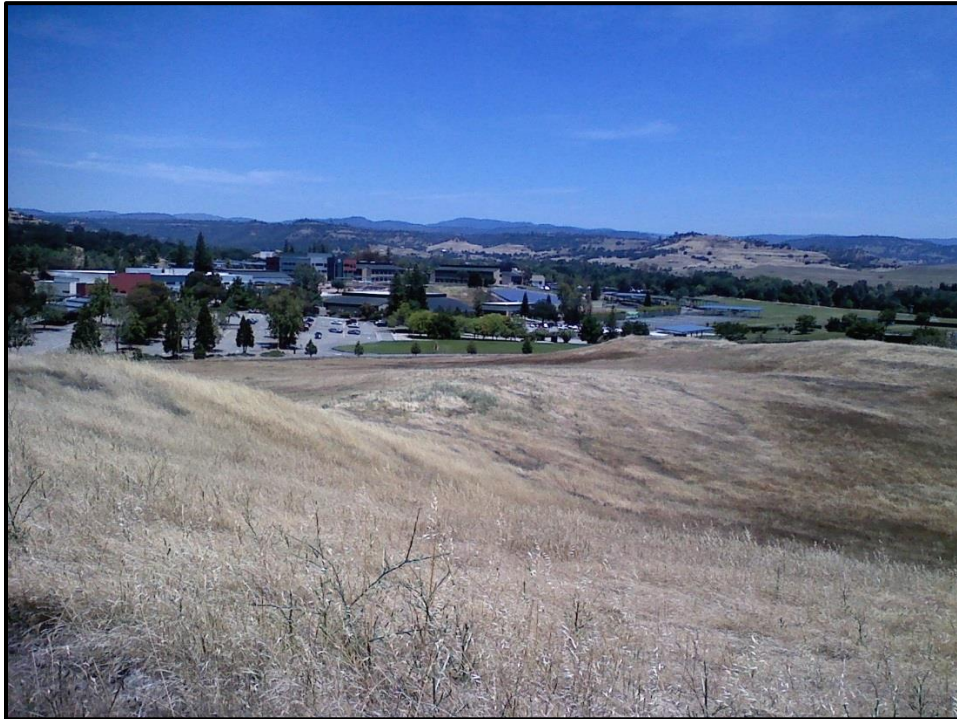


**Initial Study
and Mitigated Negative Declaration
for the
Butte-Glenn Community College District Facilities Master Plan**

Lead Agency:

Butte-Glenn Community College District
3536 Butte Campus Drive
Oroville, CA 95965



Prepared By:



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March 2017

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1.0 PROJECT CONTACTS AND INFORMATION

1. Project Contacts and Information

This Project Information, Description, and Environmental Checklist contained herein constitute the contents of an Initial Study in accordance with Section 15063 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines:

Project Title:	Butte-Glenn Community College District Facilities Master Plan (Appendix A)
Lead Agency Name & Address:	Butte-Glenn Community College District 3536 Butte Campus Drive Oroville, CA 95965
Contact Person:	Kimberly Jones, Director of Facilities, Planning & Management (530) 895-2381
Project Location:	Refer to Section 2.1 for a complete description
General Plan Designation(s):	Public, Agriculture
Zoning:	Public, Agriculture (AG-160)
Project Description: Surrounding Land Uses & Setting:	Facilities Master Plan Butte-Glenn Community College District Agricultural and Residential
Other public agencies whose approval is required (e.g., permits, financing approval, or participation agreement):	Refer to Section 2.6 for a complete description

2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2. Project Description

2.1 Project Location

The Facilities Master Plan (FMP 2030) encompasses approximately 928-acres owned by Butte-Glenn Community College District in Butte County at all, or part, of Sections 20, 21, 22, 27, 28, 29 in Township 21 North, Range 3 East, MDB&M. The southernmost portion of the land is occupied by the Butte-Glenn Community College (Butte College) Main Campus, which has the street address of 3536 Butte Campus Drive, Oroville, CA 95965. The Main Campus is in the southeastern portion of the land, to the northwest of the intersection of State Route (SR) 191 and Durham-Pentz Highway in Butte County (**Figure 1**). This location is approximately 10 miles north of Oroville and 12 miles south of Chico.

The FMP 2030 also includes District Satellite Centers, including the Chico Campus in the City of Chico, that includes the Chico Center and Skyway Center. The Chico Campus is located northeast of the State Highway 99 and Skyway Avenue interchange (**Figure 2**). The Chico Center is located at 2320 Forest Avenue in Chico, between Wittmeier Chevrolet and Lowes Superstore. The Skyway Center is located east of Lowes at 2480 Notre Dame Boulevard. The District also maintains the Glenn Center in the City of Orland. The Glenn Center is located at 604 East Walker Street in Orland, which is located on the eastern edge of Orland on Highway 32 (which turns into East Walker Street). This location is just west of the intersection of State Highway 32 and County Road M ½ (**Figure 3**).

2.2 Proposed Project

This Project consists of a new Facilities Master Plan (FMP 2030) for Butte-Glenn Community College District (District). The FMP 2030 focuses on cost-effectively implementing upgrades to the College's facilities based on the requirement of the Education Master Plan. Although the emphasis is on renovations, remodels, and infrastructure, there will be new buildings designed to replace old facilities, as well as to meet the needs of an increasing student population. The FMP 2030 includes the 928-acre Main Campus, as well as education center locations – the Chico Center, Skyway Center, and the Glenn Center. The FMP 2030 focus includes plans for a campus that is functional, beautiful, and sustainable.

2.3 Background and Purpose of the Proposed Project

Butte College was established in 1966 in Durham. The Butte College Main Campus opened its doors in the fall of 1974, with several of the permanent buildings that are used today. Enrollment at that time was 5,831 students, as of spring 2017, enrollment was 10,710, and according to the California Community College Chancellor's Office, by 2030 Butte College will need a capacity to service 16,300 students. Of these, 10,000 will attend classes on the Main Campus, 5,900 will attend classes in Chico, and the remainder (400) will attend classes in the outlying cities and towns of Butte and Glenn counties.

In April 2002, the District created a Facilities Master Plan (FMP 2002), based on the needs identified in the Educational Master Plan. These plans helped facilitate the approval of an \$84.9 million-dollar bond measure (Measure A) in March 2002 and enabled the District to leverage an additional \$120 million in State funds for new construction, modernization and energy projects. This funding provided for the demolition of temporary portable buildings as new and renovated building construction progressed, including: the Chico Center (2003); Fire and Police Training Center (2003 and 2005); the Learning Resource Center (2006); the Library Renovation (2007); the

2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Arts Building (2010); the Student & Administrative Services Building (2010); and the Campus Center Renovation (2011).

As a members of the American College & University President's Climate Commitment, Butte College has agreed to follow specific actions leading towards greater environmental sustainability. As part of the 2002 FMP, Butte College installed 25,000 panels with a capacity of 4.5 MWdc. In 2016, as a part of the Prop39 funding, Butte College installed 436 panels with a capacity of 150 Kw. With both systems, Butte College is producing more than 90% of the electricity it uses from its on-site solar arrays. Largely because the College is able to avoid the cost of future increases in electricity rates the overall District savings are anticipated to be \$40 - \$50 million over 30 years. Butte College will have avoided approximately 4.82% per year in increased electricity costs.

Moving forward, to ensure that the District's educational programs keep pace with the needs of its students and continues to be a true "community college" they are committed to a vision that includes the following strategic initiatives:

1. Enhancing a Culture of Completion and Academic Achievement,
2. Supporting Student, Faculty, and Staff Success,
3. Using Data-Informed Processes for Continuous Improvement,
4. Maximizing Resources to Support Student Learning,
5. Modeling Sustainability, and
6. Enhancing a Culture of Inclusiveness.

To make this vision a reality, the College updated its Educational Master Plan in 2014. The Educational Master Plan is necessary to guide the Board of Trustees in the review and adoption of educational programs and services relevant to the needs of the District's Population. Because of requirements of an Education Master Plan, enrollment projections, and this need to replace and renovate existing structures, the District Board of Trustees approved development of the FMP 2030 in 2015 to guide the next 15 years of growth at the Main Campus, Chico Campus, and Glenn Center.

2.4 Description of Existing Facilities

Main Campus

The Butte College Main Campus, located on 928-acres and between the Cities of Oroville and Chico, is developed with buildings that currently provides over 600,000 overall gross square feet (ogsf) of building area, and is located generally in the southern portion of the campus property. There is a complex of buildings within the developed portion of the Main Campus or "campus core", that include the Library and Media Center, the Campus Center, Student and Administrative Services, as well as other discipline-specific buildings. There is also the Arts and Business Education buildings that surround the outdoor "central quad" area and the amphitheater, as well as the Gym and sports complex. The Facilities Planning & Management and College Police building, Recycling Center, and the Public Safety complex are located in the western portion of the campus core. The eastern portion of the campus core includes additional discipline-specific buildings, including Life Science, Technology, Allied Health Public Services, Physical Science, Learning Resource Center, Child Development Center, Welding/Manufacturing, Agricultural, Mechanized Agricultural, and Horticulture. Located between the West Branch of Clear Creek and the main channel of Clear Creek, a large area is dedicated to the Butte College Organic Farm (located close to the other agricultural buildings), an active stream restoration project area within the riparian canopy of the West Branch

2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

of Clear Creek, as well as a Nature Trail. Throughout several places within the campus core are solar arrays on building rooftops, and over parking areas, as well as on the ground within the campus boundaries.

Public parking facilities are located in the west, north and east regions along the perimeter of the campus, while there are several faculty parking lots, the largest is situated in the northern quadrant of the campus. Additional smaller parking areas are provided in other locations throughout the campus.

Educational Center Locations and Facilities

The FPM 2030 incorporate Educational Facilities, that include the Chico Center and Skyway Center located in Chico, Butte County, and the Glenn Center in Orland, Glenn County, California. These locations are developed with buildings currently that provide over 100,000 overall gross square feet (ogsf) of building area.

The Chico Center

The Chico Center is a designated Educational Center, completed in 2003 and received center status in 2009. This facility is a 54,600 square foot building that offers day, evening and distance courses for the community. Classes are offered in speech, English, music, political science, history, philosophy, geography, business, computers, accounting, foreign languages and more. The Chico Center also offers a broad range of student services, including admissions, registration, counseling, financial aid, a bookstore, and a cafe. Additionally, the Chico Center offers computer labs, art lab, student study hall, distance learning, and library services.

Skyway Center

The Skyway Center was purchased and renovated for use with occupancy in the fall of 2012. The facility is a 52,400 square foot building. It currently houses the following programs: Automotive Technology, Contract Education, Foster/Kinship Care Education, Health Workforce Initiative, Small Business Development, and Training Place. The College offers seminars and workshops for businesses throughout the year through the Training Place.

Glenn Center

The Glenn Center is Butte College's base of operations for the Glenn County area, which includes, but is not limited to, the communities of Orland, Willows, and Hamilton City. A variety of course offerings are available in Glenn County, including an extensive list of general education/transfer classes. Classes are held at the Center from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m., with classes also being offered at other locations within the county. The Center also provides many student services, including library, bookstore, admissions, registration, counseling, assessment, and financial aid assistance.

District Educational Facilities Transportation System

All Butte College District Educational Facilities sites are accessible through public transportation or the Butte College transportation system. Public transportation to the Glenn Center is available through Glenn Ride Transit. Students can access Glenn Ride Transit from locations throughout Glenn County and Chico.

2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The 2002 Facilities Master Plan

Since completion of the previous Facilities Master Plan in April 2002, the District has successfully implemented many changes both at the Main Campus, as well as completing the new Chico Center building. At the time of the FMP 2002 the District was operating with no new instructional space built on the Main Campus since the 1970s. The Main Campus was essentially “unfinished” and the College was still able to significantly increase its enrollment through the use of temporary portable facilities. In 2002, a large percentage of lecture and office space was situated in trailers, some of which were 40 years old, and many were brought to the main campus from the original Butte College location in Durham. The District has been very successful at implementing the goals in the 2002 FMP, and in brief, the following buildings and/or improvements were completed: the Chico Center, Learning Resource Center, Student and Administrative Service Building, Arts Building, Campus Center Renovations, Library Renovation, Walkways and Bus Terminal, Quad Landscape, Health and Safety Improvements, Installed Energy Efficient Heating and Air Conditioning, Rewired and Upgraded Systems to accommodate Computers and Internet Access, Upgraded Fire and Police Training Center, and Renovation and Repair to some of the Deteriorated Buildings. The District completed Solar Projects on the Main Campus, Chico Center and Skyway Center.

The Updated Facilities Master Plan (2015-2030)

The updated Facilities Master Plan, adopted in 2015 with a planning horizon to 2030, focuses on cost-effectively completing Butte College based on the requirements of the Education Master Plan. Although the emphasis is on renovations, remodels, and infrastructure, the Facilities Master Plan does identify 14 potential building sites on the main campus, including the replacement of deteriorating portables/buildings.

As enrollment projections continue to increase, and the needs of the students have continued to change, the District is working to provide the facilities needed to provide students, faculty, and staff with the needed infrastructure. As part of these upgrades, instructional methods have created the need to modify existing space (classrooms, laboratories, and offices) and develop additional capacity in telecommunications and distance-learning capabilities. Additional objectives of the Facilities Master Plan are to make as efficient use as possible of the physical space available within the District’s campuses to support and implement the educational mission of the District, and to avoid cost-prohibitive building renovations where demolition and replacement would be a more cost-effective means of providing adequate educational facilities.

To meet anticipated future needs, the proposed Educational and Facilities Master Plans were developed, consisting of two components: (1) an Educational Master Plan that details the College’s major future academic and instructional initiatives; and (2) a Facilities Master Plan that provides the infrastructure to support the academic initiatives.

The FMP is the direct expression of goals identified by the Educational Master Plan. The Educational and Facilities Master Plans would involve renovation and expansion of campus facilities as well as improvement of campus vehicular and pedestrian circulation.

There are three items specifically mentioned in the Educational Master Plan that pertain to the District’s buildings:

- Renovating the Technology building;
- Constructing additional space for the Physical Science and Life Science programs;

2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

- Constructing a new Welding building.

More general direction from the Educational Master Plan includes:

- Renovating the athletic facilities;
- Providing permanent space for programs and services currently in portable facilities;
- Developing a concept for the remaining undeveloped space in the Skyway Center

The Butte College FMP 2030 proposes a framework for land use and capital investment that meets the goals set forth by the Educational and Facilities Master Plans.

FMP 2030 implementation would involve development of approximately 131,500 sf of new space, resulting in the demolition of seven modular buildings (16,815 sf). The focus of the updated FMP is on Modernizations/Renovations/Replacement of existing complexes. Additionally, the FMP includes proposals for renovation of other original buildings on the Main Campus, maintenance of utility infrastructure (including natural gas, electricity, water and sewer systems) as well as pedestrian and vehicle infrastructure, and improved security. All proposed facilities would be developed within the existing Main Campus boundaries (with the exception of the buildout of the Skyway Center).

In summary, the FMP 2030 projects include (Refer to the FMP-page 25 for details, Appendix A):

- **Construction/Renovation Projects**
 - Science building replacement
 - Technology building renovation
 - Welding building replacement
 - Athletic facility upgrade
 - Scenario Village
 - Permanent space to displace portables
 - Original building renovations
 - Skyway Center buildout
- **Health & Safety Projects**
 - Security upgrades
 - Utility infrastructure
 - Paving and parking renewal
 - Walkways/exterior lighting/signage
- **Land Use Projects**
 - Landscape upgrades
 - Agricultural Yard and Creek Crossing projects

The FMP 2030, page 15, has identified fourteen potential building sites on the Main Campus. There are no current plans for construction on any of these sites except #9 and #3. Site #9 has been identified as the preferred site for the new Science building and site #3 is the preferred site for a new Welding building. All other sites have varying advantages and disadvantages for potential uses. Site #10 is no longer being considered as a future potential site for facility development. A site-specific study and updated aquatic resource delineation would need to be conducted for site #14 if facility development were to occur. Square footages for potential building sites are conceptual and the totals are not planned for FMP 2030 buildout.

2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The only FMP 2030 project proposed for the Chico Campus is the development of a concept of use for the remaining undeveloped space within the Skyway Center. Currently, approximately 6,800 square feet is unfinished. The FMP 2030 recommends a plan be formulated for the use of this space that would best benefit the District.

2.5 Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration

This Initial Study (IS) is a public document to be used by the Butte-Glenn Community College (District), designated as the Lead Agency for CEQA purposes, to determine whether the project, the adoption of the Facilities Master Plan, may have a significant effect on the environment, regardless of whether the overall effect of the project is adverse or beneficial, the Lead Agency is required to prepare an environmental analysis per the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). With the incorporation of applicable codes and regulations, implementation of design and construction Best Management Practices (BMPs), and obtaining required regulatory permits, as applicable, the District, as the Lead Agency under CEQA, finds no substantial evidence that the project or any of its aspects may cause a significant impact on the environment; therefore, a Negative Declaration (ND) has been prepared.

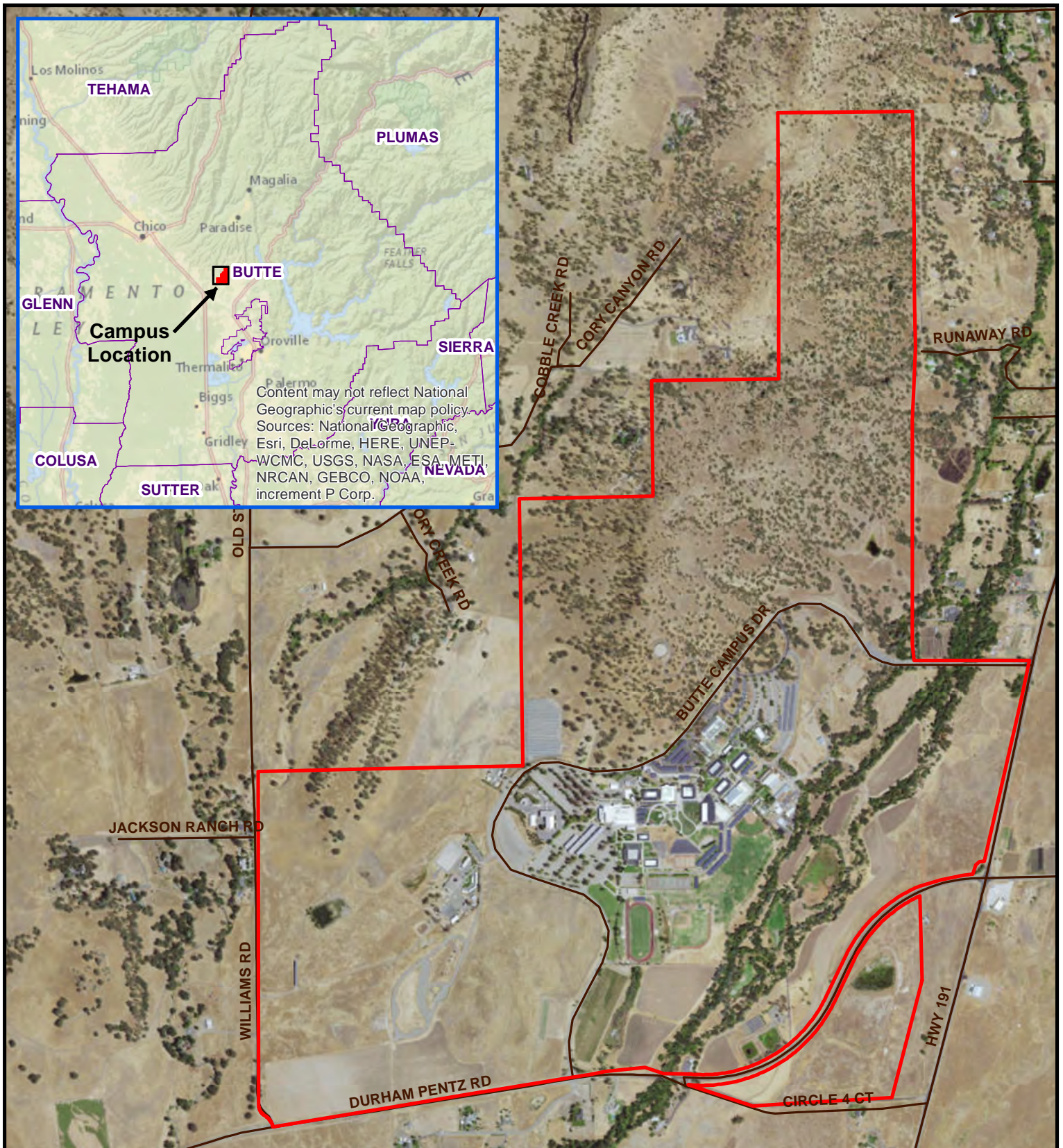
2.6 Agency Approvals

For improvements to Potential Building Site #14:

- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 404 Nationwide Permit
- Regional Water Quality Control Board 401 Water Quality Certification
- Regional Water Quality Control Board 401 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit

Other potential approvals

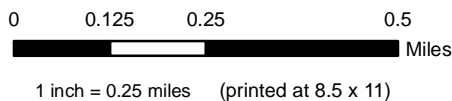
- Division of the State Architect



Content may not reflect National Geographic's current map policy.
 Sources: National Geographic, Esri, DeLorme, HERE, UNEP-WCMC, USGS, NASA, ESA, METI, NRCAN, GEBCO, NOAA, increment P Corp.

