legally protected or otherwise recognized as vulnerable to habitat loss or population decline by federal, state, or local resource conservation agencies and organizations. In this analysis, special-status species include:

- Listed, proposed for listing, or candidate for possible future listing as threatened or endangered under the Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA; 50 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] §17.12);
- Listed or candidate for listing by the State of California as threatened or endangered under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA; Fish and Game Code §2050 et seq.);
- Listed as rare under the California Native Plant Protection Act (Fish and Game Code §1900 et seq.);
- Listed as a Fully Protected Species (Fish and Game Code §§3511, 4700, 5050, and 5515);
- Listed as a California Species of Special Concern (CSSC) by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW); and
- Plant species considered by California Native Plant Society (CNPS) and CDFW to be "rare, threatened, or endangered in California" (Ranks 1A, 1B, and 2)

To identify species with potential to occur within the Project vicinity, database review of the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) for the U.S Geological Survey San Jose West 7.5-minute quadrangle was used. Based on a review of the CNPS (2026) and CNDDB (2026), five special-status species have known occurrences within the vicinity of the proposed Project site. Because the proposed Project site is developed and lacks suitable habitat to support these species, no special-status species are known to occur within the project boundary.

Nesting birds and raptors

The mature ornamental trees and shrubs located throughout the school campus have the potential to support nesting birds and raptors. Eaves and overhangs of school buildings also have the potential to support nesting birds.

Impact Discussion

- a) **Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporation.** The existing mature trees and ornamental vegetation located throughout the campus provide nesting habitat for

birds and raptors. Approximately 17 trees would be removed as part of the proposed Project. Vegetation and tree removal during the nesting season, as well as project related noise and human activity during the nesting season could cause injury or nest failure or abandonment resulting in a significant impact. With the Implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-01 and BIO-02 described below, impacts on nesting birds and raptors would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measure BIO-01 Nesting Season Avoidance. Mitigation Measure BIO-01 would require vegetation and tree removal to occur outside of nesting season (August through February) to the extent feasible. Construction within 100 feet of mature trees would occur outside the nesting season to the extent feasible. If vegetation removal or construction cannot occur outside the nesting season, Mitigation Measure BIO-02 would be implemented.

Mitigation Measure BIO-02 Preconstruction Surveys and Monitoring. Mitigation Measure BIO-02 which would require pre-construction surveys conducted by a qualified avian biologist prior to the removal of trees or vegetation and when construction would occur within 100 feet of mature trees or shrubs during the nesting season. If active nests are identified during the survey, the tree or vegetation will not be removed until young have fledged. A 100-foot buffer for passerines and a 300-foot buffer for raptors will be established around active nests. Weekly nest monitoring would occur until young have fledged. Mitigation Measure BIO-02 would ensure that no active nests are present or would be impacted by the proposed Project.

- b-c) **No Impact.** There are no streams, drainages, or riparian habitats present on the project site. The closest stream is Saratoga Creek, approximately 1.85 miles to the south. As a result, no impacts would occur to any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations. or by California Department of Fish and Wildlife or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS).

According to the National Wetlands Inventory (USFWS 2026), there are no wetlands or other features potentially under Clean Water Act Section 404 jurisdiction present within the proposed Project site. Therefore, no impacts on federally protected wetlands would occur.

- d) **Less than Significant Impact.** The proposed Project occurs within a suburban residential neighborhood. There are no known native wildlife nursery sites within the vicinity of the proposed Project area. Common wildlife species such as blacktailed deer, raccoon, opossum, striped skunk, and coyote occupy open space habitats in the vicinity of the proposed Project area and during construction, movement of these species would be temporarily inhibited by Project construction as species would avoid human contact and activity. Because there is no habitat to support migratory wildlife or fish within the proposed Project vicinity and no known native wildlife nurseries, the proposed Project would not interfere with the movement of native resident or migratory fish or wildlife.

The existing buildings include portable classrooms that do not pose a significant threat to bird collisions. The new building will be taller and would represent changed conditions

that could result in increased collisions for birds. However, the new building would incorporate features that would prevent bird collisions by minimizing glass or reflective facades. Incorporating these design features would reduce impact for bird collisions to less than significant.

- e) **Less than Significant Impact.** The proposed Project may result in the removal of up to 17 mature trees. The City of Santa Clara City Code includes provisions to protect trees on private property within the City. The City's tree protection codes do not apply to SCUSD on District property. SCUSD will replace all trees removed with a 2:1 ratio (two trees planted for each tree removed). Because the City's codes do not apply to SCUSD, impacts related to conflicts with local ordinances would be less than significant.
- f) **No Impact.** The Santa Clara Valley Habitat Plan permit boundary includes the City of Santa Clara. However, the City is mapped as Urban Development. No species or habitats covered under the Santa Clara Valley Habitat Plan have the potential to occur within the vicinity of the proposed Project as discussed above, and no habitat for these species occurs within the project area. There would be no impact.

3.5 Cultural Resources

<i>Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
5. CULTURAL RESOURCES— Would the project:				
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a unique archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?	☐	☒	☐	☐
c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	☐	☒	☐	☐

Setting

The proposed Project site is located within the Educational Opportunities Campus, which is fully developed with buildings, classrooms, parking lots, and playing fields. Vegetation on site includes landscaping and grass playing fields. The proposed Project site is generally surrounded by residential developments, primarily single-family homes. Arcadis conducted background research to identify baseline conditions for cultural resources that could be impacted through project implementation. The background research consisted of records searches at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) and the Sacred Lands File (SLF) at the Native American Heritage Commission in Sacramento. The NWIC is the regional repository of the California Historical Resources Information System and houses cultural resource records for Santa Clara County. The SLF is a database maintained by the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) of culturally significant sites identified by Native American tribes in California. A field survey was not conducted due to the lack of ground surface visibility in the project site.

Arcadis submitted a records search request to the NWIC (NWIC File No.: 25-1738) in June 2026 to obtain database information for cultural resource records and studies for the project site and a 0.25-mile radius.

The records search did not identify any cultural resources in or adjacent to the project site and indicated that one study had been conducted that encompassed the project site. Four cultural resources are recorded within 0.25 miles of the project site, as described below.

- P-43-000607/CA-SCL-612 – a precontact archaeological site located approximately 700 feet (bearing or direction withheld due to confidentiality) from the project site. P-43-000607/CA-SCL-612 was recorded in 1987 by Alan Leventhal and Rosemary Cambra as a single human burial, likely a female aged 10-12 years, with associated burial goods consisting of three haliotis pendants and a spire-lopped olivella bead. While a larger site

deposit was not described in the documentation for the site, Leventhal stated that there was a “high probability for additional burials” in the area (Leventhal and Cambra 1987);

- P-43-001235 – a historic-era single family residence;
- P-43-001297 – a historic-era building that has since been demolished;
- P-43-002917 – a historic-era building constructed by Pac Bell circa 1960, evaluated as 6Y (not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places or California Register of Historical Resources).

Precontact Period

The central coast of California has been occupied since at least 13,500 calendar years before present (cal BP), if not much earlier. The project area lies within the native territory of the Ohlone (also referred to as the Costanoan) group of Native Americans at the time of contact with Europeans (Kroeber 1925). The arrival of the Spanish in the San Francisco Bay Area led to a rapid and major reduction in the native Ohlone population. Diseases, declining birth rates, and the effects of the mission system largely eradicated their traditional lifeways. Today, descendants of the Ohlone live throughout the Bay Area. Several Ohlone groups (e.g., Muwekma, Amah) have banded together to seek federal recognition. Many Ohlone, both as individuals and as groups, are active in preserving and reviving elements of their traditional culture, such as dance, basketry, and song, and are active participants in the monitoring and excavation of archaeological sites.

Historic Period

The historic period in California began in 1542, when Spanish explorers first sailed along the coast of California. Ephemeral visitations continued along the California coast throughout the rest of the 1500s and the 1600s. The Spanish patrolled the California coast during this time to defend their claims and to monitor trading ships between Asia and their colonies in Central America, but they did not attempt to establish a colony.

As England's and Russia's colonial interests grew throughout the 1700s, Spain became determined to establish itself north of Mexico. In 1769, Spain established its first presidio (military fortress) and mission (where Franciscan priests taught Catholicism and the Spanish language to native populations) in San Diego. Spain established another presidio and mission the following year in Monterey. Between 1770 and 1823, Spain would establish another 19 missions, two presidios, and three pueblos in California. This network of missions would have a profound and lasting effect on the native people of coastal California. The movement of portions of populations upended subsistence patterns of tribes and tore apart family groups. The introduction of new technologies enticed many California Indians to at least sample life at the missions, which, if they returned to their native villages, often led to the catastrophic introduction of diseases to which the rest of the village had no immunity.

The mission period in California was followed by its incorporation into independent Mexico in the 1820s. After Mexico's secession from Spain, the leaders of Spanish California in Monterey voted to join Mexico as one of its states in 1822. California, like the rest of Mexico and other newly independent countries in the Americas, had little experience in self-government and fell into a

period of political instability and corruption. Whereas Spanish government officials had generally been appointed on merit, Mexican government officials at that time were usually appointed based on cronyism or other favors. In short, Mexican government officials were very ineffective throughout the 1820s, 1830s, and 1840s, which cultivated further sentiments of independence throughout California. The federal government in Mexico had little capacity to assert its control over California, and American immigrants began arriving via overland routes during those decades. This in turn laid the foundation for California's eventual break from Mexico and its unification with the United States.

American Period

On September 9, 1850, California became the thirty-first state in the Union. The state was organized into counties—like other U.S. states—in the same year (but some reorganization and splitting of the counties did occur in the following years). There were few laws, and vigilante justice was common in the early years of California's statehood. However, as the population swelled and non-mining industries were established, it became apparent that an organized government would be necessary. Within a few years, prisons were built, courts were established, and city governments took shape. Throughout that period, the roots of modern California were laid. Mining continued in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada, ranching and farming became prevalent in the Central Valley, and large cities and commerce boomed on the coast.

In 1849, huge numbers of American settlers began the trek to California in search of gold. While most of the forty-niners were men looking to get rich as quickly as possible, many other people arrived to support the exploding population in California. Merchants, entertainers, prostitutes, and all sorts of people flocked to California alongside the forty-niners, many of whom abandoned mining shortly after arrival and themselves took up farming, ranching, and homesteading.

City of Santa Clara

The Spanish founded a mission at Santa Clara in January 1777, and, like their other missions, they used it as a political center from which to exert control over the surrounding valley and its native population. By 1800, most of the native population had been directly affected by the Spanish presence in Santa Clara, and the traditional Ohlone economy had been almost completely disrupted. In 1851, American settlers founded Santa Clara College at the site of the former mission. The college would become a central feature of the developing town. Santa Clara incorporated as a town on July 5, 1852, and became a state-chartered city in 1862. By that time, the City encompassed an area 2 miles long by 1.5 miles wide. Outside city limits, small family farms and orchards developed and thrived in the area's fertile soil and mild climate. As the town grew through the latter decades of the nineteenth century, it was supported by a slew of manufacturing, seed, and fruit industries.

In 1869, the Western Pacific Railroad completed a rail line from San Jose to Niles, which connected San Jose with the Transcontinental Railroad. This new line opened additional markets for agricultural and manufactured products throughout the Santa Clara Valley, and, by 1906, the population of the city had grown to nearly 5,000. The population remained stable and did not increase greatly until after World War 2, when the city outgrew its nineteenth century boundaries

and expanded to the north and west, replacing farms and orchards with suburban and high-tech developments.

The transformation of the Santa Clara Valley from an agrarian center to the technological hub it is today can be traced to Frederick E. Terman. After receiving his doctorate from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1924, Terman accepted a faculty position at Stanford University's electrical engineering department. Terman wanted to make Stanford a major center of radio and communications research. He also encouraged students such as William Hewlett and David Packard (of the Hewlett-Packard Company) and Eugene Litton (of Litton Industries, Inc.) to establish local companies, in many of which he personally invested.

In 1951, Terman spearheaded the creation of the Stanford Industrial (now Research) Park, which granted long-term leases on university land exclusively to high-tech firms. Soon, Varian Associates, Inc. (now Varian Medical Systems, Inc.), Eastman Kodak Company, General Electric Company, Admiral Corporation, Lockheed Corporation (now Lockheed-Martin Corporation), Hewlett-Packard Company, and others turned Stanford Research Park into America's high-tech manufacturing center. In 1956, William Shockley, the Nobel Prize-winning coinventor of the transistor, established the Shockley Semiconductor Laboratory at Stanford Industrial Park. Within a year, a group of engineers resigned to establish Fairchild Semiconductor Corporation in Santa Clara, expanding Silicon Valley beyond the Stanford area. At the time, Santa Clara was largely composed of orchards. With the development of the semiconductor chip, a technology boom occurred in the valley, displacing the agrarian economy of Santa Clara.

Regulatory Setting

California Environmental Quality Act Public Resources Code Section 21083.2 and State CEQA Guidelines

CEQA requires the lead agency to consider the effects of a project on historical resources. State CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 provides specific guidance for determining the significance of impacts on historical resources (State CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)) and unique archaeological resources (State CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b) and Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21083.2). Under CEQA, these resources are called "historical resources" whether they are of historic or pre-European contact age. CEQA Section 21084.1 defines *historical resources* as those listed, or eligible for listing, in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), or those listed in the historical register of a local jurisdiction (county or city) unless the preponderance of the evidence demonstrates that the resource is not historically or culturally significant. National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) -listed "historic properties" in California are considered historical resources for the purposes of CEQA and are also listed in the CRHR. The CRHR criteria for listing such resources are based on, and are very similar to, the NRHP criteria. CEQA Section 21083.2 and State CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(c) provide further definitions and guidance for archaeological sites and their treatment.

California Register of Historical Resources (PRC Section 5024.1)

PRC Section 5024.1 establishes the CRHR. The register lists all California properties considered to be significant historical resources. The CRHR also includes all properties listed or determined eligible for listing in the NRHP including properties evaluated and determined eligible under

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The following criteria for listing in the CRHR (criteria 1 through 4) are similar to those of the NRHP:

Criterion 1: Resources associated with important events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;

Criterion 2: Resources associated with the lives of persons important to our past;

Criterion 3: Resources that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master; and

Criterion 4: Resources that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in pre-history or history.

The CRHR regulations govern the nomination of resources to the CRHR (14 CCR Section 4850). The regulations set forth the criteria for eligibility as well as guidelines for assessing historical integrity and resources that have special considerations.

Unique Archaeological Resources

State CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(c) specifies how CEQA applies to archaeological sites including archaeological sites that are historical resources, unique archaeological resources, or neither.

PRC 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. It contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions, and there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
2. It has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
3. It is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important pre-historic or historic event or person.

State CEQA Guidelines Sections 15064.5(d) and (e) specify responsibilities and respectful treatment of human remains, including Native American human remains, that are found or likely to be found within a project site.

Impact Discussion

- a) **Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation.** The NWIC records search did not identify any recorded cultural resources in or adjacent to the project site. However, archaeological site P-43-000607/CA-SCL-612 – a precontact archaeological site with one confirmed human interment – is located approximately 700 feet from the project site. Recorded in 1987, the site was assessed as likely containing additional burials in the general area; the true extent and external boundary of the site are not presently documented. Given the possibility of additional burials, in addition to archaeological materials associated with precontact activity, extending into the project site, ground

disturbance associated with project activities has the potential to encounter such remains and resources. The archaeological materials may qualify as historical resources as defined by Public Resources Code Section 21084.1, in which case, their disturbance may result in the material impairment of their significance, which would result in a significant impact under CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(4)(b)(2). Implementation of Mitigation Measure CUL-01, CUL-02, and CUL-03 would reduce this potential impact to less than significant. Mitigation Measure CUL-01 would provide a professional archaeological observation of the initial exposures of mass grading on the project site to identify areas that may contain archaeological deposits that could qualify as historical resources, as well as any potential human remains. Given the distance of the nearest precontact site (approximately 700 feet away from the project site), this initial monitoring would balance the intensity of monitoring with the likelihood of the occurrence of materials at that distance from their documented, confirmed location. Should exposed materials be identified during the monitoring, the archaeologist would temporarily stop and redirect work, evaluate the find, and recommend treatment options for significance finds, which may include consultation with descendant communities and, if warranted, data recovery excavation to offset the loss of scientific information through the disturbance of the archaeological deposit. Mitigation Measure CUL-02 would provide construction crew with basic information on the means of identifying cultural resources and/or human remains and the proper procedures for halting further disturbance in the event of their discovery, and proper notification channels for further treatment. Mitigation Measure CUL-03 would provide for the identification of archaeological resources and/or human remains during activities that are not actively monitored, laying out notification protocol, temporary protective measures, and evaluation and treatment procedures to assess a find and implement feasible mitigation in the event that avoidance is not possible.

Mitigation Measure CUL-01: On-call Archaeological Monitoring and Treatment of Human Remains If archeological materials are encountered, work shall temporarily stop, the location secured and a professional archeological monitor would be called (and tribal representatives, if the find is precontact in nature) to evaluate the eligibility of the find for inclusion in the CRHR. If the find is CRHR eligible, the archaeologist (and tribal representative for a precontact resource) shall recommend ways to avoid or substantially reduce impacts to said resource, which may include project redesign, capping of an archaeological deposit, or data-recovery excavation. The SCUSD shall implement the recommendations of the archaeologist to offset the disturbance of the find and reduce the severity of the impact.

In the event of the discovery of human remains during monitoring, the monitor shall implement the requirements of Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5. These steps include, but are not limited to, contacting the county coroner, identifying a Most Likely Descendant (MLD), and coordinating with the SCUSD and MLD to develop and implement recommendations that respectfully treat the remains of the ancestors. Preference shall be given to measures that allow the remains to remain in their original disposition and location, unless the MLD's recommendations conclude that removal and

reburial onsite would result in an outcome that better serves the dignity of the descendant community and ancestral remains.

Mitigation Measure CUL-02: Project Specific Environmental Tailboard (PSET)

Provide sensitivity training to contractor personnel prior to the start of construction. Contractor personnel would be trained on the procedures for identifying historical resources and protocols for unintended discoveries and relevant elements of Health and Safety Section 7050.5(b) and PRC Section 5097.98 during construction.

Mitigation Measure CUL-03: Accidental Discovery Procedures

In the event that archaeological materials or human remains are identified during project activities that are NOT monitored by a professional archaeologist, work shall cease in the location of the find and the find secured from further disturbance. The SCUSD shall be notified and, in the event of human remains, the requirements of Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 shall be implemented. Archaeological materials shall be evaluated for the CRHR eligibility as provided for through collaboration between the SCUSD and a professional archaeologist, as well as a tribal representative if the find is precontact in nature. Should the find be significant, feasible mitigation recommendations shall be implemented to avoid or substantially reduce the severity of the impact of disturbance of the deposit.