Legend

- Butte College Main Campus Boundary
- Butte County Roads



Imagery Source: Within Sections 21, 27, 28, & 29
 ESRI, USDA FSA Township 21N, Range 03E,
 Inset Imagery: Butte County, CA
 National Geographic Hamlin Canyon USGS 7.5' Quad

Map Date:
March 23, 2017

Drawn By:
CJW

NSE Project #
16-261

Figure 1: Main Campus Location & Vicinity

Butte College Facility Master Plan IS/MND
 - Butte County, CA -

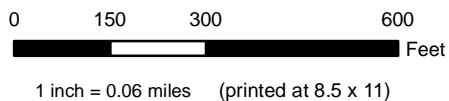


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Legend

- Chico Center
- Skyway Center
- Butte County Roads



Imagery Source: ESRI, USDA FSA
 Inset Imagery: National Geographic
 Within Section 31, Township 22N, Range 02E, Butte County, CA
 Chico USGS 7.5' Quad

Map Date: March 23, 2017	Drawn By: CJW	NSE Project # 16-261
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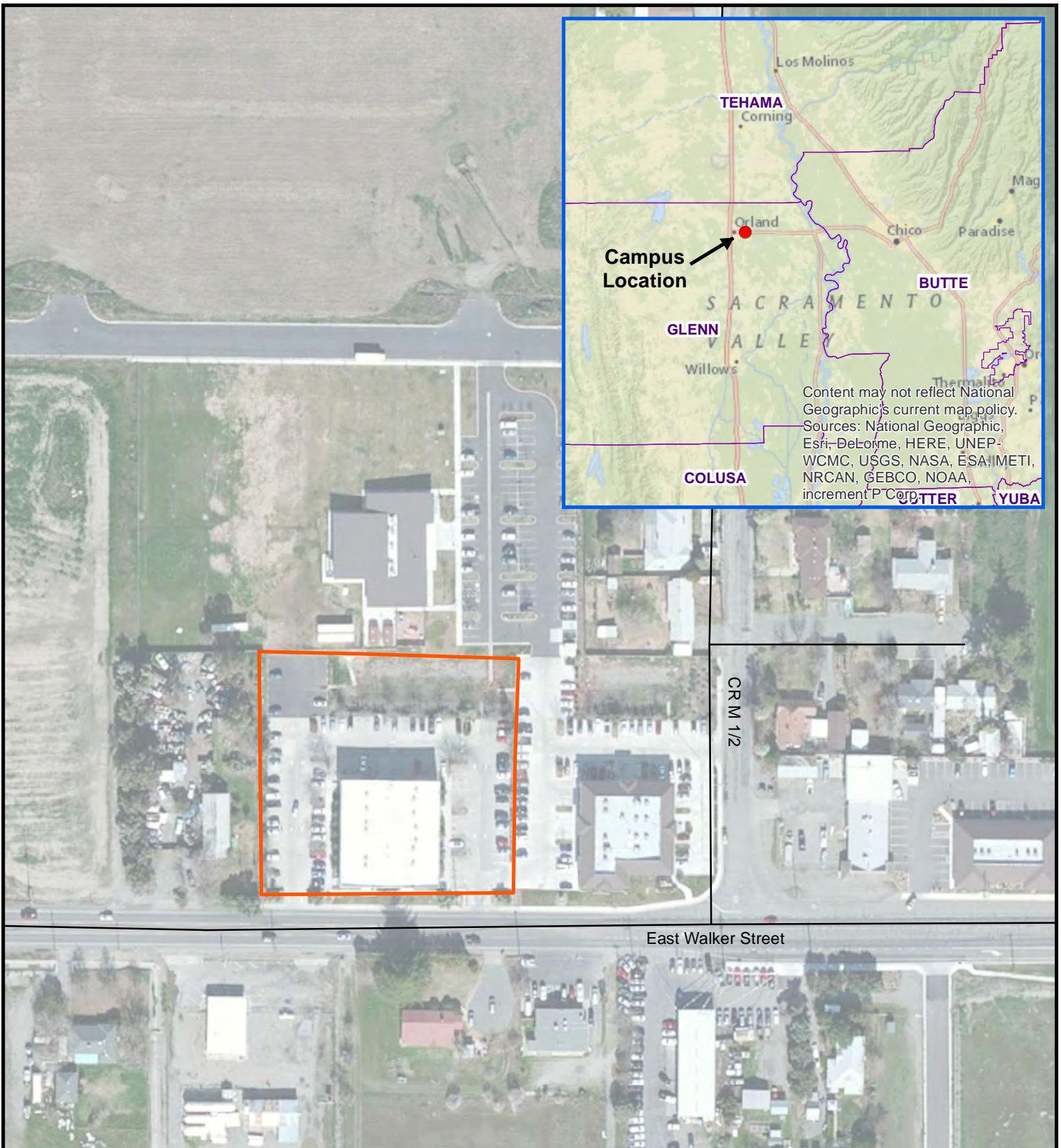
Figure 2: Chico Campus Location & Vicinity

Butte College Facility Master Plan IS/MND
 - Butte County, CA -



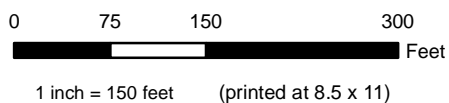
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Legend

- Glenn Center
- Glenn County Roads



Imagery Source: Within Section 23, Township 22N,
 ESRI, USDA FSA Range 03W, Glenn County, CA
 (7/13/2014) Orland USGS 7.5' Quad
 Inset Imagery: National Geographic

Map Date: March 23, 2017	Drawn By: CJW	NSE Project # 16-261
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Figure 3: Glenn Center Location & Vicinity

Butte College Facility Master Plan IS/MND
 - Butte County, CA -



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3.0 INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST – ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING, IMPACTS & MITIGATION MEASURES

3. Initial Study Checklist

The environmental factors checked below could be potentially affected by this project; however, with the incorporation of mitigation measures,* potentially significant impacts are reduced to less than significant level by the project” (CEQA Guidelines Section 15382).

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

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

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

Signature

Date

Printed Name

For

3.0 INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST – ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING, IMPACTS & MITIGATION MEASURES

This Section provides an evaluation of the potential environmental impacts of the proposed project, the Facilities Master Plan, followed by the CEQA Mandatory Findings of Significance. There are seventeen (17) specific environmental issues evaluated in this Section that satisfy CEQA requirements. The environmental issues evaluated in this section consist of the following:

- Aesthetics
- Agriculture and Forestry Resources
- Air Quality
- Biological Resources
- Cultural Resources
- Geology and Soils
- Greenhouse Gas Emissions
- Hazards and Hazardous Materials
- Hydrology and Water Quality
- Land Use and Planning
- Mineral Resources
- Noise
- Population and Housing
- Public Services
- Recreation
- Transportation and Traffic
- Utilities and Service Systems

For each issue, one of four conclusions is made:

- **No Impact:** No project-related impact to the environment would occur with project development.
- **Less Than Significant Impact:** The impact would not result in a substantial and adverse change in the environment. This impact level does not require mitigation measures.
- **Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated:** An impact that is “potentially significant” as described; however, the incorporation of mitigation measures would reduce the project-related impact to a less-than-significant level.
- **Potentially Significant Impact:** An impact that may have a “substantial, or potentially substantial, adverse change in any of the physical conditions within the area affected by the project” (CEQA Guidelines Section 15382); however, the occurrence of the impact cannot be immediately determined with certainty.

Because the adoption of the FMP is a program level document that addresses the vision and goals of the College and provides recommendations for infrastructure improvements through 2030, site-specific information is not currently available to determine if project-level impacts would be significant. However, the proposed mitigation measures identified in this Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) have been discussed in an effort to reduce anticipated significant or potentially significant impacts associated with the implementation, construction, and operation of college facilities and infrastructure.

3.0 INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST – ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING, IMPACTS & MITIGATION MEASURES

The proposed project falls under the authority of the State of California, Division of the State Architect. Pursuant to California Education Code §81149, prior to the proposed use of the facility, a structural engineer must have:

...inspected the building or facility and submitted a report to the governing board of the community college district that certifies that the building or facility is in substantial compliance with the requirements of this article, or describes in detail any structural modifications necessary to render the building or facility in substantial compliance with this article.”

Additionally, per California Government Code §53094, the Butte-Glenn Community College District Board of Trustees may vote to become exempt from the zoning and land-use permitting requirements of the County or City (local agency and land use authority). The California Division of the State Architect would be the approving body for the proposed Site Plan under this scenario.

As the Butte College Facilities Master Plan proposes a framework for land use and capital investment, infrastructure improvements may be implemented in the future and are reasonably foreseeable consequences of implementing the project in order to meet the goals set forth by the Educational and Facilities Master Plans for the year 2030. These improvements consist of: 1) Construction of a new welding facility; 2) Demolition of modular buildings; 3) Modernizations/Renovations of the Technology building; 3) Constructing additional space for the Physical Science and Life Science programs; 4) Renovations to buildings over 40 years old; 5) Renovating athletic facilities based on a needs assessment; 6) Completing land use projects to maintain compliance with regulatory requirements; 7) Developing a concept for use of the remaining undeveloped space in the Skyway Center; and 8) District-wide repair, replacement, and rehabilitation including utility infrastructure, upgrading security equipment, paving maintenance, and repairs to pedestrian amenities. The future improvements are expected to consist of one of these infrastructure projects or a combination of them through 2030.

3.0 INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST – ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING, IMPACTS & MITIGATION MEASURES

3.1 AESTHETICS

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Environmental Setting

The developed area of Main Campus is located to the south-central portion of the Campus boundaries and is surrounded by blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*) woodlands to the north, Clear Creek to the east, and agriculture and annual grasslands to the south and west. The FMP 2030 projects are within the Main Campus boundaries, and within the Cities of Chico and Orland. The existing views from the Main Campus are of the rolling hillsides.

Discussion of Impacts

- a) **Less Than Significant Impact.** The FMP will not have a significant adverse effect on a scenic vista. The Middle Fork of the Feather River, which is the nearest designated Federal Wild and Scenic River, is approximately 20 miles east of the Main Campus, 27 miles east of the Chico Center and 48 miles east of the Glenn Center. Deer Creek, the nearest designated California Wild and Scenic River, Special Rivers per Public Resources Code (§5093.50 et seq.), is located approximately 25 miles north of the Main Campus, 20 miles north of the Chico Center, and 25 miles northeast of the Glenn Center.
- b) **No Impact.** There are no scenic highways designated within the FMP. The nearest officially designated State Scenic Highways are State Route 151 (SR 151, Shasta County), SR20 (Nevada County), SR49 (Sierra County), SR50 and SR89 (El Dorado County), and SR160 (Sacramento County). State Route 70 to Quincy is listed as eligible but is not an officially designated scenic highway. The project sites do not contain, nor are located adjacent to, any special-status scenic resources. The Main Campus is located within an area of hillsides with oak woodlands; however, the proposed infrastructure and building improvements would be located within the existing developed campus area.
- c) **Less Than Significant Impact.** The FMP 2030 includes several improvements to the Main Campus buildings and landscaping that are designed to either enhance the visual character of the surroundings or blend with the existing character. New construction, renovation projects, and landscaping upgrades would be located within the developed portion of the Main Campus and would maintain/preserve the surrounding open space areas, i.e. oak woodlands, annual

3.0 INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST – ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING, IMPACTS & MITIGATION MEASURES

grasslands as well as agricultural land uses. The existing visual character of the entire campus plus the surroundings would not change. The overall effect will be one of improving the attractiveness of the campus, with very little alternation to the character of the campus.

- d) ***Less Than Significant Impact.*** Exterior lighting will be required for any new building construction or building renovations. The proposed outdoor lighting is not expected to create a significant change from present conditions; outdoor lighting already exists on the Main Campus, Chico Campus, and the Glenn Center. Lighting is used for security and safety as well as pedestrian circulation during evening hours. In addition, future lighting retrofit projects will further reduce any existing impacts of light glare.

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3.2 AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY RESOURCES

In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation & Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Dept. of Conservation (DOC) 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 Dept. 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:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in the conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Environmental Setting

The California Department of Conservation (DOC) Online Important Farmland Finder available for Butte County and Glenn County pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program show the Main Campus area with the campus center to be within the “Urban and Build-up Land”, which is not an agricultural designation, and the surrounding area around the Main Campus is “Grazing Land”. Unique Farmland consists of lesser quality soils used for the production of the State’s leading agricultural crops. This land is usually irrigated, but may include non-irrigated orchards or vineyards as found in some climatic zones in California. Land must have been cropped at some time during the last four year prior to the mapping date. This area shown on the DOC map is consistent with the College’s use of the land for the production of vineyards and other crops. Grazing Land is defined as is land on which the existing vegetation is suited to the grazing of livestock. Although there is no grazing area used on the Main Campus, portions of the Campus are suitable for grazing, with seasonal grasses and scattered oaks located to the north and west of the Main Campus.

The Main Campus is not zoned by the County of Butte as a Timberland Production (TPZ), and the land is not suitable for the commercial production of timber.

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Discussion of Impacts

- a) **No Impact.** The Main Campus, the Chico Campus, and the Glenn Center are not located in an area designated as Important Farmland in the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in the conversion of Important Farmland to a non-agricultural use.
- b) and c) **No Impact.** The Main Campus is designated as “Public” in the County of Butte’s 2030 General Plan. The outer parcels of the Main Campus are designated as “Agricultural”, which is consistent with the campus’ current and proposed future land uses as included in the FMP. In addition, both the Chico Center and Glenn Center are located within City limits and are designated as “Commercial”. The satellite campuses respectively are not under Williamson Act contracts, additionally, no surrounding parcels are enrolled under Williamson Act contracts. No impacts to conversion of agricultural or timber designated lands will occur with implementation of the FMP 2030. In addition, there are no Williamson Act lands within the boundaries of the FMP 2030.
- d) **No Impact.** As described above in b) and c), there are no lands designated as forest land, and only the undeveloped portion of the Main Campus area is described as rangeland by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection.
- e) **No Impact.** The FMP does not propose any uses that would result in land use changes that due to their location or nature could result in the conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use.

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3.3 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:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including emissions that exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Environmental Setting

The proposed project is in the Northern Sacramento Valley Planning Area (NSVPA) which includes the following Counties: Butte, Colusa, Glenn, Shasta, Sutter, Tehama, and Yuba. The NSVPA is bounded on the north and west by the Coastal Mountain Range and on the east by the southern portion of the Cascade Mountain Range and the northern portion of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. High temperatures and low humidity, with prevailing winds from the south, characterize summer conditions. Occasional rainstorms, interspersed with stagnant and sometimes foggy weather, characterize winter conditions. Southern winds continue to predominate during the winter. Two types of inversion occur in the Northern Sacramento Valley Air Basin (NSVAB): 1) during the summer sinking air forms a lid over the region contributing to photochemical smog and 2) air cools next to the ground while air aloft remains warm causing poor dispersion of ground level pollutant emissions.

The California Air Resources Board (CARB) prepares and submits to the EPA a State Implementation Plan (SIP) explaining how the state will attain compliance with Federal clean air standards. The NSVAB is subject to federal, state, and local regulations. The NSVPA adopted an updated 2012 Triennial Air Quality Attainment Plan (Attainment Plan) as its component of the SIP in compliance with the Federal and California Clean Air Acts (FCCA and CCAA, respectively).

The Butte County Air Quality Management District (BCAQMD) is responsible for attainment of the National and California Air Quality Standards in Butte County. The BCAQMD's primary role when reviewing projects is to evaluate their consistency with ambient air quality standards and the provisions of SIP and Attainment Plan. The following table identifies criteria pollutants and the applicable state and federal attainment status:

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Table 3.3.1: Butte County Ambient Air Quality Attainment Status (BCAQMD, 2014)

Pollutant	State Designation	Federal Designation
1-hour ozone	Nonattainment	--
8-hour ozone	Nonattainment	Nonattainment
Carbon monoxide	Attainment	Attainment
Nitrogen Dioxide	Attainment	Attainment
Sulfur Dioxide	Attainment	Attainment
24-Hour PM10	Nonattainment	Attainment
24-Hour PM2.5	No Standard	Nonattainment
Annual PM10	Attainment	No Standard
Annual PM2.5	Nonattainment	Attainment

Butte County is a designated a non-attainment area for ozone and particulate matter, based on state and/or federal standards. Ozone is not directly emitted by sources. Rather, it is the product of excessive reactive organic gases (ROG) and nitrogen oxides (NOx) levels and atmospheric conditions. Therefore, ROG and NOX, which are most commonly generated by motor vehicle emissions, are considered “ozone precursors.” Particulate matter is subcategorized based on diameter, smaller than 10 microns and smaller than 2.5 microns (PM10 and PM2.5 respectively).

The BCAQMD also released the *CEQA Air Quality Handbook: Guidelines for Assessing Air Quality Impacts and Greenhouse Gas Impacts for projects subject to CEQA Review* (CEQA Handbook), which was approved October 23, 2014. The document establishes thresholds of significance for projects based on project size and/or projected emissions. The thresholds were analyzed for conformance with CEQA Guidelines §15382. The districts four categories of evaluation are:

- Consistency with the Air Quality Attainment Plan
- Comparison of project emissions to emission thresholds
- Ambient pollutant concentrations resulting from the project
- Special Conditions (exposure to toxic air contaminants, odor generation, et al.)

Table ES-2, below, lists the thresholds of significance for critical pollutants of concern, and the environmental document type, as determined by the CEQA Air Quality Handbook provided by the BCAQMD.

The BCAQMD has established screening criteria with established thresholds based on land use, for when air quality modeling should be performed. **Table 3.3.2** includes the screening criteria.

Table 3.3.2: BCAQMD Screening Criteria For Criteria Air Pollutants

Land Use Type	Model Emissions For Project Greater Than:
Single Family Unit Residential	30 units
Multi-Family Residential	75 units
Commercial	15,000 square feet
Educational	24,000 square feet
Industrial	59,000 square feet
Recreational	5,500 square feet
Retail	11,000 square feet

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Table ES-2. District Air Quality Thresholds of Significance for Criteria Air Pollutants and Recommended Thresholds for Greenhouse Gases and Toxic Air Contaminants.		
Pollutant	Construction-Related	Operational-Related
ROG	137 lbs/day, not to exceed 4.5 tons/year	25 lbs/day
NOx	137 lbs/day, not to exceed 4.5 tons/year	25 lbs/day
PM < 10 microns (PM ₁₀ or smaller)	80 lbs/day	80 lbs/day
Non-Stationary Source GHGs	Same as Operational Thresholds	No Adopted Threshold. Recommend compliance with Qualified Greenhouse Gas Reduction Strategy, Lead Agency's threshold, or consistency with goals of AB 32
Stationary Source GHGs	Same as Operational Thresholds	No Adopted Threshold. Recommend compliance with Qualified Greenhouse Gas Reduction Strategy, Lead Agency's threshold, or consistency with goals of AB 32
New Source Toxic Air Contaminant Risks and Hazards - Individual Project	Same as Recommended Operational Thresholds	No Adopted Threshold. Recommend mitigating below: Increased cancer risk of > 10 in one million
		Increased non-cancer risk of > 1.0 Hazard Index (Chronic or Acute)
		Ambient Diesel PM _{2.5} increase > 0.3 ug/m ³ annual average
		Zone of Influence: 1,000-foot radius from parcel(s) of source or receptor
New Receptor Toxic Air Contaminant Risks and Hazards - Individual Project	Same as Recommended Operational Thresholds	No Adopted Threshold. Recommend mitigating below: Increased cancer risk of > 10 in one million
		Increased non-cancer risk of > 1.0 Hazard Index (Chronic or Acute)
		Ambient Diesel PM _{2.5} increase > 0.3 ug/m ³ annual average
		Zone of Influence: 1,000-foot radius from parcel(s) of source or receptor
New Source Toxic Air Contaminant Risks and Hazards - Cumulative Impacts	Same as Operational Thresholds	No Adopted Threshold. Recommend mitigating below: Cancer Risk > 10 in a million from all local sources
		Non-Cancer Risk > 1.0 Hazard Index (from all local sources - chronic)
		Diesel PM _{2.5} > 0.8 ug/m ³ annual average
		Zone of Influence: 1,000-foot radius from parcel(s) of sources or receptors
New Receptor Toxic Air Contaminant Risks and Hazards - Cumulative Impacts	Same as Recommended Operational Thresholds	No Adopted Threshold. Recommend mitigating below: Increased cancer risk of > 10 in one million
		Increased non-cancer risk of > 1.0 Hazard Index (Chronic or Acute)
		Ambient Diesel PM _{2.5} increase > 0.3 ug/m ³ annual average
		Zone of Influence: 1,000-foot radius from parcel(s) of sources or receptors

The Butte College FMP 2030 proposes a framework for land use and capital investment that meets the goals set forth by the Educational and Facilities Master Plans for the year 2030. Subsequent project implementation would involve development of approximately 131,500 sf of new space and demolition of 16,815 sf of seven modular buildings over the next 13 - 15-year planning horizon. The focus of the updated FMP 2030 is on modernizations and renovations of many existing complexes

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including the Welding building, Technology building, and the Physical and Life Sciences buildings. Additionally, the FMP 2030 includes proposals for district-wide repair, replacement, and rehabilitation including buildings over 40 years old, utility infrastructure upgrades, repairs to pedestrian amenities, landscaping improvements, and paving maintenance. All proposed facilities would be developed within the existing campus boundaries.

Air Quality Control Measures

According to the District CEQA Air Quality Handbook, in assessing air quality impacts for land use developments subject to CEQA review, all projects are required to meet the *applicable standard conditions of approval*, (not to be confused with mitigation measures). For example, the following BCAQMD regulations are required for all applicable projects (BCAQMD, 2008):

- Emissions must be prevented from creating a nuisance to surrounding properties as regulated under District Rule 200 *Nuisance*.
- Visible emissions from stationary diesel-powered equipment are not allowed to exceed 40 percent opacity for more than three minutes in any one-hour, as regulated under District Rule 201 *Visible Emissions*.
- Fugitive dust emissions must be prevented from being airborne beyond the property line, as regulated under District Rule 205 Fugitive Dust Emissions.
- District Rule 300 General Prohibitions and Exemptions on Open Burning, certain materials are prohibited from open fires for the purpose of disposing petroleum waste, demolition debris, construction debris, tires or other rubber materials, materials containing tar, or for metal salvage or burning of vehicle bodies. Any open burning requires approval and issuance of a burn permit from the District and shall be performed in accordance with the District Rule and Regulations.
- Portable equipment, other than vehicles, must be registered with either the Air Resources Board's Portable Equipment Registration Program (PERP) 6 or with the District in accordance with District Rule 440 Portable Equipment Registration.
- Architectural coatings and solvents used at the project shall be compliant with the District Rule 230 Architectural Coatings.
- Cutback and emulsified asphalt application shall be conducted in accordance with the District Rule 231 Cutback and Emulsified Asphalt.
- All stationary equipment, other than internal combustion engines less than 50 horsepower, emitting air pollutants controlled under the District rules and regulations require an Authority to Construct (ATC) and Permit to Operate (PTO) from the District.
- In the event that demolition, renovation or removal of asbestos-containing materials is involved, CARB must be contacted.

Discussion of Impacts

- a) ***Less Than Significant Impact.*** The proposed project would comply with all applicable rules, regulations and control measures including permitting, prohibitions and limits to emissions that work to reduce air pollution throughout California. A project specific analysis of construction and operational emissions (discussed further below), reveals that the proposed project will not exceed Criteria Air Pollutant Emissions thresholds and therefore would not impede or conflict with the implementation of the NSVPA Attainment Plan.
- b), c) and d) ***Less Than Significant.*** The proposed project has the potential to impact air quality primarily in two ways: (1) short-term construction emissions during development of the

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project, such as fugitive dust (particulate matter/PM₁₀) and construction exhaust emissions, and (2) long-term operational emissions, such as motor vehicle usage, water and space heating, etc.

Methodology

To determine the construction and operational emissions associated with the proposed project a 15-year planning horizon was used (FMP 2015-2030). Implementation of the FMP 2030 would extend to 2030, therefore, the projected square footage to be constructed over the life of the plan was averaged over 13 years (2017 year of actual implementation to 2030); resulting in an average of approximately 10,115 square feet to be constructed per year (approximately 131,500 square feet of new construction and renovation divided by 13 years).

Construction Emissions

Construction emissions generated throughout the course of project implementation would originate from construction equipment exhaust, employee vehicle exhaust, dust from grading the land, exposed soil eroded by wind, and ROG from architectural coating and asphalt paving. Construction-related emissions would vary depending on the level of activity, length of the construction period, specific construction operations, types of equipment, number of personnel, wind and precipitation conditions, and soil moisture content.

Construction activities were modeled using CalEEMod version 2016.3.1 to determine the maximum daily emissions and annual emissions. The unmitigated construction criteria air pollutants emissions for the proposed project can be seen in **Table 3.3.3**. CalEEMod daily and annual outputs are included in **Appendix B**.

Table 3.3.3: Unmitigated Construction Criteria Air Pollutants Emissions

Category	Criteria Air Pollutants		
	ROG	NO _x	PM ₁₀ Total (or smaller)
Threshold	137 lbs/day, 4.5 tons/yr	137 lbs/day, 4.5 tons/yr	80 lbs/day
Daily (lbs/day)	117.88	59.64	17.3
Annual (tons/yr)	1.18	2.79	0.46

The daily and annual unmitigated construction related emissions are below the thresholds of significance for criteria air pollutants presented in Table ES-2. Reactive organic gases and NO_x have daily thresholds of 137 pounds per day while PM₁₀ has a threshold of 80 pounds per day.

Incorporation of the project's Air Quality Control Measures, which are consistent with the Standard Mitigation Measures identified in the BCAQMD Handbook, would reduce temporary construction-generated exhaust and fugitive dust emissions to levels of insignificance. Therefore, the proposed construction activities would result in criteria pollutant emissions at levels that are considered less than significant.

Operational Emissions

Operational emissions occur over the lifetime of the project and arise from three primary sources: (1) mobile source emissions, from motor vehicles primarily driven by students and

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employees, (2) evaporative or area source emissions from architectural coatings and maintenance products, and (3) energy source emissions.

Operation emissions were modeled using CalEEMod version 2016.3.1 to determine the maximum daily emissions for criteria air pollutants. **Table 3.3.4** includes the unmitigated operational criteria air pollutants emissions with the associated significance thresholds from the BCAQMD.

Table 3.3.4: Unmitigated Operational Criteria Air Pollutants Emissions

Category	Criteria Air Pollutants		
	ROG	NOx	PM ₁₀ Total (or smaller)
Threshold	25 lbs/day	25 lbs/day	80 lbs/day
Daily (lbs/day)	6.43	15.70	5.89

The daily unmitigated operational related emissions are below the threshold of significance for criteria air pollutants presented in Table ES-2.

Given that both construction and operational criteria air pollutants criteria air pollutants are below the levels of significance, even under an “unmitigated” scenario, the proposed project would not violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or project violation. Therefore, impacts are less than significant.

If a project exceeds the identified significance thresholds, its emissions would be cumulatively considerable, resulting in a potentially significant adverse air quality impact to the region's existing air quality conditions. As discussed in item b) above, the project's construction and operational emissions are below the BCAQMD's significance thresholds. In addition, the project will incorporate Best Practices to minimize air quality impacts as project commitments to further reduce construction emissions. Therefore, cumulatively considerable air quality impacts are less than significant.

- e) **Less than Significant.** Exhaust fumes from construction equipment are the only odors expected to be generated by project construction activities. The emphasis of the FMP is on renovations, remodels, and infrastructure; however, there are additional new buildings/facilities. As these proposals for future new construction and renovation of buildings are implemented, the use of construction equipment would be required. Exhaust fumes from construction equipment are the only odors expected to be generated by project construction activities. Odors generated by construction activities are expected to be short term and localized in nature. Therefore, the likelihood of odors as a result of this construction is negligible. However, in the unlikely event that any odor is generated, it is expected to be localized and short term in nature.

The following Best Practice measures should be incorporated (as recommended by the BCAQMD CEQA Handbook) to minimize air quality impacts. Some of these regulations are required by federal, state, and local regulations.

Diesel PM Exhaust from Construction Equipment

- All on- and off-road diesel equipment shall not idle for more than five minutes. Signs shall be posted in the designated queuing areas and/or job sites to remind drivers and operators of the five minute idling limit.

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- Idling, staging and queuing of diesel equipment within 1,000 feet of sensitive receptors is prohibited.
- All construction equipment shall be maintained in proper tune according to the manufacturer’s specifications. Equipment must be checked by a certified mechanic and determined to be running in proper condition before the start of work.
- Install diesel particulate filters or implement other CARB-verified diesel emission control strategies.
- To the extent feasible, truck trips shall be scheduled during non-peak hours to reduce peak hour emissions.

Operational TAC Emissions

- All mobile and stationary Toxic Air Contaminants (TACs) sources shall comply with applicable Airborne Toxic Control Measures (ATCMs) promulgated by the CARB throughout the life of the project (see <http://www.arb.ca.gov/toxics/atcm/atcm.htm>).
- Stationary sources shall comply with applicable District rules and regulations.

Diesel Idling Restrictions for Construction Phases

The District recognizes the public health risk reductions that can be realized by idle limitations for both on and off-road equipment. The following idle restricting measures are required for the construction phase of projects:

a) Idling Restrictions for On-Road Vehicles

Section 2485 of Title 13 California Code of Regulations applies to California and non-California based and diesel-fueled commercial motor vehicles operating in the State with gross vehicular weight ratings of greater than 10,000 pounds and licensed for operation on highways. In general, the regulation specifies that drivers of said vehicles:

- Shall not idle the vehicle’s primary diesel engine for greater than 5 minutes at any location, except as noted in Subsection (d) of the regulation; and,
- Shall not operate a diesel-fueled auxiliary power system (APS) to power a heater, air conditioner, or any ancillary equipment on that vehicle during sleeping or resting in a sleeper berth for greater than 5.0 minutes at any location when within 100 feet of a restricted area, except as noted in Subsection (d) of the regulation.
- Signs must be posted in the designated queuing areas and job sites to remind drivers of the 5 minute idling limit. The specific requirements and exceptions in the regulation can be reviewed at the following web site: www.arb.ca.gov/msprog/truck-idling/2485.pdf.

b) Idling Restrictions for Off-Road Equipment

- Off-road diesel equipment shall comply with the 5 minute idling restriction identified in Section 2449(d)(3) of the California Air Resources Board’s In-Use off-Road Diesel regulation.
- Signs shall be posted in the designated queuing areas and job sites to remind off-road equipment operators of the 5 minute idling limit.

Fugitive Dust

Construction activities can generate fugitive dust that can be a nuisance to residents and businesses near a construction site. Dust complaints could result in a violation of the District’s “Nuisance” and “Fugitive Dust” Rules 200 and 205, respectively. The following is a list of measures that will be applied throughout the duration of the construction activities:

- Reduce the amount of the disturbed area where possible.

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- Use of water trucks or sprinkler systems in sufficient quantities to prevent airborne dust from leaving the site. An adequate water supply source must be identified. Increased watering frequency would be required whenever wind speeds exceed 15 mph. Reclaimed (non-potable) water should be used whenever possible.
- All dirt stockpile areas should be sprayed daily as needed, covered, or a District approved alternative method will be used.
- Permanent dust control measures identified in the approved project revegetation and landscape plans should be implemented as soon as possible following completion of any soil disturbing activities.
- Exposed ground areas that will be reworked at dates greater than one month after initial grading should be sown with a fast-germinating non-invasive grass seed and watered until vegetation is established.
- All disturbed soil areas not subject to re-vegetation should be stabilized using approved chemical soil binders, jute netting, or other methods approved in advance by the District.
- All roadways, driveways, sidewalks, etc. to be paved should be completed as soon as possible. In addition, building pads should be laid as soon as possible after grading unless seeding or soil binders are used.
- Vehicle speed for all construction vehicles shall not exceed 15 mph on any unpaved surface at the construction site.
- All trucks hauling dirt, sand, soil, or other loose materials are to be covered or should maintain at least two feet of freeboard (minimum vertical distance between top of load and top of trailer) in accordance with local regulations.
- Install wheel washers where vehicles enter and exit unpaved roads onto streets, or wash off trucks and equipment leaving the site.
- Sweep streets at the end of each day if visible soil material is carried onto adjacent paved roads. Water sweepers with reclaimed water should be used where feasible.
- Post a sign in a prominent location visible to the public with the telephone numbers of the contractor and District for any questions or concerns about dust from the project.

All fugitive dust measures required will be shown on grading and building plans. In addition, the contractor or builder will designate a person or persons to monitor the dust control program and to order increased watering, as necessary, to prevent transport of dust offsite. Their duties shall include holidays and weekend periods when work may not be in progress. The name and telephone number of such persons shall be provided to the District prior to land use clearance for map recordation and finished grading of the area.

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3.4 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or US Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Environmental Setting

Biological resources associated with the project area were identified as part of the preparation of a Biological Resources Assessment (BRA) (**Appendix C**) and a Draft Delineation of Waters of the United States (Wetland Delineation or WD) (**Appendix D**).

NorthStar conducted a survey of portions of the Butte-Glenn Community College Main Campus (Campus) and performed a review of several past surveys that have been conducted in various areas on the Main Campus to determine potential biological resources and wetlands that may be present. NorthStar completed a draft wetland delineation for an approximately 14-acre project area located in the southwest corner of the Butte-Glenn Community College Main Campus (Campus) and a 24-acre project area located in the southern portion of the Campus. Additionally, updated

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information from the California Department of Fish and Wildlife’s (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) was gathered to create a 5-mile CNDDDB occurrence map. Aerial photographs of the area were used to create the vegetation community map (refer to page 7 of FMP). Refer to **Appendices C and D** (Biological Resources Assessment and Wetland Delineation) for additional details.

Biological Species and Communities

The Main Campus is located within Sections 29 and 28, Township 21N, Range 3E, of the Hamlin Canyon U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5 minute quadrangle and occurs at a transition zone that extends from blue oak woodlands in relatively steep, rolling terrain in the north to annual grassland with flat to gently sloping terrain in the south. Elevations range from 266 feet to 720 feet above sea level onsite.

Based on the past surveys conducted on the Campus and the updated CNDDDB occurrence map, a list of species and sensitive natural communities (SNC) known to occur within the Campus and those with potential to occur are listed in **Table 3.4-1**.

Table 3.4-1 Special-status species and sensitive natural communities identified as occurring or potentially occurring within the Campus.

Common Name (<i>Scientific Name</i>)	<u>Status</u> Fed/State/ CNPS	Associated Habitats	Potential for Occurrence*
SENSITIVE NATURAL COMMUNITIES			
Great Valley Cottonwood Riparian Forest	_/SNC/_	Perennial creeks and rivers in the Central Valley.	<u>None</u> . The riparian habitat that occurs onsite only contains sparse cottonwood trees.
Great Valley Mixed Riparian Forest	_/SNC/_	A tall, dense, winter-deciduous, broadleaved riparian forest. The tree canopy is usually fairly well closed and moderately to densely stocked with several species including <i>Acer negundo</i> , <i>Juglans hindsii</i> , <i>Platanus racemosa</i> , <i>Populus fremontii</i> , and <i>Salix</i> spp.	<u>Known</u> . This type of riparian habitat occurs onsite along the banks of Clear Creek and West Clear Creek.
Great Valley Willow Scrub	_/SNC/_	Pioneer riparian community found on depositional areas near the edge of intermittent and perennial creeks and rivers.	<u>Known</u> . Willow dominated riparian habitat occurs onsite.
Northern Hardpan Vernal Pool	_/SNC/_	Seasonally flooded depressions on impermeable soils or rock.	<u>Known</u> . Vernal pools occur onsite in the annual grassland habitat.
PLANTS			
Adobe Lily (<i>Fritillaria pluriflora</i>)	_/_/1B	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland. (Feb-Apr)	<u>Moderate</u> . Potential habitat occurs in the deep clay soils in the annual grassland habitat onsite.
Ahart’s Buckwheat (<i>Eriogonum umbellatum</i> var. <i>ahartii</i>)	_/_/1B	Serpentine slopes and openings in chaparral and cismontane woodlands (June-Sep)	<u>None</u> . Out of elevational range and no suitable serpentinite soils present onsite.