- b) **Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation.** No archaeological resources have been identified as a result of records search and survey of the undeveloped portion of the proposed Project area. Analysis of survey data has determined that no known or suspected CRHR-eligible archaeological resources are present. Implementation of Mitigation Measure CUL-01 would provide sensitivity training to workers and establish procedures for identifying archaeological resources and ensuring those resources are protected until they are evaluated in the event archaeological resources are discovered during construction. Implementation of CUL-02 would provide the procedures to follow in the event of an unintended discovery. If archaeological resources are encountered during construction, work will be halted within 50 feet of the discovered materials, and workers will avoid altering the materials and their context until a qualified professional archaeologist has evaluated the situation and provided appropriate recommendations. If an archaeological resource is encountered in any stage of development, a qualified archaeologist will be consulted to determine whether the resources qualify as historical resources or unique archaeological resources. If the encountered resources qualify, the archaeologist will prepare a research design and archaeological data recovery plan to be implemented before resuming construction at the affected area. Before implementing this recovery plan or moving forward with project work, the qualified archaeologist will also notify the SCUSD. The archaeologist will also prepare a written report of the finding, file it with the appropriate agency, and arrange for curation of recovered materials. Implementation of Mitigation Measure CUL-02 would reduce the severity of any potential impact by allowing the archaeologist to halt work immediately and document any accidental discoveries during construction. Following mitigation, potential information value of the archaeological site would be systematically preserved; therefore,

implementation of Mitigation Measure CUL-02 reduces the potential impact to less than significant.

- c) **Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporation.** Records search and survey investigations provided no evidence of human remains and none are expected to be present, but there is some potential for ground disturbing activities to disturb currently unknown human remains. Implementation of the Mitigation Measures CUL-02 and CUL-03 (including relevant elements of Health and Safety Section 7050.5(b) and PRC Section 5097.98) would provide sensitivity training to workers and establish procedures for suspending work and notifying the assigned staff and construction supervisors should human remains be detected would reduce potential adverse impacts on human remains to a level of Less than Significant.

3.6 Energy

<i>Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
6. 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?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Environmental Setting

Existing energy use for the proposed Project includes the existing facilities, including the pool, gym, portable classrooms, and administrative offices. Existing energy use averages approximately: 155,260.95 kilowatt hours (kWh) per year.

Silicon Valley Power (SVP) provides electricity in the City of Santa Clara. In 2025 SVP generated or purchased approximately 5,137,281, 779 kWh of electricity. Total kWh of use (shown as sales) was 5,028,370,817 (SVP 2026). Given the location in Silicon Valley, the vast majority of use is for industrial operations. Commercial and residential use accounted for 7.3 percent of total annual use (SVP 2026).

Regulatory Setting

California Building Standards-New Construction

New buildings constructed in California must comply with the standards contained in Title 20, Public Utilities and Energy, and Title 24, Building Standards Code, of the CCR. These efficiency standards apply to new construction of both residential and nonresidential buildings, and both 20 CCR and 24 CCR regulate energy consumed for heating, cooling, ventilation, water heating, and lighting.

Senate Bill 350 (Clean Energy and Pollution Reduction Act) and Senate Bill 100

SB 350 was signed into law in September 2015 and establishes tiered increases to the state's Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS). The bill requires 40 percent of the state's energy supply to come from renewable sources by 2024, 45 percent by 2027, and 50 percent by 2030. SB 350 also set a new goal to double the energy efficiency savings in electricity and natural gas through energy efficiency and conservation measures. The state's RPS program was further strengthened by the passage of SB 100 in 2018. SB 100 revised the state's RPS Program to require retail sellers of electricity to serve 50 percent and 60 percent of the total kilowatt-hours sold to retail end-use customers be served by renewable energy sources by 2026 and 2030, respectively, and requires 100 percent of all electricity supplied come from renewable sources by 2045.

Impact Discussion

- a-b) **Less than Significant Impact.** The proposed Project involves removal of existing portable classrooms and offices, and construction of a two-story building that will house classrooms, offices, laboratories, break rooms and wellness center. Construction would require the use of construction equipment as well as passenger vehicles, that would use gasoline and diesel. Use of fuel energy is necessary for construction. Project construction will occur for approximately 25 months and will consume energy through the operation of heavy off-road equipment, trucks, and worker vehicle traffic. Electricity will be used to power tools, lighting, and electric machinery. If machinery is not in use, it would be shut down to avoid wasteful use. Use of electricity and fuel during construction would only be in the amount necessary to complete construction and use during construction would not result in significant impacts to the environment.

Operation of the proposed Project would include the use of electricity for facilities, lighting, heating, ventilation, air conditioning, office, and laboratory machinery (i.e., printers, routers). The new facilities would be all electric and there would be no natural gas. The new school buildings would be inherently energy efficient because of California energy efficiency standards for new construction would be required for construction. Compliance with the new standards would result in increased efficiency over the existing facilities. All public school projects plans are submitted to the DSA and must comply with DSA and California Energy Commission requirements for energy efficiency. DSA requires compliance with energy standards prior to approval of new facilities. Because the new facilities would be required to comply with the most recent energy efficiency standards, the proposed Project would not conflict with any plan or policy for renewable energy or energy efficiency, and impacts would be less than significant.

3.7 Geology and Soils

<i>Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporati on</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
7. GEOLOGY AND SOILS— Would the project:				
a) Expose people or structures to 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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Be located on 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?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Environmental Setting

The City of Santa Clara is located in the Santa Clara Valley and alluvial basin situated between the Santa Cruz Mountains to the southwest and Diablo Range to the northeast. While the City of Santa Clara is not located within the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake fault zone, it lies within a seismic active area between the San Andreas, Hayward, and Calaveras faults (California Department of Conservation 2026a). According to the California Department of Conservation, the proposed Project site is located within a liquefaction zone (California Department of Conservation 2026b).

The City of Santa Clara is located within the San Francisco Bay area that is characterized by several active faults and high seismic activity. The closest active fault to the proposed Project area is the San Jose fault located approximately 1.5 miles to the west (California Department of Conservation 2026). The San Andreas fault is located approximately 9.60 miles to the west, and

the Hayward Fault is located approximately 11 miles to the north (California Department of Conservation 2026).

According to Valley Water, depth to first groundwater within the vicinity of the proposed Project is from 5 to 10 feet below ground surface (Valley Water 2026).

Soils found at the proposed Project site are primarily Urban land-Flaskan complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes. These soils are a mixture of Flaskan soils that are generally well-drained, fine loamy soils often found in alluvial settings or valley floors, and urban land which describes areas that are developed, covered by pavement, buildings, or other anthropogenic features.

Regulatory Setting

Alquist Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act

The Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act regulates development in California near known active faults due to hazards associated with surface fault ruptures. There are no Alquist-Priolo earthquake fault zones on the proposed Project site (California Department of Conservation 2026a).

California Building Code

The California Building Code (CBC) is a compilation of building standards codified in the CCR, Title 24, Part 2. The provisions of the CBC apply to the construction, alteration, movement, replacement, location, and demolition of every building or structure in California.

Impact Discussion

- a,i) **Less than Significant Impact.** The proposed Project is not located within the Alquist-Priolo earthquake zone, and no active faults run beneath the proposed Project site. The potential for surface rupture is low. The proposed Project site is located in a seismically active area. Because no faults run directly beneath, there are no impacts related to adverse effects from surface rupture. The potential for a surface rupture occurring beneath the proposed Project is low. The nearest active fault is the San Andreas fault located approximately 8 miles to the southwest. The Hayward fault is located approximately 9 miles to the northeast.

The proposed Project site is not located on an identified fault; assuming surface rupture would occur immediately above a fault the potential for surface fault rupture at the proposed Project site is low. The new building would be designed and constructed in accordance with the seismic requirements of the California Building Code (Title 24). Given the design of the Project structures, and because the proposed Project site is not located above an identified fault, impacts to Project infrastructure in the event of a rupture of an earthquake fault would be less than significant.

- a,ii) **Less than Significant Impact.** The proposed Project area is subject to seismic ground shaking in the event of an earthquake. The level of intensity of this shaking would be determined by the magnitude and location of an earthquake. The new buildings would be designed and constructed in accordance with the seismic requirements of the California

Building Code (Title 24) and the requirements of the DSA. Because the proposed Project is not located on an identified fault, and because it will be designed in accordance with the California Building Code (Title 24) and DSA, the severity of ground shaking would not be expected to result in significant structural damage and thus impacts the proposed Project in the event of strong seismic ground shaking would be less than significant.

a,iii) **Less than Significant Impact.** Liquefaction occurs when soil is saturated and lose strength and fail during ground shaking. Lateral spreading is the movement of soil horizontally towards a free face such as a creek or riverbank and is generally associated with liquefaction. Santa Clara County has identified the area of the proposed Project to be within the Santa Clara County Liquefaction Hazard Zone (Santa Clara County 2026). However, the soils at the proposed Project site are considered well-drained and developed and the potential for liquefaction would be low. The nearest creek is Saratoga Creek which is approximately two miles from the proposed Project site making the potential for lateral spreading low. Design and construction would be in accordance with the requirements of the California Building Code and DSA. Therefore, the proposed Project would not expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death from seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction and lateral spreading and impacts would be less than significant.

a,iv) **No Impact.** The proposed Project is located on flat land with no steep slopes or hillsides that would be subjected to landslides. No impacts associated with landslides would occur.

b) **Less than Significant Impact.** Project construction would include grading and earthmoving activities that could expose site soils to erosive forces of heavy winds, rainfall, or runoff. Earthwork will include the removal of portable buildings, the removal of existing concrete, asphalt, and vegetation, excavation of existing soils, and construction of the new buildings. It is estimated that excavation would be to approximately two feet below ground surface.

SCUSD's contractor would be required to obtain coverage under the State Water Resources Control Board for an NPDES General Permit for Discharges of Storm Water Runoff Associated with Construction Activity (General Construction Permit) (Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ as amended by 2010-0014-DWQ and 2012-0006-DWQ). A SWPPP will be prepared and would include site-specific best management practices that would reduce the potential for erosion and sedimentation during construction. Implementation of BMPs identified in the SWPPP (including revegetation of disturbed areas) would result in less than significant impacts related to soil erosion.

c) **Less than Significant Impact.** The proposed Project is located in an area known for liquefaction, subsidence, or lateral spreading (Santa Clara County 2026). However, the soils identified within the proposed Project area have low potential for instability. Design and construction would be in accordance with the requirements of the CBC and DSA and geotechnical reports. Because the proposed Project would be constructed on stable soils, and be designed and constructed according the California Building Code and DSA, impacts associated with instability and collapse would be less than significant.

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- d) **Less than Significant Impact.** Soils within the proposed Project site are fine-loamy, well drained and developed and have low potential for expansion and are not identified in Table 15-1-B of the Uniform Building Code. Design and construction would be in accordance with the requirements of the CBC and DSA and geotechnical reports.
 - e) **No Impact.** The proposed Project would not include the installation of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems and there would be no impact.
 - f) **Less than Significant Impact.** The proposed Project involves improvement to existing school facilities within a developed school campus. Earth disturbance would be limited to areas previously disturbed, and excavation would not be to a depth greater than two feet. Because the depth of excavation is limited, unique paleontological resources are not expected, and impacts would be less than significant.

3.8 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

<i>Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
8. Greenhouse Gases—Would the project:				
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Environmental Setting

Greenhouse gases (GHGs) are compounds in the Earth's atmosphere which play a critical role in determining temperature near the Earth's surface. Regulated GHGs include carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆). GHGs are commonly quantified in the equivalent mass of CO₂, denoted CO₂e, which takes into account the global warming potential (GWP) of each individual GHG compound. Based on the 2009 GHG inventory data, prepared by the CARB, California emitted 453 million metric tons (MMT) CO₂e including emissions resulting from imported electrical power in 2009 and 405 MMT CO₂e excluding emissions related to imported electrical power.

According to CARB, the potential impacts in California due to global climate change may include loss in snowpack; sea level rise; more extreme heat days per year; more high ozone days; more large forest fires; more drought years; increased erosion of California's coastlines; sea water intrusion into the Sacramento and San Joaquin Deltas and associated levee systems; and increased pest infestation.

In September 2006, the Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, also known as Assembly Bill (AB) 32, was signed into law. AB 32 requires that the State reduce its GHG emissions to 1990 levels by 2020. CARB established the 1990 target at 427 MMT CO₂e. Under AB 32, CARB has primary responsibility for promulgating regulations, programs, and enforcement mechanisms to achieve the GHG reduction target. Senate Bill 32 aims to further reduce GHG emissions 40 percent below 1990 levels. AB 1270 goal is to cut anthropogenic emissions by 85 percent below 1990 and achieve carbon neutrality.

Impact Discussion

- a) **Less Than Significant Impact.** Sources of GHG emissions from construction and operational activities include construction equipment, vehicles, as well as electricity and water use. The BAAQMD has established separate significance thresholds for operational GHG emissions from stationary sources and non-stationary sources. Operational emissions thresholds apply to project emissions, as the BAAQMD has not established thresholds for construction-related GHG emissions. As discussed in the Air Quality section, the proposed Project would not produce construction-related or operational emissions that exceed the BAAQMD CEQA thresholds of significance. As a result, project GHG emissions would constitute a less than significant impact.

- b) **No Impact.** The USEPA requires facilities generating more than 25,000 metric tons of CO₂ per year to report GHG emissions. In addition, the USEPA has set thresholds for GHG emissions that define when permits under the New Source Review Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) and Title V Operating Permit programs are required for new and existing industrial facilities.

AB 32 requires CARB to adopt a quantified cap on statewide GHG emissions. Statewide plans and regulations are being implemented at a statewide level to meet AB 32 emissions targets because no individual project could have a major impact on cumulative statewide GHG emissions.

The proposed Project would not conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases and therefore the proposed Project would have no impact under this criterion.

3.9 Hazards and Hazardous Materials

<i>Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
9. 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?	☐	☐	☒	☐
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?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐
g) Expose people or structures either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss injury or death involving wildland fires?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Environmental Setting

The proposed Project site is an existing school campus on Benton Street within the City of Santa Clara. Surrounding land use is generally single-family residential homes.

Review of the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) reveals the school site is active, currently undergoing a school site investigation. Investigations are ongoing. A Preliminary Endangerment Assessment (PEA) report is currently being prepared for the proposed Project site which is intended to identify whether a release or threatened release of hazardous exists at the proposed Project site and to evaluate the potential risk to human health or the environment before DTSC issues a "No Further Action" designation. The PEA report

summarizes the findings and conclusions of the Preliminary Endangerment Assessment Work Plan.

The objectives of the PEA include:

- Evaluate historical information regarding the past use, storage, disposal, or release of hazardous wastes at the proposed Project site.
- Conduct a field sampling and analysis program to characterize the nature, concentration, and extent of hazardous wastes present in the soil; and
- Estimate the potential threat to public health or the environment resulting from presence of hazardous substances at the proposed Project site.

Information from the PEA and results from the human and ecological risk evaluation, DTSC will determine the potential risks, if any, at the proposed Project site.

Potential determinations from DTSC include:

- Require further assessment through remedial investigation/feasibility study process if the proposed Project site is found to be significantly affected by hazardous substances;
- Require SCUSD to perform removal actions for areas where localized impacts by arduousous substances releases are found;
- Issue a “No Further Action” finding if the proposed Project site is found to not be affected or if risks to human health or the environment are found to be within acceptable levels based on the human and ecological evaluation.

Soil and soil vapor testing at the proposed Project site was completed between April and August 2026. The Final PEA is expected to be completed in October 2026.

Regulatory Setting

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) enacted in 1976 governs the disposal of solid waste and hazardous materials. The Act gives the USEPA the power to control the generation, transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous substances that cannot be disposed of in ordinary landfills. It also allows for each state to apply their own hazardous waste programs instead of implementing the federal program on the condition that the state program is as least as strict as the federal program.

Department of Toxic Substances Control

The DTSC is authorized by California Environmental Protection Agency to administer the hazardous waste laws and oversee remediation of hazardous wastes sites in California.

Cortese List

The Hazardous Waste and Substances Sites List, also known as the Cortese List, is a document used by the State of California as well as local agencies to comply with CEQA requirements to provide the location of potentially hazardous materials. The DTSC is responsible for maintaining the list and updating it annually.

Impact Discussion

- a-b) **Less than Significant Impact.** The proposed Project involves demolition and removal of existing structures and construction of a new two-story building that would include classrooms, administrative offices, and laboratories. During construction, hazardous materials (such as fuels and solvents) would occur be used in typical quantities to fuel and maintain construction equipment. Any fuels, oils, or solvents used during construction would be used and stored according to manufacturer's specifications and applicable regulations including secondary containment where necessary. All hazardous materials used and amounts stored must be disclosed.

Demolition and removal of the portable classrooms may encounter potential hazardous materials such as lead and asbestos, and lead-based paints. Testing would occur prior to construction and if these materials are present, these materials would be abated in accordance with DTSC, California Occupational Safety and Health Administration, and California Health and Safety Code regulations.

Fuels, oils, paints, and solvents would be used for routine maintenance and operation after construction for maintenance of school facilities. School maintenance staff would maintain the materials according to manufacturer's specifications.

Laboratories would use typical chemicals used for high school chemistry and biology classes including, but not limited to dilute acids, common bases, hydrochloric acid, acetic acid, distilled water, and ethanol. These substances would be stored, handled and transported according to manufacturers' guidelines and would not be kept in excessive quantities.

Compliance with local, state, and federal regulations regarding use, handling, storage, and transport of hazardous materials would ensure that the proposed Project would not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment from hazardous materials, and impacts would be less than significant.

- c) **Less than Significant Impact.** The proposed Project site is an existing school campus and will continue to operate as a school at the completion of construction. As described above, the project will use oils, fuels, and solvents during construction. Operation of the proposed Project would use cleaning materials, paints, and solvents for cleaning and maintenance of the facilities. Laboratories would use paints and solvents for classroom exercises and projects. The transport, storage, and use of fuels, oils, paints, and solvents would be conducted according to manufacturer's specifications and all local, state, and federal regulations.

As noted above, the demolition and construction of the proposed Project would be subject to the oversight of the DSA and DTSC for the identification and remediation of potentially hazardous materials. All testing and remediation activities would be conducted according to an approved Work Plan. Compliance with the regulations pertaining to the transport, storage, and use of hazardous materials and with DSA and DTSC approved plans would ensure construction and operation of the proposed Project does not result in the emission of hazardous.

- d) **Less than Significant Impact.** As described above, the proposed Project site is included in a list of hazardous materials sites pursuant to Government Code 65962.5 (Cortese List) subject to a school site investigation. The investigation at the proposed Project site was opened on November 6, 2025.

A search of the Geotracker database did not result in known hazardous spills within the vicinity of the proposed Project site. As described above, the PEA is currently being prepared and SCUSD is coordinating with DTSC for the PEA and Work Plan and would implement measures identified and approved by DTSC. Once DTSC makes its determination for the Site, SCUSD would implement the appropriate remedy which could include, but not limited to installation of a cap that would be managed under an operation and maintenance agreement with DTSC. Because SCUSD would be in compliance with measures identified and approved by DTSC, implementation of the proposed Project would not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment and impacts would be less than significant.

- e) **No Impact.** The proposed Project is not located within two miles of an airport or airstrip. The nearest airport or airstrip is Norman Mineta International Airport located approximately five miles to the east of the proposed Project site.

- f) **Less than Significant Impact.** The proposed Project would use roads adjacent to the Educational Options Campus including Benton Street, Scott Boulevard, and Homestead Road. Delivery of heavy equipment and materials to the project site could result in temporary lane closures or other temporary modifications to travel within the vicinity of the proposed Project. SCUSD would require its contractor to develop a traffic control plan will be prepared that will include maintenance of emergency access for vehicles during construction. Because emergency access will be maintained during construction, the proposed Project would not interfere or impede with an emergency response or evacuation plan, and impacts would be less than significant.

- g) **No Impact.** As discussed in detail in Section 3.20, the proposed Project is located within an urban area and not within a High Fire Hazard area. Proposed project activities would not expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildfires, and there would be no impact.