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Common Name (<i>Scientific Name</i>)	<u>Status</u> Fed/State/ CNPS	Associated Habitats	Potential for Occurrence*
Ahart's Dwarf Rush (<i>Juncus leiospermus</i> var. <i>ahartii</i>)	__/_/1B	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools / vernal mesic areas. (Mar-May)	<u>None</u> . Out of normal distributional range
Ahart's Paronychia (<i>Paronychia ahartii</i>)	__/_/1B	Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools. (Mar-Jun)	<u>Moderate</u> . Marginal habitat present onsite in the annual grasslands, particularly in areas with mound/swale topography.
Big-scale Balsam Root (<i>Balsamorhiza macrolepis</i> var. <i>macrolepis</i>)	__/_/1B	Cismontane woodlands and chaparral. Valley and Foothill grasslands. Sometimes serpentinite. (Mar-June)	<u>Low</u> . Sub-marginal habitat present onsite in the blue oak woodland.
Butte County Checkerbloom (<i>Sidalcea robusta</i>)	__/_/1B	Chaparral and cismontane woodland. (Apr-Jun)	<u>Known</u> . Species known to occur within the blue oak woodlands onsite.
Butte County Fritillary (<i>Fritillaria eastwoodiae</i>)	__/_/3	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, openings in lower montane coniferous forests, sometimes serpentinite. (Mar-Jun)	<u>Moderate</u> . Marginal habitat present onsite in the blue oak woodland habitat.
Butte County Golden Clover (<i>Trifolium jokerstii</i>)	__/_/1B	Valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools. (Mar-May)	<u>Moderate</u> . Marginal habitat present onsite in the annual grasslands, particularly in areas with mound/swale topography.
Butte County Meadowfoam (<i>Limnanthes floccosa</i> ssp. <i>californica</i>)	FE/SE/1B	Valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools. (Mar-May)	<u>Known</u> . Species is known to occur onsite in the annual grassland (not a natural population).
Hairy Orcutt Grass (<i>Orcuttia pilosa</i>)	FE/SE/1B	Deep vernal pools. (May-Sep)	<u>Low</u> . Sub-marginal habitat occurs onsite in the vernal pools.
Hoover's Spurge (<i>Chamaesyce hooveri</i>)	FT/__/1B	Vernal pools. (Jul-Sep/Oct)	<u>Low</u> . Sub-marginal habitat occurs onsite in the vernal pools.
Lewis Rose's Ragwort (<i>Packera eurycephala</i> var. <i>lewisrosei</i>)	__/_/1B	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, and serpentine lower montane coniferous forest. (Mar-Jul/Sep)	<u>None</u> . No suitable rocky or serpentinite habitat occurs onsite.
Pink Creamsacs (<i>Castilleja rubicundula</i> ssp. <i>rubicundula</i>)	__/_/1B	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland (serpentine). (Apr-Jun)	<u>High</u> . Suitable habitat is present onsite in the drainages in the annual grassland and blue oak woodland habitats.
Red Bluff Dwarf Rush (<i>Juncus leiospermus</i> var. <i>leiospermus</i>)	__/_/1B	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland and vernal pools/vernal mesic habitats. (Mar-May)	<u>Moderate</u> . Marginal habitat present onsite in the annual grasslands, particularly in areas with mound/swale topography.
Round-leaved Filaree (<i>California macrophylla</i>)	__/_/1B	Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland (clay). (Mar-May)	<u>Moderate</u> . Marginal habitat present onsite in the annual grassland habitat.
Shield-bracted Monkey Flower	__/_/4	Serpentine seeps and streambanks in chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower	<u>Known</u> . Species known to occur in drainages onsite.

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Common Name (Scientific Name)	Status Fed/State/ CNPS	Associated Habitats	Potential for Occurrence*
<i>Mimulus glaucescens</i>		montane coniferous forest, and valley and foothill grasslands (Feb-Aug/Sep).	
Veiny Monardella (<i>Monardella douglasii</i> ssp. <i>venosa</i>)	_/_/_/1B	Cismontane woodlands. Valley and foothill grasslands in heavy clay soils. (May-July)	<u>Low</u> . Sub-marginal habitat present onsite in the blue oak woodland.
White-stemmed Clarkia (<i>Clarkia gracilis</i> ssp. <i>Albicaulis</i>)	_/_/_/1B	Chaparral and cismontane woodland (sometimes serpentine). (May-Jul)	<u>Low</u> . Sub-marginal habitat present onsite in the blue oak woodland.
Wooly Rose-mallow (<i>Hibiscus lasiocarpus</i> var. <i>occidentalis</i>)	_/_/_/1B	Marshes and swamps (freshwater). (Jun-Sep)	<u>High</u> . Species was known to occur in riparian habitat onsite but has not been observed recently.
INVERTEBRATES			
Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp (<i>Branchinecta lynchi</i>)	FT/_/_/_	Moderately turbid, deep, cool-water vernal pool.	<u>Moderate</u> . Vernal pools occur onsite.
Vernal Pool Tadpole Shrimp (<i>Lepidurus packardii</i>)	FE/_/_/_	Vernal pools, swales, and ephemeral freshwater habitat.	<u>Moderate</u> . Vernal pools occur onsite.
REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS			
Coast Horned Lizard (<i>Phrynosoma coronatum</i>)	_/_SSC/_	Occurs in openings in valley foothill hardwood, coniferous, riparian habitats, pine-cypress, juniper, and annual grassland habitats with sandy soils and presence of ants.	<u>Low</u> . Areas of suitable sandy soil are limited onsite
Northwestern Pond Turtle (<i>Actinemys marmorata</i> <i>marmorata</i>)	_/_SSC/_	Associated with permanent ponds, lakes, streams, and irrigation ditches or permanent pools along intermittent streams.	<u>High</u> . Suitable habitat occurs onsite in the riparian habitat.
FISH			
Central Valley Spring-Run Chinook Salmon (<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>)	FT/ST/_/_	Sacramento River and tributaries.	<u>None</u> . No suitable or critical habitat present due to the presence of downstream fish barriers.
Central Valley Steelhead (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>)	FT/ST/_/_	Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers and their tributaries.	<u>None</u> . No suitable or critical habitat present due to the presence of downstream fish barriers.
Hardhead (<i>Mylopharodon conocephalus</i>)	_/_SSC/_	Well oxygenated undisturbed areas of larger middle and low elevation streams with clear, deep, slow water velocity pools and sand-gravel-boulder substrates.	<u>High</u> . Suitable habitat occurs within Clear Creek.
MAMMALS			
Pallid Bat (<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>)	_/_SSC/_	Arid and semi-arid habitats; roosts in rock crevices, caves, and mine shafts.	<u>Low</u> . Sub-marginal habitat occurs in the urban and blue oak woodland habitats onsite.
Western Mastiff Bat (<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>)	_/_SSC/_	Common species of low elevations in California. Crevices in steep cliff faces or in	<u>Low</u> . Sub-marginal habitat occurs in the urban and blue

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Common Name (<i>Scientific Name</i>)	<u>Status</u> Fed/State/ CNPS	Associated Habitats	Potential for Occurrence*
		the roof eaves of buildings of two or more stories (needs vertical faces to take flight).	oak woodland habitats onsite.
BIRDS			
Burrowing Owl (<i>Athene cunicularia</i>)	_/SSC/_	Nests in burrows in the ground, often in old ground squirrel burrows or badger, within open dry grassland and desert habitat.	Known. Species observed onsite.
Great Blue Heron (rookery) (<i>Ardea herodias</i>)	MBTA/_/ /_	Common all year throughout California, in shallow estuaries and fresh and saline emergent wetlands. Nests in colonies in tops of secluded large snags or live trees.	None. Though the riparian and open water habitats onsite support foraging habitat, the Campus is not known to support a rookery.
Loggerhead Shrike (<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>)	_/SSC/_	Open habitats with sparse shrubs and trees, other suitable perches, bare ground, and low or sparse herbaceous cover	Moderate. Marginal habitat present onsite in the cropland and annual grassland.
Northern Harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>)	_/SSC/_	Meadows, grasslands, open rangelands, desert sinks, fresh and saltwater emergent wetlands	High. Suitable habitat present onsite in the cropland and annual grassland.
Osprey (<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>)	_/SSC/_	Wetland, open water.	Moderate. Marginal habitat present onsite near open water.
Peregrine Falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>)	_/_/_	Woodland, forest and costal habitats including riparian and wetland areas. Requires bodies of water in open areas with cliffs and canyons nearby.	Low. Sub-marginal habitat present in the oak woodland and riparian habitats.
Tri-colored Blackbird (<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>)	_/SSC/_	Nests in dense blackberry, cattail, tules, willow, or wild rose within emergent wetlands throughout the Central valley and foothills surrounding the valley.	Moderate. Marginal habitat present onsite in the open water and riparian habitats.
Yellow Warbler (<i>Dendroica petechia</i>)	_/SSC/_	Very partial to riparian woodlands of the lowlands and foothill canyons.	Moderate. Marginal habitat present onsite in the riparian habitat.
Migratory Birds and Raptors	MBTA	Nest and forage in a variety of habitats including hardwood woodlands, coniferous forests, meadows, grasslands and riparian.	Known. Golden eagles, red-tailed hawks, and other migratory birds including killdeer have been observed
<u>CODE DESIGNATIONS</u>			
FE = Federally-listed Endangered FT = Federally-listed Threatened FC = Federal Candidate Species MBTA = protected by the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act SE = State-listed Endangered ST = State-listed Threatened		SSC = CDFG Species of Special Concern FP = CDFG Fully Protected Species SNC = CDFG Sensitive Natural Community CNPS 1B = Rare or Endangered in California or elsewhere CNPS 2 = rare or Endangered in California, more common elsewhere CNPS 3 = More information is needed CNPS 4 = Plants with limited distribution	

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Common Name (<i>Scientific Name</i>)	Status Fed/State/ CNPS	Associated Habitats	Potential for Occurrence*
<p>*Potential for occurrence: for plants it is considered the potential to occur during the survey period; for birds and bats it is considered the potential to breed, forage, roost, over-winter, or stop-over in the BSA during migration. Any bird or bat species could fly over the BSA, but this is not considered a potential for occurrence. The categories for the potential for occurrence include:</p> <p><u>None:</u> The species or natural community is known not to occur, and has no potential to occur in the BSA based on sufficient surveys, the lack of suitable habitat, and/or the BSA is well outside of the known distribution of the species.</p> <p><u>Low:</u> Potential habitat in the BSA is sub-marginal and the species is not known to occur in the vicinity of the BSA. Protocol-level surveys are not recommended.</p> <p><u>Moderate:</u> Suitable habitat is present in the BSA and the species is known to occur in the vicinity of the BSA.</p> <p><u>High:</u> Habitat in the BSA is highly suitable for the species and there are reliable records close to the BSA, but the species was not observed.</p> <p><u>Known:</u> Species was detected in the BSA or a recent reliable record exists for the BSA.</p>			

Survey/Field Results – Wetland Delineation

In 2011, pre-jurisdictional waters of the U.S. (WOUS) were delineated within Potential Building Site #14 as seen on page 15 of the FMP 2030. Additionally, pre-jurisdictional WOUS were delineated within an area found adjacent to Potential Building Site 13. The types of WOUS identified within the Potential Building Sites are distinguished as vernal pools, seasonal swales, and other waters including small non-relatively permanent (NRPW) drainages. Potential Building Site #14 contains vernal pools, seasonal swales, and other WOUS. The area adjacent to Potential Building Site #13 contains other WOUS. Prior to construction updated Aquatic Resource Delineations will need to be conducted in Potential Building Site #14, and acreages provided would be considered preliminary, subject to review and modification by the USACE during the wetland delineation verification process.

Survey/Field Results – Draft Biological Resources Assessment

The vegetation communities occurring within the Main Campus boundaries include blue oak woodland, annual grassland, urban, cropland, valley-foothill riparian, fresh emergent wetland, and open water. The majority of the Main Campus land is in the blue oak woodland vegetation community (over 300 acres), with annual grassland and urban communities making up the majority of the remaining land (over 200 acres each). Please refer to page 7 of the FMP 2030 for a detailed map of vegetation communities found within the Main Campus boundaries.

Special Status Species

Based on the past surveys conducted on the Main Campus and the updated CNDDDB occurrence map, a list of species and sensitive natural communities (SNC) known to occur within the Main Campus and those with potential to occur are listed generally as follows:

Sensitive Natural Communities

Three SNCs are known to occur within the Main Campus property, including Great Valley Mixed Riparian Forest occurs as the type of riparian habitat surrounding Clear Creek, Great Valley Willow Scrub occurs as the type of riparian habitat located occurs in two areas on the Campus, and the Northern Hardpan Vernal Pools occur in the portions of the annual grassland that support mima mound/ swale topography.

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Plants

Special status plant species that have the potential to occur on the Campus include adobe lily (*Fritillaria pluriflora*), Ahart's paronychia (*Paronychia ahartii*), Butte County fritillary (*Fritillaria eastwoodiae*), Butte County golden clover (*Trifolium jokerstii*), Red Bluff dwarf rush (*Juncus leiospermus* var. *leiospermus*), round-leaved filaree (*California macrophylla*), pink creamsacs (*Castilleja creamsacs*), Butte County checkerbloom (*Sidalcea robusta*), Butte County meadowfoam (*Limnanthes floccosa* ssp. *californica*), shield-bracted monkey-flower (*Mimulus glaucescens*), and the wooly rose mallow (*Hibiscus lasiocarpus* var. *occidentalis*), respectively.

Invertebrates

Vernal pool fairy shrimp (*Branchinecta lynchi*) and vernal pool tadpole shrimp (*Lepidurus packardii*) were determined to have a moderate potential to occur within the Campus. No protocol-level surveys for vernal pool invertebrates have been conducted within the vernal complexes present within undeveloped annual grasslands on the Main Campus.

Reptiles and Amphibians

The northwestern pond turtle (*Actinemys marmorata*) has a moderate potential to occur within the Campus property.

Fish

Anadromous fish were determined to not have potential to occur within Clear Creek within the Main Campus boundaries, as Clear Creek is a tertiary tributary and is not a direct tributary of any streams known to support anadromous fish.

Birds

The special-status bird species that have a potential to occur onsite include the loggerhead shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*), osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*), tri-colored blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*), yellow warbler (*Setophaga petechia*), northern harrier (*Circus cyaneus*), and western burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia hypugea*), respectively. In addition, multiple migratory bird and raptor species protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) have been observed onsite, including red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), golden eagles (*Aquila chrysaetos*), killdeer (*Chadrius vociferous*), western meadowlark (*Sturnella neglecta*), and California scrub-jay (*Aphelocoma californica*).

Discussion of Impacts

- a) **Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated.** As discussed in the Environmental Setting section, the undeveloped annual grasslands within the Main Campus boundaries have the potential for species that are identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species. The Biological Resources Assessment (BRA), prepared by NorthStar (**Appendix C**), was conducted as a Main Campus wide study. If any future new construction projects are located on vacant or undeveloped areas within Potential Building Sites #13 and #14, new facilities and facilities renovations and/or expansions could encroach upon the habitat of both plant and animal species identified as candidate, sensitive, or special-status species. Site specific surveys and assessments using the BRA as a reference should be conducted prior to the start of any construction related activities. If any special-status species are determined to occur within a proposed construction area, mitigation per the USFWS and/or the CDFW may be required. Mitigation requirements for plant and wildlife species are species specific and are often commensurate with their degree of rarity. Any impacts to species that are federally or state listed as threatened or endangered will require consultation with the applicable agency. Species with specific designated mitigation requirements are discussed below. Mitigation for

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impacts to species that do not currently have designated mitigation requirements will be determined on a case-by-case basis based on consultation with the appropriate agencies.

Mitigation Measures 1 and 2 are recommended to address anticipated potential impacts to special status plant and wildlife species including Butte County meadowfoam and vernal pool invertebrates for undeveloped annual grasslands within Potential Building Sites #13 and #14 (Site 10 is no longer considered as a potential building site). All other potential building sites are located within developed areas on the Main Campus. Additional mitigation measures regarding special-status bird species are discussed under item d in Mitigation Measure 4 – Wetland Habitat).

Mitigation Measure 1 – Butte County Meadowfoam: Prior to approval of the final site plan of a new facility or expansion to an existing facility at Potential Building Sites #13 and #14, a site-survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist to determine if Butte County Meadowfoam (BCM) is found on the proposed project site. Surveys shall follow the CNPS Botanical Survey Guidelines and shall occur during the blooming period for BCM (this task may require multiple visits). If no special status plant species are identified during the surveys, no further mitigation would be required. If BCM, or other special-status plant species, are found on the project site, consultation with the USFWS is required. Both direct and indirect impacts to BCM associated with construction activities will require mitigation. All impacts within the boundaries of a project area, including a USFWS-required 250-foot buffer from the project perimeter, are considered direct. Direct impacts are currently required to be mitigated at a 19:1 ratio and indirect impacts at a 5:1 ratio. Mitigation is met by purchasing credits at a USFWS-approved mitigation bank.

Implementation/Monitoring: This Measure shall be included in the construction specifications for each site. Construction monitoring and inspections shall be conducted by the Director of Facilities Planning and Management, or their designee, and qualified biologists.

Mitigation Measure 2 – Vernal Pool Habitat: Prior to approval of the final site plan of a new facility or expansion to an existing facility at Potential Building Sites #13 and #14, a protocol-level survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist to determine if vernal pool features are proposed to be impacted. In the absence of protocol level surveys, the USFWS will assume the presence of listed vernal pool invertebrate species. Impacts to vernal pool invertebrates can include direct impacts caused by the filling or destruction of a vernal pool, or indirect impacts caused by altering on site hydrology. If impacts, direct or indirect, are expected to occur within 250 feet of a vernal pool, consultation with the USFWS will be required. Appropriate mitigation includes avoidance, or the creation and preservation of “in-kind” vernal pool habitat onsite, or offsite within a certified mitigation bank approved by the USFWS.

Implementation/Monitoring: This Measure shall be included in the construction specifications for each site. Construction monitoring and inspections shall be conducted by the Director of Facilities Planning and Management, or their designee.

- b) and e) **Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated.** According to the BRA, there are three Sensitive Natural Communities over approximately 60 acres associated with the riparian areas that are known to occur within the Main Campus property. These include Great Valley Mixed Riparian Forest as the type of riparian habitat surrounding Clear Creek, Great Valley Willow Scrub as the type of riparian habitat located in two areas on the Campus,

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and the Northern Hardpan Vernal Pools in the portions of the annual grassland that support mima mound/ swale topography.

Additionally, blue oak woodlands occur along the foothills in the northern portion of the site, associated with the higher elevations, generally outside of the developed area of the Main Campus. Oak woodlands represent a significant habitat regime in the State of California, supporting a wide variety of animal species. Loss of oak trees, though not a listed species, is having a cumulative impact on wildlife resources according to the California Department of Fish and Wildlife. With the exception of riparian habitat, hardwood habitats including blue oak woodlands provide breeding habitat for more wildlife species than any other habitat in California. Common species observed in blue oak woodlands can include California scrub jay, oak titmouse (*Baeolophus inornatus*), yellow-billed magpie (*Pica nuttalli*), western gray squirrel (*Sciurus griseus*), California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*), and western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*).