3.10 Hydrology and Water Quality

<i>Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
10. 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?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, through the addition of impervious surfaces in a manner which would:	☐	☐	☒	☐
i) result in a 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 off site?	☐	☐	☒	☐
iii) Impede or redirect flood flows?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) In flood hazard, tsunami or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Environmental Setting

The proposed Project is located within the Santa Clara Valley. Valley Water manages the surface and groundwater supplies within Santa Clara County and works to prevent groundwater overdraft. Valley Water also manages stormwater and flood control for Santa Clara County.

Groundwater

Depth to groundwater throughout the Santa Clara Valley can vary from 5 feet to greater than 30 feet. Valley Water identifies the depth to groundwater within the vicinity of the proposed Project area at 5 to 10 feet, depending on seasonal precipitation (Valley Water 2026).

Stormwater

Stormwater in the City of Santa Clara generally originates from curb inlets that collect rainwater and other surface water and discharge into the underground stormwater system. Stormwater is discharged into creeks and the San Francisco Bay.

Water Quality and Treatment

Water quality within the City of Santa Clara is affected by several variables including point source and non-point source discharges. Point sources are specific, known locations such as outfalls. Non-point sources are those without a distinct discharge point and can include discharges from streets, sidewalks, and other impervious surfaces. Stormwater runoff can be from a non-point source and can contain pollutants from streets, sidewalks, and other impervious surfaces but can also contain pesticides and herbicides from landscaped areas.

Flooding

While the proposed Project site is not located within a floodplain, localized flooding could occur during strong storms if local creeks are overwhelmed. The nearest creek is Saratoga Creek, located approximately 1.85 miles to the south. According to the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the proposed Project site is located within Zone X, representing a moderate flood hazard. Zone X generally represents parcels that are within the 100 year and 500-year floodplain.

Regulatory Setting

Federal Emergency Management Agency

The Federal Emergency Management Agency(FEMA) administers the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), which provides subsidized flood insurance to communities that comply with FEMA regulations, including limiting development in flood plains. FEMA also issues Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) that identify which land areas are subject to flooding and identify flood hazard zones.

San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board

The proposed Project is located within the boundaries of the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (SFBRWQCB). The SFBRWQCB oversees water quality, including stormwater regulations within Santa Clara County. The SFBRWQCB identifies water quality issues throughout the Bay Area through its Water Quality Control Plan (also known as the Basin Plan) which is updated every three years. The Basin Plan identifies beneficial uses of water and identifies areas where water quality is a concern.

Construction General Permit

The California General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction and Land Disturbance Activities also known as the Construction General Permit or CGP regulates construction activities such as vegetation clearing, excavation, and grading. Projects that disturb 1 acre or more are required to prepare a SWPPP and identify site-specific BMPs that will be implemented during construction to minimize erosion and sedimentation and avoid stormwater discharges from leaving the construction site.

Impact Discussion

- a) **Less than Significant Impact.** The proposed Project involves demolition and removal of existing portable buildings and construction of a two-story building that would provide classrooms, laboratories, and administrative offices, as well as a wellness garden, outdoor meeting areas, and a sport court. Because the construction site would be greater than one acre in size, SCUSD's contractor will be required to apply to the Regional Water Quality Control Board for an NPDES General Permit addressing Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Storm Water Runoff Associated with Construction Activity (General Construction Permit) which includes requirements related to water quality standards. The permit application involves submitting a Notice of Intent form prior to construction, developing, and implementing a SWPPP during construction, and submitting a Notice of Termination form at the end of all construction activities.

The objectives of the SWPPP are to identify pollutant sources (such as sediment and chemicals used during construction) that may affect the quality of stormwater discharge and to implement BMPs to reduce pollutants in stormwater discharges. BMPs are individual or combined measures that can be implemented in a practical and effective manner on the Project site which, when applied, prevent or minimize the potential release of contaminants into surface waters and groundwater. Soil erosion could cause excess sediment loads in waterways and could affect the water quality within surrounding watershed. The SWPPP would also incorporate control measures to reduce stormwater pollution resulting from the fill material stockpiling.

Construction would also involve use of fuel and other chemicals that, if not managed properly, could get washed off into the stormwater. This could be a potentially significant impact. Implementation of the SWPPP such as spill prevention and control measures that would apply to the use and handling of fuels and other chemicals and serve to reduce or eliminate the occurrence of spills or washing off of chemicals into the waters. Implementation of the site-specific BMPs would ensure that the impact would be less than significant.

- b, e) **No Impact.** Valley Water manages the groundwater supply within Santa Clara County. Currently, the Santa Clara Valley is not listed as overdrafted (Valley Water 2026). Project construction would include excavation that is not expected to exceed two feet and would not reach groundwater levels that would necessitate dewatering activities. Valley Water estimates that ground water within the vicinity of the proposed Project is approximately 5 feet to 10 feet below ground surface. Excavation of the proposed Project is not expected to extend to two feet and would not reach groundwater levels. No groundwater would be used for construction, including for dust control; construction of the proposed Project would use commercially available water for construction needs (i.e., dust control).
- c) **Less than Significant Impact.** The location of the new buildings are within a developed school campus and would therefore not alter existing drainage patterns on site. Existing

conditions at the proposed Project site are generally flat and would remain so to accommodate the new school buildings. There are no streams, rivers, or drainages within the proposed Project site. The new construction would be located within existing developed area of the Educational Options Campus, and no new significant impervious surface area would occur. The new parking area off Benton would incorporate low impact development measures such as planted areas within and around the paved parking area that would increase infiltration and reduce the potential for increased stormwater runoff. Impacts related to altering drainage patterns would be less than significant.

- ci) **Less than Significant Impact.** As described above, the contractor for the proposed Project would be required to prepare and implement a SWPPP and submit a NOI to the SWRCB under the Construction General Permit. The SWPPP would include site-specific BMPs that would be implemented during construction to prevent sediment from leaving the construction area during storms. Implementation of the site-specific SWPPP would reduce the potential for siltation on and off site and impacts would be less than significant.
- cii-iii) **Less than Significant Impact.** The proposed Project involves construction of a new two-story school building that would be located within a developed school campus. The new building would be located within a developed area and would generally have the same elevation and topography as existing conditions. The proposed Project also includes open space with landscaping and a wellness garden and would not result in an increase in impervious surfaces. The new parking area off Benton would incorporate low impact development measures such as planted areas within and around the parking area that would increase infiltration and reduce the potential for increased stormwater runoff. Therefore, changes to existing drainage patterns, or redirection of drainage patterns that would result in flooding on or off-site and impacts would be less than significant.
- d) **No Impact.** The project site is not located in a tsunami zone (California Department of Conservation 2026c). There are no large bodies of water that would create a seiche. Given the flat topography of the project site, there are no areas that would be subjected to mudflow within the project vicinity. Because the conditions that would create tsunami, seiche or mudflow do not exist at the proposed Project site, there would be no impacts.

3.11 Land Use and Planning

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

Environmental Setting:

The proposed Project is located in the developed suburban City of Santa Clara, California. Land use in the vicinity is governed by the City of Santa Clara via the city's zoning code and General Plan. The project site is located within the footprint of the existing Educational Options Campus, zoned as Public/Quasi-public Facilities (PFQ). Nearby uses include very low- and medium-density residential development, additional public facilities (cemetery), planned development, and neighborhood commercial. Local streets include Benton Street and Homestead Road.

Interstate 880, located approximately 0.75 mile to the south/southeast, and Highway 82, located approximately 0.75 mile to the northeast, are the primary features defining this portion of the city. Mission Santa Clara and Santa Clara University, located between the project site and Highway 82, are dominant landmarks and influence uses in the community. San Jose International Airport is located approximately 5 miles east/northeast of the project site. Based on current mapping provided by the Santa Clara County Airport Land Use Commission, the project site is not within mapped airport safety zones or influence areas.

Land use and development at California state schools are largely exempt from local land use and building regulations, with the exception of intersecting features such as roads, drainage, and contributing factors such as grading.

Impact Discussion

- a) **No Impact.** The proposed Project involves construction of a new, modern school building at an existing school campus. All features would be located within the existing campus. The proposed Project would not divide an established community and there would be no impact.
- b) **Less than Significant Impact.** SCUSD has jurisdiction over the land use and development over the proposed Project site. The proposed Project involves constructing a new, modern school building within an existing school campus. As discussed throughout this Initial Study, SCUSD would comply with all applicable plans and policies adopted for the purposes of avoiding environmental impacts. Additionally, implementation of the mitigation measures and Standard Design and Construction Measures (Table 1)

identified in this Initial Study would reduce environmental impacts to less than significant. The combination of mitigation measures and SCUSD's Standard Design and Construction Measures would ensure that impacts associated with the proposed Project would not result in a significant impacts on the environment. Therefore, impacts resulting from a conflict with land use plans, policies, regulations adopted for the purpose of avoiding environmental impacts would be less than significant.

3.12 Mineral Resources

<i>Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
12. 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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Environmental Setting

The City of Santa Clara is located in an area identified as Mineral Resource Zone (MRZ) 1. MRZ-1 zones are considered to have little or no significant aggregate resources. There are no current or abandoned mines within the vicinity of the proposed Project site or within the City of Santa Clara (California Department of Conservation 2026). The nearest mine is the Azevedo Quarry located in San Jose, approximately 11 miles to the south.

Impact Discussion

- a-b) **No Impact.** There are no known mineral resources of value or locally important mineral resources within the vicinity of the proposed Project site. Because no mineral resources occur within the vicinity of the proposed Project site, there would be no impacts associated with mineral resources.

3.13 Noise

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

Environmental Setting

General Noise Information

Sound is a physical disturbance in a medium, such as air, that is capable of being detected by the human ear. Sound waves in air are caused by variations in pressure above and below the static value of atmospheric pressure. Sound is measured in units of decibels (dB) on a logarithmic scale. The “pitch” (high or low) of the sound is a description of frequency, which is measured in Hertz (Hz). Most common environmental sounds are a composite of frequencies. A normal human ear can usually detect sounds within frequencies from 20 to 20,000 Hz. However, humans are most sensitive to frequencies in the range of 500 to 4,000 Hz.

Certain frequencies are given more “weight” during assessment because human hearing is not equally sensitive to all frequencies of sound. The A-weighted decibel (dBA) scale corresponds to the sensitivity range for human hearing. Noise levels capable of being heard by humans are measured in dBA. A noise level change of 3 dBA or less is barely perceptible to average human hearing. However, a 5 dBA change in noise level is clearly noticeable. A 10-dBA change is perceived as a doubling or halving of noise loudness, while a 20-dBA change is considered a “dramatic change” in loudness. Table 2 provides typical instantaneous noise levels of common activities in dBA.

Table 2 Typical Noise Levels

Common Outdoor Activities	Noise Level (dBA)	Common Indoor Activities
	110	Rock Concert
Jet Flyover at 1,000 feet	100	
Gas Lawn Mower at 3 feet	90	
Diesel Truck at 50 feet, at 50 mph	80	Food Blender or Garbage Disposal at 3 feet
Noisy Urban Area, Daytime Gas Lawn Mower at 100 feet	70	Vacuum Cleaner at 10 feet
Commercial Area Heavy Traffic at 300 feet	60	Normal Speech at 3 feet
Quiet Urban Daytime	50	Large Business Office, Dishwasher in Next Room
Quiet Urban Nighttime	40	Theater, Large Conference Room (Background)
Quiet Suburban Nighttime	30	Library
Quiet Rural Nighttime	20	Bedroom at Night
	10	Broadcast/Recording Studio (background level)
Lowest Threshold of Human Hearing	0	Lowest Threshold of Human Hearing

Source: California Department of Transportation 2013

Sound from a source spreads out as it travels away from the source, and the sound pressure level diminishes with distance. Individual sound sources are considered “point sources” when the distance from the source is large compared to the size of the source (e.g., transformer banks, construction equipment, and turbines). Sound from a point source radiates hemispherically, which yields a 6dB sound level reduction for each doubling of the distance from the source. If the sound source is long in one dimension, the source is considered a “line source” (i.e., roadways and railroads). Sound from a line source radiates cylindrically, which typically yields a 3dB sound level reduction for each doubling of the distance from the source.

In addition to distance attenuation, the air absorbs a certain amount of sound energy, and atmospheric effects (wind, temperature, and precipitation), terrain, and vegetation also influence the sound propagation and attenuation over large distances from the source.

An individual's sound exposure is a value based on a measurement of the noise that the individual experiences over a specified time interval. A sound level is a measurement of noise that occurs during a specified period of time. However, noise impact evaluations under CEQA are based on the Project-related increases to the existing community noise levels. A continuous source of noise is rare for long periods of time and is typically not a characteristic of community noise. Rather, community noise refers to outdoor noise in the vicinity of a community.

A community noise environment varies continuously over time with respect to the contributing sources. Within a community, ambient noise levels gradually change throughout a typical day, and the changes can often be correlated to the increase and decrease of transportation noise or to the daytime/nighttime operation of stationary mechanical equipment. The variation in community noise throughout the day is also due to the addition of short-duration single-event noise sources, such as aircraft, sirens, and various natural sources.

The metrics for evaluating the community noise environment are based on measurements of the noise levels over a period of time. These metrics are used in order to characterize and evaluate the cumulative noise impacts. The most common metrics for evaluating community noise are as follows:

L_{eq} : The equivalent sound level, or the time-integrated continuous sound level, that represents the same sound energy as the varying sound levels, logarithmically averaged over a specified monitoring period.

L_{max} : The instantaneous greatest noise level measured on a sound level meter during a designated time interval.

L_{min} : The instantaneous lowest noise level measured on a sound level meter during a designated time interval.

CNEL: The Community Noise Equivalent Level that represents a 24-hour A-weighted sound level average conducted from midnight to midnight, where sound levels during the evening hours of 7:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. have an added 5 dB weighting, and nighttime hours of 10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m. have an added 10 dB weighting.

These noise levels are typically evaluated at sensitive receptor locations to determine compliance with noise standards. Examples of sensitive receptors include residential land uses, schools, hospitals, and parks.

In addition to sound, construction activities also have the potential to create ground vibrations, depending on the kind of equipment and operations involved, and the distances between the construction activities and the nearest sensitive receptors. The effects of groundborne vibrations generated from construction activities are typically imperceptible to most people located outside

the immediate proximity of the construction activities. However, high-magnitude vibrations can result in damage to nearby structures within the immediate vicinity of the source.

Regulatory Setting

California Building Standards Code

The California Building Standards Code is contained in Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations and consists of 11 different parts that set various construction and building requirements. The California Green Building Standards (CALGreen) Code is Part 11 to the California Building Standards Code. Chapter 5, Nonresidential Mandatory Standards, Section, establishes standards for non-residential interior noise levels:

- Section 5.507.4.1.1 sets forth that buildings exposed to a noise level of 65 dB Leq (1-hour) during any hour of operation shall have exterior wall and roof-ceiling assemblies exposed to the noise source meeting a composting sound transmission class (STC) rating of at least 45 (or an outdoor indoor transmission class [OITC] of 35), with exterior windows of a minimum STC of 40.
- Section 5.507.4.2 sets forth that wall and roof assemblies for buildings exposed to a 65 dBA Leq pursuant to Section 5.507.4.1.1, shall be constructed to provide an interior noise environment attributable to exterior sources that does not exceed 50 dBA Leq in occupied areas during any hour of operation. This requirement shall be documented by preparing an acoustical analysis documenting interior sound levels prepared by personnel approved by the architect or engineer of record.

City of Santa Clara Municipal Code

Chapter 9.10, Regulation of Noise and Vibration

- Section 9.10.040, Noise or sound regulation, states that it shall be unlawful for any person to operate or cause to allow to be operated, any fixed source of disturbing, excessive or offensive sound or noise on property owned, leased, occupied or otherwise controlled by such person, such that the sound or noise originating from that source causes the sound or noise level on any other property to exceed the maximum noise or sound levels which are set forth in Schedule A, which sets a daytime noise limit for residential land use of 55 dBA.
- Section 9.10.230, Regulation, states that no person shall engage or authorize others to engage in construction of any building or related road or walkway, pool or landscape improvement, or in construction operations related thereto, including delivery of construction materials, supplies, or improvements on or to a construction site within three hundred (300) feet of any residentially zoned property except within the hours of 7:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. following on weekdays other than holidays, Monday through Friday, inclusive; and within the hours of 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. following, inclusive, on any Saturday which is not a holiday. Work could occur on Saturdays and holidays to maintain overall project schedule.

- Section 9.10.240, Exemption from regulation states that operations preempted from local regulation by State law, such as the construction of public school buildings, are exempt from the regulations contained in Chapter 9.10 of the Municipal Code

The SCUSD does not have adopted noise standards. While school districts are not subject to local zoning or general plan requirements, the City of Santa Clara's Municipal Code provides a measure of acceptability for community noise in Santa Clara and can be used to identify potential land use compatibility conflicts related to noise.

Sensitive Receptors

The proposed Project is located within a residential area, primarily with single-family homes. Several homes are located along the western portion of the proposed Project site. The closest sensitive receptor is approximately 160 feet from the existing facilities from the fenceline. At the conclusion of construction, the distance from the fenceline to the new building is expected to be approximately 100 feet.

Impact Discussion

- a) **Less than Significant Impact.** The proposed Project construction activities would require a variety of equipment including heavy machinery including jackhammers, dump trucks, saws, and various hand-held equipment. Typical maximum noise levels for construction equipment at 50 feet from the source are shown in Table 3, below.

The construction and operation of the proposed Project would generate noise levels from a variety of sources. Project construction will temporarily increase noise levels. Construction activities would include demolition, site preparation (e.g., land clearing), excavation, and building construction. In general, construction activities would involve the use of worker vehicles, delivery trucks, and heavy-duty construction equipment such as (but not limited to) backhoes, tractors, excavators, and air compressors. Construction of the Project will include the use of heavy machinery including backhoes, excavators, and hauling trucks. Table 3 summarizes the average noise levels of equipment that could be expected to be used during the proposed Project.

Table 3 Typical Construction Equipment Noise Levels

Equipment	Noise Level (dBA) at 50 feet
Backhoe	80
Concrete mixer	85
Pump truck	82
Crane, Mobile	85
Dozer	85
Excavator	85

Equipment	Noise Level (dBA) at 50 feet
Generator	82
Grader	85
Man lift	85
Loader	80
Paver	85
Roller	85
Scraper	85
Trucks	80-84

Source: FHWA 2010

The noise prediction calculations of the construction equipment assume that the construction activities would operate for 8 hours per day, weekdays only. The proposed Project's construction operations would occur between the daytime hours of 7:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Monday through Friday and 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. on Saturday. Work on Sundays and Holidays will be prohibited unless work is needed to maintain project schedule. Nearby residents nevertheless could experience a temporary disturbance from daytime construction noise. With regard to construction noise, demolition, site preparation, and grading phases typically result in the highest temporary noise levels due to the use of heavy-duty equipment such as dozers, excavators, graders, loaders, scrapers, and trucks. Table 4 demonstrates typical construction noise levels at different distances.

Table 4 Typical Construction Equipment Noise Levels

Equipment	Noise Level at 50 feet (Lmax) ^(A)	Percent Usage Factor ^(B)	Predicted Equipment Noise Levels (Leq) ^(C)					
			25 Feet	50 Feet	100 Feet	150 Feet	200 Feet	250 Feet
Backhoe	80	40	82	76	70	66	64	62
Bulldozer	85	40	87	81	75	71	69	67
Compressor	80	40	82	76	70	68	66	64
Concrete Mixer	85	40	87	81	75	73	71	69
Crane	85	16	83	77	71	67	65	63
Delivery Truck	84	40	86	80	74	72	70	68
Excavator	85	40	87	81	75	73	71	69
Front End Loader	80	40	82	76	70	68	66	64

Equipment	Noise Level at 50 feet (Lmax) ^(A)	Percent Usage Factor ^(B)	Predicted Equipment Noise Levels (Leq) ^(C)					
			25 Feet	50 Feet	100 Feet	150 Feet	200 Feet	250 Feet
Generator	82	50	85	79	73	71	69	67
Man Lift	85	20	84	78	72	70	68	66
Paver	85	50	88	82	76	74	72	70
Pneumatic tools	85	50	88	82	76	72	70	68
Pumps	77	50	80	74	68	66	64	62
Roller	85	20	84	78	72	70	68	66
Scraper	85	40	87	81	75	73	71	69
Tractor	84	40	86	80	74	72	70	68

Sources: Caltrans 2013; FHWA 2010

(A) Lmax noise levels based on manufacturer's specifications

(B) Usage factor refers to the amount (percent) of time the equipment produces noise over the time period.

(C) Estimate does not account for any atmospheric or ground attenuation factors. Calculated noise levels based on Caltrans 2013: Leq (hourly) = Lmax at 50 feet – 20log (D/50) + 10log (UF), where: Lmax = reference Lmax from manufacturer or other source; D = distance of interest; UF = usage fraction or fraction of time period of interest equipment is in use.

Neither the City's General Plan or Municipal Code establish a specific, numeric standard for construction noise levels (e.g., 90 dBA Leq). In addition, while the City's Municipal Code limits construction activities to certain times, the Municipal Code exempts the SCUSD from these limitations. As described above, the proposed Project's potential exterior construction noise levels could reach up to 85 dBA Leq at sensitive receptor locations, depending on the specific equipment in use and the distance between the equipment and the sensitive receptor. Although the City does not maintain a specific construction noise level standard, the temporary increase in noise levels associated with the proposed construction activities could, at times, be substantial and have the potential to annoy school receptors and/or interfere with the receptors' normal use and enjoyment of their day. Because the increase in noise related to construction activities would be temporary, impacts would be considered less than significant.

Operational Noise

Once completed, noise from the proposed Project would not be expected to increase significantly. Anticipated noise would be from students and staff during school hours as well as from new heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems from the new building. Facilities would be a minimum of 100 feet from the closest sensitive receptor; residences to the west measured at the fenceline and noise from the new sources would not exceed City standards or result in a substantial increase in permanent noise. The new outdoor eating area at the Student Union is connected to the fields adjacent to the residents to the west. During lunch and physical education classes, noise from students may be heard at the sensitive receptors. However, the increased noise would be limited to school hours and would not exceed City Standards.

Entrances to classrooms, offices, and laboratories are located in the opposite side of the building from the sensitive receptors allowing for the building to dissipate noise. Activity areas such as the sport court and wellness garden are located within the interior of the quad. Because of the distance from sensitive receptors and the location of entrances and meeting locations on the opposite of the new building, noise would dissipate to a level that would not create a new source of permanent noise that would not exceed City standards and impacts would be less than significant.

Community use of the playing fields could occur during construction, depending on the phase, and would continue after the completion of construction. No significant increase in use of these facilities is anticipated, and noise levels are anticipated to be consistent with pre-construction conditions.

b) **Less than Significant Impact.** The construction of the proposed Project would include the use of heavy equipment that would generate groundborne vibrations. Possible sources of vibration may include pile driving, jackhammers, excavators, dump trucks, backhoes, and other grading and earth moving equipment.

According to the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) guidelines, a vibration level of 65 VdB is the threshold of perceptibility for humans. For a significant impact to occur, vibration levels must exceed 80 VdB during infrequent events (FTA 2018). The vibration calculations are based on the FTA published vibration levels provided in Table 5.

Table 5 Vibration Source Levels for Typical Construction Equipment

Equipment	Vibration Level (VdB) at 25 feet	Peak Particle Velocity (PPV) (inches/second)
Large bulldozer	87	0.089
Loaded trucks	86	0.076
Small bulldozer	58	0.003

Source: FTA 2018

Vibration calculations are based on the FTA published vibration levels provided in Table 5. This equipment would, at worst-case, operate at least 100 feet or more from sensitive receptor locations, which would reduce direct transmission of groundborne vibration to the sensitive receptors (residences to the west). Removal of concrete and asphalt would generate the greatest groundborne vibration from construction equipment. Removal of concrete and asphalt is not expected to occur for longer than two weeks and would not generate prolonged groundborne vibration. Because vibration from construction would be short-term and localized, impacts would be less than significant.

c) **No Impact.** The Project is not located within an airport land use plan, nor is it within two miles of a public airport or public use airport. Therefore, construction of the proposed Project would not expose workers to excessive noise levels attributable to a public airport or public use airport, and there would be no impact. There are no private airstrips located within the vicinity of

the Project. Therefore, the proposed Project would not expose workers to excessive noise levels attributable to a private airstrip, and there would be no impact.

3.14 Population and Housing

<i>Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
14. POPULATION AND HOUSING— Would the project:				
a) Induce substantial 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)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Environmental Setting

The proposed Project is located within the City of Santa Clara. The population of the City of Santa Clara is estimated at 127,151 as of 2021 (City of Santa Clara 2026). The average number of individuals per household is 2.52 (2020-2024; U.S. Census Bureau). The owner-occupied unit rate is 42.4 percent.

Impact Discussion

- a-b) **No Impact.** The proposed Project would move New Valley High School from its existing location at 1875 Lawrence Road to its new, modern facilities at 1840 Benton Street and would not induce population or job growth. Moving New Valley High School would accommodate existing students within the SCUSD jurisdiction and it would not directly or indirectly induce any population growth.

Construction would occur at an existing school campus and would not remove existing housing or displace people such that it would require new housing. The workforce necessary to construct the new facilities would be drawn from the local and regional area and workers would commute to the Project site on a daily basis. Because of the small size and short duration of the proposed Project, no construction workers would be required to move to the area as a result of the proposed Project. Operation of New Valley High School would not require hiring new staff, administrators, or teachers. Therefore, neither construction nor operation of the proposed Project would result in any population growth in the area requiring the construction of housing.

No residences are located on the parcel on which the proposed Project would be constructed. Therefore, construction and operation of the proposed Project would not result in the displacement of any existing housing units or people.

3.15 Public Services

<i>Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
15. 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 following public services:				
i) Fire protection?	☐	☐	☒	☐
ii) Police protection?	☐	☐	☒	☐
iii) Schools?	☐	☐	☐	☒
iv) Parks?	☐	☐	☐	☒
v) Other public facilities?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Environmental Setting

Fire

The City of Santa Clara Fire Department provides emergency medical, fire, hazardous materials response, public education, and fire investigation services within the City of Santa Clara. The City currently has 10 fire stations; eight engine companies, two truck companies, three ambulances, and one hazardous materials unit. The proposed Project site is served by four City of Santa Clara fire stations:

- Santa Clara City Fire Department, located at 777 Benton Street 0.8 miles from proposed Project site.
- Santa Clara Fire Station 3, located at 2821 Homestead Road, 1.5 miles from proposed Project site.
- Santa Clara Fire Station 5, located at 1912 Bowers Avenue, 2 miles from proposed Project site.
- Santa Clara Fire Station 7, located at 3495 Benton Street, 2.1 miles from proposed Project site.

Police

Policing is provided by the Santa Clara Police Department. Police department headquarters are located at 601 El Camino Real approximately 1.1 miles northeast of the project site. Currently, the City has approximately 150 sworn officers.

Parks

The City of Santa Clara manages numerous parks throughout the City. Within the vicinity of the proposed Project there are several parks within two miles of the proposed Project that provide playing fields, playing structures, basketball and tennis courts, and picnic facilities.

- War Memorial Playground-provides play structures and open space
- Steve Carli Park-provides basketball courts, playground
- City Plaza Park-provides picnic area, and open space
- Henry Schmidt Park-provides athletic fields, basketball courts, playground, and picnic tables
- Central Park-provides athletic fields, basketball courts, playground, pickleball courts, and picnic tables
- Fremont Park-provides playground, fitness equipment, and picnic tables
- Mary Gomez Park and Pool-provides pool, basketball courts, playground, tennis courts, and picnic tables
- Parkway Park-provides playground, barbeque facilities, fitness equipment, and picnic tables
- Thomas Barrett Park-provides playground, barbeque facilities, and picnic tables

Schools

SCUSD manages local public schools, including the facilities at the proposed Project location. Other schools proximate to the proposed Project include Santa Clara High School to the west, as well as private preschools, elementary schools, and Santa Clara University.

Other

San Jose Mineta International Airport is located approximately 5 miles northeast of the Project site. Additional government facilities are concentrated north of Highway 82 and around the airport.

Impact Discussion

- a.i) **Less Than Significant.** The proposed Project involves construction of a new building at an existing school campus and relocating an existing alternative high school from one location to another within the City of Santa Clara. Constructing a new school building and facilities could create a minor increased need for fire protection in the event of a fire or medical emergency during construction and operation. However, the proposed Project would not be introducing significant number of people to the location. During construction and operation, an unforeseen accident could occur requiring fire staff to be called to the

Project site. However, the proposed Project is located at an existing school campus, a fire or medical emergency would be handled within existing fire staff and would not require additional fire staff or construction of new facilities.

- a.ii) **Less than Significant.** The proposed Project involves construction of a new building at an existing school campus and relocating an existing alternative high school from one location to another within the City of Santa Clara. During construction and operation, an unforeseen incident could occur requiring police staff to be called to the Project site. However, because the proposed Project is located at an existing school campus, a police incident would be handled within existing police staff and would not require additional staff or construction of new facilities.

- a.iii) **No Impact.** The proposed Project does not include the construction of new housing, and construction and operation of the proposed Project would not result in any increase in population within the City of Santa Clara or within the SCUSD jurisdiction. The proposed Project involves construction of a new building at an existing school campus and relocating an existing alternative high school from one location to another within the City of Santa Clara.

The workforce necessary to construct the new facilities would be drawn from the local and regional area and workers would commute to the Project site on a daily basis. Because of the small size and short duration of the proposed Project, no construction workers would be required to move to the area as a result of the proposed Project. No significant increase in new personnel would be hired to operate the new facilities. Therefore, neither construction nor operation of the proposed Project would result in any population growth in the area that would impact schools.

- a.iv) **No Impact.** The proposed Project does not include the construction of new housing, and construction and operation of the proposed Project would not result in any increase in population. The proposed Project involves construction of a new building at an existing school campus and relocating an existing alternative high school from one location to another within the City of Santa Clara. During construction, some of the recreational facilities at the proposed Project site may be temporarily closed. However, any closures would be temporary.

The workforce necessary to construct the new facilities would be drawn from the local and regional area and workers would commute to the Project site on a daily basis. Because of the small size and short duration of the proposed Project, no construction workers would be required to move to the area because of the proposed Project. Therefore, neither construction nor operation of the proposed Project would result in any population growth in the area that would impact parks.

Therefore, the proposed Project would not require provision of new or physically altered parks or create a need for new or physically altered parks, and thus there would be no impact under this criterion.

-
- a.v) **No Impact.** The proposed Project involves construction of a new building at an existing school campus and relocating an existing alternative high school from one location to another within the City of Santa Clara. Students enrolling at New Valley High School would not significantly increase because of the new location. Relocating the high school would not introduce a significantly large number of new students or staff such that new public facilities would be required.

3.16 Recreation

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

Environmental Setting

The Educational Options Campus provides recreational opportunities for students and the community. The campus provides a softball field, cricket field and the Educational Options Swimming Pool is located at the campus. The existing gym provides basketball and volleyball opportunities.

The City of Santa Clara manages numerous parks throughout the City. Within the vicinity of the proposed Project there are several parks within two miles of the proposed Project that provide playing fields, playing structures, basketball and tennis courts, and picnic facilities.

- War Memorial Playground-provides play structures and open space
- Steve Carli Park-provides basketball courts, and playground
- City Plaza Park-provides picnic area, and open space
- Henry Schmidt Park-provides athletic fields, basketball courts, playground, and picnic tables
- Central Park-provides athletic fields, basketball courts, playground, pickleball courts, and picnic tables
- Fremont Park-provides playground, fitness equipment, and picnic tables
- Mary Gomez Park and Pool-provides pool, basketball courts, playground, tennis courts, and picnic tables
- Parkway Park-provides playground, barbeque facilities, fitness equipment, and picnic tables
- Thomas Barrett Park-provides playground, barbeque facilities, and picnic tables

Impact Discussion

- a) **No Impact.** The pool and gym would remain open during construction. The softball and cricket field would remain open throughout most of construction but there may be times the fields may be closed.

-
- b) **No Impact.** The proposed Project involves construction of new school facilities, including a new weight room and improvements to existing locker room facilities. Compliance with SCUSD's standard design measures and with the mitigation measures identified in this Initial Study would ensure impacts on the environment would be less-than-significant.

3.17 Transportation and Traffic

<i>Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
17. TRANSPORTATION AND TRAFFIC— Would the project:				
a) Conflict with a program, plan, ordinance policy addressing the circulatory system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities)?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines § 15065.3 subdivision (b)?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Result in inadequate emergency access?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Environmental Setting

Regional access to the City of Santa Clara is via Interstate 280 (I-280) and Interstate 880 (I-880). Major arterials within the City of Santa Clara include El Camino Real, Bowers Avenue, Scott Avenue, Great American Parkway, Lawrence Expressway, San Tomas Expressway, and Central Expressway (Caltrans 2026).

The Educational Options Campus is located on Benton Street with access to the school from Benton Street and Homestead Road. Drop off and pick up for students would be off of Benton Street. Parking for teachers and school administrators is off of Benton and Homestead Road. A new parking lot off of Homestead will improve parking for the entire Educational Options Campus. Benton Street is a two-lane undivided roadway with a posted speed limit of 25 mph and intermittent street parking. Homestead Road is a two-lane roadway with posted speed limit of 25 mph and on-street parking. East of Scott Boulevard it has a two-lane undivided cross-section while west of Winchester Boulevard it has medians and turn-lanes.

Bus service within the City of Santa Clara is provided by Valley Transit Authority (VTA). The VTA bus service has two Local routes (the 21 and 53) and one Frequent route (the 61) which all have a stop within 2 blocks of the school.

Homestead Road has a dedicated bike lane and connects as part of the bikeway network to other nearby roads with dedicated bike lanes such as Los Padres Boulevard and Monroe Street. All surrounding major roads have sidewalks as well as midblock and intersection crosswalks for pedestrian access through the area.

School Traffic Operations

Addition of 30 New Valley High School staff and removal of 45 district administrative staff will result in net negative 15 site trips for staff. Assuming 100 percent of these trips are car results in net negative 15 inbound and outbound vehicle trips for staff.

Assuming maximum enrollment of 200 and same student modal split as 2025-2026 school year, a total of 145 inbound and 145 outbound vehicle trips are expected for student transportation. Note that this number is a conservative upper bound because any carpooling or multi-student families would reduce this number.

Number of bus riders is expected to be less than 10.

Based on the site plan, a majority of trips will access the site from Benton Street with some using Homestead Road access

Morning Peak: During morning peak period (7:00 a.m. – 9:00 a.m.), about 135 net new vehicle trips are expected to enter and 150 vehicle trips are expected to exit the site. Most of these trips will be concentrated between 8:00 a.m. to 8:30 a.m., which is the school peak hour.

Afternoon Peak: During afternoon peak period (4:00 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.), the project will have negligible traffic impact and may have a net negative vehicle trips exiting the site. The school peak hour trips are expected to occur between 1:00 p.m. and 1:30 p.m.

Regulatory Setting

City of Santa Clara Vehicle Miles Traveled Policy

The City of Santa Clara adopted a revised transportation analysis policy in June 2020 to comply with current CEQA guidelines. The City of Santa Clara's adopted vehicle miles traveled (VMT) policy identifies screening criteria that determine whether a CEQA transportation analysis would be required for projects. The criteria are based on the type of project, characteristics, and/or location. If a project meets the City's screening criteria, it is presumed that the project would result in a less-than-significant transportation impact, and a detailed VMT analysis is not required.

The type of projects that may meet the screening criteria include the following:

- Small Projects (generating 110 daily trips or less)
- Retail uses of 50,000 square feet or less ("Local Serving Retail")
- Local serving public projects such as fire stations, neighborhood parks, libraries, and community centers
- 100% Affordable Housing projects
- "Transit Supportive Projects." A project will qualify as a Transit Supportive Project if it meets the following requirements:
 - o The Project is located within 0.5 mile of an existing Major Transit Stop or an existing transit stop along a High-Quality Transit Corridor
 - o For Office/R&D projects, a minimum Floor Area Ratio of 0.75
 - o For Residential projects, a minimum density of 35 units/acre
 - o Project promotes multimodal transportation networks
 - o Project includes transit-oriented design elements

-
- o No excess parking: the project does not include more parking for use by residents, customers, or employees of the project than required by the City Code
 - o No loss of affordable dwelling units: the project does not replace affordable residential units with a smaller number of affordable units, and any replacement units are at the same level of affordability

Impact Discussion

- a) **Less than Significant Impact.** Access during construction will be off of Benton Street and Homestead Road. Access on these streets may be temporarily affected during construction but access to the campus would continue throughout construction. The bus stops for VTA routes are not anticipated to be affected. Prior to construction, a traffic control plan will be prepared that will address access and circulation patterns during construction. Measures to ensure public safety and access will be included in the plan including avoiding construction deliveries during school drop of and pick up times, signage, and bicycle and pedestrian safety. If changes to roadways within the vicinity of the proposed Project are required, they would be temporary and could not permanently alter the circulation system. The proposed Project does not include any permanent changes to the circulation pattern and once construction is complete, existing circulation pattern around the proposed Project area will resume. Because changes to the circulation system within the vicinity of the proposed Project would be temporary, there would be no conflict with a program, plan, or policy addressing the circulation system and impacts would be less than significant.
- b) **Less than Significant Impact.** CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3(b) identifies the appropriate criteria for evaluating transportation impacts associated with a Project. This section indicates that land use projects that increase VMT exceeding applicable thresholds may result in significant impacts but that Projects that decrease VMT compared to existing conditions should be presumed to have less than a significant impact. The proposed Project involves construction of a new two-story school building and relocation of New Valley High School from its current location at 1875 Lawrence Road to 1840 Benton Street. Relocation of New Valley High School would not increase VMT within the District or within the City of Santa Clara. Students and staff currently traveling to the 1875 Lawrence Road location would travel to the new location at 1840 Benton Street. There would not be a significant increase in students or staff at the new location, and overall, VMT would remain at the same levels. Because there would be no increase in VMT, the proposed Project would not be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines 15065.3 subdivision (b) and impacts would be less than significant.
- c) **Less than Significant Impact.** The proposed Project does not include alterations to local streets and does not represent an incompatible use of local streets. No changes to Benton Street or Homestead Avenue are proposed. SCUSD would require its contractor to repair any damage to local streets caused by construction. Therefore, construction and operation of the proposed Project would not result in an increase in hazards or

changes in design features to local streets that would result in hazards or incompatible uses.