Efforts must be made to ensure that projects protect native oak woodlands because of the high quality habitat they provide to a variety of wildlife species and their decreasing numbers due to agricultural and urban land development. Development activities which may negatively impact oak trees include, but are not limited to, substantial soil disturbance within the drip-line of oak trees.

Mitigation Measures 3 is recommended to address future potential impacts to riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities, including Great Valley Mixed Riparian Forest and Great Valley Willow Scrub. Please refer to **Mitigation Measure 2 – Vernal Pool Habitat** for recommendations within Northern Hardpan Vernal Pools sensitive natural communities.

Mitigation Measure 3 - Riparian Habitat/Sensitive Natural Community: Prior to approval of the final site plan of a new facility or expansion to an existing facility at Potential Building Site #12, a site-survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist to determine if any sensitive communities (including Great Valley Mixed Riparian Forest and Great Valley Willow Scrub) exist on the proposed project site. If no riparian habitat or sensitive natural communities are identified during the surveys, no further mitigation would be required. If riparian habitat or sensitive natural communities are found on the project site, the District shall implement the following measures, as applicable:

- Sensitive natural community habitats that support special-status plant species that can be avoided shall be flagged and encircled with appropriate fencing materials to protect them from disturbance during project construction.
- The District may select another project site that has no sensitive natural communities.

Implementation/Monitoring: This Measure shall be included in the construction specifications for each site. Construction monitoring and inspections shall be conducted by the Director of Facilities Planning and Management, or their designee.

c) ***Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated.*** As described in the Environmental Setting, in 2011, NorthStar performed a Draft Wetland Delineation in two areas on the Main Campus. A total of 0.758 acres of pre-jurisdictional WOUS were delineated within Potential Building Site #14 and adjacent to Potential Building Site #13.

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The types of WOUS identified within the Main Campus property are distinguished as vernal pools, seasonal swales, and other waters including small non-relatively permanent (NRPW) drainages. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) regulates discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the U.S. under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA).

The FMP 2030 identifies possible new construction, modernizations/renovations, equipment upgrades, and circulation improvements, which are not likely to impact identified wetland areas. However, if future improvements are located near, or have the potential to impact, these wetland areas it is possible that some of these areas may be subject to Section 404 jurisdiction. As these areas may be associated with wetlands, **Mitigation Measure 4, Wetland Habitat** is recommended.

Mitigation Measure 4 – Wetland Habitat: Prior to approval of the final site plan of a new facility or expansion to an existing facility on an undeveloped site (particularly Sites #13 and #14), a field survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist/wetland scientist to determine if any jurisdictional waters, including wetlands, are located on the proposed site or will be impacted (either directly or indirectly). If no jurisdictional waters are located on the site, no further mitigation is necessary. If jurisdictional waters of the US are located on the project site, the following action would be applied:

- Waters of the U.S., including seasonal wetlands, shall be delineated on a map by a qualified biologist/wetland specialist. If jurisdictional waters are present and cannot be avoided, an application shall be submitted to the Corps and RWQCB to obtain necessary authorizations under the CWA and any other applicable federal and state regulations prior to issuance of a grading permit. The wetland delineation may be submitted to the Corps either prior to or concurrently with the Section 404 permit application (as applicable). Habitat restoration, rehabilitation, and/or replacement shall be at locations and by methods agreeable to the Corps and RWQCB.
- The District may redesign the project to avoid these waters, or they may select an alternate site for the project.

Implementation/Monitoring: This Measure shall be conducted if jurisdictional waters of the US are located near future development sites. Consultation with the Corps would be necessary to obtain a Section 404 permit. Construction monitoring and inspections shall be conducted by the Director of Facilities Planning and Management, or their designee.

- d) ***Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated.*** Due to the open space within the Main Campus property, areas may serve as migratory corridors or provide foraging and/or nesting habitat for raptors and migratory birds. In addition, multiple migratory bird and raptor species protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) have been observed onsite, including red-tailed hawk, golden eagle, killdeer, western meadowlark, and California scrub-jay. As discussed in the Environmental Setting, special-status bird species that have a potential to occur onsite include the loggerhead shrike, osprey tri-colored blackbird, yellow warbler, northern harrier, and western burrowing owl, respectively.

Mitigation Measure 5 – Western Burrowing Owl: Prior to approval of the final site plan of a new facility or expansion to an existing facility at Potential Building Sites #13 and #14, pre-construction surveys of suitable habitat should be conducted based on the CDFW survey protocol guidelines within 30 days prior to construction on undeveloped land to ensure no burrowing owls have established territories since the initial surveys. If ground disturbing

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activities are delayed or suspended for more than 30 days after the preconstruction survey, the site should be resurveyed. Mitigation actions shall be carried out from September 1 to January 31 which is prior to the nesting season. If burrowing owls are detected in the project area, the following mitigation measures shall be enforced to minimize and offset the potential impacts to the burrowing owl(s):

1. Occupied burrows should not be disturbed during the nesting season (February 1 through August 31) unless a qualified biologist approved by the Department verifies through noninvasive methods that either: (1) the birds have not begun egg-laying and incubation; or (2) that juveniles from the occupied burrows are foraging independently and are capable of independent survival.
2. To offset the loss of foraging and burrow habitat on the project site, a minimum of 6.5 acres of foraging habitat (calculated on a 100 m {approx. 300 ft.} foraging radius around the burrow) per pair or unpaired resident bird, should be acquired and permanently protected. The protected lands should be adjacent to occupied burrowing owl habitat and at a location acceptable to the Department. Protection of additional habitat acreage per pair or unpaired resident bird may be applicable in some instances.
3. When destruction of occupied burrows is unavoidable, existing unsuitable burrows should be enhanced (enlarged or cleared of debris) or new burrows created (by installing artificial burrows) at a ratio of 2:1 on the protected lands site.
4. If owls must be moved away from the disturbance area, passive relocation techniques should be used rather than trapping. At least one or more weeks will be necessary to accomplish this and allow the owls to acclimate to alternate burrows.
5. The project sponsor should provide funding for long-term management and monitoring of the protected lands. The monitoring plan should include success criteria, remedial measures, and an annual report to the Department.

Implementation/Monitoring: This Measure shall be conducted if suitable habitat for the western burrowing owl is located near undeveloped future development sites. Consultation with CDFG would be necessary to determine appropriate mitigation. Construction monitoring and inspections shall be conducted by the Director of Facilities Planning and Management, or their designee.

Mitigation Measures 6 – Migratory Bird and Raptor Species: Prior to approval of the final site plan of a new facility or expansion to an existing facility at Potential Building Sites #13 and #14 vegetation removal or ground disturbance in areas where nests of special-status bird or raptor species potentially occur must be conducted between September 1 and February 28 (i.e. the non-breeding season). If vegetation removal or ground disturbance occurs during the breeding season (i.e. March 1 to August 31) then a qualified biologist shall:

- Conduct a survey for all birds protected by the MBTA and map all nests located within 500 feet of construction areas;

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- Develop buffer zones around active nests in coordination with CDFW. Construction activity shall be prohibited within the buffer zones until the young have fledged or the nest fails. Nests shall be monitored at least twice per week and a report submitted to CDFW monthly.

Implementation/Monitoring: This Measure shall be conducted if suitable habitat for all birds protected by the MBTA which are located near future development sites. Consultation with CDFW would be necessary to determine appropriate mitigation. Construction monitoring and inspections shall be conducted by the Director of Facilities Planning and Management, or their designee.

- f) **No Impact.** The Main Campus and the Chico Campus are within the plan boundaries of the Butte Regional Habitat Conservation Plan/Natural Community Conservation Plan (HCP/NCCP) which began in 2007 and is being coordinated by the Butte County Association of Governments (BCAG). However, the Butte Regional HCP/NCCP has yet to be adopted, and the proposed project will not conflict or interfere with the proposed goals of the proposed plan.

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3.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in California Code of Regulations, Section 15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to CA Code of Regulations, §15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource as 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 that is: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 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 2. 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 resources to a California Native American tribe. 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Environmental Setting

With the initiation of the FMP 2030, the District requested that a Main Campus Cultural Analysis be conducted to determine if there are any historical, archaeological, and/or paleontological resources within the Campus property. In 2011 Genesis Society prepared an Archaeological Inventory Survey (AIS) of the approximately 920 acres of land containing the Butte College Main Campus. The AIS

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contains a record search of the Northeast Information Center of the California Historical Resources, an intensive pedestrian survey of the project area, and consultation with affected Native American representatives and the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC).

According to the AIS, the project area was considered to contain land ranging from moderate to high in archaeological sensitivity for both prehistoric and historic period sites and features. Past surveys of lands containing the Main Campus have discovered seven prehistoric sites and two historic-era sites. The 2011 intensive pedestrian survey discovered an additional four prehistoric and five historic sites. Six of the previously documented prehistoric sites were either destroyed during initial campus construction, or were located outside the present property boundaries. The inventory concluded that a total of 11 sites are within the campus boundaries but not within potential building sites, five are prehistoric, and the remaining six are historic sites. Four of the prehistoric sites were recommended eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources based on criteria presented in Public Resources Code 15064.5.

Discussion of Impacts

a-d) **Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated.** The FMP generally identifies locations for future new facilities and renovation/modernization of existing facilities that may have the potential to disturb undiscovered cultural resources and human remains. The AIS prepared for the FMP 2030 identified cultural resources within the campus boundaries but not within any of the potential building locations. It is not anticipated that discovery of cultural resources or human remains would occur, as the proposed facility improvements are primarily within areas currently developed, which includes previous ground disturbance such as grading. However, there is the potential for unknown/undocumented cultural resources, including human remains, to be uncovered during work activities in the undeveloped portion of the Main Campus. Development within Potential Building Sites #12-#14 are largely undeveloped, incorporation of **Mitigation Measure 7-Discovered Cultural Resources** is recommended for facility development within these areas.

Mitigation Measure 7 – Discovered Cultural Resources: Should cultural resources be encountered at any point during project excavation and construction activities, all activity in the area of the discovery shall cease. The District shall retain the services of a qualified archaeological consultant to examine the findings that have been discovered, assess their significance, and offer proposals for any exploratory procedures deemed appropriate to either further investigate and/or mitigate any adverse impacts. Should human remains be encountered during excavation activities in the project area, the following procedures shall be followed:

- i. Per Health and Safety Code §7050.5(b), the Butte County Medical Examiner-Coroner's Office will be contacted immediately; this will occur whether or not a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) has already been appointed. All work must cease, no further disturbances may occur until the Coroner has made findings as to the origins and disposition per Public Resource Code §5097.98.
- ii. The Medical Examiner-Coroner's Office has two working days in which to examine the identified remains. If the Coroner determines that the remains are Native American, then, if an MLD has not yet been appointed, the Office will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) within 24 hours.
- iii. Following receipt of the Medical Examiner-Coroner's Office notice, the NAHC will contact an MLD. The MLD will then have 48 hours in which to make recommendations to The District

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and the consulting archaeologist regarding the treatment and/or re-interment of the human remains and any associated grave items.

- iv. Appropriate treatment and disposition of Native American human remains and associated grave items will be collaboratively determined in consultation between the appointed MLD, the consulting archaeologist, and The District or authorized representative. The treatment of human remains may potentially include the preservation, excavation, analysis and/or reburial of those remains and any associated artifacts.
- v. If the remains are determined not to be Native American, the Medical Examiner-Coroner, archaeologist, and the District will collaboratively develop a procedure for the appropriate study, documentation, and ultimate disposition of the historic human remains.

Implementation/Monitoring: This Measure shall be conducted in the event that unknown resources are discovered during construction and excavation activities. Consultation with the Butte County Medical Examiner-Coroner's Office would be necessary if human remains are discovered. All Contract Documents and Construction Plans will include the provisions of the Discovered Cultural Resources Mitigation and monitoring shall be conducted by the Director of Facilities Planning and Management, or their designee.

- e) **Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation.** The AIS was completed per the requirements of National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106, which includes Native American consultation with tribes. Individuals contacted included Gary Archuleta the Chairperson of the Mooretown Rancheria of Maidu Indians, Patsy Seek the chairperson of the Konkow Valley Band of Maidu, James Sanders, the Tribal Administrator of the Mooretown Rancheria of Maidu Indians, and April Wallace Moore. No additional tribal cultural resources were identified during the consultation process but the mitigation measure identified above will ensure any potential impacts to cultural resources would be less than significant.

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3.6 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i.) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ii.) Strong seismic ground shaking?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iii.) Seismic-related ground failure/liquefaction?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iv.) Landslides?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Environmental Setting

There are no mapped principal active faults in the vicinity of the Main Campus per the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act of 1972 (A-P EFZ) (Department of Conservation, online). As described in the Butte County General Plan 2030 Draft EIR, only faults with evidence of historic or Holocene surface fault rupture are considered “active” earthquake faults and zoned on the A-P EFZ maps. Faults with evidence of surface fault rupture within the past 1.6 million years are considered potentially or conditionally active.

The only fault in Butte County considered active is the Cleveland Hills fault, which is shown on the Bangor 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Earthquake Fault Zones Map (1977). The fault runs in a nearly north-south orientation directly south of Lake Oroville and approximately 4 miles east-southeast of Oroville. This fault last ruptured in 1975, resulting in a Richter magnitude 5.7 earthquake.

Another major structural feature in the area is the Chico Monocline fault, which is located approximately 1.5 miles to the west of the Main Campus, and runs in a northwest-southeast direction east of the City of Chico and north to the community of Dairyville, just southeast of the

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City of Red Bluff. The City of Chico's General Plan 2030 Draft EIR states that the "The Chico Monocline fault, which extends northwesterly from Chico, was considered potentially active in an unpublished 1988 report by the CGS. Based on its length of approximately 42 miles, this fault could produce at least a magnitude 7.0 earthquake, which would cause major damage in the Planning Area (Draft Environmental Impact Report, Section 4.8 Geology and Soils, September 2010). However, this fault is not included in the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map.

Like much of California, the Main Campus, Chico Campus and Glenn Center sites can be expected to be subjected to seismic ground shaking at some future time. Accordingly, all buildings and other improvements will be designed and installed in accordance with the Uniform Building Code (UBC) requirements.

Discussion of Impacts

- a) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:
 - i) **Less Than Significant Impact:** As noted above, the closest active fault – the Cleveland Hills fault, the only fault identified as an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map – is approximately 12.75 miles to the southeast. As noted in the Environmental Setting above, another major structural feature in the area is the Chico Monocline fault (not identified as a A-P EFZ), which is located approximately 1.5 miles to the west of the Main Campus. New construction will comply with UBC seismic requirements and the recommendations of a geotechnical engineering report to be prepared for the proposed structures, resulting in a less than significant impact due to a rupture of a known earthquake fault.
 - ii) **Less Than Significant Impact:** New construction associated with the FMP would be in an area where the probability of significant ground shaking is moderate and any future structures must be designed and built in accordance with UBC, standards for the appropriate Seismic Hazard Zone, thus the potential for adverse effects due to strong seismic ground shaking would be less than significant.
 - iii) **Less Than Significant Impact:** The Butte County Seismic Safety Element's states that the areas of Butte County may be subject to the effects of liquefaction due to underlying sandy and silty sediments and shallow groundwater. These areas are generally found along the Sacramento and Feather Rivers and within smaller drainages. Based on the soils types known to exist at the Main Campus as well as the Chico Campus and Glenn Center, it indicates that the site has a generally low potential for liquefaction and ground subsidence due to earthquake. Required compliance with the applicable portions of the UBC will reduce any potential adverse effects to future structures due to liquefaction and subsidence.
 - iv) **Less Than Significant Impact:** The Butte County Landslide (California Division of Mines and Geology, 1995) map indicates there is a low to moderate potential for landslides on the northern and western portion of the Main Campus site and a low to no potential for landslides in the central and eastern portions of the site. Both the Chico Campus and Glenn Center are in urban areas of Chico and Orland where potential for landslides is non-existent.

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- b) **Less Than Significant Impact.** The potential new building sites on the Main Campus are primarily within areas that have been previously disturbed and graded. However, if future construction were to disturb one or more acres of land activities would be subject to the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Construction Activities Stormwater permit program. This program requires implementation of erosion control measures during and immediately after construction that are designed to avoid significant erosion. In addition, project operations would be subject to State Water Resources Control Board requirements for the preparation and implementation of a project specific Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) to control pollution in stormwater runoff from the project site, which includes excessive erosion and sedimentation. The SWPPP would need to be obtained prior to any soil disturbing activities. The implementation of standard erosion control best management practices (BMPs) during future construction activities and adherence to State requirements would ensure potential erosion impacts are less than significant.
- c) **Less Than Significant Impact.** New construction would primarily be located within the developed campus footprint. According to the Natural Resources Conservation Science (NRCS) Online Web Soil Survey, the area of the Main Campus where the current buildings, as well as future proposed buildings, are all located on a single soil map unit. The soil map unit is Lucksev-Butteside-Carhart Complex, 2 to 15 percent slopes, the *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The Lucksev soil series makes up approximately 40% of the complex, while Butteside series makes up approximately 35%, and the Carhart series is approximately 15%, with the remaining 10% made up of minor components. These soils are not considered unstable nor would they become unstable because of the project. New construction on the Main Campus will comply with the requirements of the Uniform Building Code. The impact is therefore considered less than significant.

The Chico Campus is not expected to present any constraints based on soils that are unstable or that would become instable as a result of the project. According to the Web Soil Survey report, the Chico Campus site is Redtough-Redswale Complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes. As this is a developed area (as is the Main Campus area of buildings), it is not anticipated to present a significant impact, and compliance with the requirements of the Uniform Building Code, will reduce any impacts to less than significant.

- d) **Less Than Significant Impact.** Expansive soils are those that shrink or well with the change in moisture content. The volume of change is influenced by the quantity of moisture, by the kind and amount of clay in the soil, and by the original porosity of the soil. If the shrink-swell potential is rated moderate to very high, shrinking and swelling can cause damage to buildings, roads, and other structures.

As mentioned in the site-specific soils report data in c) previously, the Lucksev-Butteside-Carhart Complex soils on the Main Campus are 75% Lucksev and Butteside which are alluvium from weathered volcanic rock, and are not identified as having a flooding or ponding frequency and states that these soils are moderately well drained. The Chico Center soils are also alluvium derived from volcanic rock, the main soil in the Redtough-Redswale Complex is the Redtough (50%), which is not identified as having a flooding or ponding frequency and is reportedly somewhat poorly drained. The Redswale soil (35%) is within the “clayey terrace” vegetative classification, and does not have the tendency for flooding, but does have a

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frequency for ponding. It is important to note, however, both of these sites are developed with large multi-story buildings. It is anticipated that preparation of a geotechnical investigation report, once future building sites are specifically identified, and compliance with the UBC will reduce impacts to less than significant.

- e) ***Less Than Significant Impact.*** The Main Campus projects will be connected to the existing College water and wastewater system, septic systems will not be used in any part of the project.

Future additions to the Chico Center will be connected to the existing city sewer system. Neither project site involves the installation or use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems. however, the Main Campus is improving its existing utility infrastructure which includes the Sewage Treatment plant, therefore, it is anticipated that this will be a positive improvement to the existing Main Campus wastewater disposal system.