Delivery of equipment and materials and off-hauling of materials and debris would occur outside typical commute peak hours to the extent feasible. Because there is no current pick up and drop off times at the campus, deliver or off-hauling of materials would not impact existing school operations. Avoidance of peak commute periods would decrease the potential for incompatible use on roads within the Project area. Because the Project would use designated truck routes, avoid truck traffic during peak commute hours, and would not involve the construction of new roads, impacts related to increased hazards would be less than significant.

- d) **Less than Significant Impact.** The project may temporarily alter emergency access to specific facilities and buildings at the existing Educational Options Campus, depending on the phase of construction. Any emergency access alterations during construction will be addressed as part of traffic management plan that would be prepared for the project, including exclusion zones, signage, and communication protocols, as needed. Long-term, the project would not result in changes to emergency access when compared to existing conditions. The project will not introduce features or alter existing access routes, which could impede emergency access.

3.18 Tribal Cultural Resources

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

Environmental Setting

A Sacred Lands File (SLF) and Native American Contacts List request was sent to the State of California NAHC. The NAHC confirmed receipt of this request and the results were received on May 20, 2026. The results for the presence of Native American cultural resources at or near the Project site were negative.

On May 20, 2026, SCUSD received a list of tribal representatives from the Native American Heritage Commission. Per the procedural requirements of AB 52, as described in PRC Section 21080.3.1, the SCUSD sent invitations to 23 tribal representatives to initiate consultation regarding the potential for the Project to result in impacts on Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs). Table 6 summarizes the individuals or entities that were contacted. Three responses to the outreach were received; one each from the North Valley Yokut/Ohlone Tribe, the Muwekma Ohlone Tribe of the San Francisco Bay Area, and the Tamien Nation.

Tribal responses indicated a concern for the potential discovery of precontact archaeological deposits during project construction, and possible impacts associated with the disturbance of said deposits during ground-disturbing construction. The potential occurrence, though unlikely, of human remains in the form of interments is also of concern. The SCUSD has scheduled consultation meetings with each of the tribes, with the first commencing on September 3, 2026.

Table 6 Tribal Contacts

Amah Mutsun Tribal Band	Ed Ketchum, Chairman
Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista	Irenne Zwierlein, Chairperson
Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista	Shelby Brown, Senior Cultural Monitor & Consultant, Councilwoman
Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista	Garry Zimmer, Senior Cultural Monitor & Consultant
Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista	Christopher Zimmer, Senior Cultural Monitor & Consultant, Councilman
Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista	Michelle Zimmer, Senior Cultural Monitor & Consultant
Costanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe	Samuel Rodriguez, Cultural Resource Officer
Costanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe	Henry Muñoz, Cultural Resource Officer
Costanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe	Carla Munoz, Tribal Council
Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan	Ann Marie Sayers, Retired Honorable Elder
Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan	Kanyon Sayers-Roods, Tribal Chairwoman
Muwekma Ohlone Tribe of the SF Bay Area	Bernadette Quiroz, MLD Tribal Rep.
Muwekma Ohlone Tribe of the SF Bay Area	Charlene Nijmeh, Chairperson
Northern Valley Yokut / Ohlone Tribe	Timothy Perez, Tribal Compliance Officer
Northern Valley Yokut / Ohlone Tribe	Katherine Perez, Chairperson
Tamien Nation	Johnathan Wasaka Costillas, THPO
Tamien Nation	Lillian Camarena, Secretary
Tamien Nation	Quirina Geary, Chairperson
The Ohlone Indian Tribe	Desiree Vigil, THPO
The Ohlone Indian Tribe	Andrew Galvan, President Emeritus
The Ohlone Indian Tribe	Vincent Medina, President
Wuksachi Indian Tribe/Eshom Valley Band	Kenneth Woodrow, Chairperson

Regulatory Setting

Tribal Cultural Resources

CEQA defines a “tribal cultural resource” as any one of the following (PRC Section 21074):

- Sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either (1) included in or eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical resources, or (2) included in a local register of historical resources.
- 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. The lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.
- A cultural landscape that meets the requirements listed above and is geographically defined in size and scope.

Archaeological sites, including those that qualify as historical resources (PRC Section 21084.1), unique archaeological resources (PRC Section 21083.2(g)), and non-unique archaeological resources (PRC Section 21083.2(h)) may qualify as tribal cultural resources.

PRC Section 21080.3.1 requires that local agencies formally consult with recognized California Native American tribes during the CEQA process to discuss potential impacts on tribal cultural resources. Prior to the release of a Negative Declaration, Mitigated Negative Declaration, or Environmental Impact Report, the agency must initiate consultation with tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed Project if (1) the tribe requested of the agency, in writing, to be informed through formal notification of proposed Projects in the geographic area that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the tribe; and (2) the tribe responds, in writing, within 30 days of receipt of the formal notification of a proposed Project and requests consultation with the agency (PRC Section 21080.3.1(b)).

The California Office of Planning and Research’s *Tribal Consultation Guidelines* define consultation as “a process in which both the tribe and local government invest time and effort into seeking a mutually agreeable resolution for the purpose of preserving or mitigating impacts to a cultural place, where feasible” (California Office of Planning and Research 2005). Consultation is concluded when the agency and tribe(s) agree to measures to mitigate or avoid significant effects on a tribal cultural resource, or if either party concludes that mutual agreement cannot be reached after a good-faith and reasonable effort (PRC Section 21080.3.2(b)).

Health and Safety Code 7050.5: Human Remains

Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code states that, in the event of discovery or recognition of any human remains in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, there shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains until the coroner of the county in which the remains are discovered has

determined whether the remains are subject to the coroner's authority. If the human remains are of Native American origin, the coroner must notify the NAHC within 24 hours of this identification.

Public Resources Code 5097.98: Notification of Most Likely Descendant

PRC Section 5097.98 states that the NAHC, upon notification of the discovery of Native American human remains pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, shall immediately notify the most likely descendant of the deceased. With permission of the landowner or a designated representative, the most likely descendant may inspect the remains and any associated cultural materials and make recommendations for treatment or disposition of the remains and associated grave goods. The most likely descendant shall provide recommendations or preferences for treatment of the remains and associated cultural materials within 48 hours of being granted access to the site.

Impact Discussion:

ai-ii) Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation:

Based on consultation conducted pursuant to the requirements of AB 52, the project site has the potential to contain resources that could meet the definition of a Tribal Cultural Resource (PRC Section 21074). Should such resources be encountered, their potential disturbance by project activity may result in a diminishment of those qualities that convey its significance to descendant communities and justify their significance. If that were to occur, a significant impact on Tribal Cultural Resources could occur.

Because AB 52 acknowledges that tribes possess special expertise in the identification of Tribal Cultural Resources, their involvement to identify potential impacts to Tribal Cultural Resources is critical. To avoid or substantially reduce the severity of potential impacts to Tribal Cultural Resources, SCUSD will implement mitigation measures TRI 01 and CUL-01, CUL-02, and CUL-03.

Mitigation Measure TRI-01: Tribal Resources Awareness Training

SCUSD shall coordinate with a consulting California Native American Tribe participating in AB 52 consultation, or its designated tribal cultural resource management entity, to develop and provide the Tribal Cultural Sensitivity Training / Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) prior to the commencement of ground-disturbing activities.

The WEAP will provide information about Tribal Cultural Resources and the potential to encounter them during construction; the measures to take in the event of such a discovery; and the proper protocol for notification. All on-site laborers, operators, and supervisors shall be required to attend the WEAP.

TRI-01 would reduce impacts on TCRs, if discovered on site, to less than significant by requiring the involvement of descendant communities to whom potential TCR discoveries would be significant, and whose expertise is required to identify ways to minimize the severity of potential disturbance of said TCRs.

3.19 Utilities and Service Systems

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

Environmental Setting

Water, Wastewater and Stormwater Services

Wastewater services to the proposed Project area are provided by the City of Santa Clara Department of Water and Sewer Utilities. Wastewater is treated at the San Jose-Santa Clara Regional Wastewater Facility (RWF). RWF treats approximately 110 million gallons of wastewater per day with a capacity of approximately 167 million gallons per day. Wastewater is tertiary treated at RWF and either discharged into the San Francisco Bay or used for irrigation throughout the City.

The Department of Water and Sewer Utilities also provides potable water to the proposed Project area. Water supply to the City is provided by local ground water wells (61 percent), the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (20 percent), and Valley Water (19 percent).

Stormwater across the City is managed by the Department of Public Works via typical networks of drains and piping, eventually discharging to various creeks, river with outfall to San Francisco Bay. The City maintains programs to prevent stormwater pollution, including inspections, outreach and system maintenance.

Power, gas and telecommunications are provided to the site via existing infrastructure.

Solid Waste

The City of Santa Clara manages the collection of waste within the city through the following contractors: Mission Trail Waste Systems, GreenWaste Recovery, Inc., and Recology South Bay. Waste recycling and disposal facilities, including construction and demolition debris, are provided through the greater Bay Area, including, but not limited to Newby Island Landfill (approximately 16.4M cubic yards [CY] capacity remaining) and Guadalupe Landfill (approximately 7.5M CY capacity remaining).

Electricity and Natural Gas

The City of Santa Clara owns and operates the municipal electric utility, a department of the City, also known as SVP. SVP serves over 60,000 residential, commercial, industrial, and municipal customers within the City. Sources of electricity include natural gas, wind, and hydroelectric generation resources in California and other western states. Through the Santa Clara Green Power Program, a voluntary renewable energy program from SVP, residents and businesses can choose renewable energy for 100 percent of their energy use.

Regulatory Setting

California Water Code

Pursuant to the State Water Code, water suppliers providing water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet (approximately 980 million gallons) of water annually must prepare and adopt an urban water management plan (UWMP) and update it every five years. As part of a UWMP, water agencies are required to evaluate and describe their water resource supplies and projected needs over a 20-year planning horizon, water conservation, water service reliability, water recycling, opportunities for water transfers, and contingency plans for drought events.

California Green Building Code

Sets forth regulations for energy efficiency, water use efficiency and conservation, material conservation, and resource efficiency. It sets mandatory requirements for commercial, residential, and public school buildings. The code requires diversion of construction waste, reduction of indoor water use, and increase in energy efficiency.

Impact Discussion

- a-b) **Less than Significant Impact.** The proposed Project involves construction of new classrooms, laboratories, and offices at an existing school campus. The new facilities would use existing connections to the municipal water supply with Valley Water. Students would be relocating from the existing campus to the new campus and would not require additional water supply or increase wastewater generation. Water use and wastewater generation within Valley Water's service territory would be expected to be similar to existing conditions. Therefore, no new water or wastewater treatment facilities are required to support the proposed Project.

Water would be needed during construction for dust control and other construction activities. It is expected that water required for dust control measures would be provided by commercial sources and would not require expanded water facilities.

Because water use is expected to be approximately the same as existing conditions, there would be sufficient water supplies during normal, dry, or multiple dry years. Additionally, fixtures and water systems within the new facilities would be new and water efficient, the proposed Project is expected to have sufficient supplies and impacts would be less than significant.

- c) **Less than Significant Impact.** The proposed Project includes new, modern, and efficient water and restroom facilities. Students and staff at the proposed Project would be relocating from the existing New Valley High School campus to the new facilities and wastewater use is expected to be approximately the same as existing conditions within City of Santa Clara Department of Water and Sewer Utilities service area. Because there would not be an increase in use within the utility's service area and the new facilities would be modern and efficient, impacts related to capacity of the wastewater treatment provider would be less than significant.
- d) **Less than Significant Impact.** During construction, the proposed Project would result in generation of solid waste. Approximately 12,550 CY of materials being deposited at the local landfill with authorization to accept the materials. Nearby landfills include Mission Trails Waste Systems, Newby Island Sanitary Landfill, and Guadalupe Recycling and Disposal Facility all of which have capacity to accept 12,550 CY. Much of this material removed from the proposed Project site can be recycled or repurposed and would therefore not significantly reduce capacity of local landfills. Vegetation and soil may be used at local landfills as daily cover and would therefore not result in decrease in capacity at the local landfill. Because the amount of material is expected to be negligible, will be waste profiled in order to determine an appropriate waste facility, and much of the material is anticipated to be recycled or used for alternative daily cover, materials deposited at local landfills would not significantly reduce the capacity of such landfills and impact related to local landfill capacity is considered less than significant.
- e) **Less than Significant Impact.** As described above, the proposed Project is not expected to increase the amount of solid waste deposited at a local landfill and that much of the waste generated would be diverted, reused, or used as alternative daily cover. The proposed Project would comply with the California Green Building Code and any state or federal regulation for the handling of solid waste. Because the proposed Project would be in compliance with state and federal regulations pertaining to the management and reduction of solid waste, impacts would be less than significant.

3.20 Wildfire

<i>Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
20. Wildfire— Would the project:				
a) Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Expose people or structures to significant risks, including down slope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes	☐	☐	☐	☒

Environmental Setting

The proposed Project is located within the City of Santa Clara within an urbanized area with residential land use. The proposed Project site is located within a Local Responsibility Area with the Santa Clara Fire Department being responsible for preventing and suppressing wildfires (CalFire 2026). The proposed Project site is not located within a Fire Hazard Severity Zone (CalFire 2026). The nearest High Fire Hazard Zone and Very High Fire Hazard Zone are located to the south within the vicinity of Cupertino and Saratoga (CalFire 2026).

Impact Discussion

a-d) **No Impact.** The proposed Project site is located in a suburban-urban area without slope, prevailing winds or other factors that would exacerbate wildfire risks and is not located within a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (CalFire 2026). The proposed Project involves construction of a new school building at an existing school campus and does not include the installation of infrastructure that would exacerbate wildfire risk. Topography at the project site is relatively flat and will remain flat and would not expose people or structures to significant risk of wildfires. The proposed Project is located within the existing Educational Options and would not require street closures that would impair an adopted emergency response or evacuation plan. The proposed Project would have no impact on wildfire or expose people or structures to post-wildfire risks of landslides, downslope flooding, or post-wildfire slope instability or drainage changes.

4.0 Mandatory Findings of Significance

<i>Issues (and Supporting Information Sources):</i>	<i>Potentially Significant Impact</i>	<i>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation</i>	<i>Less Than Significant Impact</i>	<i>No Impact</i>
21. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE— Would the project:				
a) Have the potential to 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, 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?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b) Have impacts that would be 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.)	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Have environmental effects that would cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Impact Discussion

- a) **Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporation.** The proposed Project would not degrade the quality of the environment or substantially reduce the habitat for fish or wildlife species or threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community. The proposed Project would have a less than significant effect on the environment as described in Section 3.4 Biological Resources with the incorporation of mitigation measures. The proposed Project would not eliminate examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory and impacts on historical resources would be less than significant as described in Section 3.5 Cultural Resources.
- b) **Less than Significant Impact.** The proposed Project would not result in cumulatively considerable impacts. No significant impacts would result from the proposed Project and therefore, no cumulatively considerable impacts related to other projects would result. Please refer to the individual resource sections for impact discussions.
- c) **Less than Significant Impact.** The proposed Project would not result in substantial environmental effects on human beings directly or indirectly. All impacts resulting from the proposed Project would be less than significant. Please refer to the individual resource sections for impact discussions.

On the basis of this initial study:

- ☐ I find that the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
- ☒ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
- ☐ I find that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.
- ☐ I find that the proposed project MAY have a “potentially significant impact” or “potentially significant unless mitigated” impact on the environment, but at least one effect 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.
- ☐ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, no further environmental documentation is required.

Signature

Date

Printed Name

For SCUSD

5.0 Report Preparers and References

Arcadis U.S., Inc.

Lee Miles, AICP, Principal Environmental Planner

Bryan Chen, Senior Environmental Engineer

Andrew Pulcheon, RPA, Archeologist

Haggai Davis, Traffic Engineer

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Appendix A CNDDB



Multiple Occurrences per Page
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Natural Diversity Database



Query Criteria: Quad IS (San Jose West (3712138))

Ambystoma californiense pop. 1				Element Code: AAAAA01181	
California tiger salamander - central California DPS					
Listing Status:	Federal:	Threatened	CNDDB Element Ranks:	Global:	G3T3
	State:	Threatened		State:	S3
	Other:	CDFW_WL-Watch List, IUCN_VU-Vulnerable			
Habitat:	General:	LIVES IN VACANT OR MAMMAL-OCCUPIED BURROWS THROUGHOUT MOST OF THE YEAR; IN GRASSLAND, SAVANNA, OR OPEN WOODLAND HABITATS.			
	Micro:	NEED UNDERGROUND REFUGES, ESPECIALLY GROUND SQUIRREL BURROWS, AND VERNAL POOLS OR OTHER SEASONAL WATER SOURCES FOR BREEDING.			
Occurrence No.	326	Map Index:	37885	EO Index:	32892
Occ. Rank:	None			Presence:	Extirpated
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			Trend:	Unknown
Quad Summary:	San Jose East (3712137), San Jose West (3712138), Calaveras Reservoir (3712147), Milpitas (3712148)				
County Summary:	Santa Clara				
Lat/Long:	37.33789 / -121.89131			Accuracy:	5 miles
UTM:	Zone-10 N4132933 E598210			Elevation (ft):	85
PLSS:	T07S, R01E, Sec. 08 (M)			Acres:	0.0
Location:	SAN JOSE.				
Detailed Location:	NO OTHER LOCATIONAL INFORMATION GIVEN.				
Ecological:					
General:	HISTORIC RECORD. 1 ADULT MALE COLLECTED BY PERRAULT ON 7 JAN 1895 CATALOGED IN THE CALIFORNIA ACADEMY OF SCIENCES - STANFORD UNIVERITY COLLECTION, #879. JENNINGS CONSIDERS THIS SITE EXTIRPATED.				
Owner/Manager:	UNKNOWN				



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California Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Natural Diversity Database



***Rana boylei* pop. 4**

Element Code: AAABH01054

foothill yellow-legged frog - central coast DPS

Listing Status: **Federal:** Threatened

CNDDB Element Ranks: **Global:** G3T2

State: Endangered

State: S2

Other: BLM_S-Sensitive, USFS_S-Sensitive

Habitat: **General:** SAN FRANCISCO PENINSULA AND DIABLO RANGE SOUTH OF SAN FRANCISCO BAY ESTUARY, AND SOUTH THROUGH THE SANTA CRUZ AND GABILAN MOUNTAINS EAST OF THE SALINAS RIVER IN THE SOUTHERN INNER COAST RANGES.

Micro: PARTLY SHADED SHALLOW STREAMS AND RIFFLES WITH A ROCKY SUBSTRATE IN A VARIETY OF HABITATS. NEEDS AT LEAST SOME COBBLE-SIZED SUBSTRATE FOR EGG-LAYING AND AT LEAST 15 WEEKS TO ATTAIN METAMORPHOSIS.

Occurrence No.	76	Map Index:	A9998	EO Index:	111850	Element Last Seen:	1922-10-XX
Occ. Rank:	None	Presence:	Extirpated	Site Last Seen:		1922-10-XX	
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence	Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:		2018-07-11	

Quad Summary: San Jose East (3712137), San Jose West (3712138)

County Summary: Santa Clara

Lat/Long:	37.34024 / -121.87091	Accuracy:	1 mile
UTM:	Zone-10 N4133215 E600014	Elevation (ft):	100
PLSS:	T07S, R01E, Sec. 9 (M)	Acres:	1987.0

Location: COYOTE CREEK, SAN JOSE.