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3.7 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with any applicable plan, policy or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Environmental Setting

The earth’s atmosphere naturally contains many gases, including (but not limited to) carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), and nitrous oxide (N₂O), which are collectively referred to as greenhouse gases (GHGs). GHG emissions are generally numerically depicted (when applicable) as carbon dioxide equivalents (CO₂e). CO₂e represents CO₂ plus the additional warming potential from CH₄ and N₂O. The common unit of measurement for carbon dioxide equivalents is in metric tons (MTCO₂e).

These gases trap some amount of solar radiation and the earth’s own radiation, preventing it from passing through earth’s atmosphere and into space. Greenhouse gases are vital to life on earth; without them, earth would be an icy planet. For example, CO₂ is an element that is essential to the cycle of life. In general, CH₄ and N₂O have 21 and 310 times the warming potential of CO₂, respectively. Human-made emissions of GHG occur through the combustion of fuels, as well as a variety of other sources.

Increasing GHG concentrations are believed to be warming the planet. As the average temperature of the earth increase, weather may be affected, including changes in precipitation patterns, accumulation of snow pack, and intensity and duration of spring snowmelt. Climate zones may change, affecting the ecology and biological resources of a region. There may also be changes in fire hazards due to the changes in precipitation and climate zones.

While scientists have established a connection between increasing GHG concentrations and increasing average temperatures, important scientific questions remain about how much warming would occur, how fast it would occur, and how the warming would affect the rest of the climate system. At this point, scientific efforts are unable to quantify the degree to which human activity impacts climate change. The phenomenon is worldwide, yet it is expected that there would be substantial regional and local variability in climate changes. It is not possible with today’s science to determine the effects of global climate change in a specific locale, or whether the effect of one aspect of climate change may be counteracted by another aspect of climate change, or exacerbated by it.

The state has implemented an emissions reduction program for greenhouse gasses to achieve a Year 2020 emissions target. Energy production and fossil fuel consumption emissions are to be reduced through a series of stricter manufacturer standards, incentives and penalties. The costs of many of these emissions reducing programs will ultimately be transmitted to the end users – primarily energy consumers and drivers.

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Butte College has many current facilities and programs in place with the goal of reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Facilities include, two buildings within the Main Campus have achieved Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Gold certification, the ARTS Building and the Student and Administrative Services Building. Additionally, the Main Campus and Chico Center electrical needs are serviced by approximately 25,000 photo-voltaic solar panels. Butte College became the first college in the United States to produce enough solar energy to support over 90% of its electricity needs and avoiding millions of dollars in on-going costs. At the time of the 2006 Campus GHG Inventory approximately 23% of the emissions produced were from electricity, this was before the campus completed all of its solar projects.

Programs implemented with goals of reducing GHG include the campus recycling program which diverts approximately 73-93% of the Campus' waste from the Neal Road Landfill, and the Butte College Bus Fleet, the largest community college bus transportation system in California, which serves approximately 1,900 members of the student body daily. Additionally, the District provides preferential parking for electric vehicles and alternative fuel vehicles, as well as carpooling vehicles. The District encourages all students, faculty, and staff to utilize one of these alternative transportation options to reduce an increase in vehicle emissions, improve air quality, and reduce traffic congestion.

The most recent GHG inventory was performed in 2012. According to the report, the District produces approximately 25,541 MTCO_{2e} per year.

The Butte County Department of Development Services prepared a Climate Action Plan (CAP) for the unincorporated area of Butte County. The CAP is an implementation mechanism of the County's General Plan adopted in 2010 and amended in 2012, providing goals, policies, and programs to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, address climate change adaptation, and improve quality of life in the county. The CAP also supports statewide GHG emissions reduction goals identified in Assembly Bill (AB) 32 and Senate Bill (SB) 375. Measures and actions identified in the CAP lay the groundwork to achieve the adopted General Plan goals related to climate change, including reducing GHG emissions to 1990 levels by 2020. The County needs to reduce community emissions by 24% (240,370 MTCO_{2e}) below forecast levels to achieve a 15% reduction below baseline 2006 levels in 2020. Similarly, to be on a trajectory toward the EO S-3-05 goal for 2050, the County would need to reduce community emissions by 52%, to achieve a 42% reduction below baseline 2006 levels in 2030. Consistent with the General Plan, the primary focus of this CAP is to achieve a 2020 reduction goal. To implement the measures of the CAP, a development checklist was created to evaluate a new projects consistency with the CAP, and to identify which GHG emission reduction measures would be implemented with project approval. The County's target 2020 emission goal is 774,890 MTCO_{2e}. To date the college has not prepared a CAP, but development of one is a goal within the Campus Sustainability Plan.

Discussion of Impacts

- a) **Less Than Significant Impact:** The proposed project and future development would contribute to the existing greenhouse gas inventory for Butte County. Project operation would generate direct emissions through the consumption of electricity, natural gas, and propane, generation of solid waste, water usage, air conditioning systems, landscaping equipment, etc. Development would also generate additional vehicle trips to the District's facilities including the Main Campus, Chico Center, and Glenn Center.

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Greenhouse gas emissions were modeled using CalEEMod version 2016.3.1 to determine the annual emissions of MTCO₂e. Table 4.7.1 includes the unmitigated and mitigated GHG emissions for the project including construction and operational emissions. The mitigated emissions incorporate compliance with some but not all the applicable rules and regulations regarding energy efficiency, vehicle fuel efficiency, and other GHG reduction policies as described in the CalEEMod User’s Guide. Rules and regulations incorporated include using water efficient irrigation systems, installing low flow toilets and faucets, using low volatile organic compound (VOC) paint (150 g/L) on exteriors and interior of buildings, exceeding Title 24 building codes by 15% (which Butte College has done previously), diverting solid waste, improving the pedestrian network, implementing a voluntary ride sharing program. Several these policies are already in use within the District.

Table 3.7.1: Unmitigated and Mitigated Greenhouse Gas Emissions for the proposed project in MTCO₂e.

Phase	GHG Emissions (MTCO ₂ e/year)	
	Unmitigated	Mitigated
Construction	334.65	319.70
Operation	1,599.32	636.43

The total unmitigated GHG emissions represent a very small fraction of the per year 2020 target emission goal of 774,890 MTCO₂e, while the mitigated emissions represent an even smaller percentage of the County’s 2020 target. Mitigated Operational GHG emissions are approximately 60% lower than unmitigated emissions which exceeds the Butte County CAP goal of 15% by a large margin. For the County to meet the 15% reduction in GHG emissions below baseline 2006 levels in 2020, the County needs to reduce community emissions by 24%. Mitigated Operational emissions are well below the 24% target as well. Many of the College’s current programs were implemented into modeling and are represented in the mitigated emissions, including energy generation, campus recycling program, and bus fleet. Based on modeling the project is consistent with Butte County’s CAP and potential increases to GHG emissions are less than significant.

Additionally, as identified in Section 3, Air Quality, the project has incorporated specific Air Quality Control Measures to minimize air quality impacts including exhaust emissions. Therefore, exhaust emissions would be minimized and equipment efficiency would be maximized during project construction.

- b) **Less Than Significant Impact.** The Butte County General Plan and Butte County Climate Action Plan establish numerous policies relative to greenhouse gases. Future development of the project would contribute to GHG emissions. The District has implemented many policies targeted at reducing GHG emissions including the largest community college transportation system in California, servicing approximately 1,900 students per day. The District was also the first college in the United States to be grid positive, producing an excess amount of electricity from the over 25,000 photovoltaic solar panels within the District. The 2014 Campus Sustainability Plan identifies many focus areas and goals that also target reduction in GHG emissions including sustainable building practices and facilities operation, on-site renewable generation, transportation, commuting, water, wastewater, sustainable landscaping, recycling, green purchasing, outreach and awareness, and development of a climate action plan. Implementation of the Campus Sustainability Plan would continue to reduce the District’s carbon footprint. The anticipated increase in emissions would not conflict with the applicable

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policies adopted for reducing GHG emissions. Therefore, relative to greenhouse gas emissions, the proposed project would result in less than significant impacts.

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3.8 HAZARDS & HAZARDOUS MATERIAL

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

Environmental Setting

Hazards and hazardous materials address health and safety issues related to construction of the proposed future improvements associated with the Facilities Master Plan. Health and safety issues apply to construction workers, members of the public, and students, facility and staff, who would be exposed to hazardous materials and physical conditions associated with the presence of construction equipment and excavations in an area of sensitive land uses. As described in the Project Description and other sections of this Initial Study Environmental Checklist, the Facilities

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Master Plan focuses on cost-effectively completing the Main Campus based on the requirement of the Education Master Plan. Although the emphasis is on renovations, remodels, and infrastructure, there will be new facilities designed to replace old facilities, as well as to meet the needs of the student population. There are a variety of state and federal regulations that apply to construction projects for the protection of health and safety. In addition, the proposed project includes several major renovations, facility refurbishments, and various improvements to outdoor facilities, and thus complies with current standards for public health and safety.

Cortese List

The Hazardous Waste and Substances Sites (Cortese) List is a planning database used by the State, local agencies to comply with the CEQA requirements in providing information about the location of hazardous materials release sites. Government Code section 65962.5 requires the California Environmental Protection Agency to develop at least annually an updated Cortese List. The Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) is responsible for a portion of the information contained in the Cortese List. Other State and local government agencies are required to provide additional hazardous material release information for the Cortese List.

DTSC's EnviroStor database provides DTSC's component of Cortese List data by identifying Annual Workplan (now referred to State Response and/or Federal Superfund), and Backlog sites listed under Health and Safety Code section 25356. In addition, DTSC's Cortese List includes Certified with Operation and Maintenance sites.

One Leaking Underground Fuel Tank cleanup site was identified within a 10,000 foot vicinity of the Main Campus. This site was: 3772 Durham Pentz Road, which was a leaking fuel tank as a result of a gas station and convenience store on the southeast corner of the intersection of Durham-Pentz Road and Clark Road. This site has been cleaned up and the case closed as of July 29, 2003. An Underground Storage Tank has been permitted on the Butte College Campus, which is shown as being located north of Public Parking Lot #3, south of Butte Campus Drive, and west of the Student Health Clinic. There are no reports of this Underground Storage Tank leaking.

A DTSC state response cleanup site was identified at 1980 Kusel Road, Oroville (Sierra Pacific) and a federal superfund at Baggett-Marysville Road (Koppers Industries Inc.) were identified more than fourteen miles southeast of the southernmost end of the Main Campus. Another DTSC state response cleanup site was recently identified (in 2008) at the Chico Scrap Metal site at 766 Oro-Chico Highway just outside of Durham was found to contain lead in the soil, and are currently in a State Voluntary Cleanup Program. The Chico Scrap Metal site is the closest to the Main Campus, however, it is over 4 ¼ miles from the Main Campus.

According to the 2002 Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Butte College Facilities Master Plan, an Environmental Assessment was conducted for the Chico Center, which performed a search of the environmental records that met the requirements of ASTM Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessment to identify recognized environmental conditions which might indicate an existing release, or a material threat of release, of any hazardous substance or petroleum products into or onto structure, ground, ground water, or surface water of the property. The assessment “revealed no evidence of recognized environmental conditions in connection with the property”.

3.0 INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST – ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING, IMPACTS & MITIGATION MEASURES

Asbestos

Typically, construction materials prior to 1975 contained non-naturally occurring asbestos. These materials were primarily used in insulation, roofing products, HVAC duct insulation, siding material, plaster, concrete, etc. Intact, asbestos fibers imbedded within construction materials and components are inert and do not pose a health hazard, however, once disturbed through physical contact or building renovation and demolition activities, asbestos fibers may be rendered airborne and hazardous.

Airport Land Use

The closest airport to the Main Campus is the Paradise Skypark, approximately 4 miles north of the Main Campus, while the closest airstrip (or airport) to the Chico Center is the Ranchoero Airport, approximately 4 miles west of the Chico Center. The Main Campus is well outside of the land use compatibility Zone D for the Paradise Skypark Airport. The Chico Center is well outside of the land use compatibility Zone D for the Ranchoero Airport.

Wildland Fires

The Main Campus is identified as within the State Responsibility Area and designated as “Moderate” and “High”, generally to the north and outside the Main Campus area. The responsibility for the prevention and suppression of wildfires in Butte County belongs to the Butte County Fire Department (BCFD) and the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) and to individual municipalities and a fire protection district. The Chico Center is located within the City limits of Chico, and is provided fire protection by the City of Chico. Chico Fire Station #4 is located at 2405 Notre Dame Boulevard, which is less than a ½ mile away from the Chico Center.

The Butte County *Multi-Jurisdictional All Hazard Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan* was adopted by the Board of Supervisors in 2007. Chapter 8 of the County Code establishes a system of coordination between the County Office of Emergency Management and Operational Area Constituents, such as cities and special districts.

Discussion of Impacts

a) through d) **Less Than Significant Impact.** The proposed project anticipates future educational facility buildings, modernizations/renovations, equipment upgrades, and circulation improvements to existing college campuses. The project is not located on or near a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 (Cortese List). However, renovation and replacement of some of the College buildings and/or facilities may result in disturbance to materials containing asbestos. The presence of toxic or hazardous materials/substances in existing buildings and/or facilities (asbestos, PCB, etc.) shall be identified/disclosed and remediated in accordance with currently effective, federal, state, and local regulatory requirements.

During the construction of these new facilities, hazardous materials may be used on a temporary and short-term basis. The hazardous materials that may be used during construction are expected to include fuels (gasoline and diesel), paints and paint thinners, and possibly herbicides and pesticides. Generally, these materials will be used in concentrations that will not pose significant threats during the transport, use, and storage of such materials, assuming such use complies with applicable federal, state, and local regulations including California Occupational Safety and Health Administration requirements and California Code of Regulations. The use and storage of pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers and similar substances is

3.0 INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST – ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING, IMPACTS & MITIGATION MEASURES

not considered to present a health risk when used in accordance with manufacturer specifications and applicable regulations.

- e) and f) **No Impact.** The Main Campus and the Chico Center are not located within two miles of an airport or airstrip. As described in the Environmental Setting section, there are no airports or airstrips in close proximity to these facilities.
- g) and h) **Less Than Significant Impact.** The Butte County General Plan 2030 states that the County is seeking funding to conduct a study to identify evacuation routes for areas in High and Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones. The City of Chico General Plan 2030 states that Highway 99 and 32 are the designated evacuation routes. Both the County and City of Chico require that new development design projects allow for emergency evacuation. One of the goals of the proposed FMP 2030 is to improve circulation, specifically to improve emergency and service access. Therefore, the FMP 2030 would also not impair or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response or emergency evacuation plan and would not expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires.

3.0 INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST – ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING, IMPACTS & MITIGATION MEASURES

3.9 HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) Otherwise degrade water quality?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g) Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
h) Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
i) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
j) Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Environmental Setting

Water Quality: The Main Campus, the Chico Campus, and the Glenn Center, are located within the Sacramento River Hydrologic Region of Butte and Glenn Counties. Butte County is located in the Sacramento River Hydrologic Region, which covers approximately 17 million acres (27,000 square miles). Its major tributaries are the Pit, Feather, Yuba, Bear, and American rivers. The Main Campus is situated at the toe of the foothills associated with the Sierra Nevada Mountain Range (DWR, 2003).

The developed Main Campus area is located in the southern portion of the Campus and is characterized by disturbed annual grassland. The areas outside of the developed Main Campus area include annual grassland to the west and east, with the west branch of Clear Creek and Clear Creek to the east, and, as the elevation increases to the north, the vegetation changes to blue oak woodland. The site consists of flat to gently sloping (northeast to southwest) topography. Both the Chico and Glenn Centers are located in developed commercial areas within city limits, which have both previously been graded.

Groundwater: There are 88 basins/subbasins delineated in the region. These basins underlie 5.053 million acres (7,900 square miles), about 29 percent of the entire region. The reliability of the groundwater supply varies greatly. The Sacramento Valley is recognized as one of the foremost groundwater basins in the State, and wells developed in the sediments of the valley provide excellent supply to irrigation, municipal, and domestic uses. The Main Campus utilizes groundwater to provide the existing campus with its water needs; the Chico Campus is provided water from California Water Service (Cal Water), which provides domestic water to the City of Chico. The Main Campus, with over 928 acres, contains a concentrated area in the south portion of the Campus covered by impervious surfaces associated with campus building, parking lots, and recreational facilities. Although implementation of the FMP 2030 would result in an increase in impervious surfaces associated with new and replacement building construction, and various building additions, such an increase is not expected to substantially interfere with groundwater recharge. Any increase in water demand resulting from increased student enrollment or instructional capacity would not deplete groundwater supplies, however, the Campus provides water from groundwater resources, but it would not be at a rate which would impact the local groundwater aquifer.

Storm Drainage: Stormwater runoff generated on the Main Campus enters existing drainage patterns and processes through surface drainage facilities that drain into Clear Creek. As most of the project sites are already developed, the proposed projects in the FMP 2030 would not alter drainage of the sites or area. New building construction and building additions that would occur with project implementation would alter drainage patterns in the vicinity of these buildings, but would not alter existing drainage patterns on-campus. Such building construction would result in an increase in impervious surfaces on campus and increase the rate or amount of surface runoff from the campus overall, however, this increase would not be significant, as there are several renovations and replacements associated with the FMP 2030. The FMP 2030 provides guidance for any future expansion of storm drainage facilities that would be consistent with required best management practices, reduce runoff, and promote re-use of storm water for landscape purposes.

In addition, non-point source water quality measures will be required as part of new construction and these measures emphasize maximizing infiltration, providing retention or detention, slowing

3.0 INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST – ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING, IMPACTS & MITIGATION MEASURES

runoff, and minimizing impervious land coverage to reduce pollutant loads from the site to the maximum extent practicable.

Flood Hazards: The Main Campus project site includes a portion of Clear Creek to the southeast. According to Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM), portions of the Main Campus (FIRM 06007C0550E) near Clear Creek and the west branch of Clear Creek are within Zone A, which is a special flood hazard area subject to inundation by the 1% annual chance flood. While the Chico Campus (FIRM 06007C0501E) and Glenn Center (FIRM 06021C0400D) are not located within any mapped FEMA flood zones. However, proposed building additions and new building construction would be located outside any mapped flood zones for the 100-year storm, as these would be located away from Clear Creek and its tributaries.

Discussion of Impacts

a) and f) **Less Than Significant Impact:** Pursuant to the Clean Water Act, the District is required to obtain a National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit from the RWQCB on projects that will result in the disturbance to the soil of more than one acre. To obtain an NPDES permit, the District will prepare a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). Compliance with the conditions of the NPDES permit and implementation of the SWPPP will control construction-related erosion will ensure that surface runoff during project construction will not substantially degrade water quality or violate any water quality objectives set by RWQCB.

b) **Less Than Significant Impact:** As the Main Campus is currently in an existing developed setting, the proposed improvements associated with the FMP 2030 will not significantly increase in the volume of groundwater consumed, or affect the existing groundwater supply. The Chico Campus and Glenn Center are already developed and any future development would be considered urban infill and is not considered a significant source of groundwater recharge. Improvements at either the Main Campus, as well as at the Chico Campus, are not expected to affect existing groundwater supply in the vicinity.

c) and d) **Less Than Significant Impact.** The improvements recommended by the FMP 2030 would not substantially alter the existing drainage at the Main Campus or the Chico Campus. Existing drainage on the Main Campus is to Clear Creek, which drains into the Dry Creek drainage. Because most of the project sites are already developed, the increase of development (resulting in increased pavement and structural coverage) is minimal compared to the entire property of 928+ acres. Additionally, the proposed improvements will not alter the existing drainage of the sites or area.

The improvements at the Chico Campus will not result in additional pavement and structural coverage. The site drains into Crouch Ditch, which drains into Comanche Creek. Because the site has been developed and is surrounded by developed parcels, the proposed FMP 2030 will not substantially alter the existing drainage of the area. The site was landscaped and a water retention basin adjacent to the Highway 99 has been completed with the completion of the Chico Center. These features were implemented to ensure that the project would not impact Crouch Ditch. Any future development would also be required to avoid impacts to Crouch Ditch, City of Chico requirements and standards, and the Districts BMPs would protect impacts to drainage areas.

e) **Less Than Significant Impact.** As discussed in c) and d) above, the proposed improvements associated with the FPM 2030 are essentially in-fill projects on sites that are currently

3.0 INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST – ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING, IMPACTS & MITIGATION MEASURES

developed with existing infrastructure, including storm drainage facilities. While the Chico Campus and Glenn Center are not in a flood zone, portions of the Main Campus adjacent to Clear Creek are. Heavy storm events may trigger Clear Creek on the Main Campus to overflow its bank for a short duration. The District monitors, samples, and test discharge to the creek and must comply with waste discharge requirements (WDRs) issued by Regional Water Quality Control Board for industrial storm drainage runoff and pay a license fee. The District sample the first hour of the first storm event each year and prepares an annual report submitted to the RWQCB. Discharge is monitored for total suspended solids (TSS), oil & grit, total oxygen content (TOC), pH, and electrical conductivity (EC). If standards are exceeded, discharge is directed to the wastewater treatment plant on the Main Campus. If spills occur on campus (e.g. small fuel spill), contaminated soil is stockpiled for onsite treatment or offsite disposal. Most areas to be covered by buildings, facilities, and pavement are within the developed portion of the Main Campus, except for Potential Building Sites #13 and #14.

Any future construction initiated at the existing educational centers that will result in the disturbance to the soil of more than one acre must obtain an NPDES permit.

g) and h) **No Impact.** The Chico Campus and the Glenn Center are not located in a flood zone as mapped on a federal FIRM. Portions of the Main Campus adjacent to Clear Creek are located within a special flood hazard area subject to inundation by the 1% annual flood (Zone A) on the most recent FEMA FIRM for the project area. However, no housing will be constructed as part of the proposed FMP 2030 nor will any structures be placed within a flood zone which could impede or redirect flood flows.

i) and j) **No Impact.** Neither the Main Campus nor the Chico Campus and Glenn Center are in an area subject to levee or dam inundation. Lake Oroville is located approximately 11 miles to the southeast of the Main Campus; however, a range of mountains including North Table Mountain separates the Dam and the Main Campus.

There is no potential for seiche or tsunami due to the lack of a significant water body near neither the Main Campus nor the Chico Campus. Rolling hillsides characterize the Main Campus site. Due to the existing vegetation and tree coverage, there is not a possibility for a mudflow on the developed portion of the Campus. The Chico Campus is relatively flat and surrounded with commercial property, and is developed with an existing buildings and parking areas as well as a detention pond; factors of which lessen the overall impacts of mudflows.

3.0 INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST – ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING, IMPACTS & MITIGATION MEASURES

3.10 LAND USE PLANNING

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Physically divide an established community?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Environmental Setting

The proposed FMP 2030 supports the Educational Master Plan to provide the necessary facilities to provide college students with an environment for learning. The District has been proactive in its approach which has included updating and building additional facilities to meet this need. This also includes providing additional educational centers in the community, including one in Chico, as well as a center in Glenn County in the City of Orland.

The Butte County General Plan designates the Main Campus, where the campus center is located, is designated as “Public” in the County of Butte’s 2030 General Plan. The outer parcels of the Main Campus are designated as “Agricultural”, which is consistent with the campus’ current and proposed future land uses as included in the Facilities Master Plan. Both the Chico Campus and Glenn Center are located within City limits and are designated as “Commercial”.

Discussion of Impacts

- a) **No Impact:** The proposed Facility Master Plan does not divide an established community; the project includes improvements to existing facilities on existing educational centers. The FMP 2030 projects planned for the Main Campus include new buildings and renovations within the established campus center. The Facilities Master Plan also proposes developing existing building space at the Skyway Center within the Chico Campus location; however, these buildings are consistent with the existing commercial land uses that are already established in the surrounding area.
- b) **No Impact:** As described in the Environmental Setting, the Main Campus is designated as a “Public” use, while the Chico and Glenn Centers are designated as “Commercial”. The uses associated with the proposed FMP 2030 are consistent with existing land use plans and policies. No uses associated with the FMP 2030 are proposed that would implement actions that would conflict with applicable environmental plans or policies adopted by other agencies with jurisdiction over the project at the Main Campus or the Chico Campus.
- c) **No Impact:** As discussed in the Biological Resources Section, the Butte Regional HCP/NCCP has yet to be adopted and the project will not conflict with the plan.

3.0 INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST – ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING, IMPACTS & MITIGATION MEASURES

3.11 MINERAL RESOURCES

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

Environmental Setting

Mineral Resource Zones (MRZ) are established based upon a geologic appraisal of the mineral resource potential of the land. A “resource” is a concentration of naturally occurring solid, liquid, or gaseous material in such form and amount that economic extraction of a commodity from the concentrations is currently potentially feasible. A “reserve” is that part of the resource base which could be economically extracted or produced within the foreseeable future.

The Butte County General Plan 2030 does not identify the Main Campus site as containing important mineral resources. The City of Chico General Plan 2030 also does not identify sensitive habitats or open space areas, including mineral resources, for the Chico Campus.

Discussion of Impacts

a) and b) **No Impact:** As described above, the Main Campus and the Chico Campus are not identified as having any mineral resources, neither of value to the region and residents of the state nor of local importance. Therefore, the proposed Facilities Master Plan would not impact mineral resources.

3.0 INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST – ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING, IMPACTS & MITIGATION MEASURES

3.12 NOISE

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Environmental Setting

Noise is generally defined as unwanted sound. Sound levels are usually measured and reported in decibels (dB), a unit which describes the amplitude, or extent, of the air pressure changes which produce sound. Both Butte County and the City of Chico have established Community Noise Exposure Levels (CNEL) for a variety of land uses. Butte County’s General Plan 2030 establishes Schools, Libraries, and Museums land uses noises generated during a typical worst-case hour during periods of use for exterior areas as 70 dB and 45 dB for interior noises. The City of Chico’s General Plan 2030 has similar noise standards for Schools, Libraries, and Museums of 65 dB for exterior spaces and 45 dB for interior areas. Additionally, because of the Chico Center’s location in a commercial area and adjacent to Highway 99 and within the noise contour for the Silver Dollar Speedway, the General Plan states that the existing CNEL level in the Chico Campus’ location is currently within 65 dB due to transportation noises, and within the 50dB contour for the Speedway.

Construction noise is also a consideration with the implementation of the different components of the FMP 2030, as there will be a temporary increase in noise levels during demolition and construction phases. The construction-related noise is expected to affect the area of the Main Campus itself; no other noise-sensitive uses are located in proximity to the Main Campus.

3.0 INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST – ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING, IMPACTS & MITIGATION MEASURES

Construction noise could affect sensitive noise receptors in classrooms nearest to the construction sites. FMP 2030 implementation at the Chico Campus includes development of a concept of use for additional space at the Skyway Center. Future construction could result in increases in noise levels during construction; however, the site is located in an already occupied commercial area. Noise generated during typical construction activities normally reaches levels of 70 dB to 90 dB at distances of fifty feet. However, construction noise could affect sensitive noise receptors in classrooms nearest to the construction sites.

Discussion of Impacts

- a) and c) **Less Than Significant Impact:** The proposed FMP 2030 projects would not be expected to create a significant increase in ambient noise levels within or in the vicinity of the Main Campus or the Chico Campus. Although an expansion of college facilities will attract additional students and staff to the District's educational centers, it is acknowledged that without the proposed FMP 2030, that increased enrollment will occur by 2030 regardless. However, with the implementation of the FMP 2030, the District will be better equipped to adequately support the increasing enrollment. Noise that could result from this project would be compatible with the existing noise environment currently dominated by sparse residential development near the Main Campus. The Chico Campus is located in an existing commercial area, which is currently noise-impacted by traffic, commercial uses, and the Silver Dollar Speedway.
- b) **Less Than Significant Impact:** Implementation of the Facilities Master Plan is not anticipated to produce excessive groundborne vibration or noise levels either during construction or operation at the Main Campus or at the Chico Campus. Construction will entail use of equipment and techniques prevalent throughout the region, and will be temporary in nature. No blasting is anticipated because of the well-developed soil profiles at the Main Campus, as well as at the Chico Center.
- d) **Less Than Significant Impact:** During construction of the various components of the Facilities Master Plan, there will be an increase in noise levels associated with construction activities. However, there are no sensitive uses located in proximity to the Main Campus or the Chico Campus. Construction noise could affect sensitive noise receptors/school instruction in classrooms nearest to the construction sites. These impacts will be less than significant due to the distance of these sensitive uses from the construction areas, the instruction will be conducted indoors, and the temporary nature of the noise.
- e) and f) **No Impact:** The Main Campus is not within two miles of a public airport or private airstrip. The closest airstrip, Paradise Skypark, is approximately 4 miles north of the Main Campus. The airstrip does not pose a noise hazard due to its distance from the Campus. The Chico Campus is also not within 2 miles of an airport or private airstrip. The closest airstrip, Ranchoero Airport, is approximately 4 miles west of the Chico Campus.

3.0 INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST – ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING, IMPACTS & MITIGATION MEASURES

3.13 POPULATION AND HOUSING

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Environmental Setting

The proposed project is a Facilities Master Plan for the Butte-Glenn Community College District. The project is not anticipated to induce growth, rather the projects are designed to serve the existing College enrollment (serving Butte and Glenn Counties), and not to attract new population to the area or the educational centers. The projects will connect to existing infrastructure and will not involve extensions of public services. The semester of spring 2017, enrollment was 10,710, and according to the California Community College Chancellor’s Office, and by 2030 Butte College will need a capacity to service 16,300 students. Of these, 10,000 will attend classes on the main campus, 5,900 will attend classes in Chico, and the remainder will attend classes in the outlying cities and towns of Butte and Glenn counties.

Discussion of Impacts

- a) **No Impact:** The FMP 2030 was prepared for the purpose of providing adequate educational facilities to a population that is anticipated to grow. The facilities proposed in the FMP 2030 are in response to anticipated growth in demand. None of the facilities in the FMP 2030 are expected to generate or facilitate growth. Additions and renovations made at the Main Campus do not include any housing or businesses, nor are there any proposed extensions of roadways. The development of a concept for the additional space at the Skyway Center on the Chico Campus will also not include housing or businesses, or extend any existing roadways or induce substantial growth in the commercial area in the City of Chico.
- b) and c) **No Impact:** No housing will be displaced as a result of the proposed FMP 2030. The FMP 2030 will be located on the Main Campus and at the Chico Campus in a commercial area, with existing developed commercial uses.

3.0 INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST – ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING, IMPACTS & MITIGATION MEASURES

3.14 PUBLIC SERVICES

Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:

	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Fire protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Police protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Schools?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Parks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Other public facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Environmental Setting

The Main Campus is located with the unincorporated area of Butte County and is within the State Responsibility Area (SRA). Butte College and the Butte County Fire Department jointly lease Fire Station #25 to the California Department of Forest and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE), which staffs it and uses it as a training facility. Station #25 is located at the entrance to the Main Campus on Durham-Pentz Highway. Law enforcement is provided by the Butte County Sheriff's Department, as well as, on campus POST-certified police officers employed by the College. Public schools are run by the Paradise Unified School District. The project site is not located with an existing Park District.

Discussion of Impacts

- a) **Less Than Significant Impact:** As mentioned above, the College and the Butte County Fire Department jointly lease Fire Station #25 to CAL FIRE which staffs it and uses it as a training facility. No increase in equipment is anticipated in response to the structures proposed for the Main Campus as part of the Facilities Master Plan. In addition, the College upgraded the fire alarms, installed emergency phones in parking lots and classrooms, and established a campus-wide emergency notification system.

The Chico Campus is within the City of Chico, which provides fire protection services to the area. The Chico Fire Department has a fire station at 2405 Notre Dame Boulevard, Fire Station #4, and is less than a ½ mile away from the Chico Center.

Additionally, the projects will comply with the Uniform Fire Code and regulations to ensure that there is adequate fire protection for the project sites. The Butte College academic program for the Public Safety Training Area includes a fire-science training program.

- b) **Less Than Significant Impact:** The College employs five full-time POST-certified police officers, one full-time Community Service Officer, and one part-time Community Service Officer that covers the Main Campus, Chico Campus, and Glenn Center. They operate 24 hours per day, 7 days per week. The Butte County Sheriff's Department also provides crime and emergency response. The proposed FMP 2030 will not represent a significant increase in enrollment. The approximate 50 percent increase in student population over the next 13 years is equal to the predicted growth forecasts for the District and are therefore part of the Community College

3.0 INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST – ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING, IMPACTS & MITIGATION MEASURES

Chancellor's plans and budgets. The academic program for the Public Safety Training Area includes a police-science training program. In addition, as part of the previous Facilities Master Plan implementation, there was upgraded police and security equipment, improved lighting campus-wide, emergency phones in parking lots and classrooms, and an established campus-wide emergency notification system.

The Chico Campus is approximately two miles from the City of Chico Police Station, located at 1460 Humboldt Road. The City of Chico Police Department currently operates as a full service law enforcement agency and is currently staffed with 151 employees, 97 of which are sworn police officers. Response time for the Chico Police would be within five minutes. The implementation of the proposed Facilities Master Plan will not add a significant burden to existing coverage.

- c) **Less Than Significant Impact.** The proposed FMP 2030 project is located on the District's Main Campus and at the Chico Campus. The impacts on other schools in Butte County are considered beneficial, as the projects included in the FMP 2030 will serve high school graduates in Butte, as well as, Glenn Counties.
- d) **Less Than Significant Impact.** The proposed FMP 2030 projects on the Main Campus will not impact local parks. There are no local parks near the Main Campus. The Chico Campus is located in close proximity (within a few miles) of several neighborhood, local, and state park facilities. The Chico Area Recreation and Park District (CARD) currently operates facilities for children 2 to 5 years old in a center (Pleasant Valley) less than 5 miles from the Chico Center and a center (Dorothy F. Johnson) that serves children in 1st through 6th grades, teens, and seniors. In addition, CARD operates after school programs at four elementary schools within 2 miles of the Chico Center. The Mendocino National Forest operates its 209 acre Genetic Resource & Conservation Center (GRCC), which is located approximately a mile to the southeast, off of Morrow Lane. The Chico of Chico Parks Division also maintains Bidwell Park, a 3,670-acre park nearly 11 miles in length that is within 5 miles of the Chico Campus. The Chico Campus will not adversely affect the operations of the CARD facilities or Bidwell Park.
- e) **No Impact.** No other public facilities that may be impacted by the proposed FMP 2030 have been identified.

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3.15 RECREATION

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

Environmental Setting

The proposed project is an updated Facilities Master Plan for the Butte-Glenn Community College District. Since the FMP 2030 project is for a community college, projected increases in student enrollment and instructional capacity are not expected to directly increase the residential population in the campus vicinity and therefore, increase usage of nearby County and City recreational facilities. Although the proposed FMP 2030 would support the projected increase in student enrollment, these additional students are expected to use on-campus recreational facilities rather than increase demand for recreational facilities in adjacent neighborhoods.

Discussion of Impacts

a) and b) **Less Than Significant Impact:** Modifications and improvements to the Main Campus and the Chico Campus are not expected to increase the use of neighborhood or regional parks or facilities. The improvements associated with the FMP 2030 include the construction of new buildings, and modification and improvements to existing buildings that will provide additional office and classroom space. Although this will not require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities, the proposed FMP 2030 includes improvements to the athletics facilities, including the football field, fieldhouse, baseball/softball and soccer fields, practice fields upgrades, tennis courts removal, gymnasium upgrades, locker room upgrades, and facilities accessibility. These improvements will provide upgraded recreational facilities at the Main Campus.

The Chico Campus has been developed in an existing commercial area, with a number of neighborhood or regional parks in proximity. It is anticipated that the expansion of the facilities will not have an adverse effect on neighborhood or regional parks.

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3.16 TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including, but not limited to level of service standards and travel demand measures, or other standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Result in inadequate emergency access?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Environmental Setting

The FMP 2030 implementation would support increased instructional capacity to provide adequate facilities for projected increases in student enrollment. Although FMP 2030 projects involving interior remodeling and renovation of existing buildings would not directly generate additional traffic, new construction projects providing more assignable space (increasing instructional capacity) and indirectly increasing student enrollment, could result in traffic increases. FMP 2030 related impacts on roadways and intersections providing access to the Main Campus, as well as educational centers, could increase traffic in regional areas.

The Main Campus is located to the northwest of the intersection of State Route (SR) 191 and Durham-Pentz Highway, approximately 10 miles north of Oroville and 12 miles south of Chico. The project also includes educational centers, including the Chico Center located in the City of Chico at 2320 Forest Avenue in Chico, northeast of the intersection of State Highway 99 and Skyway Avenue.

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The District also maintains an educational center in the City of Orland, the Glenn Center, located at 604 East Walker Street in Orland, which is located on the eastern side of Orland on Highway 32, west of the intersection of State Highway 32 and County Road M ½.

Discussion of Impacts

a) and b) **Less Than Significant Impact:** The roadways that provide access to the Main Campus are Durham-Pentz Road, providing east-west access and SR 191 (Clark Road), providing north-south access. The FMP 2030 includes several projects at the Main Campus location, which currently serves the majority of the College's student population. According to the Butte County General Plan 2030 and General Plan Draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR), Durham-Pentz Road is a two-lane road classified as a Rural Major Collector and SR 191 is also a two-lane road classified as the Rural Portion of a State Route. The roadway segment of Durham-Pentz Road between SR 99 and SR 191 is within Butte County's jurisdiction and the PM peak hour volume supports 818 vehicles per hour. SR 191 travels north-south, connecting SR 70 in the south to Paradise to the north. The roadway segment of SR 191 on the east side of the Main Campus is within Caltrans jurisdiction and the PM peak hour volume supports 650 vehicles per hour.

Levels of service (LOS) are measurements that describe quantitatively the quality of traffic operations. Level of service ranges from level of service LOS A to F, which represent driving conditions from least congested to most congested, respectively. Butte County has adopted a General Plan policy to design, maintain and improve street facilities to maintain LOS C or better, except in congested urban areas where this would require improvements that are fiscally or physically infeasible. This LOS policy recognizes that other agencies and jurisdictions like Caltrans and the Cities of Chico and Oroville are adopting LOS policies that allow for varying levels of congestion. Caltrans envisions SR 191 as conventional highway with a concept LOS D south of Paradise. The Durham-Pentz Road segment, which provides the Campus with its Main access, the County has adopted LOS C.

According to the Butte County General Plan EIR, both the Durham-Pentz Road segment and the SR 191 segment varied between a LOS A-C. The EIR used existing plus General Plan 2030 build-out to identify which roadway segments would exceed the established LOS standards. Both the roadway segments of Durham-Pentz Road and SR 191 would continue to operate acceptably under General Plan build-out. Therefore, the FMP 2030 implementation on the Main Campus would not exceed the thresholds as established by Butte County and Caltrans.

The roadways that provide access to the Chico Campus are from either from the SR 99 freeway off-ramps from Skyway or 20th Street. The Chico Campus is also accessible through City roadways. These roadways provide access to Forest Avenue, which is currently a four-lane roadway classified as a Minor Arterial with a PM peak hour traffic volume of 1,400 and a LOS C, according to the City's General Plan 2030 EIR. The FMP 2030 includes developing a concept for use of the remaining undeveloped space at the Skyway Center location, which currently serves a portion of the College's student population. The City of Chico's General Plan 2030 Policy CIRC-1.4 states that the City will maintain LOS D or better for roadways and intersections at the peak PM period, except as specified (these exclusions include Caltrans facilities, existing roadway segments that exceed the LOS D, and private roadways). According to the General Plan EIR, the existing plus General Plan 2030 build-out and identified that Forest Avenue would continue to operate acceptably under General Plan build-out. Therefore, the proposed

3.0 INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST – ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING, IMPACTS & MITIGATION MEASURES

FMP 2030 improvements to the Skyway Center would not exceed the thresholds as established by the City of Chico.

- c), d), and e) **No Impact:** The Main Campus and the Chico Campus are not within two miles of a public airport or private airstrip. Therefore, the proposed Facilities Master Plan would not result in a change in air traffic patterns.

Implementation of the proposed FMP 2030 will not increase hazards due to a design feature or incompatible uses, as no major changes in the circulation or parking are proposed for the Main Campus or for the Chico Campus. No major new roadways will be constructed; and the Main Campus has adequate emergency and service access on existing roadways.

Additionally, no major roads will be constructed at the Chico Campus, the existing ingress and egress has been completed in accordance with the City of Chico standards. Any additional design features and/or roadways will be designed in accordance with these standards. No impacts associated with FMP 2030 projects at the Main Campus or Chico Campus have been identified.

- f) **Less Than Significant Impact:** Both Butte County and the City of Chico have recently updated their General Plans, through 2030, and set policies for public transit, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities.

Butte County General Plan 2030 includes several policies that support and encourage alternative transportation, including Policies CIR-P2.1, CIRP2.2, and CIR-P2.4, which support trip reduction, transit subsidies, and other programs, and Policies CIR-P5.3, CIR-P5.7, and CIR-P5.8 support bicycle parking and integration of the bicycle system with other transportation modes. Policy CIR-P3.3 requires that travel modes be interconnected to form an integrated, coordinated, and balanced multi-modal transportation system. Policies CIR-P4.1 supports public transit as an alternative to single occupant motor vehicles.

The City of Chico General Plan 2030 includes policies that also support and encourage alternative transportation, including Policy CIRC-5.3 which ensures that new development support public transit. Policy CIRC- 2.1, Actions CIRC-2.1.1 through Action CIRC-2.1.3, Policy CIRC-2.2, and Action CIRC-2.2.1 all aim to develop an integrated, multimodal circulation system that accommodates transit, bicycles, pedestrians, and vehicles. Policy CIRC-3.3 ensures that new development projects provide connections to the nearest bikeways.

The Butte-Glenn Community College District has already implemented many of these types of alternative transportation programs, prior to them being incorporated as policies in the General Plans. For example, the District operates the largest student-funded community college transportation system in California which includes 9 routes, travels a little over 300,000 miles per year, and serves approximately 1,900 students per day. The District has partnered with Butte County Transit and Glenn County Transit to coordinate stops and offer student rates. The District also has Electric Vehicle charging stations and provides designated preferential carpool and alternative fuel vehicle parking spaces. As part of the FMP 2030, the District is continuing to provide alternative transportation services by refurbishing walkways to accommodate pedestrian accessibility. The proposed FMP 2030 will not conflict with adopted policies, plans or programs supporting alternative transportation.

3.0 INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST – ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING, IMPACTS & MITIGATION MEASURES

3.17 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Water Quality Control Board?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves/may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Environmental Setting

The Main Campus of the District essentially operates as a self-contained facility, providing water, sewer treatment (with an onsite treatment plant), power generation, and transportation (one of the largest community college bus systems in California). Power generation is provided using solar arrays to power more than 90% of its energy needs (becoming the first campus in June 2011 to become 'grid positive', generating more electricity than it uses). Additionally, in an effort to reduce the amount of solid waste generated onsite, the District has been able to achieve a 75 percent recycling rate. The remaining solid waste is transported to the Neal Road Recycling & Waste Facility, which is operated by the Butte County Public Works Department, Solid Waste Division.

The Chico Campus is located within the jurisdiction of the City of Chico, which provides sewer and wastewater treatment services. Water is provided by Cal Water, Chico District which serves Chico and Hamilton City. Storm water facilities are onsite, any future expansion would require upgraded/expanded facilities, however; the site has adequate area to accommodate any needed expansion. Solid waste is also transported to the Neal Road Facility.

3.0 INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST – ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING, IMPACTS & MITIGATION MEASURES

Discussion of Impacts

- a), b) and e) **Less Than Significant Impact:** Wastewater from the Main Campus will be of limited quantity, will be non-industrial in nature, and will be treated at the campus wastewater treatment plant, which is owned and operated by the District. It has adequate capacity to accommodate the proposed projects in the FMP 2030. The College wastewater treatment plan must comply with waste discharge requirements (WDRs) issued by the RWQCB. The Chico Campus is within and currently connected to the City of Chico's wastewater collection and treatment system and will have minimal increases in wastewater outputs.

Water supply at the Main Campus is supplied by the District, which owns and operates a water system, which consists of three wells and a 1.6-million-gallon storage tank. Since the 2002 FMP implementation, the water storage tank has been repaired and is in good condition. The FMP 2030 includes the renewal of utility infrastructure which would include replacement of domestic water system main valves. The water supply is adequate to accommodate the proposed projects in the FMP 2030. The Chico Campus is located within an existing commercial area and will have minimal domestic water needs. Cal Water currently supplies water from existing facilities to the site, and has adequate capacity for increasing water usage within the City of Chico.

- c) **Less Than Significant Impact:** Stormwater runoff systems are currently in place and will accommodate the proposed FMP 2030 projects, both on the Main Campus and at the Chico Campus. Once additional buildings or improvements are proposed at the Chico Campus, the District must prepare a storm drainage plan for review and approval by the City of Chico Department of Public Works. However, since there is already an existing system in place, this is not expected to be a significant impact.

Additionally, the District is involved with the Math, Engineering, Science Achievement Program (MESA) at the Main Campus which are conducting a project called "Bio-filtration Wetland Educational Living Laboratory (BWELL)". This project was designed to examine solutions to prevent parking lot storm water runoff from entering Clear Creek. Stage I of the BWELL Project focused on conducting a feasibility study. This study calculated storm runoff from a parking lot on the eastside of the Main Campus, identified the pollutant chemical compounds, and calculated the created wetland or "bioswale" area needed for biological filtration of the runoff. Stage II consisted of designing a test bioswale and completing the chemical analysis of the runoff and propagating the plants to be used to biofilter the water. Stage III of the project, which includes construction of the bioswale, is currently in progress. The project will provide a benefit to the District through the construction of a necessary bioswale designed to improve the water quality of Clear Creek.

- d) **No Impact:** As described in the a) and b) discussion previously, the water supply at the Main Campus is supplied by the District and is adequate to accommodate the proposed projects as part of the FMP 2030. The Chico Campus is serviced by the Cal Water and has adequate capacity for increasing water usage within the City of Chico.
- f) and g) **Less Than Significant Impact:** Solid waste and recycling services for the Main Campus and the Chico Campus is transferred to the Neal Road Recycling & Waste Facility. According to the Butte County General Plan EIR, the total capacity of the Neal Road Facility is approximately 20,217,600 cubic yards. Based on an average waste disposal amount of 500 tons per day and

3.0 INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST – ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING, IMPACTS & MITIGATION MEASURES

using the BCAG's average annual growth rate of 1.1 percent, it is anticipated that the site will continue to receive solid waste until at least the year 2034.

3.0 INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST – ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING, IMPACTS & MITIGATION MEASURES

3.18 MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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 rare or endangered plants or animals, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? "Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion of Impacts

- a) **Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation.** With the implementation of mitigation measures included in this Initial Study, the implementation of the FMP 2030 would not degrade the quality of the environment; result in an adverse impact on fish, wildlife, or plant species including special status species, or prehistoric or historic cultural resources. Prehistoric or historic cultural resources would not be adversely affected because project implementation includes appropriate procedures for avoiding or preserving artifacts or human remains should they be uncovered during project excavation.

- b) **Less than Significant Impact.** The implementation of the FMP 2030 over the planning horizon has the potential to contribute impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable with respect to Biological Resources on undeveloped future building sites and unknown Cultural Resources (i.e. human remains). Impacts to these areas would be mitigated with the inclusion of the Mitigation Measures.

- c) **Less than Significant Impact.** There have been no impacts discovered through the review of this application demonstrating that there would be substantial adverse effects on human beings either directly or indirectly. However, the proposed project has the potential to cause both temporary and future impacts to the area by project-related impacts relating to air quality, biological resources, and cultural resources, and greenhouse gas emissions. With implementation of standard BMPs and Air Quality Control Measures as well as mitigation measures identified in this Initial Study, these impacts would be effectively mitigated to a less than significant level.

4. Mitigation and Monitoring Requirements

Mitigation Measure 1 – Butte County Meadowfoam: Prior to approval of the final site plan of a new facility or expansion to an existing facility at Potential Building Sites 13 and 14, a site-survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist to determine if Butte County Meadowfoam (BCM) is found on the proposed project site. Surveys shall follow the CNPS Botanical Survey Guidelines and shall occur during the blooming period for BCM (this task may require multiple visits). If no special status plant species are identified during the surveys, no further mitigation would be required. If BCM, or other special-status plant species, are found on the project site, consultation with the USFWS is required. Both direct and indirect impacts to BCM associated with construction activities will require mitigation. All impacts within the boundaries of a project area, including a USFWS-required 250-foot buffer from the project perimeter, are considered direct. Direct impacts are currently required to be mitigated at a 19:1 ratio and indirect impacts at a 5:1 ratio. Mitigation is met by purchasing credits at a USFWS-approved mitigation bank.

Implementation/Monitoring: This Measure shall be included in the construction specifications for each site. Construction monitoring and inspections shall be conducted by the Director of Facilities Planning and Management, or their designee, and qualified biologists.

Mitigation Measure 2 – Vernal Pool Habitat: Prior to approval of the final site plan of a new facility or expansion to an existing facility at Potential Building Sites #14 and #14, a protocol-level survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist to determine if vernal pool features are proposed to be impacted. In the absence of protocol level surveys, the USFWS will assume the presence of listed vernal pool invertebrate species. Impacts to vernal pool invertebrates can include direct impacts caused by the filling or destruction of a vernal pool, or indirect impacts caused by altering on site hydrology. If impacts, direct or indirect, are expected to occur within 250 feet of a vernal pool, consultation with the USFWS will be required. Appropriate mitigation includes avoidance, or the creation and preservation of “in-kind” vernal pool habitat onsite, or offsite within a certified mitigation bank approved by the USFWS.

Implementation/Monitoring: This Measure shall be included in the construction specifications for each site. Construction monitoring and inspections shall be conducted by the Director of Facilities Planning and Management, or their designee.

Mitigation Measure 3 - Riparian Habitat/Sensitive Natural Community: Prior to approval of the final site plan of a new facility or expansion to an existing facility at Potential Building Site #12, a site-survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist to determine if any sensitive communities (including Great Valley Mixed Riparian Forest and Great Valley Willow Scrub) exist on the proposed project site. If no riparian habitat or sensitive natural communities are identified during the surveys, no further mitigation would be required. If riparian habitat or sensitive natural communities are found on the project site, the District shall implement the following measures, as applicable:

- Sensitive natural community habitats that support special-status plant species that can be avoided shall be flagged and encircled with appropriate fencing materials to protect them from disturbance during project construction.
- The District may select another project site that has no sensitive natural communities.

4.0 MITIGATION AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Implementation/Monitoring: This Measure shall be included in the construction specifications for each site. Construction monitoring and inspections shall be conducted by the Director of Facilities Planning, or their designee.

Mitigation Measure 4 – Wetland Habitat: Prior to approval of the final site plan of a new facility or expansion to an existing facility on an undeveloped site (particularly Sites #13 and #14), a field survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist/wetland scientist to determine if any jurisdictional waters, including wetlands, are located on the proposed site. If no jurisdictional waters are located on the site, no further mitigation is necessary. If jurisdictional waters of the US are located on the project site, the following action would be applied:

- Waters of the U.S., including seasonal wetlands, shall be delineated on a map by a qualified biologist/wetland specialist. If jurisdictional waters are present and cannot be avoided, an application shall be submitted to the Corps and RWQCB to obtain necessary authorizations under the CWA and any other applicable federal and state regulations prior to issuance of a grading permit. The wetland delineation may be submitted to the Corps either prior to or concurrently with the Section 404 permit application (as applicable). Habitat restoration, rehabilitation, and/or replacement shall be at locations and by methods agreeable to the Corps and RWQCB.
- The District may redesign the project to avoid these waters, or they may select an alternate site for the project.

Implementation/Monitoring: This Measure shall be conducted if jurisdictional waters of the US are located near future development sites. Consultation with the Corps would be necessary to obtain a Section 404 permit. Construction monitoring and inspections shall be conducted by the Director of Facilities Planning and Management, or their designee.

Mitigation Measure 5 – Western Burrowing Owl: Prior to approval of the final site plan of a new facility or expansion to an existing facility at Potential Building Sites #13 and #14, pre-construction surveys of suitable habitat should be conducted based on the CDFW survey protocol guidelines within 30 days prior to construction on undeveloped land to ensure no burrowing owls have established territories since the initial surveys. If ground disturbing activities are delayed or suspended for more than 30 days after the preconstruction survey, the site should be resurveyed. Mitigation actions shall be carried out from September 1 to January 31 which is prior to the nesting season. If burrowing owls are detected in the project area, the following mitigation measures shall be enforced to minimize and offset the potential impacts to the burrowing owl(s):

6. Occupied burrows should not be disturbed during the nesting season (February 1 through August 31) unless a qualified biologist approved by the Department verifies through noninvasive methods that either: (1) the birds have not begun egg-laying and incubation; or (2) that juveniles from the occupied burrows are foraging independently and are capable of independent survival.
7. To offset the loss of foraging and burrow habitat on the project site, a minimum of 6.5 acres of foraging habitat (calculated on a 100 m {approx. 300 ft.} foraging radius around the burrow) per pair or unpaired resident bird, should be acquired and permanently protected. The protected lands should be adjacent to occupied burrowing owl habitat and

4.0 MITIGATION AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

at a location acceptable to the Department. Protection of additional habitat acreage per pair or unpaired resident bird may be applicable in some instances.

8. When destruction of occupied burrows is unavoidable, existing unsuitable burrows should be enhanced (enlarged or cleared of debris) or new burrows created (by installing artificial burrows) at a ratio of 2:1 on the protected lands site.
9. If owls must be moved away from the disturbance area, passive relocation techniques should be used rather than trapping. At least one or more weeks will be necessary to accomplish this and allow the owls to acclimate to alternate burrows.
10. The project sponsor should provide funding for long-term management and monitoring of the protected lands. The monitoring plan should include success criteria, remedial measures, and an annual report to the Department.

Implementation/Monitoring: This Measure shall be conducted if suitable habitat for the western burrowing owl is located near undeveloped future development sites. Consultation with CDFG would be necessary to determine appropriate mitigation. Construction monitoring and inspections shall be conducted by the Director of Facilities Planning, or their designee.

Mitigation Measures 6 – Migratory Bird and Raptor Species: Prior to approval of the final site plan of a new facility or expansion to an existing facility at Potential Building Sites #13 and #14, vegetation removal or ground disturbance in areas where nests of special-status bird or raptor species potentially occur must be conducted between September 1 and February 28 (i.e. the non-breeding season). If vegetation removal or ground disturbance occurs during the breeding season (i.e. March 1 to August 31) then a qualified biologist shall:

- Conduct a survey for all birds protected by the MBTA and map all nests located within 500 feet of construction areas;
- Develop buffer zones around active nests in coordination with CDFW. Construction activity shall be prohibited within the buffer zones until the young have fledged or the nest fails. Nests shall be monitored at least twice per week and a report submitted to CDFW monthly.

Implementation/Monitoring: This Measure shall be conducted if suitable habitat for all birds protected by the MBTA which are located near future development sites. Consultation with CDFW would be necessary to determine appropriate mitigation. Construction monitoring and inspections shall be conducted by the Director of Facilities Planning and Management, or their designee.

Mitigation Measure 7 – Discovered Cultural Resources: Should cultural resources be encountered at any point during project excavation and construction activities, all activity in the area of the discovery shall cease. The District shall retain the services of a qualified archaeological consultant to examine the findings that have been discovered, assess their significance, and offer proposals for any exploratory procedures deemed appropriate to either further investigate and/or mitigate any adverse impacts. Should human remains be encountered during excavation activities in the project area, the following procedures shall be followed:

4.0 MITIGATION AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

- i. Per Health and Safety Code §7050.5(b), the Butte County Medical Examiner-Coroner's Office will be contacted immediately; this will occur whether or not a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) has already been appointed. All work must cease, no further disturbances may occur until the Coroner has made findings as to the origins and disposition per Public Resource Code §5097.98.
- ii. The Medical Examiner-Coroner's Office has two working days in which to examine the identified remains. If the Coroner determines that the remains are Native American, then, if an MLD has not yet been appointed, the Office will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) within 24 hours.
- iii. Following receipt of the Medical Examiner-Coroner's Office notice, the NAHC will contact an MLD. The MLD will then have 48 hours in which to make recommendations to The District and the consulting archaeologist regarding the treatment and/or re-interment of the human remains and any associated grave items.
- iv. Appropriate treatment and disposition of Native American human remains and associated grave items will be collaboratively determined in consultation between the appointed MLD, the consulting archaeologist, and The District or authorized representative. The treatment of human remains may potentially include the preservation, excavation, analysis and/or reburial of those remains and any associated artifacts.
- v. If the remains are determined not to be Native American, the Medical Examiner-Coroner, archaeologist, and The District will collaboratively develop a procedure for the appropriate study, documentation, and ultimate disposition of the historic human remains.

Implementation/Monitoring: This Measure shall be conducted in the event that unknown resources are discovered during construction and excavation activities. Consultation with the Butte County Medical Examiner-Coroner's Office would be necessary if human remains are discovered. All Contract Documents and Construction Plans will include the provisions of the Discovered Cultural Resources Mitigation and monitoring shall be conducted by the Director of Facilities Planning and Management, or their designee.

5. Preparers, Technical Studies, and References

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