Detailed Location: GIVEN LOCATION "COYOTE CREEK, SAN JOSE," EXACT LOCATION ALONG CREEK UNKNOWN. CITY OF SAN JOSE'S EXTENT MUCH SMALLER IN 1920S. MAPPED NON-SPECIFICALLY TO COYOTE CREEK IN SAN JOSE. ATTRIBUTED SPECIMEN COLLECTED FROM COYOTE CREEK.

Ecological: RANA BOYLII ESSENTIALLY DISAPPEARED FROM FARMED/URBANIZED LOWLAND AREAS OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY. MOST LIKELY EXTIRPATED.

General: COLLECTED ON UNKNOWN DATE. 3 COLLECTED IN OCT 1922.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Occurrence No.	86	Map Index:	68531	EO Index:	111813	Element Last Seen:	1898-04-21
Occ. Rank:	None	Presence:	Extirpated	Site Last Seen:		1898-04-21	
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence	Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:		2018-08-07	

Quad Summary: Los Gatos (3712128), San Jose West (3712138)

County Summary: Santa Clara

Lat/Long:	37.24691 / -121.96088	Accuracy:	1 mile
UTM:	Zone-10 N4122769 E592158	Elevation (ft):	390
PLSS:	T08S, R01W, Sec. 10 (M)	Acres:	0.0

Location: VICINITY OF LOS GATOS.

Detailed Location:

Ecological: ACCORDING TO JENNINGS, RANA BOYLII IS EXTIRPATED AT THIS SITE.

General: 2 ADULTS COLLECTED ON 21 APR 1898; 1 GRAVID FEMALE HELD IN CAPTIVITY LAID EGGS ON 23 APR.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN



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California Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Natural Diversity Database



Astur cooperii

Element Code: ABNKC12040

Cooper's hawk

Listing Status:	Federal: None	CNDDDB Element Ranks:	Global: G5
	State: None		State: S4
	Other: CDFW_WL-Watch List, IUCN_LC-Least Concern		
Habitat:	General: WOODLAND, CHIEFLY OF OPEN, INTERRUPTED OR MARGINAL TYPE.		
	Micro: NEST SITES MAINLY IN RIPARIAN GROWTHS OF DECIDUOUS TREES, AS IN CANYON BOTTOMS ON RIVER FLOOD-PLAINS; ALSO, LIVE OAKS.		

Occurrence No.	85	Map Index: 51557	EO Index: 51557	Element Last Seen:	2003-06-13
Occ. Rank:	Fair		Presence: Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	2003-06-13
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		Trend: Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2003-06-17

Quad Summary: San Jose West (3712138)

County Summary: Santa Clara

Lat/Long:	37.29633 / -121.92925	Accuracy:	non-specific area
UTM:	Zone-10 N4128283 E594901	Elevation (ft):	175
PLSS:	T07S, R01W, Sec. 25, NW (M)	Acres:	38.4

Location: NE OF THE INTERSECTION OF BASCOM AVENUE AND HAMILTON AVENUE, SAN JOSE.

Detailed Location:

Ecological: HABITAT CONSISTS OF A MIX OF ORNAMENTAL REDWOOD, PINE, AND BIRCH TREES IN A COMMERCIAL PARKING LOT; SURROUNDED BY A MIX OF COMMERCIAL AND RESIDENTIAL.

General: 2 ADULTS OBSERVED NESTING ON 13 JUN 2003; AN UNKNOWN NUMBER OF JUVENILES PRESENT IN THE NEST.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN



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California Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Natural Diversity Database



Buteo swainsoni

Element Code: ABNKC19070

Swainson's hawk

Listing Status:	Federal:	None	CNDDB Element Ranks:	Global:	G5
	State:	Threatened		State:	S4
	Other:	BLM_S-Sensitive, IUCN_LC-Least Concern			
Habitat:	General:	BREEDS IN GRASSLANDS WITH SCATTERED TREES, JUNIPER-SAGE FLATS, RIPARIAN AREAS, SAVANNAHS, AND AGRICULTURAL OR RANCH LANDS WITH GROVES OR LINES OF TREES.			
	Micro:	REQUIRES ADJACENT SUITABLE FORAGING AREAS SUCH AS GRASSLANDS, OR ALFALFA OR GRAIN FIELDS SUPPORTING RODENT POPULATIONS.			

Occurrence No.	2570	Map Index:	28363	EO Index:	91540	Element Last Seen:	1889-04-30
Occ. Rank:	None			Presence:	Possibly Extirpated	Site Last Seen:	1889-04-30
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2013-10-22

Quad Summary: San Jose West (3712138)

County Summary: Santa Clara

Lat/Long:	37.34871 / -121.94696	Accuracy:	1 mile
UTM:	Zone-10 N4134077 E593267	Elevation (ft):	50
PLSS:	T07S, R01W, Sec. 02 (M)	Acres:	0.0

Location: SANTA CLARA.

Detailed Location: SPECIMEN LOCALITY GIVEN AS "SANTA CLARA, CAL...IN 'FERGUSON'S SWAMP,'" THE LATTER PLACE NAME UNKNOWN, SO MAPPED GENERALLY TO TOWN OF SANTA CLARA. EXACT COLLECTION LOCATION UNKNOWN.

Ecological: REFURBISHED STICK NEST LINED SPARSELY WITH LEAVES AND DRY GRASS FOUND 45' UP IN A SYCAMORE. THIS HISTORICAL OCCURRENCE IS OUTSIDE WHAT IS GENERALLY CONSIDERED TO BE THE PRESENT BREEDING RANGE OF THE SPECIES IN CALIFORNIA.

General: BIRD FLUSHED FROM NEST, 2 EGGS COLLECTED ON 30 APR 1889.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN



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California Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Natural Diversity Database



Falco peregrinus anatum

Element Code: ABNKD06071

American peregrine falcon

Listing Status: **Federal:** Delisted
State: Delisted
Other: CDF_S-Sensitive

CNDDB Element Ranks: **Global:** G4T4
State: S3S4

Habitat: **General:** NEAR WETLANDS, LAKES, RIVERS, OR OTHER WATER; ON CLIFFS, BANKS, DUNES, MOUNDS; ALSO, HUMAN-MADE STRUCTURES.
Micro: NEST CONSISTS OF A SCRAPE OR A DEPRESSION OR LEDGE IN AN OPEN SITE.

*** SENSITIVE ***

Occurrence No.	33	Map Index:	69305	EO Index:	70087	Element Last Seen:	2015-04-22
Occ. Rank:	Unknown	Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:		2015-04-22	
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence	Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:		2016-04-13	

Quad Summary: San Jose West (3712138)

County Summary: Santa Clara

Lat/Long:	Accuracy:	1/10 mile
UTM:	Elevation (ft):	85
PLSS:	Acres:	0.0

Location: *SENSITIVE* LOCATION INFORMATION SUPPRESSED.

Detailed Location: PLEASE CONTACT THE CALIFORNIA NATURAL DIVERSITY DATABASE, CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE, FOR MORE INFORMATION: (916) 322-2493

Ecological: HIGH RISE OFFICE BUILDING. THE SANTA CRUZ PREDATORY BIRD RESEARCH GROUP BUILT A NEST BOX IN 2006 AND STARTED A NEST WEBCAM IN 2007. THE SITE HAS BEEN OCCUPIED FOR NESTING EVERY YEAR SINCE 2006 (AS OF 2015).

General:

Owner/Manager:



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California Department of Fish and Wildlife
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Coturnicops noveboracensis

Element Code: ABNME01010

yellow rail

Listing Status: **Federal:** None **CNDDDB Element Ranks:** **Global:** G4
State: None **State:** S2
Other: CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_LC-Least Concern, USFS_S-Sensitive, USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern
Habitat: **General:** SUMMER RESIDENT IN EASTERN SIERRA NEVADA IN MONO COUNTY.
Micro: FRESHWATER MARSHLANDS.

Occurrence No. 37 **Map Index:** 37885 **EO Index:** 107053 **Element Last Seen:** 1895-10-XX
Occ. Rank: Poor **Presence:** Presumed Extant **Site Last Seen:** 1895-10-XX
Occ. Type: Natural/Native occurrence **Trend:** Unknown **Record Last Updated:** 2017-10-27

Quad Summary: San Jose East (3712137), San Jose West (3712138), Calaveras Reservoir (3712147), Milpitas (3712148)

County Summary: Santa Clara

Lat/Long: 37.33789 / -121.89131 **Accuracy:** 5 miles
UTM: Zone-10 N4132933 E598210 **Elevation (ft):** 85
PLSS: T07S, R01E, Sec. 08 (M) **Acres:** 0.0

Location: VICINITY OF SAN JOSE.

Detailed Location: MAPPED GENERALLY, BASED ON SPECIMEN LOCALITY.

Ecological: AT THE TIME OF THIS COLLECTION THE DOWNTOWN AREA OF SAN JOSE & SANTA CLARA WERE WELL DEVELOPED (1889 & 1899 TOPOS). POSSIBLY COLLECTED FROM THE SURROUNDING AREA MAYBE NEAR GUADALUPE RIVER OR COYOTE CREEK EITHER NORTH OF SOUTH OF DOWNTOWN.

General: 1 COLLECTED IN OCTOBER 1895.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Athene cunicularia

Element Code: ABNSB10010

burrowing owl

Listing Status: **Federal:** None **CNDDDB Element Ranks:** **Global:** G4
State: Candidate Endangered **State:** S2
Other: BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_LC-Least Concern, USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern
Habitat: **General:** OPEN, DRY ANNUAL OR PERENNIAL GRASSLANDS, DESERTS, AND SCRUBLANDS CHARACTERIZED BY LOW-GROWING VEGETATION.
Micro: SUBTERRANEAN NESTER, DEPENDENT UPON BURROWING MAMMALS, MOST NOTABLY, THE CALIFORNIA GROUND SQUIRREL.



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Occurrence No.	132	Map Index:	21008	EO Index:	9205	Element Last Seen:	1992-04-01
Occ. Rank:	Fair			Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	1992-04-01
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2003-03-10
Quad Summary:	San Jose West (3712138), Milpitas (3712148)						
County Summary:	Santa Clara						
Lat/Long:	37.37451 / -121.92095			Accuracy:	1/10 mile		
UTM:	Zone-10 N4136965 E595538			Elevation (ft):	40		
PLSS:	T06S, R01W, Sec. 25, S (M)			Acres:	0.0		
Location:	NW OF THE JUNCTION OF KARINA COURT AND NORTH FIRST STREET, SAN JOSE.						
Detailed Location:							
Ecological:	HABITAT CONSISTS OF FAIRLY OPEN UPLAND/RUDERAL, MADE UP PRIMARILY OF ANNUAL GRASSES. CHUNKS OF CONCRETE AT THE SITE SERVE AS PERCHES. MANY GROUND SQUIRRELS INHABIT THE SITE.						
General:	SITE APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN DISKED PRIOR TO 1992, BUT NO DISKING HAD TAKEN PLACE AS OF 12 APRIL 1992. TWO ADULT BIRDS OBSERVED.						
Owner/Manager:	PVT						
Occurrence No.	184	Map Index:	24670	EO Index:	6556	Element Last Seen:	1993-08-28
Occ. Rank:	None			Presence:	Possibly Extirpated	Site Last Seen:	1993-08-28
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2009-12-22
Quad Summary:	San Jose West (3712138)						
County Summary:	Santa Clara						
Lat/Long:	37.36948 / -121.92050			Accuracy:	80 meters		
UTM:	Zone-10 N4136407 E595584			Elevation (ft):	45		
PLSS:	T06S, R01W, Sec. 35, NE (M)			Acres:	0.0		
Location:	0.2 MILE NE OF THE INTERSECTION OF AIRPORT PARKWAY AND GUADALUPE PARKWAY, EAST OF SAN JOSE MUNICIPAL AIRPORT.						
Detailed Location:	TWO BURROWS LOCATED ABOUT 10 FEET APART IN A MOWED, UNIRRIGATED STRIP BETWEEN PARKING LOTS OF AN OFFICE PARK.						
Ecological:	BURROW SITES ARE LOCATED IN A STRIP MEASURING 200 X 1000 FEET, WITH DAISY BUSHES AND EARTH BERMS AROUND THE EDGES THAT SERVE AS PERCHES. 2009 AERIAL PHOTO SHOWS THAT THE SITE HAS BEEN COMPLETELY DEVELOPED.						
General:	4 ADULTS AND 2 JUVENILES OBSERVED IN TOTAL FOR BOTH BURROW SITES ON 28 AUGUST 1993. 9 OWLS (2 ADULTS, 7 JUVENILES) WERE Banded BY BARCLAY IN 1993.						
Owner/Manager:	PVT						



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Occurrence No.	341	Map Index:	42084	EO Index:	42084	Element Last Seen:	2009-07-08
Occ. Rank:	Excellent			Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	2009-07-08
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			Trend:	Stable	Record Last Updated:	2009-12-23
Quad Summary:	San Jose West (3712138), Milpitas (3712148)						
County Summary:	Santa Clara						
Lat/Long:	37.36360 / -121.92987				Accuracy:	non-specific area	
UTM:	Zone-10 N4135746 E594762				Elevation (ft):	56	
PLSS:	T06S, R01W, Sec. 36 (M)				Acres:	868.1	
Location:	SAN JOSE INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, SAN JOSE.						
Detailed Location:	SITE IS AN ON-GOING MONITORING/MGMT PROGRAM (SINCE 1990), W/ OWLS UTILIZING ARTIFICIAL & NATURAL BURROWS. SITES PRIMARILY AROUND PERIMETER OF RUNWAYS TO THE NORTHWEST & SOUTH; T06S R01W SEC 35 EAST, T07S R01W SEC 1 NE. OWLS COLOR BANDED.						
Ecological:	HABITAT CONSISTS OF MOWED HERBACEOUS VEGETATION BETWEEN THE RUNWAYS AND TAXIWAYS OF THE AIRPORT. AIRPORT IS SURROUNDED BY URBAN DEVELOPMENT.						
General:	YR:JUV/AD (RATIO). 90:19/28(0.7). 91:11/12(0.9). 97:68/30(2.3). 98:92/50(1.8). 99:101/48(2.1). 00:90/42(2.1). 01:129/62(2.1). 02:126/82(1.5). 03:70/57(1.2). 04:109/49(2.2). 05:87/47(1.9). 06:64/50(1.3). 08:38/16(2.4). 09:40/19(2.1).						
Owner/Manager:	CITY OF SAN JOSE						
Occurrence No.	428	Map Index:	46956	EO Index:	46956	Element Last Seen:	2001-07-01
Occ. Rank:	Poor			Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	2009-06-26
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			Trend:	Decreasing	Record Last Updated:	2009-12-23
Quad Summary:	San Jose West (3712138)						
County Summary:	Santa Clara						
Lat/Long:	37.37336 / -121.91451				Accuracy:	80 meters	
UTM:	Zone-10 N4136845 E596109				Elevation (ft):	40	
PLSS:	T06S, R01W, Sec. 36, NE (M)				Acres:	0.0	
Location:	SOUTH SIDE OF DEVCON COURT, NEAR N 1ST STREET & HWY 101, SAN JOSE.						
Detailed Location:	BURROWS LOCATED UNDER THE SIDEWALK ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF DEVCON COURT.						
Ecological:	HABITAT CONSISTS OF MIXED RUDERAL VEGETATION ON A FLAT, VACANT SITE (ABOUT 7 HECTARES) SURROUNDED BY BUSSINESS PARKS AND HIGH VOLUME ROADS. SITE QUALITY = FAIR TO POOR.						
General:	4 ADULTS & 4 JUVENILES OBSERVED USING 2 BURROWS DURING MONITORING FROM 17 APR - 4 SEP 2001. 2 OWLS FOUND DEAD IN JUL 2001, LIKELY KILLED BY FERAL ANIMALS. 2 ADULTS OBS 12 JUN 2008. NO OWLS OBS ON 5, 10, & 26 JUN 2009.						
Owner/Manager:	UNKNOWN						



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Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 8

Element Code: AFCHA0209G

steelhead - central California coast DPS

Listing Status: **Federal:** Threatened

CNDDB Element Ranks: **Global:** G5T3Q

State: None

State: S3

Other: AFS_TH-Threatened, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern

Habitat: **General:** DPS INCLUDES ALL NATURALLY SPAWNED POPULATIONS OF STEELHEAD (AND THEIR PROGENY) IN STREAMS FROM THE RUSSIAN RIVER TO APTOS CREEK, SANTA CRUZ COUNTY, CALIFORNIA (INCLUSIVE). ALSO INCLUDES THE DRAINAGES OF SAN FRANCISCO AND SAN PABLO BAYS.

Micro: ☐

Occurrence No.	44	Map Index:	A8474	EO Index:	110256	Element Last Seen:	2017-06-27
Occ. Rank:	Unknown	Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:		2017-06-27	
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence	Trend:	Decreasing	Record Last Updated:		2018-03-29	

Quad Summary: Santa Teresa Hills (3712127), Los Gatos (3712128), San Jose East (3712137), San Jose West (3712138), Milpitas (3712148)

County Summary: Santa Clara

Lat/Long:	37.24384 / -121.87313	Accuracy:	non-specific area
UTM:	Zone-10 N4122518 E599945	Elevation (ft):	190
PLSS:	T08S, R01E, Sec. 9 (M)	Acres:	5157.0

Location: GUADALUPE RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES.

Detailed Location: TRIBS SUPPORTING STEELHEAD: ALAMITOS, GUADALUPE, HICKS, LOS GATOS, & PHEASANT CREEKS. O. MYKISS FOUND ABOVE MAJOR BARRIERS ARE RESIDENT RAINBOWS (EG. IN AUSTRIAN GULCH, BARRETT, HERBERT, HOOKER GULCH CKS; & ABOVE VASONA DAM IN LOS GATOS).

Ecological: HISTORICALLY LIMITED-SIZE RUN; PERSISTS AT LOW LEVELS. SPAWNING DOCUMENTED IN GUADALUPE AS RECENTLY AS 1993, LOS GATOS IN 1998, PHEASANT & HICKS IN 1958. LADDER BUILT @ GUADALUPE DAM IN 2000. CALERO RECENTLY RE-OPENED TO ANADROMY.

General: REPORTEDLY, FIRST DOCUMENTED IN GUADALUPE RIVER IN 1700S & AGAIN IN 1905. OBSERVED IN GUADALUPE AS RECENTLY AS 2004 AND LOS GATOS IN 2001 (RESIDENT TROUT IN 2005). 3 JUVENILES OBS IN ALAMITOS CREEK, MAY-JUN 2017.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Lasiurus cinereus

Element Code: AMACC05032

hoary bat

Listing Status: **Federal:** None

CNDDB Element Ranks: **Global:** G3G4

State: None

State: S4

Other: IUCN_LC-Least Concern

Habitat: **General:** PREFERS OPEN HABITATS OR HABITAT MOSAICS, WITH ACCESS TO TREES FOR COVER AND OPEN AREAS OR HABITAT EDGES FOR FEEDING.

Micro: ROOSTS IN DENSE FOLIAGE OF MEDIUM TO LARGE TREES. FEEDS PRIMARILY ON MOTHS. REQUIRES WATER.



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Occurrence No.	96	Map Index:	68531	EO Index:	68859	Element Last Seen:	1988-11-15
Occ. Rank:	Unknown			Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	1988-11-15
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2007-03-19
Quad Summary:	Los Gatos (3712128), San Jose West (3712138)						
County Summary:	Santa Clara						
Lat/Long:	37.24691 / -121.96088				Accuracy:	1 mile	
UTM:	Zone-10 N4122769 E592158				Elevation (ft):		
PLSS:	T08S, R01W, Sec. 10 (M)				Acres:	0.0	
Location:	LOS GATOS.						
Detailed Location:	MAPPED ACCORDING TO LAT/LONG COORDINATES PROVIDED BY MANIS, WITH UNCERTAINTY OF 3288.688 M.						
Ecological:							
General:	1 FEMALE SPECIMEN (MVZ #182427) COLLECTED BY WILLIAM E. RAINEY ON 15 NOV 1988.						
Owner/Manager:	UNKNOWN						

Occurrence No.	98	Map Index:	68532	EO Index:	68861	Element Last Seen:	1990-12-04
Occ. Rank:	Unknown			Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	1990-12-04
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2007-03-19
Quad Summary:	San Jose East (3712137), San Jose West (3712138)						
County Summary:	Santa Clara						
Lat/Long:	37.32404 / -121.89103				Accuracy:	1 mile	
UTM:	Zone-10 N4131397 E598252				Elevation (ft):		
PLSS:	T07S, R01E, Sec. 17 (M)				Acres:	0.0	
Location:	SAN JOSE.						
Detailed Location:	MAPPED ACCORDING TO LAT/LONG COORDINATES PROVIDED BY MANIS, WITH UNCERTAINTY OF 16093.44 M.						
Ecological:							
General:	1 FEMALE SPECIMEN (MVZ #182428) COLLECTED BY WILLIAM E. RAINEY ON 4 DEC 1990.						
Owner/Manager:	UNKNOWN						

Occurrence No.	99	Map Index:	28363	EO Index:	68862	Element Last Seen:	1893-05-01
Occ. Rank:	Unknown			Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	1893-05-01
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2007-03-19
Quad Summary:	San Jose West (3712138)						
County Summary:	Santa Clara						
Lat/Long:	37.34871 / -121.94696				Accuracy:	1 mile	
UTM:	Zone-10 N4134077 E593267				Elevation (ft):		
PLSS:	T07S, R01W, Sec. 02 (M)				Acres:	0.0	
Location:	SANTA CLARA.						
Detailed Location:	EXACT LOCATION UNKNOWN. MAPPED AS BEST ESTIMATE CENTERED ON SANTA CLARA.						
Ecological:							
General:	LACM #1373 COLLECTED BY J.M. HYDE ON 1 MAY 1893.						
Owner/Manager:	UNKNOWN						



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Corynorhinus townsendii

Element Code: AMACC08010

Townsend's big-eared bat

Listing Status:	Federal: None	CNDDDB Element Ranks:	Global: G4
	State: None		State: S2
	Other: BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_LC-Least Concern, USFS_S-Sensitive		
Habitat:	General: THROUGHOUT CALIFORNIA IN A WIDE VARIETY OF HABITATS. MOST COMMON IN MESIC SITES.		
	Micro: ROOSTS IN THE OPEN, HANGING FROM WALLS AND CEILINGS. ROOSTING SITES LIMITING. EXTREMELY SENSITIVE TO HUMAN DISTURBANCE.		

Occurrence No.	418	Map Index: 66585	EO Index: 93484	Element Last Seen:	1943-04-24
Occ. Rank:	Unknown		Presence: Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	1943-04-24
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		Trend: Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2014-05-13

Quad Summary: San Jose West (3712138)

County Summary: Santa Clara

Lat/Long:	37.33910 / -121.89534	Accuracy:	1 mile
UTM:	Zone-10 N4133063 E597851	Elevation (ft):	90
PLSS:	T07S, R01E, Sec. 08 (M)	Acres:	0.0

Location: SAN JOSE.

Detailed Location: EXACT LOCATION UNKNOWN. MAPPED IN THE GENERAL VICINITY OF SAN JOSE.

Ecological:

General: 1935: 1 FEMALE 10 MAY (UBCBM #M000069), 4 FEMALES & 1 MALE 13 MAY (MVZ #M000067, M000068, M017230, M017231, UBCBM #M00069, M017229). 1942: 1 FEMALE 22 MAR (LACM #8920). 1943: 5 COLLECTED 24 APR (UAM #3447, LACM #69485-69487,69525).

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN



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Antrozous pallidus

Element Code: AMACC10010

pallid bat

Listing Status: **Federal:** None

CNDDDB Element Ranks: **Global:** G4

State: None

State: S3

Other: BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_LC-Least Concern, USFS_S-Sensitive

Habitat: **General:** DESERTS, GRASSLANDS, SHRUBLANDS, WOODLANDS AND FORESTS. MOST COMMON IN OPEN, DRY HABITATS WITH ROCKY AREAS FOR ROOSTING.

Micro: ROOSTS MUST PROTECT BATS FROM HIGH TEMPERATURES. VERY SENSITIVE TO DISTURBANCE OF ROOSTING SITES.

Occurrence No.	255	Map Index:	66585	EO Index:	66722	Element Last Seen:	1943-04-24
Occ. Rank:	Unknown	Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:		1943-04-24	
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence	Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:		2006-10-04	

Quad Summary: San Jose West (3712138)

County Summary: Santa Clara

Lat/Long:	37.33910 / -121.89534	Accuracy:	1 mile
UTM:	Zone-10 N4133063 E597851	Elevation (ft):	90
PLSS:	T07S, R01E, Sec. 08 (M)	Acres:	0.0

Location: SAN JOSE.

Detailed Location: EXACT LOCATION UNKNOWN. MAPPED IN THE GENERAL VICINITY OF SAN JOSE.

Ecological:

General: 5 FEMALES COLLECTED BY STAGER 14 & 23 APR 1942, LACM #8922-8926. 5 MALES & 5 FEMALES COLLECTED 14 APR, 6, 13, 20 & 26 MAY 1942, LACM #69449, 11659-11667, 3 MALE, 1 FEMALE & 1 UNK. COLLECTED 24 APR 1943, LACM #69528-69531, BY CONSTANTINE.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN



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<i>Dipodomys heermanni goldmani</i>				Element Code: AMAFD03065	
Salinas kangaroo rat					
Listing Status:	Federal:	None	CNDDB Element Ranks:	Global:	G4T2T3
	State:	None		State:	S2S3
	Other:				
Habitat:	General:	OPEN AREAS IN THE VICINITY OF THE NORTHEN PORTION OF THE SALINAS VALLEY, IN SAN BENITO, MONTEREY AND AND SANTA CLARA COUNTIES.			
	Micro:	NEEDS FINE, DEEP, WELL-DRAINED SOIL FOR BURROWING.			
Occurrence No.	2	Map Index:	37885	EO Index:	133656
Occ. Rank:	None			Element Last Seen:	1892-06-XX
				Site Last Seen:	1892-06-XX
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			Record Last Updated:	2024-11-25
Quad Summary:	San Jose East (3712137), San Jose West (3712138), Calaveras Reservoir (3712147), Milpitas (3712148)				
County Summary:	Santa Clara				
Lat/Long:	37.33789 / -121.89131			Accuracy:	5 miles
UTM:	Zone-10 N4132933 E598210			Elevation (ft):	85
PLSS:	T07S, R01E, Sec. 08 (M)			Acres:	0.0
Location:	SAN JOSE.				
Detailed Location:	COLLECTION LOCALITY ONLY DESCRIBED AS SAN JOSE.				
Ecological:					
General:	THIS OCCURRENCE IS KNOWN FROM A COLLECTION MADE IN 1892. MOST OF THIS AREA HAS BEEN DEVELOPED SINCE THAT TIME. OCCURRENCE IS PRESUMED EXTIRPATED.				
Owner/Manager:	UNKNOWN				



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Neotoma fuscipes annectens

Element Code: AMAFF08082

San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat

Listing Status: **Federal:** None

CNDDDB Element Ranks: **Global:** G5T2T3

State: None

State: S2S3

Other:

Habitat: **General:** FOREST HABITATS OF MODERATE CANOPY AND MODERATE TO DENSE UNDERSTORY. MAY PREFER CHAPARRAL AND REDWOOD HABITATS.

Micro: CONSTRUCTS NESTS OF SHREDDED GRASS, LEAVES AND OTHER MATERIAL. MAY BE LIMITED BY AVAILABILITY OF NEST-BUILDING MATERIALS.

Occurrence No. 17 **Map Index:** A3926 **EO Index:** 105586 **Element Last Seen:** 2016-09-01
Occ. Rank: Good **Presence:** Presumed Extant **Site Last Seen:** 2016-09-01
Occ. Type: Natural/Native occurrence **Trend:** Unknown **Record Last Updated:** 2017-03-10

Quad Summary: San Jose West (3712138)

County Summary: Santa Clara

Lat/Long: 37.31063 / -121.99686 **Accuracy:** 80 meters
UTM: Zone-10 N4129804 E588892 **Elevation (ft):** 190
PLSS: T07S, R01W, Sec. 20, NW (M) **Acres:** 5.0

Location: SARATOGA CREEK, JUST NORTHWEST OF THE INTERSECTION OF BOLLINGER RD AND LAWRENCE EXPY (COUNTY ROUTE G2) IN CUPERTINO.

Detailed Location: MAPPED TO PROVIDED COORDINATES.

Ecological: RIPARIAN CORRIDOR WITH RECREATIONAL TRAIL, SURROUNDED BY URBAN RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT. NEST UNDER ELDERBERRY BUSH.

General: LARGE STICK NEST WITH SIGN (FRESH SCAT AND GNAWING) OBSERVED ON 1 SEP 2016.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Actinemys marmorata

Element Code: ARAAD02031

northwestern pond turtle

Listing Status: **Federal:** Proposed Threatened

CNDDDB Element Ranks: **Global:** G2

State: None

State: SNR

Other: BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_VU-Vulnerable, USFS_S-Sensitive

Habitat: **General:** ☐

Micro: ☐



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Occurrence No.	701	Map Index:	62431	EO Index:	62468	Element Last Seen:	1997-03-11
Occ. Rank:	Fair			Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	1997-03-11
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2005-08-30
Quad Summary:	San Jose West (3712138)						
County Summary:	Santa Clara						
Lat/Long:	37.26934 / -121.87861				Accuracy:	specific area	
UTM:	Zone-10 N4125341 E599425				Elevation (ft):	160	
PLSS:	T08S, R01E, Sec. 05 (M)				Acres:	23.1	
Location:	GUADALUPE RIVER, VICINITY OF ALMADEN EXPRESSWAY UPSTREAM TO THE BRANHAM LANE CROSSING, SAN JOSE.						
Detailed Location:							
Ecological:	HABITAT CONSISTS OF AN URBAN STREAM WITH ENGINEERED BANKS IN SOME REACHES; DOMINATED BY STREAMSIDE RIPARIAN, EMERGENT VEGETATION, AND RUDERAL VEGETATION.						
General:	3 ADULTS OBSERVED DURING SALMON REDD SURVEYS ON 11 MAR 1997.						
Owner/Manager:	SANTA CLARA VALLEY WATER DIST						

Occurrence No.	1614	Map Index:	B9158	EO Index:	124351	Element Last Seen:	2021-08-29
Occ. Rank:	Fair			Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	2021-08-29
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2023-08-09
Quad Summary:	San Jose West (3712138)						
County Summary:	Santa Clara						
Lat/Long:	37.26643 / -121.95151				Accuracy:	specific area	
UTM:	Zone-10 N4124945 E592966				Elevation (ft):	229	
PLSS:	T08S, R01W, Sec. 3, NE (M)				Acres:	31.0	
Location:	CAMPDEN PONDS, LOS GATOS CREEK PARK, WEST OF LOS GATOS CREEK, 0.2 TO 0.5 MILES SW OF CAMPDEN AVE, CAMPBELL.						
Detailed Location:	MAPPED TO LOS GATOS/OKA PERCOLATION PONDS BASED ON 2012-2021 DETECTION LOCATIONS. 1995 LOCALITY: "LOS GATOS CREEK PARK ADJACENT TO THE PERCOLATION PONDS BETWEEN HWY 85 & CAMDEN AVE," JENNINGS (1999) MAP KEY #65.						
Ecological:	POND HAD SMALL ISLAND WITH LOGS FOR BASKING (2012). PERCOLATION PONDS ADJACENT TO LOS GATOS CREEK, SURROUNDED BY URBAN DEVELOPMENT.						
General:	DETECTED ON 23 SEP 1995. 9 ADULTS OBSERVED BASKING ON 15 MAY 2012. 1 ADULT OBSERVED ON 12 JUN 2012. 1 OBSERVED 23 OCT 2020. 1 OBSERVED 29 AUG 2021.						
Owner/Manager:	SANTA CLARA VALLEY WATER DIST						



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Occurrence No.	1615	Map Index:	B9159	EO Index:	124352	Element Last Seen:	2015-04-05
Occ. Rank:	Unknown			Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	2015-04-05
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2023-07-20
Quad Summary:	San Jose West (3712138)						
County Summary:	Santa Clara						
Lat/Long:	37.28336 / -121.94165				Accuracy:	non-specific area	
UTM:	Zone-10 N4126832 E593818				Elevation (ft):	172	
PLSS:	T07S, R01W, Sec. 35, NW (M)				Acres:	63.0	
Location:	ALONG LOS GATOS CREEK ABOUT 0.2 TO 0.6 MILES SW OF THE E CAMPBELL AVE CROSSING, CAMPBELL.						
Detailed Location:	MAPPED TO INCLUDE 2 DIFFERENT SETS OF COORDINATES PROVIDED FOR A SINGLE 2015 DETECTION. 1995 DETECTION IN "LOS GATOS CREEK, BETWEEN CAMPBELL AVE AND CAMDEN AVE" ATTRIBUTED HERE (JENNINGS 1999, MAP KEY #64).						
Ecological:	RIPARIAN HABITAT ALONG CREEK SURROUNDED BY URBAN DEVELOPMENT.						
General:	DETECTED IN VICINITY ON 7 SEP 1995. 1 OBSERVED AND PHOTOGRAPHED ON 5 APR 2015.						
Owner/Manager:	SANTA CLARA VALLEY WATER DIST						

Occurrence No.	1616	Map Index:	B9160	EO Index:	124353	Element Last Seen:	2020-11-03
Occ. Rank:	Unknown			Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	2020-11-03
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2023-08-04
Quad Summary:	San Jose West (3712138)						
County Summary:	Santa Clara						
Lat/Long:	37.29133 / -121.93459				Accuracy:	80 meters	
UTM:	Zone-10 N4127723 E594435				Elevation (ft):	153	
PLSS:	T07S, R01W, Sec. 26, SE (M)				Acres:	5.0	
Location:	ALONG LOS GATOS CREEK BETWEEN THE CROSSINGS OF CREEKSIDE WAY AND HIGHWAY 17, CAMPBELL.						
Detailed Location:	MAPPED TO PROVIDED COORDINATES.						
Ecological:	BASKING SITES ON SMALL WOODY MATERIAL IN STREAM SURROUNDED BY URBAN DEVELOPMENT. SURVEY WAS BEING CONDUCTED FOR SITE ASSESSMENT FOR DEBRIS REMOVAL.						
General:	1 ADULT OBSERVED BASKING ON 3 NOV 2020.						
Owner/Manager:	SCL COUNTY						

Occurrence No.	1617	Map Index:	B9161	EO Index:	124354	Element Last Seen:	2011-08-02
Occ. Rank:	Fair			Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	2011-08-02
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2023-07-14
Quad Summary:	San Jose West (3712138)						
County Summary:	Santa Clara						
Lat/Long:	37.3112 / -121.9067				Accuracy:	80 meters	
UTM:	Zone-10 N4129956 E596881				Elevation (ft):	122	
PLSS:	T07S, R01E, Sec. 19, NW (M)				Acres:	5.0	
Location:	ALONG LOS GATOS CREEK, JUST EAST OF THE EASTERN END OF FRUITDALE AVENUE, SAN JOSE.						
Detailed Location:	MAPPED TO PROVIDED COORDINATES.						
Ecological:	LOW-GRADIENT, WARM (66-72 F) URBAN STREAM WITH LONG POOLS, DEEP RUNS, AND SHORT FASTWATER RIFFLES. FLASHY STREAMFLOW AFTER STORMS FROM URBAN RUNOFF. SURROUNDED BY URBAN DEVELOPMENT.						
General:	1 ADULT OBSERVED ON 2 AUG 2011 DURING FISH RESCUE PRIOR TO DEWATERING FOR STREAMBANK REPAIR.						
Owner/Manager:	PVT, SCL COUNTY						



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Occurrence No.	1618	Map Index:	B9162	EO Index:	124355	Element Last Seen:	2023-04-12
Occ. Rank:	Fair			Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	2023-04-12
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2023-08-04
Quad Summary:	San Jose West (3712138)						
County Summary:	Santa Clara						
Lat/Long:	37.34209 / -121.90232				Accuracy:	specific area	
UTM:	Zone-10 N4133388 E597230				Elevation (ft):	58	
PLSS:	T07S, R01E, Sec. 7, NE (M)				Acres:	10.0	
Location:	ALONG GUADALUPE RIVER IMMEDIATELY NORTH OF THE COLEMAN AVENUE CROSSING, SAN JOSE.						
Detailed Location:	SOUTH END OF OCCURRENCE MAPPED TO 2019 DETECTION COORDINATES. NORTH END OF OCCURRENCE MAPPED TO 2023 DETECTION COORDINATES.						
Ecological:	RIVER WITH PUBLIC PARK TO THE NORTH AND WEST, SURROUNDED BY URBAN DEVELOPMENT.						
General:	1 ADULT OBSERVED ON 8 APR 2019. 1 OBSERVED ON 12 APR 2023.						
Owner/Manager:	CITY OF SAN JOSE						

Occurrence No.	1619	Map Index:	B9163	EO Index:	124356	Element Last Seen:	2013-05-09
Occ. Rank:	Fair			Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	2013-05-09
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2023-07-20
Quad Summary:	San Jose West (3712138)						
County Summary:	Santa Clara						
Lat/Long:	37.34774 / -121.90798				Accuracy:	80 meters	
UTM:	Zone-10 N4134009 E596721				Elevation (ft):	50	
PLSS:	T07S, R01E, Sec. 6, SW (M)				Acres:	5.0	
Location:	ALONG GUADALUPE RIVER, HALFWAY BETWEEN THE CROSSINGS OF WEST TAYLOR ST AND WEST HEDDING ST, SAN JOSE.						
Detailed Location:	MAPPED TO PROVIDED COORDINATES.						
Ecological:	RIPARIAN WOODLAND ALONG PERENNIAL SIDE CHANNEL TO THE GUADALUPE RIVER. RIPARIAN VEGETATION INCLUDED COYOTE BRUSH, COTTONWOOD, ASH, AND WILLOW WITH NON-NATIVE ANNUAL GRASSLAND ON TOP OF BANKS. BIKE TRAILS & HWY 87 NEARBY.						
General:	1 ADULT OBSERVED ON 9 MAY 2013.						
Owner/Manager:	SANTA CLARA VALLEY WATER DIST						



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Occurrence No.	1635	Map Index:	B9189	EO Index:	125387	Element Last Seen:	1989-07-XX
Occ. Rank:	Poor	Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	1989-07-XX		
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence	Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2023-08-11		
Quad Summary:	San Jose West (3712138)						
County Summary:	Santa Clara						
Lat/Long:	37.36331 / -121.96858				Accuracy:	2/5 mile	
UTM:	Zone-10 N4135676 E591335				Elevation (ft):	38	
PLSS:	T06S, R01W, Sec. 33 (M)				Acres:	280.0	
Location:	CONFLUENCE OF SARATOGA CREEK AND SAN TOMAS AQUINO CREEK, SANTA CLARA.						
Detailed Location:	MAPPED GENERALLY TO CREEK CONFLUENCE BASED ON JENNINGS (1999) LOCALITY "POND AT SAN TOMAS AQUINO CREEK - SARATOGA CREEK" (MAP KEY #37). EXACT LOCATION UNKNOWN.						
Ecological:	SAN TOMAS AQUINO CREEK HAS BEEN CHANNELIZED AND PARTIALLY UNDERGROUNDED.						
General:	DETECTED BY J. BOUNDY BETWEEN JUL 1987 & JUL 1989.						
Owner/Manager:	UNKNOWN						

Anniella pulchra				Element Code: ARACC01020			
northern legless lizard							
Listing Status:	Federal:	None		CNDDDB Element Ranks:	Global:	G3	
	State:	None			State:	S2S3	
	Other:	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, USFS_S-Sensitive					
Habitat:	General:	SANDY OR LOOSE LOAMY SOILS UNDER SPARSE VEGETATION.					
	Micro:	SOIL MOISTURE IS ESSENTIAL. THEY PREFER SOILS WITH A HIGH MOISTURE CONTENT.					

Occurrence No.	130	Map Index:	A5376	EO Index:	107112	Element Last Seen:	1949-08-XX
Occ. Rank:	None			Presence:	Possibly Extirpated	Site Last Seen:	1949-08-XX
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2017-07-18
Quad Summary:	San Jose East (3712137), San Jose West (3712138), Calaveras Reservoir (3712147), Milpitas (3712148)						
County Summary:	Santa Clara						
Lat/Long:	37.34989 / -121.86167				Accuracy:	5 miles	
UTM:	Zone-10 N4134296 E600820				Elevation (ft):	90	
PLSS:	T07S, R01E, Sec. 4 (M)				Acres:	49683.0	
Location:	NEAR ALUM ROCK AND SAN JOSE.						
Detailed Location:	PROVIDED LOCATION INFORMATION WAS NEAR ALUM ROCK (1941) AND NEAR SAN JOSE (1949). MAPPED NON-SPECIFICALLY AS A 5-MILE RADIUS CIRCLE CENTERED BETWEEN DOWNTOWN ALUM ROCK AND DOWNTOWN SAN JOSE WITH RESPECT TO 1950S MAPS.						
Ecological:	HISTORICALLY THESE CITIES WERE SURROUNDED BY AGRICULTURE & ORCHARDS; PRESENTLY DEVELOPED AS RESIDENTIAL, RETAIL, & COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS WITH EXTENSIVE ROADS. THE 1941 COLLECTION NEAR ALUM ROCK WAS FOUND BY A FARMER PLOWING IN SANDY LOAM.						
General:	ONE WAS COLLECTED ON 1 JUN 1941 NEAR ALUM ROCK, AND ONE WAS COLLECTED IN AUG 1949 NEAR SAN JOSE.						
Owner/Manager:	UNKNOWN						



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Bombus occidentalis

Element Code: IIHYM24252

western bumble bee

Listing Status: **Federal:** None **CNDDDB Element Ranks:** **Global:** G3
State: Candidate Endangered **State:** S1
Other: IUCN_VU-Vulnerable, USFS_S-Sensitive
Habitat: **General:** ONCE COMMON AND WIDESPREAD, SPECIES HAS DECLINED PRECIPITOUSLY FROM CENTRAL CA TO SOUTHERN B.C., PERHAPS FROM DISEASE.
Micro: ☐

Occurrence No. 254 **Map Index:** 37885 **EO Index:** 100359 **Element Last Seen:** 1979-10-01
Occ. Rank: Unknown **Presence:** Presumed Extant **Site Last Seen:** 1979-10-01
Occ. Type: Natural/Native occurrence **Trend:** Unknown **Record Last Updated:** 2016-01-21

Quad Summary: San Jose East (3712137), San Jose West (3712138), Calaveras Reservoir (3712147), Milpitas (3712148)

County Summary: Santa Clara

Lat/Long: 37.33789 / -121.89131 **Accuracy:** 5 miles
UTM: Zone-10 N4132933 E598210 **Elevation (ft):** 100
PLSS: T07S, R01E, Sec. 08 (M) **Acres:** 0.0

Location: SAN JOSE.

Detailed Location: EXACT LOCATION UNKNOWN. MAPPED BY CNDDDB CENTERED ON THE CITY OF SAN JOSE.

Ecological:

General: COLLECTIONS FROM 1897, 1906, 1936, 1955, 1959, AND 1979.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Bombus caliginosus

Element Code: IIHYM24380

obscure bumble bee

Listing Status: **Federal:** None **CNDDDB Element Ranks:** **Global:** G2G3
State: None **State:** S1S2
Other: IUCN_VU-Vulnerable
Habitat: **General:** COASTAL AREAS FROM SANTA BARBARA COUNTY NORTH TO WASHINGTON STATE.
Micro: FOOD PLANT GENERA INCLUDE BACCHARIS, CIRSIIUM, LUPINUS, LOTUS, GRINDELIA AND PHACELIA.

Occurrence No. 133 **Map Index:** 37885 **EO Index:** 97970 **Element Last Seen:** 1954-04-12
Occ. Rank: Unknown **Presence:** Presumed Extant **Site Last Seen:** 1954-04-12
Occ. Type: Natural/Native occurrence **Trend:** Unknown **Record Last Updated:** 2015-07-15

Quad Summary: San Jose East (3712137), San Jose West (3712138), Calaveras Reservoir (3712147), Milpitas (3712148)

County Summary: Santa Clara

Lat/Long: 37.33789 / -121.89131 **Accuracy:** 5 miles
UTM: Zone-10 N4132933 E598210 **Elevation (ft):** 100
PLSS: T07S, R01E, Sec. 08 (M) **Acres:** 0.0

Location: SAN JOSE.

Detailed Location: EXACT LOCATION UNKNOWN. MAPPED BY CNDDDB IN GENERAL VICINITY OF SAN JOSE.

Ecological:

General: COLLECTED 12 APR 1954.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN



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Bombus crotchii

Element Code: IIHYM24480

Crotch's bumble bee

Listing Status:	Federal: None	CNDDB Element Ranks:	Global: G2
	State: Candidate Endangered		State: S2
	Other: IUCN_EN-Endangered		
Habitat:	General: COASTAL CALIFORNIA EAST TO THE SIERRA-CASCADE CREST AND SOUTH INTO MEXICO.		
	Micro: FOOD PLANT GENERA INCLUDE ANTIRRHINUM, PHACELIA, CLARKIA, DENDROMECON, ESCHSCHOLZIA, AND ERIOGONUM.		

Occurrence No.	23	Map Index:	66585	EO Index:	98636	Element Last Seen:	2021-06-16
Occ. Rank:	Unknown	Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:			2021-06-16
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence	Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:			2026-06-08

Quad Summary: San Jose West (3712138)

County Summary: Santa Clara

Lat/Long:	37.33910 / -121.89534	Accuracy:	1 mile
UTM:	Zone-10 N4133063 E597851	Elevation (ft):	90
PLSS:	T07S, R01E, Sec. 08 (M)	Acres:	0.0

Location: VICINITY OF DOWNTOWN SAN JOSE, SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

Detailed Location: MAPPED TO DOWNTOWN SAN JOSE. 1896 & 1903 COLLECTIONS ONLY NOTED AS "SAN JOSE" ATTRIBUTED HERE. 2021 DETECTION FROM DOWNTOWN SAN JOSE STATED 4TH ST WITH COORDINATES AT 1ST ST; SAME EVENT POSTED ON INATURALIST HAS ACCURACY OF 2,910 METERS.

Ecological: PHOTOGRAPHED INDIVIDUAL SEEN ON DELPHINIUM. SURROUNDING LAND CONSISTS OF DENSE DEVELOPMENT.

General: 1 COLLECTED MAR 1896. 5 COLLECTED APR 1903. 1 FEMALE FOUND AND PHOTOGRAPHED ON 16 JUN 2021 AND POSTED TO BUMBLE BEE WATCH & INATURALIST. CONFIRMATION RECORDS FROM CENTRAL SAN JOSE ARE DESIRED.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN



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Gonidea angulata

Element Code: IMBIV19010

western ridged mussel

Listing Status: **Federal:** None

CNDDB Element Ranks: **Global:** G3

State: None

State: S2

Other: IUCN_VU-Vulnerable

Habitat: **General:** PRIMARILY CREEKS AND RIVERS AND LESS OFTEN LAKES. ORIGINALLY IN MOST OF STATE, NOW EXTIRPATED FROM CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Micro: ☐

Occurrence No.	140	Map Index:	37885	EO Index:	119006	Element Last Seen:	XXXX-XX-XX
Occ. Rank:	None	Presence:	Possibly Extirpated	Site Last Seen:		XXXX-XX-XX	
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence	Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:		2020-08-11	

Quad Summary: San Jose East (3712137), San Jose West (3712138), Calaveras Reservoir (3712147), Milpitas (3712148)

County Summary: Santa Clara

Lat/Long: 37.33789 / -121.89131 **Accuracy:** 5 miles

UTM: Zone-10 N4132933 E598210 **Elevation (ft):** 85

PLSS: T07S, R01E, Sec. 08 (M) **Acres:** 0.0

Location: SAN JOSE.

Detailed Location: SPECIMENS WITH LOCALITY "SAN JOSE" OR "NEAR SAN JOSE" ATTRIBUTED HERE. EXACT COLLECTION LOCATIONS UNKNOWN.

Ecological:

General: 2 COLLECTED ON UNKNOWN DATE PRIOR TO MAY 1899. 4 COLLECTED BY HANNIBAL ON UNKNOWN DATE, LIKELY PRIOR TO 1914. 3 COLLECTED ON UNKNOWN DATE.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Occurrence No.	143	Map Index:	B6001	EO Index:	119026	Element Last Seen:	1908-XX-XX
Occ. Rank:	None	Presence:	Possibly Extirpated	Site Last Seen:		1908-XX-XX	
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence	Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:		2020-08-11	

Quad Summary: San Jose West (3712138), Milpitas (3712148)

County Summary: Santa Clara

Lat/Long: 37.3968 / -121.96825 **Accuracy:** non-specific area

UTM: Zone-10 N4139391 E591323 **Elevation (ft):** 27

PLSS: T06S, R01W, Sec. 22 (M) **Acres:** 302.0

Location: SARATOGA CREEK (FORMERLY KNOWN AS QUITO OR CAMPBELL CREEK), FROM SANTA CLARA TO THE SAN FRANCISCO BAY.

Detailed Location: HANNIBAL (1908) WROTE THAT HE FOUND SPECIMENS IN "QUITO CREEK, OR CAMPBELLS CREEK, STA. CLARA TO S.F. BAY." HANHAM SPECIMEN WITH LOCALITY "SANTA CLARA, QUITO CREEK [SARATOGA CREEK], AGNEW" MAPPED HERE.

Ecological: HANNIBAL (1908) WROTE THAT THE CREEK WAS SEASONAL ABOVE SAN JOSE, WHICH MARKED THE UPPER LIMIT OF THE MUSSEL'S DISTRIBUTION. DALL (1908) DESCRIBED HANNIBAL'S SPECIMENS FROM THE SOUTH BAY AS A NEW SUBSPECIES, HAROLDIANA.

General: 3 COLLECTED ON UNKNOWN DATES. COLLECTED BY HANNIBAL ON UNKNOWN DATE PRIOR TO 1908.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN



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Centromadia parryi ssp. congdonii

Element Code: PDAST4R0P1

Congdon's tarplant

Listing Status: **Federal:** None **CNDDB Element Ranks:** **Global:** G3T2
State: None **State:** S2
Other: Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1, BLM_S-Sensitive, SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden
Habitat: **General:** VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND.
Micro: ALKALINE SOILS, SOMETIMES DESCRIBED AS HEAVY WHITE CLAY. 0-245 M.

Occurrence No. 40 **Map Index:** 42346 **EO Index:** 42346 **Element Last Seen:** 1908-09-19
Occ. Rank: None **Presence:** Extirpated **Site Last Seen:** 1998-10-04
Occ. Type: Natural/Native occurrence **Trend:** Unknown **Record Last Updated:** 2000-02-07

Quad Summary: Santa Teresa Hills (3712127), Los Gatos (3712128), San Jose East (3712137), San Jose West (3712138), Calaveras Reservoir (3712147), Milpitas (3712148)

County Summary: Santa Clara

Lat/Long: 37.31441 / -121.86207 **Accuracy:** 5 miles
UTM: Zone-10 N4130359 E600832 **Elevation (ft):** 100
PLSS: T07S, R01E, Sec. 21 (M) **Acres:** 0.0

Location: EAST SAN JOSE.

Detailed Location: EXACT LOCATION NOT KNOWN. MAPPED IN GENERAL AREA OF EASTERN SAN JOSE. TOPOGRAPHY AND SOILS OF AREA AROUND ALUM ROCK AVENUE AND SILVER CREEK ARE APPROPRIATE FOR C. PARRYI SSP. CONGDONII (R. PRESTON 1998).

Ecological:

General: SITE BASED UPON 1908 COLLECTION BY MCMURPHY. AREA SEARCHED IN 1998 BUT HABITAT IS GONE.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Plagiobothrys glaber

Element Code: PDBOR0V0B0

hairless popcornflower

Listing Status: **Federal:** None **CNDDB Element Ranks:** **Global:** GX
State: None **State:** SX
Other: Rare Plant Rank - 1A
Habitat: **General:** MEADOWS AND SEEPS, MARSHES AND SWAMPS.
Micro: COASTAL SALT MARSHES AND ALKALINE MEADOWS. 5-125 M.

Occurrence No. 4 **Map Index:** 28363 **EO Index:** 29537 **Element Last Seen:** 1892-XX-XX
Occ. Rank: None **Presence:** Extirpated **Site Last Seen:** 1892-XX-XX
Occ. Type: Natural/Native occurrence **Trend:** Unknown **Record Last Updated:** 2022-12-02

Quad Summary: San Jose West (3712138)

County Summary: Santa Clara

Lat/Long: 37.34871 / -121.94696 **Accuracy:** 1 mile
UTM: Zone-10 N4134077 E593267 **Elevation (ft):** 80
PLSS: T07S, R01W, Sec. 02 (M) **Acres:** 0.0

Location: SANTA CLARA.

Detailed Location:

Ecological:

General: ONLY SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR THIS SITE IS 1892 COLLECTION BY MICHENER AND BIOLETTI.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN



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Trifolium hydrophilum

Element Code: PDFAB400R5

saline clover

Listing Status: **Federal:** None

CNDDDB Element Ranks: **Global:** G2

State: None

State: S2

Other: Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2

Habitat: **General:** MARSHES AND SWAMPS, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND, VERNAL POOLS.

Micro: MESIC, ALKALINE SITES. 1-335 M.

Occurrence No. 25 **Map Index:** 66585 **EO Index:** 84579 **Element Last Seen:** 1903-06-XX

Occ. Rank: None **Presence:** Extirpated **Site Last Seen:** 1903-06-XX

Occ. Type: Natural/Native occurrence **Trend:** Unknown **Record Last Updated:** 2020-04-24

Quad Summary: San Jose West (3712138)

County Summary: Santa Clara

Lat/Long: 37.33910 / -121.89534 **Accuracy:** 1 mile

UTM: Zone-10 N4133063 E597851 **Elevation (ft):**

PLSS: T07S, R01E, Sec. 08 (M) **Acres:** 0.0

Location: SAN JOSE.

Detailed Location: EXACT LOCATION UNKNOWN. MAPPED BY CNDDDB IN GENERAL VICINITY OF SAN JOSE BUT COLLECTION LOCALITY IS VERY VAGUE.

Ecological:

General: ONLY SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR THIS OCCURRENCE IS A 1903 COLLECTION BY ELMER. MUCH DEVELOPMENT IN THIS AREA SINCE COLLECTION WAS MADE; PRESUMED EXTIRPATED.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN



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Malacothamnus hallii

Element Code: PDMAL0Q0F0

Hall's bushmallow

Listing Status: **Federal:** None **CNDDB Element Ranks:** **Global:** G2
State: None **State:** S2
Other: Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2, BLM_S-Sensitive, SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden
Habitat: **General:** CHAPARRAL, COASTAL SCRUB.
Micro: SOME POPULATIONS ON SERPENTINE. 10-735 M.

Occurrence No. 9 **Map Index:** 28970 **EO Index:** 30509 **Element Last Seen:** 1976-10-20
Occ. Rank: None **Presence:** Possibly Extirpated **Site Last Seen:** 1993-07-24
Occ. Type: Natural/Native occurrence **Trend:** Unknown **Record Last Updated:** 1997-03-19

Quad Summary: San Jose West (3712138)
County Summary: Santa Clara

Lat/Long: 37.35508 / -121.91338 **Accuracy:** 1/5 mile
UTM: Zone-10 N4134817 E596232 **Elevation (ft):** 40
PLSS: T07S, R01E, Sec. 06 (M) **Acres:** 0.0

Location: EAST SIDE OF GUADALUPE CREEK JUST NORTH OF HIGHWAY 17, SAN JOSE.
Detailed Location: 25 YARDS EAST OF THE CREEK AND 200 YARDS NORTH OF THE HIGHWAY.
Ecological: OBSERVED IN 1976 WITH BACCHARIS AND WEEDY FORBS. IN 1993 SITE VEGETATED WITH BACCHARIS, TYPHA, CAREX, POPULUS FREMONTII, AND WEEDY FORBS. DISTURBED CREEKBED WITH LEVEES BUILT UP ON BOTH SIDES.
General: SITE BASED ON A 1976 PATTON COLLECTION. CHANDIK SEARCHED THIS AREA IN 1993 BUT NO MALACOTHAMNUS WERE OBSERVED. ID OF COLLECTION NEEDS CONFIRMATION; M. ARCUATUS ALSO OCCURS NEARBY.
Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Chorizanthe robusta var. robusta

Element Code: PDPGN040Q2

robust spineflower

Listing Status: **Federal:** Endangered **CNDDB Element Ranks:** **Global:** G2T1
State: None **State:** S1
Other: Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1
Habitat: **General:** CISMONTANE WOODLAND, COASTAL DUNES, COASTAL SCRUB, CHAPARRAL.
Micro: SANDY TERRACES AND BLUFFS OR IN LOOSE SAND. 5-245 M.

Occurrence No. 19 **Map Index:** 37885 **EO Index:** 41067 **Element Last Seen:** 1882-XX-XX
Occ. Rank: None **Presence:** Possibly Extirpated **Site Last Seen:** 1882-XX-XX
Occ. Type: Natural/Native occurrence **Trend:** Unknown **Record Last Updated:** 2015-08-31

Quad Summary: San Jose East (3712137), San Jose West (3712138), Calaveras Reservoir (3712147), Milpitas (3712148)
County Summary: Santa Clara

Lat/Long: 37.33789 / -121.89131 **Accuracy:** 5 miles
UTM: Zone-10 N4132933 E598210 **Elevation (ft):**
PLSS: T07S, R01E, Sec. 08 (M) **Acres:** 0.0

Location: SAN JOSE.
Detailed Location: EXACT LOCATION UNKNOWN. MAPPED IN GENERAL VICINITY OF SAN JOSE.
Ecological:
General: ONLY SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR THIS SITE IS AN 1882 COLLECTION BY PARRY. NEEDS FIELDWORK.
Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN